

HOLIDAY PACKAGE FORM FOUR HISTORY

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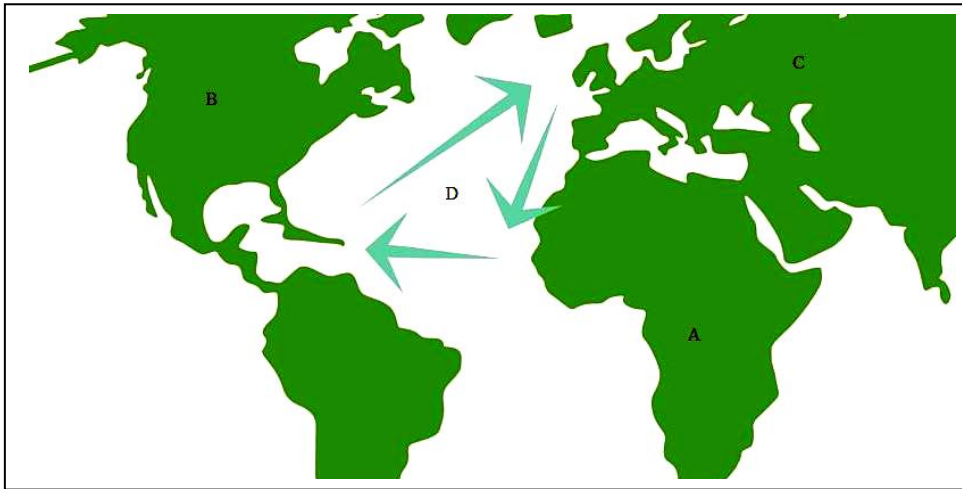
1. “The new African governments have been taking many efforts and strategies to foster political, social and economic development in their country since independence. Despite all the efforts taken. African countries are not yet to achieve the intended goals” Comments on this statement by using six points.
2. Actually, the abolition of slave trade in east Africa was not a blessing to east Africans but rather a preparation for east Africans into a new life worse than before. In six points make an elaboration on how east Africa were negatively affected by the named process.
3. Attainment of independence in African states was not uniform as it varied from one to another where others attained earlier than the others. Tanganyika as case study; explain the factors that influenced her achieve her independence earlier than Uganda and Kenya? (Give six points)
4. Despite being many compared to whites still Africans road to success in the reaction against the imposition of colonial rule was very tough. With six points substance this statement.
5. Political instability which has been taking place in Africans states, since independence are the results of inevitable internal and external circumstances. Discuss with six (06) points.
6. Form four students were arguing with form one student about Trans- Saharan trade. It seems from one students are not aware on Trans-Saharan Trade. As a form four students, how can you help from one to know the reasons for the growth of the trade?
7. “The establishment of different colonial social services in Africa strengthened colonial rule in Africa” (Prove this statement using six (06) points.
8. Human being used to live in caves at forest with wild and dangerous animals. His life depends on hunting and gathering fruits, roots, and others. Sometimes lived in cold condition and eat raw meat. Later his life changed after discovered fire in the middle

stone age. What was the importance of fire to man's life during the middle stone age to Neolithic age (six (6) points)?

9. "Missionaries activities consciously or unconsciously were for the imperialism in Africa" Justify this statement by using six points.
10. While some societies resisted the imposition of the colonial rule in Africa, other appeared to collaborate. Discuss this context by citing examples from East Africa. Give out six (6) points.
11. The decision undertaken by chancellor Otto von Bismarck during the last quarter of the 19th century was to restore back the World peace and security among the imperialistic fights after a long corrosion over the potential Africa" Explain six areas where the big powers experienced intense fights with vivid examples?
12. Mr Nongwa was elaborating orally the outcomes of various African interactions in pre – colonial Africa to form two students who visited him, what do you think were the social impacts of the interactions among the people of Africa (six points)
13. In order to be free from the domination of imperialist the people of Tanganyika experienced many challenges to the European. Analyze the challenge passed through during the struggle for self-rule. Six (6) points.
14. African people during pre-colonial era interacted in all spheres of life to satisfy their daily life. As a history student do you think which social factors African interacted? Six (6) points.
15. The discovery of iron technology was advantageous to the people of pre – colonial Africa justify
16. African interacted due to many reasons according to their needs and opportunities. What were social factors made them to interact? (six points)
17. Present any three negative impact and three positive results which resulted from the early contact between Pre-colonial East African societies and the Middle East.
18. Suggest any six lessons which the modern African societies can learn from the Italo-Ethiopian resistance of 1889.
19. "Neo-colonialism is among of the challenges facing the African modern states". Propose any six ways which can be employed by African states in a process of handling Neo-colonialism.

