

FORM FOUR HISTORY TOWARD NECTA EXAMINATION SERIES



**“5 PAPERS WITH THEIR
MARKING SCHEMES”**

- Kitini hiki kina mitihani iliyo andaliwa kwa ajili ya kumjega mwanafunzi kuelekea kwenye mtihani wa NECTA.
- Mitihani hii pia inapatikana kwa mfumo wa word (ambapo utaweza kuedit)
- Kupata majibu au marking scheme za mitihani hii wasiliana na Robert Msaki (Coordinator)
- Mawasiliano: (0624 254 757) WhatsApp tu.

Copyright © 2024 UBN COOPERATION LTD

All right reserved. This pamphlet or any portion thereof may not be reproduce or used in any manner whatsoever without the express written permission of the author and the publisher

INTERSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SERIES
ISESE
FORM FOUR PRE-NECTA No.01
HISTORY

TIME 3:00 HRS

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 (2)** questions from section **C**.
3. Section **A** carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section **B** carries **fifty-four (54)** marks and section **C** carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. room.
6. All drawings should be in pencil.
7. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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 in the box provided

i) The British commissioner in colonial South Africa who urged for the ‘‘Cape Town to Cairo’’ was referred to as

- A. Cecil Rhodes
- B. Alfred Milnew
- C. Vasco Da Gama
- D. Nelvile Chanbelain
- E. Fredrick Lugard

ii) The colonial bureaucracy was violent in nature in Africa because;-

- A. The Africans occupied the highest office ranks in the structure
- B. Africans and Asians were office messengers
- C. It was accompanied with injustice in the entire process of operation
- D. None of the above
- E. Both of the African and Asians appointed as district commissioners

iii) The war which sat the ideological disparity between USA and USSR immediately after the 2nd world war was known as the;-

- A. Cold war
- B. Inter-American war
- C. Agricultural activities
- D. The level of infrastructures
- E. Availability of natural reasons

iv) The elders who was there during the German invasion in Tanganyika, had 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 tradition
- B. Archives

- C. Museum
- D. Archaeology
- E. Linguistic

v) 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 scientist discovery of Homo-habilis and Homo-erectus
- E. After the spread of religious books like Bible and Quran

vi) 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 enabled some societies to make ornaments of copper alloys
- E. It was a source of vitamins

vii) Slave trade had to be abolished in the 19th Century. The following were among of the notable reasons for abolished slave trade in Africa.

- A. Development of commercial agriculture
- B. Development of industrial revolution in Europe
- C. Establishment of new states using freed slaves
- D. Development of industrial revolution in Africa
- E. Development of new world

viii) In pre colonial African society the division of work was based on age and sex. As the historian what types of organisation was that?

- A. Clan organisation
- B. Age set organisation
- C. State organisation
- D. Ntemiship organisation

E. Colonia organisation

ix) To what extent did the introduction of cloves plantation in Zanzibar by the Oman sultanate brought impacts to local masses?

A. African become the Shiras

B. African were turned into serfs and tenants

C. African loss business

D. There were enmity between Africa and Arabs

E. African were given between services by Arabs

x) In the process of partition of East Africa; Germany and Britain agreed on making boundaries to show their area of influence. Which treaty was made on 1886 to divide East Africa?

A. Delimitation treaty

B. Helgoland treaty

C. Anglo- Portugal treaty

D. Franco-Prussian treaty

E. Italo Ethiopia war

2. Match each item in **COLUMN A** with a correct response in **COLUMN B** by writing its letter below

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i) The revolution that was led Gamal Abdel Naser in 1952	A. Russian Revolution
ii) The revolution that removed the Arabs Regime from power during the 1960's	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. i) Kengele 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 Kengele is considered as unreliable source of historical information?

ii) Why German colonial agents would not forget the Hehe resistance?

iii) How would you relate the French assimilation policy and destruction of African culture?

iv) How would you prove that colonial education was an agent of division and racism in colonial Africa?

v) Why Adolf hilter is blamed for the occurrence of the Second World War.

