

THE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
UKEREWE DISTRICT COUNCIL



FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

TIME 3:00 Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C with total eleven (11) questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and only **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section B **fifty-four (54)** Marks and section C carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized material are **not** allowed in the Examination room.
5. All drawing should be in pencil
6. Write your examination number (Index number) on every page of your answer sheets.

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write it's letter beside the items number in the answer sheets provided

i) A historian researching the development of early tools finds various artifacts. Which of the following represents the most significant advancement in tool technology during the Paleolithic period?

- A. Use of sharpened sticks for digging.
- B. Development of hand axes from stone cores.
- C. Use of bone needles for sewing.
- D. Construction of complex traps for hunting large game.
- E. The application of iron for farm tools.

ii) Why did the trans-Saharan trade routes play a crucial role in the economic development of West Africa?

- A. They primarily facilitated the exchange of enslaved people for European goods.
- B. They connected West African societies to sources of salt, textiles, and other valuable commodities.
- C. They promoted the spread of Christianity throughout the region.
- D. They led to the immediate industrialization of West African economies.
- E. They encouraged isolation and limited interaction with other regions.

iii) In the late 19th century, European powers engaged in a period of intense colonial expansion. What was a major driving force behind this "Scramble for Africa"?

- A. A desire to promote African self-determination and independence.
- B. Humanitarian concerns about ending the slave trade.
- C. The need for new markets, raw materials, and strategic advantages.
- D. A unified effort to establish a global free trade zone.
- E. The need to support USA to colonize Africa.

iv) After gaining independence, many African nations sought to reshape their economies. Which of the following was a common goal of these efforts?

- A. To maintain colonial economic structures and dependencies.
- B. To diversify economies, promote industrialization, and reduce reliance on agriculture.
- C. To establish socialist economies with complete state control.
- D. To prioritize the development of tourism over other sectors.
- E. To encourage foreign domination.

v) The expansion of education in post-colonial Africa has had a profound impact. Which of the following is a significant outcome of increased access to education?

- A. A decline in national unity and social cohesion.
- B. A decrease in the number of skilled workers and professionals.
- C. Increased political participation, social mobility, and economic development.
- D. A return to traditional forms of education and knowledge.
- E. To favour the minority in the society.

vi) Resistance to colonialism took many forms in Africa. Why did some societies choose to employ guerrilla warfare tactics?

- A. Because they had superior military technology compared to the colonizers.
- B. Because they sought to avoid direct confrontation with a stronger military force.
- C. Because they preferred to negotiate with the colonial powers.
- D. Because they wanted to demonstrate their loyalty to the colonizers.
- E. Because of natural disasters.

vii) European exploration of Africa played a key role in shaping European understanding of the continent. Which of the following explorers provided significant information about the interior of Africa?

- A. Christopher Columbus
- B. Ferdinand Magellan
- C. Vasco da Gama
- D. Henry Morton Stanley
- E. Marco Polo

viii) African independent churches emerged as a response to colonial rule. What was a key reason for their development?

- A. To promote the complete adoption of European religious practices.
- B. To support the colonial administration and its policies.
- C. To express spiritual and cultural independence from European control.
- D. To establish a unified Christian doctrine across the continent.
- E. To promote poverty and backwardness.

ix) The development of mining in South Africa had significant social and economic consequences. Why did the mining industry rely heavily on migrant labor?

- A. Migrant laborers were highly skilled and preferred to work in the mines.
- B. Migrant labor was expensive, which boosted the economy.
- C. Migrant labor was readily available and could be paid low wages.
- D. The mining industry aimed to promote equality and economic opportunity.
- E. Because they were tough.

x) The period of imperialism was marked by conflicts and tensions among European powers.

What was a major factor contributing to these rivalries?

- A. A shared desire to promote global peace and cooperation.
- B. Disagreements over how to best support African development.
- C. Competition for colonial territories, resources, and influence.
- D. A lack of interest in acquiring overseas possessions.
- E. Formation of dual and triple alliance.

2. Match the historian explanation in **LIST A** with the correct response in **LIST B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet/sheets.

List A	List B
(i) World Tourism Organization	A. Rome
(ii) Food and Agriculture Organization	B. Vienna
(iii) United Nations Children’s Fund	C. New York
(iv) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	D. Madrid
(v) World Health Organization	E. Geneva
(vi) United Nations Industrial Development Organization	F. Paris
	G. Ethiopia
	H. Namibia

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section

3. Briefly answer the following questions;

- (i) What strategies did colonial authorities employ to support and strengthen plantation agriculture? Provide three examples.
- (ii) Outline three significant factors that influenced the expansion and evolution of the West African trade in gold and salt in the 19th century.
- (iii) What are three methods historians use for dating historical events?

4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer sheet provided.

- (i) Tanganyika's transition to British control as a result of the impact of World War I on African colonization.
- (ii) The early and extended trade interactions between Arabs and Tanganyika, predating those of other foreign powers.
- (iii) The establishment of German rule over Tanganyika, sanctioned by the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 under Otto von Bismarck's leadership.
- (iv) The decline of Arab influence in East Africa due to Portuguese efforts to establish control via the Indian Ocean in the 15th century.
- (v) The conclusion of Portuguese rule in Africa in the 17th century, influenced by factors such as harsh climate and limited financial resources.
- (vi) Tanganyika's historical trajectory

5. Draw a sketch Map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers.

- (i) The most recently formed nation in Africa
- (ii) The initial country to adopt indirect rule as a colonial governing strategy
- (iii) The country where the 1952 revolution led by Abdel Gamal Nasser took place
- (iv) The country known for the Sharpeville Massacre
- (v) An East African Community member state situated in the Horn of Africa

6. Nationalist parties played key roles in Africa's fight for independence. Explain six (6) involvements made by these parties that led to the rise of mass nationalism in Africa.

7. (a) Explain the ways in which migrant laborers were fundamental to the success of capitalist enterprise in colonial Africa

(b) What were the primary motivations behind the colonial establishment of schools specifically within cash-crop growing regions?

8. (a) Identify and explain two key factors that motivated some Africans, prior to the arrival of European colonialists, to enter into agreements leading to enslavement.

(b) Critically analyze the principal policy initiatives undertaken by the Tanzanian government to align educational development with the specific demands of industrial growth. Provide three points of in-depth analysis.

(c) Analyze the key obstacles that prevented the realization of a unified Africa.

SECTION C (45 Marks)

Answer **only two** questions from this section

9. "Critically evaluate the assertion that Tanganyika's attainment of independence in 1961 was an unavoidable outcome, considering both the inherent characteristics of the colonial state and the prevailing global context post-1945. To what extent is this claim substantiated?

10. Africans carried out trade before the arrival of white people to sustain themselves. As a historian, how would you describe six (6) end results of long-distance trade in Africa?

11. Explain the six key reasons behind the British colonial administration's preference for the agricultural system observed in Uganda, where individuals like Mr. Albert cultivated both cash crops for colonial interests and food crops for personal subsistence.