

**THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
KILOSA DISTRICT COUNCIL  
MIKUMI - CLUSTER ACADEMIC UNIT (MAU)**



**FORM FOUR PRE - MOCK JOINT EXAMINATION**

**012**

**HISTORY**

**(For School Candidates Only)**

**TIME: 3:00 Hours**

**Monday March 16, 2021**

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

**SECTION A:{20 Marks}**

**Answer all questions in this section**

1. For each of the items [i]—[xv] choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in your answer sheet:
  - (i) What are the major types of oral traditions?
    - A. Museums and archives
    - B. Poems and proverbs
    - C. Historical sites and narrations of events
    - D. Archaeology and museums
    - E. Cultural practice and narration of events
  - (ii) There are two theories of evolution of man which are.....
    - A. Protectionism and creationism
    - B. Creationism and isolationism
    - C. Creationism and evolution
    - D. Historicism and Historiography
    - E. Modern and Ancient theory
  - (iii) Oral tradition is the ancient source of history with many limitations except:
    - A. It is lasts for 500 years
    - B. It is easy to be forgotten
    - C. It provides employment to the people
    - D. It is based on bias and fallacy
    - E. It can be changed according to time and environment.
  - (iv) What was the achievement of man during the middle stone age?
    - A. Discovery of fire
    - B. Development of bi-pedalism

- C. Domestication of animals
  - D. Making and using pebble tools
  - E. Discovering of iron
- (v) Nok village is the famous iron site found in:
- A. Nigeria West Africa.
  - B. Wolof Senegal West Africa
  - C. Monduli Tanganyika East Africa
  - D. Dhar-Ekhit Mauritania West Africa
  - E. Ndonga Congo central Africa.
- (vi) The famous Pre-colonial political organization in Tanzania which controlled central route of long distance trade was.....
- A. Hehe kingdom
  - B. Pare kindom
  - C. Karagwe kingdom
  - D. Nyamwezi King dom
  - E. Buchosa Kingdom
- (vii) As a historian, which one would you consider as Prince Henry's main aims in organizing the Portugese voyages to West and East African coasts?
- A. Acquiring raw materials, markets and cheap labour
  - B. Acquiring colonies, raw materials and markets
  - C. Spreading christianity, adventure and trade
  - D. Establishing processing industries, markets and raw materials
  - E. Abolishing slave trade, slavery and introduction of legitimate trade
- (viii) What was the common method of farming in pre-colonial Africa?
- A. Mixed farming
  - B. Plantation agriculture
  - C. Shifting cultivation
  - D. Slash and burn cultivation
  - E. Permanent crop cultivation
- (ix) The external contact between Africa ,the middle East and Far East is believed to have started:
- A. In the 10 Century A.D
  - B. In the 12 Century A.D
  - C. In the 2 Century B.C to the 7 century A.D
  - D. In the 8 Century A.D
  - E. No correct answer
- (x) Slave trade took place in one of the phases of capitalism development.
- A. Monopoly capitalism
  - B. Competitive capitalism
  - C. Mercantilism capitalism
  - D. Imperialism capitalism
  - E. Hegelian capitalism
- (xi) America defeated her colonial master in
- A. 1973
  - B. 1663
  - C. 1774

- D. 1775  
E. 1776
- (xii) Which of the following countries were former Germany colonies from West Africa?  
A. Angola and Mozambique  
B. South Africa and Namibia  
C. Kenya and Uganda  
D. Togo and Cameroon  
E. Algeria and Tunisia.
- (xiii) Assimilation policy was succeeded by:  
A. Direct rule  
B. Indirect rule  
C. Association  
D. Secularism  
E. Violence administration
- (xiv) The following are the causes of second world war except:  
A. Effect of first world war  
B. Effect of great economic depression  
C. Unfair terms of Versailles peace treat  
D. The rise of Nazism and Fascism  
E. Assassination of Aman Abeid Karume
- (xv) The Hutu Revolution in Rwanda was organized by:  
A. Gregory Kayibanda  
B. Prince Louis Rwagasory  
C. Major General Funenile Habyalimana  
D. Major General Fredi Gisa Rwigema  
E. General Michel Micombevo

2. Match the description in **LIST A** with the correct names of the **LIST B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer sheet:

LIST A		LIST B
(i)	1873	A. Assassination of omar Al-Mukhutar in Libya
(ii)	1977	B. The Torit Mutiny in Sudan
(iii)	1952	C. The colito Mutiny in Tanzania
(iv)	1807	D. Assassination of Tefere Bonte in Ethiopia
(v)	1935- 1941	E. The birth of Kleist Seykes
		F. The Egyptian revolution under Gamal Abdel Nasser
		G. The Italo- Ethiopian
		H. Ant-slavery law passed in England.
		I. The tyota war between Libya and Chad.
		J. The Anya –anya war
		K. The birth of CCM (Revolutionary Party)
		L. The closure of Zanzibar Slave market

## **SECTION B:(35 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section**

3. Briefly explain the following historical words
  - (i) Neo-colonialism
  - (ii) Under development
  - (iii) Political instabilities
  - (iv) Armed struggle
  - (v) How would you relate the French Assimilation policy and destruction of African culture?
  - (vi) Colonial education
4. Arrange the following statement in the chronological order by writing numbers 1-6 beside the item provided:
  - i. This implied that supreme organ of the organization of the East Africa Authority could not meet
  - ii. The organization work was hampered by the personality differences among the three heads of state
  - iii. Although it collapsed in 1977, the EAC was revived on 15 January 2001
  - iv. The former EAC encountered many challenges.
  - v. This eventually led to the total collapse of any new development in the EAC.
  - vi. For example, President Julius Nyerere could not meet physically with president Iddi Amin of Uganda.
5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following centralized states in pre pre-colonial Africa:
  - (a) Ghana empire
  - (b) The Egyptian Kingdom
  - (c) The Moravi Kingdom

## **SECTION C: (45 Marks)**

**Answer three(3) questions in this section**

6. Through their activities the Missionaries became the forerunners of colonialism. Justify this statement. (Six points)
7. Discuss the impact of Dutch settlements at the cape from 1652-1796. (Six points).
8. The scramble for and for and partition of Africa was inevitable in 19 Century .Discuss by using six Points.
9. Why Angola and Mozambique adopted armed struggle as the way of attaining independence? (use Six points).