vi) Why some historians consider Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck as the architect of the partition of the African continent

4. Arrange the following statement in chronological order by writing the number 1 to 6 beside the item number

i) At the beginning the commodities were largely produced by non- capitalist methods until industries become the dominant factors for the production of goods

ii) I did not stay stagnant but evolved from agrarian mode of production when land owners begun to employ workers and paid for the labour

iii) Capitalism is a form of relations of production in which the means of production are in hands of few individuals and operates for profit

iv) Thus early capitalism depended on rural production for most goods that would be sold to earn profit

v) During this transformation there were a decline of traditional handcraft skills of artisans guilds and skilled workers replaced by more advanced ways of production

vi) The surplus produced led to the shortage of industrial demands in Europe and motivated the capitalist to seek for them beyond their borders including Africa

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following countries by using roman numbers

i) The country in which socialism and self-reliance was introduced and become official in 1967

ii) Former German colony in south-west of Africa which attained its independence through armed struggle against bores protectorate

iii) A country in which the Italian invaders were defeated in battle of Adowa in 1869

iv) A country in which the OAU liberation committee was base

v) A country in which kipande system were practised

6. Professor Elie was conducting the historical research on the people along the coast of East Africa. Give four sources that Elie used to get those historical facts and information.

7. Consider yourself as a form four student of Kiwengwa Secondary school; show your young brother of form one students on how the Europeans used various mechanisms to impose colonialism in Africa in the second half of 19th century

8. During colonial period Dar es salaam, Tanga and Mombasa were the coastal states which the railway lines ran perpendicular to these states due to the availability of harbours. Give three reasons why the railways ran directly to these states

SECTION C (30 MARKS)

Answer only two questions in this section

9. African continent had it own history and it development not as colonialist termed as Dark Continent. In six arguments, show the basis for consolidation and development of centralised states in Africa during pre colonial

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. The minister of foreign affairs of Tanzania was asked by the journalist from Crown media during her press conference. She was asked why most of the African states have joined with various regional co-operations after independence. What do you think were six reasons described by the minister?

INTERSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SERIES

ISESE

FORM FOUR PRE - NECTA No.02

012

HISTORY

TIME: 3 Hours

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A, B** and **C** with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **two (2)** questions in section C.
3. Section A carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section B **fifty four (54)** marks and section C carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. All writings should be in **blue** or **black** ink **except** for diagram(s) which must be drawn in **pencil**.
5. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer sheet.

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the following item (i - x), choose the most correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the booklet provided.
 - i. What are major types of oral traditional?
 - A. Museum and Archives
 - B. Poems and Proverbs
 - C. Historical sites and narration of events
 - D. Archaeology and Museum
 - E. Cultural practices and narration of events
 - ii. Why is Charles Darwin famous in History?
 - A. He discovered pebble and chopping tools
 - B. He discovered the fossils of Man's ancestors
 - C. He introduced theory of creation
 - D. He discovered the remains of old people
 - E. He introduced theory of the evolution
 - iii. What was the most common methods of farming in Pre – colonial Africa?
 - A. Mixed farming
 - B. Plantation Agriculture
 - C. Shifting cultivation
 - D. Slash and burn cultivation
 - E. Permanent crop cultivation
 - iv. As a historian, which one would you consider as Prince Henry's main aims in organizing the Portuguese Voyages to the West and East African Coast?
 - A. Acquiring raw materials, cheap labour and market
 - B. Acquiring colonies, raw materials and market
 - C. Spreading Christianity, Adventures and Trade
 - D. Establishing processing industries, Markets and raw materials
 - E. Establishing slave trade, slavery and introduction of legitimate trade
 - v. What took place in Europe between 1750's and 1850's?
 - A. Industrial revolution
 - B. Scramble for Africa
 - C. Mercantile capitalism
 - D. Emergency of slave trade
 - E. Monopoly capitalism
 - vi. Colonialism was introduced through:
 - A. Post – colonial political change
 - B. Violence and coercion
 - C. Piracy and Plundering
 - D. Revolution and violence
 - E. Way of laying and bogus treaties
 - vii. All of the following are true about Julius Nyerere **Except**:
 - A. He was one of the Pan Africanism leaders
 - B. He was one of the founders of organization of African unity
 - C. He played key roles in the formation of United nations organization
 - D. He campaign and supported black majority rule in South Africa
 - E. He was one of the leaders of front line states

