



TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS COUNCIL
FORM SIX INTER ISLAMIC MOCK EXAMINATION

HISTORY 1

(For both School and Private candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

Wednesday 6th March, 2024 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **seven (7)** questions.
2. Answer a total of **five (5)** questions.
3. Question number **one (1)** is **compulsory**.
4. Each question carries **20** marks.
5. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

1. Keita's grandfather lived in the strong Kingdom of Sokoto Caliphate in the modern-day Nigeria under Uthman Dan Fodio. He narrated to Keita that the strength of their Kingdom was contributed by the Jihad war. Appraise six (6) evidences which were provided by Keita's grandfather to prove his words.
2. Mr. Rebman was a famous British trader in Europe while Mr. Kikulacho was a famous African trader from Nyamwezi society by 15th century. Analyze six (6) differences between the systems of exchange in their geographical areas.
3. Marcus Moziah Garvey had ambition to ferry all Black Americans from America to Africa. His movement did not succeed to reach the target due to some constraints. Assess six (6) constrains faced that phenomenon.
4. Mwita was an ex-soldier from Tanganyika who participated in the Second World War. When he returned back from Europe in 1945 he found some changes in colonial economic backbone sector. Analyze six (6) changes he found after his return.
5. The President Samia Suluhu Hassan has shown her determination in improving health sector in Tanzania through providing enough funds on construction of Hospitals and health centres in each level of administration. Relate this phenomenon with six (6) reasons done by colonialists to improve this sector after 1945.
6. Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia was one among the prominent politician in Asia whose contribution cannot be denied to the liberation of African continent. Analyze six (6) historical importance of the meeting he chaired in 1955 to the liberation process of African continent.
7. After independence Tanzania was still struggling to stabilize her political and economic outlook. Then in 1967 Julius Kambarage Nyerere advocated the adoption of new ideology in socio-political and economic policies. Assess the achievements of the new ideology (six (6) points).

Wabillah Taufiq