

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
DARES SALAAM REGION
FORM FOUR - MOCK EXAMINATION - 2024
HISTORY
CODE 012
TIME 3:00 HOURS
Tuesday 9th July, 2024 P.M

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 (02) 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 you answer booklet (s)

This paper consists of 4 printed pages

SECTION A (16 marks)

Answer **all** questions in 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) Which of the following is the limitation of archaeology as a source of historical information?
- (a) It takes time and is very simple to conduct
 - (b) It is more employed in Engaruka valley than in Egypt
 - (c) It needs more experts in survey and archives
 - (d) Many sites are in remote areas
 - (e) It based on actual material objects
- (ii) How do better tools made from iron changes man's life in Africa?
- (a) Helped to establish permanent settlement
 - (b) Helped in cutting fruits
 - (c) Helped in catching trees
 - (d) Helped in hunting and gathering
 - (e) Helped in working with four limbs
- (iii) What was the main factor for the decline of the Trans – Saharan Trade in the 16th century?
- (a) Spread of the Islamic Jihads in West Africa
 - (b) Rise of Forest states
 - (c) European Conguest
 - (d) Rise of Coastal trade or Trans – Atlantic Trade
 - (e) Emergence of businessmen such as Seyyid Said, Musiri, Tippu Tip and the Berbers
- (iv) Monsoon Winds were among of the factors behind the success of Indian Ocean Trade; they facilitated the traders to sail through the North Indian Ocean following the seasons of the wind flow:-
- (a) North East Monsoon blew from May to October each year
 - (b) South West Monsoon blew from November to April each year
 - (c) North East Monsoon blew from May to July each year
 - (d) South West Monsoon blew from May to December each year
 - (e) North East Monsoon blew from November to February each year.
- (v) What were the motives for Dutch settlement at the cape of south Africa?
- (a) Infertile soil and bad weather
 - (b) Challenges from indigenou
 - (c) Presence of natural harbour and gate way to the interior of Africa
 - (d) Lack of Unit among Khoikhoi and Xhosa
 - (e) Weak support from fellow Europeans
- (vi) In many colonies peasant agriculture was preferred by the colonial state. Why?
- (a) Settlers were arrogant
 - (b) Peasants were able to acquire capital from colonial banks
 - (c) It supported any white settlers
 - (d) Enabled colonial state to bring about development among the rural peasants
 - (e) It was cheap and peasants produced both for metropole and for themselves
- (vii) The scramble, partition and colonization of African continent in the last quarter of the 19th century was due to:-
- (a) Advancement of feudalism
 - (b) Development of capitalism
 - (c) Emergency of monopoly capitalism
 - (d) Development of Mercantilism
 - (e) Development of Triangular Trade

- (viii) The USA become the leading capitalist power nation in the World Whereas the USSR became the leading socialist power in World Led to the emergence of.
- Second World War
 - Civic War
 - Cold War
 - Great Economic depression
 - First World War
- (ix) Which organ was responsible in the formation of Trusteeship Council which influenced the decolonization process of African countries?
- Non Aligned, Movement
 - Organization of African Union
 - League of nations
 - Pan Africanism
 - United Nations Organization
- (x) Military Alliance which was formed between Germany, Italy and Japan before the second World War was known as:-
- Berlin – Rome
 - Triple Alliance
 - Dual Alliance
 - Berlin – Rome – Tokyo Axis
 - Triple Entente

2. Match the items in **List "A"** with the correct responses in **List "B"** by writing the letter of the corresponding response besides the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided

LIST "A"		LIST "B"	
(i)	A treaty signed in France which aimed at avoiding the occurrence of another World War in Future	A:	Heligoland treaty
(ii)	A treaty that enabled the British to control Zanzibar, Pemba, Kenya and Uganda as her areas of influence	B:	Bogus treaty
(iii)	A colonial system of administration that was introduced in Tanganyika by Governor Donald Cameron between 1925 and 1931	C:	Delimitation treaty
(iv)	A declaration that intended to transform Uganda into a socialist state.	D:	Moresby treaty
(v)	A treaty that confined the sultan's possession of the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and the coastal towns of Kismayu	E:	Arusha declaration
(vi)	An economic strategy for Tanzania which stated that all major means of production and exchange should be controlled by peasants through the government	F:	Versailles treaty
		G:	Buganda agreement
		H:	Common man's charter
		I:	Indirect rule

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Answer the following questions briefly
- Why Chief Mkwavinyika (Mkwawa) managed to contain the Germans for a long time? (Give two (02) reasons)
 - Why USA Championed for African decolonization after the second World War? (Give two (02) reasons)
 - Identify three characteristics of centralized states in East Africa during the pre Colonial period

4. Arrange the following statement in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer booklets(s) provided.
- (i) The present system of apartheid based on racial segregation was one of the effects of the Boer trek
 - (ii) After arrival of British at the cape, they captured it and tried to win the confidence of the Afrikaners.
 - (iii) The discovery of diamond at Kimberly in Orange Free state in 1867 and gold at Witwatersrand in the Transvaal Republic in 1886 was also a product of the Boer trek.
 - (iv) By 1652 the Dutch East India Company established a Fort at Table Bay they grabbed Khoi and Xhosa land.
 - (v) The white people from Holland reached the Cape of Good Hope and established settlement.
 - (vi) Vasco da Gama a Portuguese merchant and explorer rounded the South African Cape but he didn't establish settlement. Before his voyage the cape of Good Hope had been visited by another Portuguese explorer named Bartholomew Diaz
5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and located the following by using roman numbers
- (i) The member state of East African community who form part of the Horn of Africa
 - (ii) A country which was not colonized and is currently the headquarters of the African Union
 - (iii) The country in which the agreement of establishing East African community (EAC) was signed on 30th November 1999
 - (iv) A place where Sharpeville Massacre Occurred in 1960.
6. Compare nationalism in Kenya and nationalism in Zimbabwe. (Give three 03 points)
7. Colonialists introduced social services in Africa colonies. State three (03) objectives of providing colonial health services
8. Many African societies did not accept European domination and showed the reactions in different forms however, their effects were confronted by severe attacks and defeats from colonial powers. Why? (Give three (03) points

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer only **two (02)** questions from this section

9. Explain six (06) characteristics of the non – exploitative mode of production that existed in Pre – colonial Africa.
10. "Migrant labourers were very useful to the capitalists during Colonial economy in Africa" Substantiate this statement by giving six (06) points
11. After political independence many African states inherited the colonial education system, as time went on African independent states realized that the inherited educational system would not meet the African interests, so they decided to change educational policies and curriculum: Use six (06) points to elaborate objectives of education in Africa after independence.