



TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS COUNCIL
FORM SIX INTER ISLAMIC MOCK EXAMINATION
HISTORY 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

112/1

TIME: 3 Hours

Monday, 2nd March 2026 p.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of seven (7) questions.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions.
3. Question number **one (1)** is compulsory.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

1. In most of the political meetings in our country, the agenda of constitutional change has attained its momentum as parties' claim that the need for the changes is inevitable. You, as Tanzanian youth, evaluate six significance of that process to our country.
2. When Nyambura Ngei visited Britain, he was surprised to see how Britain had developed compared to her home country Kenya, as in 15th century they were almost the same in development. Trace six historical origins that made the two continents to differ in levels of development to date.
3. Imagine you are a policy advisor in a country with widespread racial discrimination and you want to advise people on the significance of fighting for their rights by reflecting what happened between 1950's and 1960's led by Martin Luther King in USA. Describe any six significance.
4. Tanzanian government has been trying to improve farmers by giving them loans and trainings to improve their production as what was done by colonialists after the Second World War to native farmers. With six points, explain the objectives of the colonialists to adopt this technique.
5. With six points, assess the effects of the changes that were done by colonialists to ensure the increase of labour productivity in exploitation of African resources in their colonies after 1945.
6. The Bandung Conference of 1955 was a catalyst for ant-colonial struggle in Africa due to its historical outcomes in raising people's political feelings and consciousness. Analyse the validity of this statement by giving six points.
7. Mr. Rwegashora was an old man who lived in Karagwe society before the imposition of colonialism. At that time he was an elder who used his time to provide education to the young generation. Show six weaknesses of that education he had provided to the youth.