- viii. The law that demanded the Africans to carry card “Kipande system” aimed at ensuring that:
- The European colonies are exploited effectively
 - There is effectively occupation of the colony
 - The Africans should be allowed to grow cash crops
 - The welfare to the Africans were taken care of
 - The white farmers got a cheap labour and constant supply of labour
- ix. Why British in East Africa provided colonial health services to few areas such as settler plantation areas, military camps and cash crop producing areas?
- To make their subjects support colonial rule
 - To make their subjects fit for economic production
 - To keep their subjects wealthier and resistant to diseases
 - To make their subjects loyal to colonial state
 - To stop their subjects from using traditional medicines
- x. Which of the following were long – term cause of the WWI?
- The formation of military Alliance among the great powers
 - The need for revenge among the European powers
 - The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria – Hungury
 - The rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazism in Germany
- I and II
 - II and III
 - IV and I
 - III and IV
 - I and III

2. Match the description in **List A** with the corresponding names of revolution in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.

LIST A		LIST B
i.	The revolution that was led by Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1952	A. Russian Revolution
ii.	The revolution that removed the Arabs regime from power in 1964s	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 1775 – 1783 and supported African Nationalism	D. Egypt Revolution
v.	The revolution that took place in 1949 and provided materials and moral support to African nationalist struggles	E. Libya Revolution
vi.	The revolution whose impact led to the abolition of slave trade	F. Chinese Revolution
		G. Zanzibar Revolution
		H. Sudanese October Revolution
		I. American Revolutionary war

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section.

3. Answer the following questions briefly.
- How the First World War led to Great depression?
 - Why African societies could not forget slave trade?
 - How would you prove that colonial education was the seed which destroyed colonialism in Africa?

- iv. “We produce what we don’t consume and we consume what we don’t produce”. What does this statement mean in relation to colonial economy?
 - v. Relate the discovery of fire in the Middle Stone Age to the human development.
 - vi. Why did colonialist build schools in cash crops growing regions?
4. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item numbers in your answer booklet.
- i. Chief Lubengula and Mtwa Mkwawa resisted actively against the imposition of colonial rule in Africa.
 - ii. Sir Lord Fredrick Lugard introduced indirect rule in Africa so as to run colonial activities
 - iii. Dr. David Livingstone was one of the influential individuals in Europe who encouraged the creation of overseas empires
 - iv. Political parties like TANU were the pathway towards independence struggles in Africa.
 - v. Kwame Nkrumah and Jomo Kenyatta were the most effective vocal spokesmen for Africa during the Pan Africanist conference held in Manchester
 - vi. Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda were prominent leaders of front line state during decolonization in South Africa.
5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman number:
- i. The country in East Africa which British decided to use direct rule
 - ii. The country which its independence sharpened the independence struggle for other African colonies
 - iii. The country where apartheid policy was practiced in Africa
 - iv. The country in East Africa where Peasant Agriculture was pre dominant
 - v. The country which defeated Italy under Benito Mussolin in 1935
6. How colonial state uphold the interest of white settlers in Kenya. Briefly by six (6) points.
7. What were the consequence of Ngoni migration in East Africa in the 19th C. Respond briefly by six (6) points
8. Relate the Industrial Revolution that occurred in Europe to the scramble for and partition of Africa in the 19th Century.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer only **two** (2) questions in this section

- 9. Discuss the effects of Second World War on the countries of East Africa. Use six (6) points
- 10. “African continent had its own history and its development not as colonialists termed as Dark Continent”. In six arguments show the pre – requisities that precipitated the formation of states in pre – colonial Africa.
- 11. How the system of colonial economy in Kenya influenced the nature and character of the struggle for independence in that country? Use six (6) points

INTERSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SERIES

ISESE

FORM FOUR PRE-NECAT No.03

012

HISTORY

(For both school and private candidates)

TIME: 3:00 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of section **A**, **B** and **C**, with total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in section **A** and **B** and **two (2)** questions from section **C**.
3. Section **A** carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section **B** carries **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 your answer booklet/sheet(s).