20. During colonialism colonialists introduced colonial industries, agriculture, mining as well as infrastructures. These sectors could not function without adequate man power. How colonialists obtained manpower to satisfy these needs of these sectors? (six points).
21. After Second World War many African colonies started the movements to liberate themselves from the umbrella of colonialism, it was Ghana that overlapped and became the first country to succeed. Give six reasons for that early success.
22. Mr. Van Dyke and his fellow shifted from Europe to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa during the year 1652 and they planned to settle permanently there. Highlight the reasons for their journey to the Cape (six points).
23. "Speaking and listening is very important in obtaining historical information" Discuss Six points
24. "Historically, Tanganyika got her Independence in 1961 and this event was motivated by different forces" Justify the statement by given six points.
25. Most of African countries at the time of independence changed their economic policies in order to combat economic threats which prevailed at that time. Analyze six economic threats which existed.
26. French policy of convincing Africans to adopt French culture in terms of language, wearing, food and other aspects of life proved failure especially after Second World War. Account for its failure. (Six points)
27. While Samora Machel was organizing military movements to fight against the Portuguese in Mozambique, Nyerere and Nkrumah were insisting their people to use diplomatic approach to demand independence from British colonialists. Why do you think Samora Machel used the approach which differed from his fellow Nyerere and Nkrumah? (Six points)
28. Despite being many compared to whites still Africans' road to success in the reaction against the imposition of colonial rule was very tough. With six points substantiate this statement.

29. Study the sketch map below and answer the questions that follow



- a) In the sketch map shown, which letter represent the continent source of manufactured goods
- b) Which letter represent the continent whose natives were known as red indies
- c) What is the name of the activity shown in the diagram?
- d) What is the name of the water body marked D?
- e) Which letter represents the continent which was mainly the source of slave?
- f) What were examples of goods obtained from letter C.

30. During colonial economy, colonialist introduced different sectors of colonial economy. How these sectors affected African society?

31. Briefly respond to the following questions

- i) Why did the people of Southern Uganda practice permanent farming in the time before colonialism
- ii) Succession of power in inevitable for the survival of the state. Explain what is likely to happen if there will be weak succession of power.
- iii) What were the factors which determined transformation from communalism to Slavery and Feudalism?
- iv) Misunderstanding between clans in Natal triggered the Mfecane war. How did the confrontation start in Natal
- v) How did Islam contribute to the rise and consolidation of states in West Africa..
- vi) What role did the missionaries play in the colonization of Africa by Europeans?

