PRESIDENT’S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ARUSHA DISTRICT COUNCIL
FORM FOUR PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION - JULY, 2020
012      HISTORY

Time: 3Hours                                    Friday, 10th, July 2020 a.m

INSTRUCTIONS

❖ This paper consists of section A, B and C with a total of nine questions
❖ Answer all questions in section A and B and only three (3) questions from section C
❖ All drawings should be in pencil.
❖ Write your examination number on every page of your answer sheet/booklet
SECTION A (20 marks)

Answer all questions in this section

I. For each of the items, choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer sheet/booklet provided

i. Which of the following is the famous local museum in Tanzania?
   A. Olduvai George
   B. Bagamoyo
   C. Kilwa
   D. Kondoa
   E. Kalenga

ii. The principle of effective occupation that was established during the imperialist Berlin conference was intended to:
   A. Stop the process scrambling for colonies in Africa.
   B. Ensure that claims of colonial occupation by colonizing powers were backed by concrete steps.
   C. Enable the drawing of boundaries for the colonies to minimize conflicts among the powers.
   D. Ensure that all capitalist countries had equal number of colonies.
   E. Ensure peaceful settlement of rivalries among the imperialist powers.

iii. Which of the following was the impact of industrial capitalist in Africa?
   A. Development of industries in Africa
   B. Fall of religious reliefs
   C. Introduction of food crops in Africa
   D. Equal distribution of wealth among the Africans
   E. Exploitation of African raw materials

iv. The abolition of slave trade in the 19th c was followed by
   A. Introduction of the iron industry
   B. Distortion of the Trans – Saharan trade
   C. Development of western Sudanic states
   D. Development of legitimate trade
   E. Introduction of money economy

v. The Portuguese garrison known as fort Jesus was built in
   A. Kilwa 1341
   B. Zanzibar 1566
   C. Mombasa 1593
   D. Mogadishu in 1599
   E. Sofala in 1798

vi. Who convened the conference which legalized the colonization of Africa?
   A. David Livingstone
   B. Carl Peter
   C. Otto von Bismarck
   D. Charles Darwin
   E. Adolf Hitler

vii. The following are characteristics of colonial education Except:
   A. It based on rudimentary curriculum
   B. It segregates the Africans
   C. It focused on literacy and numeracy
   D. It reflected the interests for the Africans
   E. It was provided to few people

viii. Neo – colonialism works through two main features
   A. International trade and investment
ix. The first whites to make permanent settlement at the Cape of South Africa came from:
   A. Holland in 1652
   B. Portugal in 1498
   C. Britain in 1593
   D. France in 1870
   E. Germany in 1650

x. The group of Ngoni Maseko who moved to Kilombero valley became known as:
   A. Mputa Maseko
   B. Zwanensdaba
   C. Mbungu
   D. Tuta
   E. Zulu Mbonane

xi. One of the following was not among the social factor for interaction among the pre–colonial African societies.
   A. Migration
   B. Medicine
   C. Religion.
   D. Music and dance
   E. Trade

xii. The period which man was able to make chopping and pebble tools is known as:
   A. Late stone age
   B. Old stone age
   C. Iron age
   D. Bronze age
   E. Middle stone age

xiii. Ukimbu chiefdom was among of the Tanzania ancient state which was under the leadership of:
   A. Mirambo
   B. Tippu Tippu
   C. Rumanyika
   D. Mkwawa
   E. Nyungu ya mawe

xiv. What made Bismarck to show more interest in the question of colonies in 1880’s?
   A. Germany was being left behind in the colonial scramble
   B. The financial situation was sound enough to afford the costly expense of colonialism.
   C. Bismarck having completed his system off alliances was free to advance his colonial policy
   D. Bismarck was ordered by Kaizer to take part in the colonial scramble.
   E. The treaties made by Carl Peters in East Africa.

xv. The Chimurenga war was fought between:
   A. 1914-1918
   B. 1904-1907
   C. 1835-1839
   D. 1896-1897
   E. 1893-1899

2. Match the items in list A with the correct responses in list B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer sheet provided

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIST A</th>
<th>LIST B</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. A title of the ruler of Lunda empire</td>
<td>A. Golden stool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. A title of the ruler of Kongo empire</td>
<td>B. Arafín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. A title of the ruler of Ashanti empire</td>
<td>C. Wagadou</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv. A title of the ruler of Oyo empire</td>
<td>D. Mwata Yamvo</td>
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<tr>
<td>v. A title of the ruler of Mali empire</td>
<td>E. Asantehene</td>
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<td>F. Nzinga Nkuwu</td>
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<td>G. Mansa</td>
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<td>H. Manikongo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Briefly explain the following concepts
   i. You have met a person who think studying history is a wastage of time. How will you prove to him that the subject is advantageous?
   ii. How would you relate the Versailles peace treaty with the outbreak of WWII?
   iii. Why Samore Toure eventually defeated despite his long resistance?
   iv. Why some historians consider Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck as the architect of the partition of the African continent?
   v. How would you prove that missionaries contributed to the African development?
   vi. Why the history of Kinjekitile Ngwale will never be forgotten in the history of Tanganyika

4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1-6 beside the item number
   i. Hence, Hitler the founder of Germany workers party managed to convince Germany ex-soldiers to join his party and enlightened them about the German defeat in the First World War.
   ii. Adolph Hitler was Austrian in origin, born in 1889
   iii. Adolph Hitler was highly troubled by the Germany defeat in the first world war in 1918 and he was dissatisfied with the way Germany was treated by the Versailles treaty of 1919
   iv. He was employed in the Germany army as a messenger in the war fronts on the side of Germany.
   v. After failure in getting further education in his home country he decided to try his luck in Munich Germany where he lived in poverty.
   vi. He proved to be brave enough to perform the given task hence, he was awarded medals at the end of the First World War

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using roman numbers:
   i. A country which attained independence under the leadership of Augustino Neto
   ii. A country which attained independence under the leadership of Kwame Nkurumah
   iii. A country which attained independence under the leadership of Sam Nujoma
   iv. A country which attained independence under the leadership of Robert Mugabe
   v. A country which attained independence under the leadership of Nnandi Azikiwe

SECTION C (45 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section.

6. Examine how agriculture caused changes in man’s life during the pre-colonial African societies. (six points)
7. Account for the six internal factors which led to the rise of African Nationalism
8. In not less than six point, explain the principles set during the capitalist conference of 1884-1885.
9. United States of America was a capitalist bloc but still championed the decolonization process of African countries. Discuss (6points)