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer all questions from 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.
 - (i) The organ within United Nation Organization which consists of eleven members is termed as?
 - A. General Assembly
 - B. Un security Council
 - C. UN security council
 - D. UN Armed Forces
 - E. Secretariat committee
 - (ii) Which of the following believed to be early and famous iron site in east Africa?
 - A. Kondoa – Irangi
 - B. Nok
 - C. Meroe
 - D. Engaruka
 - E. Isimila
 - (iii) The idea of forming an organization of Non-aligned countries originated from/
 - A. Berlin conference
 - B. Belgrade Yugoslavia in 1961
 - C. Bandung Afro Asian Congress in 1955
 - D. Belgrade Yugoslavia in 1955
 - E. People's development of elf-reliance
 - (iv) Before the outbreak and the end of the First World War, Germany had six colonies in Africa. These colonies included:
 - A. South West Africa, Rwanda, Togo, Tanganyika, Angola and Cameroon
 - B. South West Africa, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Togo and Tanganyika
 - C. South West Africa, Tanganyika, Burundi, Rwanda, Togo and Cameroon
 - D. South West Africa, Tanganyika, Angola, Mozambique, Burundi and Togo

- E. South West Africa, Angola, Togo, Cameroon, Burundi and Rwanda.
- (v) The jihad war in West Africa under Othman dan Fodio, Alhaj Omar and Ahmed Seku resulted into:-
- A. Formation of big empires like Mandika and the Sokoto Caliphate
 - B. Formation of big empires like Mali and Songhai
 - C. Creation of small political entities
 - D. Formation of the state of Nigeria
 - E. Disintegration of weaker states at the coast of west Africa
- (vi) European countries were using local raw materials produced in Europe before the 19th century. Why did they demand raw materials from Africa during the 19th century?
- A. The European raw materials were insufficient
 - B. The European raw materials had low quality
 - C. Africans did not need their raw materials
 - D. European countries wanted to develop Africa
 - E. They wanted to develop Europe for Africans
- (vii) Who among the following supported greatly the idea of having a British Empire from the Cape to Cairo
- A. Sir George Goldie
 - B. Cecil Rhodes
 - C. Captain Fredrick Lugard
 - D. Sir Harry Johnstone
 - E. Carl Peters
- (viii) Pan-Africanism played a crucial role towards liberation of slaves. Which countries in Africa became home for freed slaves?
- A. Tanzania and South Africa
 - B. Sierra Leone and Liberia
 - C. Ethiopia and Sierra Leone
 - D. Ethiopia and Liberia

E. Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon

(ix) Which one among the following statements is not true about the discoveries made by man during the middle stone age?

A. Use of wooden and bone materials to facilitate production

B. Introduction of stone picks, spears, arrows, knives and needles

C. Development of sharper, smaller and portable tools

D. Discovery of fire

E. Emergency of social-cultural groups or ethnic groups

(x) Which countries played an important role in the nationalist movement due to the question of land?

A. Kenya, South Africa, Algeria and Zimbabwe

B. Kenya, South Africa, Tanganyika and Zimbabwe

C. Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Mozambique

D. Algeria, Zambia, Kenya and South Africa

E. Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda and Zimbabwe

2. Match the historical explanations in **List A** with corresponding historical terms in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer sheet(s) provided.

