



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
GAIRO DISTRICT COUNCIL**



FORM FOUR PRE – MOCK EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

21st March 2024

Instructions

Time 3:00 Hrs - A.M

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with total of eleven (11) questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and two (02) questions from section C
3. Section A carries sixteen (16) marks, section B carries fifty four (54) marks and C carries thirty (30) marks.
4. Write your examination number or name on every page of your answer sheet

Section A (16) Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i - x) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter besides the item number in the answer sheet provided.
 - i) The elders who was there during the German invasion in Tanganyika, has a habit of narrating regularly to the young generations on how some societies in Tanganyika resisted the Germans strongly. Which source of historical information is this?

A. Oral Traditions	C. Museums	E. Linguistics.
B. Archives	D. Archaeology	
 - ii) When did the theory of evolution of man become more publicly known?

A. After discovery of man`s remains by Dr. Leakey at Olduvai Gorge
B. After the birth of Charles Darwin
C. After the publication of the book "The origin Species"
D. After the scientific discovery of Homo-Habilis and Homo-Erectus
E. After the spread of religious books like Bible and Quran.
 - iii) Why salt making industries were important in pre-colonial Africa?

A. It enabled people to eat uncooked food
B. It facilitated the development of heavy industries
C. It played a vital role in food preservation and healing
D. It enable some societies to make ornaments of copper alloys
E. It was a source of vitamins

- iv) The military alliance which was formed between Germany, Italy and Japan before the Second World War was known as...
- A. Triple Alliance.
 - B. Berlin-Roma Tokyo Axis
 - C. Triple entente
 - D. Dual Alliance
 - E. Berlin-Rome Axis
- v) An Agricultural system in which plantations were owned and supervised by European in the colonies was called.....
- A. Plantation Agriculture
 - B. Settler Agriculture.
 - C. Peasant Agriculture.
 - D. Mixed Farming.
 - E. Slash and Burn cultivation.
- vi) Colonialism were established through...
- A. Post-Colonial political changes
 - B. Violence and Coercion
 - C. Piracy and Plundering.
 - D. Revolution and Violence.
 - E. Way laying and bogus treaties.
- vii) What were the big historical event in the World which took place in Europe between the 1750s and 1850
- A. Scramble for Africa
 - B. Industrial Revolution
 - C. Mercantile capitalism
 - D. Emergency of slave trade
 - E. Monopoly capitalism.
- viii) What was the most common method of farming in pre-colonial Africa?
- A. Mixed Farming
 - B. Plantation Agriculture
 - C. Shifting cultivation
 - D. Slash and burning cultivation
 - E. permanent crop cultivation
- ix) Trading contacts between East Africa and Asia in the 16th century were disturbed by....
- A. Berlin conference resolutions
 - B. Activities of agents of colonialism
 - C. Portuguese invasion
 - D. Effect of the First World War.
 - E. Expulsion of the Portuguese
- x) Archaeological findings whose ages are beyond 5000 years are determined by
- A. Using archives
 - B. Narration of past events
 - C. Remembering events
 - D. Using time Charts
 - E. Using Carbon 14.

2. Match the descriptions in **LIST A** with the corresponding names of the revolutions in **LIST B** by writing the letter of correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

LIST A	LIST B.
I. The revolution that was led by Gamal Abdel Naser in 1952.	A. Russian Revolution
II. The revolution that removed the Arabs Regime from power during the 1960s	B. Industrial Revolution
III. The revolution that took place in 1917 and inspired African nationalism.	C. Mineral Revolution
IV. The revolution that took place in 1949 and provided material and moral support to African nationalist	D. Egypt Revolution
V. The revolution whose impact led to the abolition of the slave trade	E. Libya Revolution
VI. The revolution that helps people to grow more food and cash crops.	F. Chinese Revolution
	G. Zanzibar Revolution.
	H. Agricultural Revolution.
	I. Sudanese October Revolution

Section B (54 Marks)

Answer all Questions in this Section

3. Briefly answer the following questions

- Wamuja is an illiterate man with 91 years old. He narrates past political events to his grand Child who is twenty years old. Why such method used by Mzee Wamuja is considered as unreliable source of historical information?
- Why German colonial agents would not forget the Hehe resistance?
- How would you relate the French assimilation policy and destruction of African culture?
- How would you prove that colonial education was an agent of division and racism in colonial Africa?
- Why Adolf Hitler is blamed for the occurrence of the Second World War?
- Why some historians consider Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck as the architect of the partition of the African continent?

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

- By 1880s the scramble for Africa had reached serious proportions. There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated war would erupt among the European power.
- In order to avert war, Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck of Germany called an international conference of European power, with interests in Africa.

- iii) The countries that were represented at the conference include 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 material, cheap labour and market for their industrial manufactured goods.
 - vi) By the late 1870s much of Africa's interior was known to Europe's capitalist interests through the services of explorers and missionaries.
- 5.** Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using Roman numbers;
- i. The British East African colony where indirect rule policy was more successful.
 - ii. The Portuguese colony whose nationalist leader was assassinated by a parcel bomb in Dar es salaam.
 - iii. The Germany colony that resisted Direct rule Policy in 1904 - 1907
 - iv. The country where the Apartheid Policy was applied.
 - v. The British colony where indirect rule policy was first experimented in Africa
- 6.** In four points, explain the importance of Museums in national development.
- 7.** In short explain why some areas in Africa experienced intensive scramble more than others? Give four points.
- 8.** Access four contributions made by discovery of fire to the development of human being.

Section C. (30 Marks)

Answer two questions in this Section

- 9.** Assess six effects of economic interactions among the people of Africa during the Pre-Colonial period.
- 10.** First and Second World War contributed much to the rise and development of anti-colonial movements in Africa. Discuss this statement by giving six points.
- 11.** "East Africa was affected by the coming of Oman rulers in Zanzibar from 1840s". Discuss this statement by giving six points.