

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



FORM THREE EXAMINATION
HISTORY

TIME 3:00 Hours

Year: 2025

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of three Sections A, B and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A carries **16** marks, section B carries **54** marks and section C carries **30** marks.
4. Phones and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s)

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

1. For each of the item (i - xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the answer sheet provided.

- i. The first creature to walk in upright fashion is called
 - A. Primates
 - B. Homo habilis
 - C. Homo sapiens
 - D. Bi pedalism
 - E. Homo erectus
- ii. During the 1840s the East African coastal trade was dominated by
 - A. Mazrui Arabs
 - B. Oman Arabs
 - C. British traders
 - D. German traders
 - E. Indian traders
- iii. The type of colonial agriculture which was pre-dominated in Kenya was;
 - A. Plantation
 - B. Peasants
 - C. Settler
 - D. Pastoralism
 - E. Co-operative Union
- iv. A successful resistance against colonialism in Africa occurred in.
 - A. Liberia
 - B. Sierra Leone
 - C. Ghana
 - D. Ethiopia
 - E. Cameroon

v. The East African societies that developed clan organization based on matrilineal system were;

- A. Makonde, Yao, Makua, Sambaa and Luo
- B. Yao, Makonde, Hehe, Sambaa and Luo
- C. Sandawe, Tindiga, Makua, Hadzabe and Iraq
- D. Chagga, Gai, Sukuma, Buganda and Yao
- E. Makonde, Chagga, Hehe and Luo

vi. What took place in Europe between 1750s and 1850s?

- A. Industrial revolution
- B. Mercantile capitalism
- C. Emergence of slave trade
- D. Monopoly capitalism
- E. French revolution

vii. Why is Charles Darwin famous in history?

- A. He discovered the fossils of man
- B. He introduced the theory of creation
- C. He discovered the remains of old people
- D. He introduced the theory of evolution
- E. He discovered the new world

viii. Some areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than others in the 19th c because they.....

- A. Had no active African to resist colonialism
- B. Were economically strategic
- C. Were still far behind in development
- D. Were good for hunting and gathering fruits
- E. Had Mediterranean climate favorable for European

ix. Most of the traders during the early commercial contacts between East Africa and Far East came from.....

- A. China and Egypt
- B. Europe and China
- C. Egypt and Indonesia
- D. Indonesia and Europe
- E. Indonesia and China

x. Which of the following societies in West Africa were famous in using copper alloys for making various ornaments?

- A. Ibo and Yoruba
- B. Venda and Mashona
- C. Mangaja and Fulani
- D. Yoruba and Mandika
- E. Mandika and Ibo

2. Match the historical statement from List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer sheet.

LIST A	LIST B
i. The Mandinka resistance of 1882-1898 ii. Nama and Herero resistance of 1904-1905 iii. Nandi resistance of 1896-1906 iv. Majimaji resistance of 1905-1907 v. The coastal resistance of 1888 vi. Bunyoro resistance	A. Koitalel arap Samoei B. Machemba C. King Manelick II D. Kinjekitile Ngwale E. Hendrik witbooi and Samweli Maherero F. Samori Toure G. Chief Mungungo H. Abushiri and bwana heri I. Omukama kabalega

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Briefly answer the following questions:

- i. Explain how industrial revolution in Europe caused the scramble for and partition of Africa.
- ii. Appraise the benefits of the resolutions agreed at Berlin conference.
- iii. Appraise the significance of Maji Maji war.

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

- i. By 1800s the scramble for Africa had reached serious proportions. There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated, war would erupt among the European powers.
- ii. In order to avert war, chancellor Otto von Bismarck of Germany called an international conference of European powers with interest in Africa.
- iii. The countries that were represented at the conference included Germany, Britain, France, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Denmark and the United states of America.
- iv. The Berlin conference introduced the principles of effective occupation of colonies, hence paving the way for the colonization of the African continent.
- v. The Berlin conference led to economic growth for most European nations since they were assured of maximum supply of raw materials, cheap labour and market for industrial manufactured goods.

vi. By late of 1870s much of Africa' interior was known to Europe's capitalist interests through the services of explorers and missionaries.

5. a) How assimilation policy was implemented in Africa.

b) Why do you think, slave trade in Indian Ocean expanded from the 15thc.

c) How the discovery of iron, brings the remarkable changes in the history of Africa

6. a) Why some areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble for than other areas?

b) Differentiate Regional trade and local trade

c) Why African resistance against colonialists failed?

7. Through their activities the missionaries became forerunners of colonialism. Explain by using six points

8. Draw a sketch map of the Africa and locate by using letters the following historical concepts.

A. The member state in which an identity card (kipande) was given to the labourers during colonial economy era.

B. The state where Majimaji uprising took place in 1905 to 1907

C. The country in which apartheid policy was implemented.

D. The country which attained their independence in 1957

E. The country which was famous by the process of Mummification

F. The state where Nama and herero resistance took place.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **two (2)** questions in this section.

9. African people do interact in different ways for many years. As a student of form three explain six social factors for early interaction of people in Africa.

10. Through their activities the missionaries became forerunners of colonialism. Explain by using six points.

11. With examples, explain six impacts of colonial agriculture in Africa.