LIST A	LIST B
i) The agreement involved Britain, German, the sultan of Zanzibar	A. Patrilineal society
ii) The system in which children take and follow the clan names of their father	B. Regional trade
iii) Nyarubanja, ubugabire, umwinyi and ntemi system	C. Forms of feudalism
iv) Was the trade whereby the people met their needs from one another, people were supposed to walk along distance and exchange their commodities. What kind of this trade?	D. Carbon 14
v) The scientific method used to determine historical dates was known as	E. Heligoland Treaty
vi) When did man adopt bipedalism?	F. Forms of Communalism
	G. 2 millions years ago
	H. 4 millions years ago
	I. Trans-Saharan trede

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section

3. (a) Why did Portugal lead the search for the sea route to India? Give three reasons
(b) Explain three demerits of feudalism
(c) Origin of man is still controversial issue, why?
(d) How did Asian goods reach Europe before the ea route was discovered by the Portuguese in 15th C? (Use two points)
4. (a) Why Australia Hungary did not participate in the Second World War?
(b) Mzee Kengele is one of the victim of what happened in Tanganyika on Monday 31st July 1905 to September 1907, tomorrow he is expected to give a speech on the reasons behind the occurrence of such event to his fellow you will give to your fellow village men.
(c) Why abolition of slave trade took long time in east Africa than in West Africa? give five points
5. (a) Briefly examine five factors enabled Tanganyika to attain her independence earlier than Kenya and Uganda.
(b) Your grandfather lives in interlacustrine region while y our grandmother lives near lake Edward and both of them have narrated to you about forms of feudalism practiced in their regions. As a grandchild, explain to your fellow students the form of feudalism which were practiced by people in both two zones where your ancestors dwell, state their classes and specific areas where they were practiced
6. (a) How did the people of East Africa use their local environment in making salt? (Give three (3) ways)
b) In three (3) points, explain the impacts of Neolithic revolution in human life.
7. Although African countries formed regional groupings after their independence, they actually do not need the groupings. Refute with six points.
8. Despite the fact that the British used indirect rule in their colonies, they opted for direct rule in southern Rhodesia. Why such an option in the colony? (Explain with three (3) points)

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer only two (2) questions from this section

9. As a form four student explain six sources of historical information to your grandparents to show how you have understood the history subject.
10. In six points pinpoint the impacts of Neolithic revolution in human life
11. The outbreak of the First World War was inevitable. Discuss in six points.

INTERSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SERIES

ISESE

FORM FOUR PRE-NECAT No.04

012

HISTORY

(For both school and private candidates)

TIME 3:00 HRS

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 (2)** questions from section **C**.
3. Section **A** carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section **B** carries **fifty-four (54)** marks and section **C** carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. Cellular phones 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 your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the most correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided

(i) What are major types of oral traditional?

- A. Museum and Archives
- B. Poems and Proverbs
- C. Historical sites and narration of events
- D. Archaeology and Museum
- E. Cultural practices and narration of events

(ii) Why is Charles Darwin famous in History?

- A. He discovered pebble and chopping tools
- B. He discovered the fossils of Man's ancestors
- C. He introduced theory of creation
- D. He discovered the remains of old people
- E. He introduced theory of the evolution

(iii) was the most common methods of farming in Pre – colonial Africa?

- A. Mixed farming
- B. Plantation Agriculture
- C. Shifting cultivation
- D. Slash and burn cultivation
- E. Permanent crop cultivation

(iv) The evidence of the interaction of people from different backgrounds can be obtained by studying the following:

- A. Iron technology and pottery
- B. Culture and music
- C. Literature and Linguistics
- D. Language and archaeology
- E. Archaeology and iron technology

(v) Why did the Congo Basin attract many European powers during the scramble for Africa?

- A. Because it was the gateway to the interior of Africa.
- B. Because it had cold water.
- C. Because it had a large volume of water.
- D. Because many colonial agents were attracted by it.
- E. Because of absence of tropical diseases.

(vi) The direct rule system was said to be helpful to the Germans in Tanganyika because:

- A. It minimized administration costs
- B. It promoted good relations with Africans
- C. It eased the suppression of African resistances
- D. It was easy for them to learn African languages
- E. It eased the spread of European culture to Africans.

