**MALAIKA SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**FORM FOUR OPENING TEST**

**HISTORY**

**CODE NO 011**

**TIME; 3 HOURS 2024 pm**

**Instructions**

* This paper consists of three sections A, B and C with total of 13 questions
* Answer all questions in section A and B, and **two (2)** questions from section C
* Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, Section B carries total of **fifty four** (54) marks and Section C carries **thirty(30)** marks.
* Good handwriting neatness and arrangement of your work will be considered.

**SECTION A (16 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section**

1. For each of the items, choose the correct answer from the alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer sheet provided.
2. Abibu’s grandmother was narrating a very interesting story about what happened during the Ngoni migration; we were listening carefully and sometimes asking questions. What source of historical information was used
3. Museum
4. Historical sites
5. Linguistics
6. Anthropology
7. Oral traditions
8. Whose theory explains the origin of man by describing the changes that our ancestors undergone until they were like a modern man?
9. Louis Leakey
10. Mary Leakey
11. David Livingstone
12. Australopithecus
13. Charles Darwin
14. By 1914, European powers had managed to established effective colonial control in Africa. In which decade was that year?
15. First decade of the nineteenth century
16. Fourteen decade of the nineteenth century
17. Nineteenth decade of the fourteenth century
18. Second decade of the nineteenth century
19. Second decade of the twentieth century
20. Why European capitalists were much concentrated on scrambling the Africa continent in the second half of the 19th century A.D.
21. They needed to civilize Africans through provision of education and religion.
22. It was Cecil Rhodes ambition to control Africa from the Cape to Cairo.
23. African wealth and other attractive things
24. The industrial revolution in England
25. Hostility of the African people’s
26. The colonialist in order to ensure effective administration in their colonies decided to use Governors, who become the top leader in the colony. The first British Governor in Kenya, Sir Charles Eliot was stress on the
27. Contraction of the Uganda railways
28. Establishment of settler economy
29. Creation of Kenya as industrial center for East Africa
30. Introduction of steamers in lake Victoria
31. Integration of Kikuyu into plantation economy
32. The Berlin conference passed different resolutions, which later caused the process of colonization of Africa. Which among the following were not the terms agreed in the Berlin Conference?
33. The Congo basin was declared a free state under King Leopard of Belgium and the Niger River was not free for navigation to all imperialist nations.
34. They agreed that in case of resistance by African to the colonial occupation, no any European country should give help to the African to fellow European
35. They agreed that all colonial powers should not initiative measure to abolish slave trade and slavery in colonies.
36. They agreed that if any dispute among the imperialist powers they should solve it peacefully without the use of false.
37. They agreed that effective occupation should be implemented by the imperialist nations this was through setting administrators in the colonies who were to supervise task
38. As historian, which one would you consider as prince Henry’s main aims in organizing the Portuguese voyages to west and East African coast?
39. Acquiring raw materials, markets and cheap labour
40. Acquiring colonies, raw materials and markets
41. Spreading Christianity, adventure and trade
42. Establishing processing industries, markets and raw materials
43. Abolishing slave trade, slavery and introduction of legitimate trade
44. Carl peters signed a number of treaties with African chiefs on the coastal hinterland of Tanganyika. Because he wanted to;
45. Please chancellor Bismarck of German
46. Establish unity among African chiefdoms
47. Accomplish colonial economic motives of the German East Africa company
48. Accomplish the signing of the Helgoland treaty
49. Recruit the chief of Msowero to become member of the German East Africa company
50. Which nation purchased the cape from the Netherlands for six million pounds sterling?
51. Britain
52. Belgium
53. France
54. German
55. Portugal
56. Who named the southern tip of Africa “Cape of Good Hope”?
57. Vasco da Gama
58. Prince Henry
59. Cecil Rhodes
60. John Moffat
61. Bartholomew Diaz
62. Match the responsibilities in **List A** with the corresponding leaders in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

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| **LIST A** | **LIST B** |
| 1. He formulated 14 points of league of nations 2. He pioneered the idea of forming a stronger African Organization in the 1990’s 3. He ordered in the Final Solution that the Jewish population should be eliminated 4. The Italian fascist who provoked the Second World war 5. He charmed the conference which aimed at resolving the conflicts among the European powers in 19th Century 6. He stated that a man developed from an ape-like creature | 1. Woodrow 2. Otto Von Bismarck 3. David Livingstone 4. Cecil Rhodes 5. Louis Leakey 6. Adolf Hitler 7. Muammar Gaddafi 8. Benito Mussolini 9. Carl peters |

**SECTION B (54 Marks)**

Answer **all** questions in this section

1. Answer the following questions briefly
2. Why did the Maasai organize themselves in age set system
3. How did population pressure in natal region lead to Ngoni migration
4. Explain two demerits of feudalism
5. There was no colonialism without Berlin conference. Prove this with strong two points
6. How would you relate Versailles peace treaty with the outbreak of the Second World war
7. Why British preferred Indirect rule in most of African colonies
8. Arrange the following statements in a chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in your answer sheet
9. Chief Lobengula and Mtwa Mkwawa resisted actively against the imposition of colonial rule in Africa
10. Piet Retief and Jan Van Rensburg were the leaders of the trekking parties in South Africa
11. David Livingstone was one of the influential individual in Europe who encouraged the creation of overseas empires.
12. Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta were the most effective and vocal spokesmen for Africa during the Pan-Africans conference held in Manchester
13. Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda were the prominent leaders of the Front Line states during decolonization in Southern Africa
14. President Benjamin Mkapa and Yoweri Museveni were the Key leaders who signed the treaty to create the new East Africa Community
15. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman Numbers
16. A country that was entrusted to South Africa as a mandate territory by the League of Nations after the First World War.
17. The country in which German Commander Emil Von Zelewsky was killed
18. A country which defeated by Italy in1935
19. A largest African country colonized by King Leopard II
20. A country which a kingdom of Mwatayamvo was found
21. Briefly differentiate the following historical terms
22. Mixed farming and shifting cultivation
23. Nyarubanja and Ubugabire
24. Age-set system and Ntemiship sytem
25. Lukiiko and Induna
26. Pierre De Brazza and Karl Peters
27. In six points explain how colonial system was able to recruit labour in their economic activities.
28. Briefly analyze the pattern of colonial infrastructures in mainland Tanzania and show how it facilitate exploitation of the country(give out six points)

**SECTION C (30 Marks)**

Answer **two (2)** questions on this section

1. “Rome was not built in one day” As an expert in world History events show the relevance of the statement with the First World war (6 points)
2. African continent had its own history and its development, not as colonialist termed as Dark Continent. In six arguments, show the basis for consolidation and development of centralized states in Africa during pre colonial era.
3. Colonial state established different economic sectors in colonies that depend on labour force. With six points explain how African societies were affected from colonial labour.