32. Why do you think the abolition of slave trade took a long time in East Africa?
Outline **six (6)** points.
33. Explain **six (6)** mechanisms used by the colonialists to destroy indigenous economies of East African societies.
34. Answer the following question briefly
- i) Why did Egypt and the Nile Valley play a significance role in the partition of Africa
 - ii) Why did the French assimilation policy fail in many French colonies?
 - iii) Why migrant labour was more preferred by the colonialists over other forms of labour?
 - iv) Why were water and housing services provided in colonial Africa?
 - v) The year 1945 is considered to be a turning point in the development of mass nationalism in Africa. Why?
 - vi) Why did centralized states rise in Africa between 1200CE and 1850CE?
35. Elisha is convincing her two children who are in form three not to study history because the subject is not important to their life. As an expert of history provide six points which will convince them to study that subject.
36. During the imposition of colonialism some African tribes failed to fight face to face against colonialists instead they used underground movements to oppose colonialism. Give three reasons for that reaction.
37. President of Tanzania Samia Suluhu Hassan announced yesterday that the government is going to build large Museum in Kondo and it will be preserved under the Ministry of natural resources and tourism. Give three points to show the importance of this building.
38. How Africa was affected by 1929-1933 crisis in the capitalist system. Give six points.
39. Analyze how the Trans-Continental slave trade brought upheaval and chaos to the societies of West Africa.
40. "Colonial social services consolidated colonialism in Africa". Justify this statement by giving six points
41. By providing appropriate evidences identify and explain uniqueness of colonial economy. (Give six points)
42. Draw the sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers (i) – (v)
- i) A country when the British and French extension from Cairo southwards to cape town and from Dakar eastward to the Gulf of Aden respectively collided creating a very serious military tension between the two powers.
 - ii) A country where President Jean Bedel Bokasa was overthrown in 1979.

- iii) A country where general secretary of OAU from 1990-200 came from.
- iv) A city where an engineer called Matheus Mendez Vasconceloz constructed a fort in 1593 for safeguard the Portuguese economics interests.
- v) The most successfully African resistance against colonial invasion led by a leader called Samori Toure.

43. Draw a sketch map of Tanzania and it show any five (05) iron sites by using roman numbers.

44. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following:

- (i) A colony which king Leopard of Belgium claimed.
- (ii) A colony which resisted the British in Chimulenga war
- (iii) German East Africa
- (iv) A colony which resisted and defeated the Italians.
- (v) A colony in North Africa which the European sponsored the construction of Suez Canal.

45. Draw a scratch map of Africa and locate the following areas by using roman numbers.

- i) A country where pyramids is found
- ii) A country where 1994 genocide took place
- iii) A country where the east African court of justice is situated
- iv) A country where the so called “Xenophobia”take place after the long journey of apartheid.
- v) A country where sir Richard Turnbull resided before becoming the governor of Tanganyika

46. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers Indicate by using letter”A” the area which was for Ex-slaves from America.

- (i) A Country in Africa where the Italians failed to establish their government
- (ii)A country in West Africa which was not colonized
- (iii) A country in East Africa which Queen Elizabeth II gave its` independence.
- (iv) South west Africa Germany colony
- (v)The first country in Africa to attain political independence

47. Draw the sketch map of Africa and locate the following countries by using roman numbers (I – V)

- i) The country in which Germany commander Emil Von Zelewisky was killed.
- ii) The state that was instructed to South Africa as a mandate territory by the league of Nations after the WWI.
- iii) The area that, the kingdom of Mwanamutapa was found.
- iv) The East African County in which peasant cash crops production predominated during colonial era.
- v) v) The state which the natives migrated towards central and East Africa in 1830’s.

48. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following on it using roman numbers.
- A colony which King Leopold of Belgium claimed.
 - A colony which resisted and defeated the Italians.
 - A colony which resisted the British in the Chimurenga war
 - A colony in North Africa which the Europeans sponsored the construction of the Suez canal
 - A country which was neither scrambled for nor divided among Europeans.
 - A colony in which Mahdi resistance occurred.
49. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following on it using roman numbers. **{9 Marks}**
- A country which adopted socialist ideology known as socialism and self Reliance .
 - A country which adopted socialist ideology known as Humanism
 - A country which was not colonized and is currently the Headquarter of Africa Union
 - A country which adopted a kind of socialist ideology known as the common Man's Charter .
 - A Portuguese colony which tried to adopt a socialist ideology under the FRELIMO political party .
50. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using Roman numbers:
- The Portuguese colony which attained her independence in 1975 under Samora Machell.
 - The first East African country to attain her independence from British colonialist.
 - The latest country to attain her independence in Africa.
 - The country where Mau mau war erupted and showed the way towards independence.
 - The colony which attained her independence in 1980 from British settlers under Ian Douglas Smith.