(vii) The following were the factors which influenced the colonialists to establish large plantations in some African colonies except:

- A. Availability of enough migrant labourers
- B. Availability of appropriate and adequate land
- C. Presence of the hot climate
- D. Presence of the tropical diseases
- E. Presence of strong centralized political systems.

(viii) After independence, most African countries encouraged the establishment of self-help schemes. Which self-help scheme was adopted in Kenya?

- A. The five-year Development Plan
- B. The Harambee
- C. The Feed-Yourself operations
- D. The villagelisation Programme
- E. The Nyayo Programme

(ix) Which of the following UN agencies was formed in order to promote and regulate international trade, promote monetary cooperation and stabilize currencies?

- A. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA)
- B. The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- C. The World Trade Organization (WTO)
- D. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- E. The United Nations Security Council

(x) During the cold war, both the USA and the USSR campaigned for the decolonization of Africa. Why did these two antagonistic nations have the same motive over Africa?

- A. They wanted to introduce neocolonialism in Africa
- B. They wanted to spread their ideologies of capitalism and socialism in Africa.
- C. They felt pity for Africans who were oppressed by European powers.
- D. They wanted to make trade with African countries.
- E. They hated colonialism.

2. Match the description in **List A** with the corresponding names of revolution in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number

LIST A		LIST B
i.	The revolution that was led by Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1952	A. Russian Revolution
ii.	The revolution that removed the Arabs regime from power in 1964s	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 1775 – 1783 and supported African Nationalism	D. Egypt Revolution
v.	The revolution that took place in 1949 and provided materials and moral support to African nationalist struggles	E. Libya Revolution
vi.	The revolution whose impact led to the abolition of slave trade	F. Chinese Revolution
		G. Zanzibar Revolution
		H. Sudanese October Revolution
		J. American Revolutionary war

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Briefly answer the following questions.

(i) Given the diverse nature of historical sources, such as primary documents, secondary sources, archaeological artifacts, and oral histories, how can historians effectively evaluate and synthesize these different types of evidence to construct a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the past? Discuss the challenges and limitations associated with relying on specific types of sources, and explore strategies for critically assessing and interpreting historical evidence.

(ii) Given the complex interplay of religious, political, and social factors, how did the Independent Churches movement serve as a catalyst for mass nationalism in various African countries? Explore the specific strategies and ideologies employed by these movements, and analyze their impact on fostering a sense of shared identity, resistance to colonial rule, and mobilization of the masses.

(iii) Beyond the direct economic and political exploitation, how did the cultural and psychological impacts of colonial oppression contribute to the emergence of nationalist sentiments among Africans? Examine the ways in which colonialism undermined traditional values, eroded cultural identity, and fostered a sense of collective grievance. Analyze the role of cultural resistance, intellectual movements, and the experiences of marginalized groups in shaping nationalist ideologies.

(iv) Beyond the symbolic significance of imprisoning African leaders, how did these acts of repression concretely impede the progress toward independence? Consider the impact on political movements, the mobilization of popular resistance, and the international diplomatic landscape. Analyze the strategies employed by colonial powers to maintain control and suppress dissent, and evaluate the effectiveness of these tactics in the face of growing nationalist aspirations

4. Arrange the following historical statements in a chronological order by using numerical number (1) – (6).

- i) There the Boers established the republic of South Africa and Orange Free State.
- ii) Boers developed and British sentiments.
- iii) South Africa was firstly inhabited by Boers in 1652 under Jan Van Riebeck.
- iv) The Boers came into clash with the British government in 1795.
- v) The Boer moved northwards.
- vi) The African did not sit back and watch the area of Transvaal and Orange Free State taken by the Boers. Instead waged a series of war against the Dutch.

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and Locate the following historical related scenarios by using roman numbers

- (i) A country which resisted against the Germans under their leader Hendrik Witbooi
- (ii) A country in which the leader mobilized the natives to fight under the faith of turning foreigners' bullets into water
- (iii) A country which waged guerrilla warfare against the colonialists when it was under Governor Richard Turnbull

(iv) A country whose natives under Samori Toure resisted the French invasion

(v) A country whose people managed to defeat colonial invaders

6. "Analyze the impact of three internal and three external factors that significantly impeded Africa's development post-independence. Support your response with specific examples and evidence."

