

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



FORM FOUR JOINT MOCK EXAMINATION
(TANGA, IRINGA, SINGIDA, MOROGORO, DODOMA,
TABORA, LINDI AND MTWARA)

012

HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **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 materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. All drawings should be in pencil.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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 its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
 - (i) Man underwent various changes after his existence. As good historian what were the most crucial changes in the evolution of man?
 - A. Bi-Pedalism and development of brain
 - B. Domestication of crops and animals ()
 - C. Division of labour and expansion of agriculture
 - D. Discovery of stone tools and fire
 - E. Discovery of Gold and diamond in South Africa.
 - (ii) Why was the knowledge of Iron working kept secret in some societies during Pre- Colonial period?
 - A. They wanted to develop division of labour
 - B. They wanted to maintain the monopoly of blacksmith ()

- C. It enabled man to play a middlemen's role in salt and gold
 D. Iron had the Immediate use value to some societies
 E. Iron was used as source of conflict in the societies
- (iii) On 19th Century 1884, Otto Von Bismarck, The Chancellor of Germany chaired the conference which was attended by representatives from 14 countries. What did that Conference aim at?
 A. Making plan on how to start heavy Industries in Africa
 B. Agreeing on buying slaves from East Africa only
 C. Abolishing slave trade wherever it was found ()
 D. Supporting U.S.A. on her process of acquiring colonies in Africa
 E. Laying ground for a peaceful partition of Africa among European powers
- (iv) One of the national building campaigns taken to change the past colonial economic system in Africa, especially in Kenya, was known as:
 A. Feed yourself B. Socialism and self-reliance ()
 C. Harambee D. Humanism
 E. Common man's charter
- (v) The Universal Primary Education scheme was launched in some post-colonial African states in order to:
 A. Provide informal education to the citizens
 B. Teach using African curricular ()
 C. Provide education to sons of chiefs
 D. Provide education to the majority
 E. Favour the White interests in independent African states
- (vi) During the imposition of colonialism, the Maasai failed to fight face-to-face against the colonialists; instead, they used underground movements to oppose them. Why did they do so?
 A. Natural calamities B. Military strength ()
 C. Remoteness of the areas D. Tropical diseases
 E. Individualism among the Whites
- (vii) The following is an example of a European explorer who provided very important information about the people and wealth of East and Central Africa to the British:
 A. Richard Lander B. Lece de Almere ()
 C. Henry Morton Stanley D. John Speke
 E. David Livingstone
- (viii) The formation of the independent churches movement in Africa during the colonial period aimed at:
 A. Imposing real agriculture methods and forced labour
 B. Accepting European civilization ()
 C. Determining the common policy of the colonial master
 D. Eliminating poverty and European backwardness
 E. Protesting against colonial exploitation and oppressive systems

(ix) During the colonial economy, the Dutch in South Africa preferred external migrant labourers because:

- A. They had few labourers
 B. They were tough ()
 C. They were cheap
 D. They had many sectors of the economy
 E. They were jealous people

(x) During the imperialism period, capitalist nations experienced conflicts among themselves, which led to the first capitalist crisis. What was the immediate cause of that catastrophe?

- A. Formation of Dual and Triple Alliances
 B. The nationalism of Balkan states ()
 C. Assassination of Franz Ferdinand
 D. Need for revenge among European powers
 E. Competition for colonies and dissatisfaction over acquisition of colonies

2. Match the historical explanations in **LIST A** with the corresponding cities in **LIST B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The headquarter of the World Tourism Organization (WTO)	A. Roma, Italy
(ii) The headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	B. Vienna, Austria
(iii) The headquarter of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	C. New York, America
(iv) The headquarter of United Nations Education Science and Culture organization (UNESCO)	D. Madrid, Spain
(v) The headquarter of World Health Organization (WHO)	E. Geneva, Switzerland
(vi) The headquarter of United Nations Industrial Development organization (UNIDO)	F. Paris, France
	G. Brussel, Belgium
	H. Washington DC, America

SECTION A: (54 MARKS)

Answer all questions from this section.

3. Briefly answer the following questions:

- (a) How did the colonial state apparatus maintain and consolidate the colonial plantation agriculture? Give three (3) points.
 (b) Examine the growth and development of the famous West Africa trade, which involved gold and salt as the major trade items in the 19th century. Give 3 points.
 (c) Stipulate three (3) methods that support historians in determining dates.

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

- (a) The First World War changed African history in colonization and made Tanganyika come under British control.

Recall
Timeline

- (2) (b) Arabs were the first foreigners to interact and conduct trading activities for a longer period than other foreigners.
- (5) (c) Germans were authorized to rule Tanganyika after the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885, headed by Otto von Bismarck. 2)
- (3) (d) The Portuguese attempted to control East Africa through the Indian Ocean in the 15th century, leading to the decline of Arab rule. 3
- (4) (e) Several challenges faced Portugal, including bad climate conditions and lack of funds, leading to the end of Portuguese rule in Africa in the 17th century.
- (f) Tanganyika is among the East African countries that have passed through different periods of development, from the pre-colonial era to the period of colonialism. 1)

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following using Roman numbers:

- (a) The youngest nation in Africa.
- (b) A country in which indirect rule was introduced for the first time.
- (c) A country that conducted a revolution in 1952 under Abdel Gamal Nasser.
- (d) A country where the Sharpeville Massacre took place.
- (e) A country found at the Horn of Africa and is a member of the East African Community.

6. The struggle for independence in Africa was a collective effort. With concrete examples, explain six (6) contributions made by nationalist parties towards the rise of mass nationalism in Africa.

7. (a) Migrant labourers were very crucial to capitalists during the colonial economy in Africa. Justify this statement by giving three points.

(b) Why did colonialists build schools in cash-crop-growing regions?

8. (a) By using two points, explain the motives that led some Africans, before the arrival of White colonialists, to sign contracts becoming slaves.

(b) Examine the main efforts made by the Tanzanian government to provide education for industrial development purposes. Give three points.

(c) Why was the dream of a United Africa not achieved? Give three points.

SECTION A: (30 MARKS)

Answer two (2) questions in this section.

9. The Independence of Tanganyika in 1961 was an inevitable development step given the nature of the colonial state and the global situation that existed from 1945. How far is this true? Give six (6) points.

10. Before the arrival of White people, Africans conducted trading activities to sustain their needs. Assume you have been asked to present six (6) consequences of long-distance trade in Africa. As a good historian, what will be your response?

11. During British colonialism in Uganda, Mr. Kayinga possessed a small portion of land where he grew cash crops for the colonialists and food crops for himself and his family. Highlight six (6) reasons why the British preferred that system of agriculture.

Empire
Empire

Good leadership
- Unity among the people

Growth in towns
Growth in kingdom

Capitalism
Religion
Technology
Class system
Colonialism

Stronger
the state
the people