

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ARUSHA REGIONAL
FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION

HISTORY

CODE: 012

TIME: 3 HOURS

MAY: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

- i. This paper consists of sections A, B and C
- ii. Answer all questions in section A and B and only two (2) questions from section C
- iii. Write your number on every page of your answer booklet(s)

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i-x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

- i) One of the following is not an effect of the early contacts between East Africa and the Middle East.
A. Introduction of Islamic laws into East Africa
B. Intermarriage between Africans and foreigners
C. Equal gain from the trade between Africans and foreigners
D. Introduction of crops such as cloves and cinnamon
E. Growth of trading centres
- ii) Among the given sets of areas below one was an important salt making centre in Africa
A. Axum and Meroe B. Axum and Uvinza
C. Meroe and Taghaza D. Taghaza and Uvinza
- iii) One of the following sets is the list of missionaries who championed the establishment of colonialism in Africa.
A. John Krapf, John Rebman, Dr. David Livingstone
B. Willium Macknon, Sir Harry Johnstone, Samwel Baker
C. Joseph Thompson, John Speke, Dr. David Livingstone
D. Dr. David Livingstone, Willium Macknon, John Rebman
- iv) The notable achievement of man in the late stone Age was
A. Making Pebbles B. Discovery of fire
C. Establishment of permanent settlement
D. Conquering neighbouring weak state

- v) was the systematic tool maker and had bigger brain
 A. Zinjathropus B. Chimpanzee
 C. Homo habilis D. Homo Sapiens
- vi) One of the characteristics of Monopoly capitalism was
 A. Emergence of finance capital
 B. The emergency of new small capitalism
 C. A tremendous decline of commercial activities
 D. End of industrial activities
 E. Primitive accumulation of capital
- vii) The British colonial rule in East Africa constructed the Uganda railway in order to
 A. Compete with the imperial German East Africa rule
 B. Attract more European settlers in Kenya
 C. Provide cheap means of transport for East African people
 D. Gain easy access to resources surrounding the interlacustrine area.
 E. Facilitate transportation of suppressive soldier against the rebel in Buganda Empire.
- viii) The following was one of the characteristics of colonial education except:
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 A. It was provided to few people
 B. It based on rudimental curriculum
 C. It segregated the Africans
 D. It reflected the interest of the Africans
 E. It focused on literacy and numeracy
- ix) Which one of the following best explains the reasons which made Mozambique to use force during her struggle for independence?
 A. It was under indirect rule policy
 B. It was a mandated territory
 C. It was a settler colony
 D. It was a trusteeship territory
 E. It adopted the open-door policy
- x) Which of the following led to the rise of Nazism in German?
 A. Second World war B. Cold war
 C. Versailles treaty D. Helgoland treaty
 E. Franco - Prussian war

2. Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses in LIST B by writing the letter of correct response below the corresponding item number in the table provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) A pastoral society whose organization based on age segments	A. Ndebele B. Baganda
(ii) A famous tribe which led the northern route which covered Mombasa and central Kenya during the long-distance trade.	C. Zimba D. Nyakyusa E. Yao

(iii) A tribe from the Zambezi region which attacked and resisted the Portuguese F	F. Xhosa
(iv) An agricultural society which practiced age set system in Tanzania G	G. Mandinka
(v) The society in the interlacustrine area in which the Busulo and Nvunjo were forms of feudal relations H	H. Kamba
(vi) The ethnic group in West Africa which reacted against French invasion J	I. Maasai
	J. Egyptians
	K. Tutsi
	L. Mwanamutapa
	M. Hadzabe
	N. Hehe

SECTION B. (54 Marks)
Answer ALL questions in this section

3. Briefly explain the following questions

- i) What are the roles played by missionaries in the colonization of Africa. (Three points)
- ii) Why the British at the cape were blamed for the occurrence of the great Exodus in South Africa in the 19th Century? Give three points.
- iii) Why the attainment of political independence to African countries was just a transition period from colonialism to Neo-colonialism. Give two points.

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 besides the item number in the answer booklet provided.

- 3 (I) In order to avoid war chancellor Otto Von Bismarck of Germany called an international conference of European power with interests in Africa.
- 4 (II) By 1880 the scramble for Africa had reached serious proportions. There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated war would erupt among the European power.
- 1 (III) The Berlin conference introduced the principles of effective occupation of colonies hence paving the way for the colonization of Africa continent.
- 6 (IV) By the late 1870's much of African's interior was known to Europe capitalist interest through the services of explorers and missionaries.
- 2 (V) The Berlin conference led to economic growth of maximum supply of raw materials, cheap labour and markets for their industrial goods.
- 5 (VI) The countries that were represented at the conference included German, Britain, France, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark and United State of America.

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following sites by using roman number

- (I) A country which is still struggling for herself rule
- (II) The youngest Nation in Africa
- (III) A country where Dual mandate was first practiced in Africa
- (IV) Germany East Africa colony

- (V) The country where Sharpeville massacre occurred in 1960
6. Briefly answer the following
- I. Did the Portuguese contribute anything to the East Africa coast during their period of rule (Give three points)
 - II. Show how colonial transport was fruitful to colonial economy (give three points)
 - III. In three points explain causes of Chimurenga resistance of 1896-1897.
7. i) What reasons made Ethiopia to remain without being colonized (Give three points)
- ii) How historians reconstructed historical information (Give three points)
8. Briefly explain three motives of scramble for and partition of Africa continent.

SECTION C. (30 Mark)

Answer only two questions in this section

9. Why second World war regarded as a turning point of African nationalism (six points)
10. The colonialists did not invade and establish colonial rule in Africa suddenly, rather it was a process. With six points discuss the validity of this statement.
11. Nguni migration from Natal region in Eastern part of South Africa as not their will. By using six points (06) explain why Nguni left their motherland towards East and central Africa.