7. Imagine you are a historian researching the abolition of the slave trade in East Africa. You have discovered a diary entry from a British naval officer stationed in the region in the 19th century. The entry describes the difficulties they faced in suppressing the trade. Based on this information, and your knowledge of historical events, outline six key factors that contributed to the protracted abolition of the slave trade in East Africa.

8. Imagine you are a colonial administrator tasked with establishing a new economy in a recently colonized African territory. Based on your understanding of the historical context and colonial objectives, outline six specific strategies you would implement to achieve these goals.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer only **two** questions from this section

9. "Considering the complex social, economic, and cultural dynamics of pre-colonial Africa critically analyze and explain six (06) features of the Equitable mode of production that existed in various regions. Be sure to address the diversity of these systems, including their strengths, limitations, and the factors that contributed to their sustainability or eventual decline."

10. "Despite the significant contribution of migrant labor to the colonial economy in Africa, many argue that it was a system characterized by exploitation. Critically analyze the role of migrant labor in the colonial economy, providing evidence to support both the benefits and drawbacks. To what extent do you agree with the assertion that migrant labor was 'very functional' to colonial capitalists?"

11. "Given the colonial legacy of education in post-independence Africa, how did African states adapt their educational policies and curricula to better align with their national interests? Elaborate on six specific intentions that guided these educational reforms."

INTERSECONDARY SCHOOLS EXAMINATION SERIES

ISESE

FORM FOUR PRE-NECAT No.05

012

HISTORY

(For both school and private candidates)

TIME 3:00HRS

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 (2)** questions from section **C**.
3. Section **A** carries **sixteen (16)** marks, section **B** carries **fifty-four (54)** marks and section **C** carries **thirty (30)** marks.
4. Cellular phones 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 your answer booklet(s).

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the most correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided

(i) Dr. Buyuni wrote a report about the bones and skulls of early human beings which were obtained at Olduvai Gorge. Which way of historical information helped him to prepare his report?

- A. Oral traditions
- B. Archives
- C. Anthropology
- D. Historical site
- E. Archeology

(ii) Kengele lived in Africa many centuries ago, he lived in the condition which man ate raw food, used simple stone tools and their bodies were covered with hair. At which age did Kengele live?

- A. Late Stone Age
- B. Early Stone Age
- C. Middle Stone Age
- D. Mesolithic Stone Age
- E. New Stone Age

(iii) Our grandfather told us that Uvinza is one among the important places in the history of Tanzania. What do you think Uvinza was famous for during the pre-colonial era?

- A. Obtaining salt from different reeds
- B. Obtaining salt by boiling and evaporation method
- C. Obtaining salt directly from salty rocks
- D. Obtaining salt by sieving and boiling water to get salt crystals
- E. Obtaining salt by exploiting inner resources

(iv) The term negroid means:

- A. The white race of European origin
- B. The black race of African origin
- C. The Indian race of Asian origin
- D. The Persian race of Arabian origin
- E. The coloured race of Australian origin

(v) The term fellahin meant the peasant producer in

- A. Ghana
- B. Ethiopia
- C. Egypt
- D. Buganda
- E. Zimbabwe

(vi) What was the outcome of the earliest commercial contact between East Africa, the middle and Far East in 200 BC?

- A. Existence of Arabic words in the Swahili language.
- B. Existence of Asian shop along the coastal area.
- C. The Perilous of Arabic words in the Swahili language.
- D. Growth of towns along the coastal area.
- E. Portuguese invasion along the coastal area.

(vii) The western route of trans Sahara trade was famous for:

- A. Camels and dates
- B. Silver and gold
- C. Gold and salt
- D. Salt and kola nuts
- E. Ivory and ostrich feathers

(viii) Why did the Berlin West African conference of 1884-85 summoned.

