

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
UKEREWE DISTRICT COUNCIL



FORM TWO MOCK EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

Time 3:00 Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consist of section A,B and C with a total of ten (10) questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A, B and C.
3. Section A and C carry fifteen (15) marks each and section B carries seventy (70) marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTIONS NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

SECTION A (15 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.
 - i) Which among of the followings leads to fall of Lunda Empire except _____
 - A. Role of migrants
 - B. Chokwe invasions
 - C. Partion of Africa
 - D. Resistance from other strong empires
 - ii) The Mwenamutapa kingdom was founded around the 15th century. It was located in north of Mashonaland in present-day called _____
 - A. Rwanda
 - B. Tanzania
 - C. Zimbabwe
 - D. Zambia
 - iii) Ife Empires was Yoruba state which was formed in the century?
 - A. 18th Century
 - B. 13th Century
 - C. 10th Century
 - D. 14th Century
 - iv) What was the great centre for trade during Trans-Saharan trade of the western Sudanic states?
 - A. Lunda
 - B. Gao
 - C. Timbuktu
 - D. Kebbi
 - v) Mali Empires rose after the decline of the _____ Empire
 - A. Oyo Empire
 - B. Ghana Empire
 - C. Ife Empire
 - D. Benin Empire
 - vi) Which was the leader of the Benin empire who turned the city-state of Benin into empire was called _____?
 - A. Ewuare the Great
 - B. Karamajong
 - C. Oranmiya
 - D. Oduduwa

- vii) Which one of the following was **not** classes which were adopted in Egypt state
- The rulling class
 - The working class
 - The peasant and slaves
 - The portion of Africa
- viii) How the strong army became the most reasons for state formation in pre colonial in Africa?
- Because it helped to get slaves
 - Because it helped to conquer and force the people to accept rule of one leader
 - Because it helped to manage permanent crop cultivation
 - Because it leads to increasing agriculture production
- ix) The Ethiopia state started as a small kingdom known as _____
- Zangwe
 - Kanem Bornum
 - Tuarges
 - Axum
- x) The conflicts between the council of chiefs (Oyo mei) and kings resulted to _____
- Collapse of Mwenamutapa kingdom
 - Collapse of Benin empire
 - Rise of Zulu kingdom
 - Collapse of Oyo empire

ANSWER

i	ii	iii	Iv	V	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct response in **List B** by writing a letter of the correct response below the corresponding item number in the provided.

LIST A		LIST B
i)	Tunka Manin	A. Buganda Kingdom
ii)	Kabaka Mwanga	B. Songhai Empire
iii)	Sunni Ally	C. Ghana Empire
iv)	King Jaja	D. Ancient of Egypt
v)	The Pharaoh	E. Dahomey
		F. Benin Empire
		G. Oyo Empire
		H. Forest states

ANSWER

LIST A	i	ii	iii	iv	v
LIST B					

SECTION B (70 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

3. Briefly explain the following terminologies as used in history

i) Mummification

ii) Pottery

iii) Shifting cultivation

iv) Nomadic pastoralists

v) Feudalism

4. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the table provided.

- i. Leaders rewarded followers with land, creating a hierarchical system of obligation and dependence.
- ii. Feudalism adapted to diverse African contexts, blending with existing traditions and varying in centralization
- iii. Tribal warfare and the need for protection spurred the rise of powerful leaders, communities traded loyalty for security
- iv. This system shaped pre-colonial African societies, influencing social structures, economies, and political landscapes
- v. Land ownership becomes the basis of power. A pyramid of authority emerged chiefs/kings at the tops, nobles and then commoners

ANSWER

1	2	3	4	5

5. The development of Trans Saharan trade contributed to the development among people of north and west Africa. Give five points which led to the decline of this trade in Africa.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____

6. Many of our ancestors in Africa were made slaves. Show how a person could become a slave in pre-colonial Africa. With less than five (05) points

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____

7. The students of Bubu secondary school in Zanzibar refused to visit Isimila to learn various historical facts. As among of the student, provide five reasons why the students refuse to visit that historical site.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____
- v) _____

8. The non-exploitative mode of production in pre-colonial Africa was practiced by African according to nature of the societies and their environments. Provide five (05) features of that mode of production.

- i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____
- iv) _____

[illegible]