- A. To enforce the anti-slave trade campaign of abolition movement in Africa.
- B. To draw up the international boundaries of colonial Africa
- C. To determine the type of administration in Africa.
- D. To prevent the conflict prevailed natural calamities in Africa.
- E. To enact administrative laws in Africa.

(ix) Why did Russia not affected with the great economic depression of 1929-33?

- A. She defeated German in the first world war
- B. She had bigger supplier of loans and aids to the war victims.
- C. She became the largest city with good fertile land
- D. She had undergone industrial revolution in Europe
- E. She had undergone socialist revolution from capitalist

(x) Which of the following is not supreme organ of the East African community?

- A. The general assembly
- B. The legislative assembly
- C. The sectorial councils
- D. The council of justice
- E. The council of ministers

2. Match the description in **List A** with the corresponding names of revolution in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number

LIST A	LIST B
i) Establishment of trading posts ii) Introduction of Christianity iii) Exploitation of resources iv) Imposition of colonial rule v) Suppression of local cultures vi) Construction of infrastructure	A. Led to the growth of coastal towns and increased trade. B. Economic crisis C. Influenced the cultural and religious landscape of East Africa. D. Trade liberation E. Depleted natural resources and caused economic hardship for local communities. F. Hunger and famine G. Resulted in political and economic domination of East Africa. H. Depopulation I. Eroded traditional customs, languages, and social structures. J. Movement of people from one place to another K. Improved transportation and communication, but often benefited colonial interests' more than local populations.

SECTION B 54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this question

3. Briefly answer the following questions;

- (i) Why was Kwame Nkrumah a pivotal figure in the African liberation movement?
- (ii) What were the different types of nationalism that fueled the independence struggles in Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Angola?
- (iii) Despite being a capitalist power, why did the United States support African independence movements? What were its underlying motives?

4. Arrange the following historical statements in a chronological order by using numerical number (1) – (6).

(i) The primary goal of this education was to bolster the colonial economy by equipping Africans with expertise in raw material production and by training lower-level personnel such as clerks and office assistants.

(ii) Moreover, the educated Africans embraced European cultural norms and felt a sense of superiority and civilization compared to their fellow Africans who lacked colonial education.

(iii) Colonial education refers to the process of introducing Africans to novel experiences, knowledge, skills, and values deemed essential for furthering colonial objectives.

(iv) The Africans who underwent this education, primarily the sons of chiefs and catechists, were favored by the colonial government in various ways.

(v) Consequently, colonial education established social hierarchies among Africans, hindering their ability to resist colonial domination.

(vi) This was implemented to promote disunity among Africans, thereby facilitating their subjugation.

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following historical events by using roman numbers.

(i) Which African nation achieved independence in 1994, following a prolonged struggle against apartheid?

(ii) Identify the British colony that was the first to gain independence through constitutional means, without resorting to armed struggle.

(iii) Which territory in East Africa was under British trusteeship from 1945 to 1961?

(iv) In which British colony were "kipande" identity cards issued to laborers as a form of control and surveillance?

(v) Under the leadership of Agostinho Neto, which Portuguese colony achieved independence in 1975?

6. Evaluate the effectiveness of the African Union's mechanisms and strategies in promoting regional cooperation, conflict resolution, and economic development among its member states. Consider specific examples and case studies to support your analysis.

7. Examine the military strategies and tactics employed by colonial powers to maintain their control over African territories, considering factors such as technological superiority, divide-and-conquer tactics, and the use of force.

8. Analyze the complex relationship between the Industrial Revolution in Europe and the Scramble for Africa in the 19th century.. Explore the specific ways in which the Industrial Revolution created new demands for resources, markets, and strategic footholds on the African continent.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **only** two questions from this section

9. Analyze the multifaceted challenges faced by African nationalists during their struggle for independence, considering both internal and external factors.

10. What were the key factors that led to the rise and dominance of the Buganda Kingdom in the mid-19th century, from both socioeconomic and political perspectives?.

11. Examine the diverse strategies employed by colonial powers to undermine and dismantle the indigenous economies of East African societies, considering their long-term consequences.