



History

**Past Paper Questions and
Answers By Topic**

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Multiple Choice Questions

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Form I

Sources and Importance of History
Evolution of Man, Technology and Environment
Development of Economic Activities and their Impact
Development of Social and Political Systems

Form II

Interactions Among the People of Africa
Social-Economic Development and Production in Pre-Colonial Africa
African and the External World
Industrial Capitalism

Form III

Establishment of Colonialism
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Form IV

Crises in the Capitalist System
Nationalism and Decolonisation
Changes in Political Social and Economic Policies in Africa After Independence
Africa in International Affairs

Multiple Choice Questions

Section A 1 mark each

2020

1. For each of the items (i) - (xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided. **(15 marks)**
 - (i) John's grandmother, who witnessed the German invasion in Tanganyika, has a habit of narrating regularly to John and his friends on how some societies in Tanganyika resisted the Germans strongly. Which source of historical information is this?
A Oral traditions B Archives C Museum
D Archaeology E Linguistics
 - (ii) When did the theory of evolution of man become more publicly known?
A After the birth of Charles Darwin who introduced the theory of evolution.
B After the publication of the book "The Origin Species" in 1859
C After the discovery of man's remains by Dr. Leakey at Olduvai Gorge
D After the scientific discovery of Homo-Habilis and Homo-Erectus
E After the spread of religious books like the Quran and the Bible
 - (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 enabled some societies to make ornaments of copper alloys
E It was a source of vitamins
 - (iv) The range of productive activities that man performs is determined by
A nature of the environment and the productive forces.
B strong standing army and modern weapons.
C major means of production and cheap labour.
D availability of raw materials and markets.
E presence of offensive and defensive forces.
 - (v) Which one of the following shows a set representing communal societies in East Africa up to the 19th century?
A Teso, Iraqw and Hadzabe B Dorobo, Teso and Iraqw
C Hadzabe, Karamajong and Iraqw D Tindiga, Iraqw and Dorobo
E Dorobo, Tindiga and Teso
 - (vi) Which one of the following was used to colonize Africa?
A Finance capital B Primitive accumulation of capital
C Bank capital D Mercantile capital
E Industrial capital

- (vii) The following factors were responsible for the failure of company rule in East Africa except

 - A lack of experienced personnel.
 - B widespread resistances in the interior.
 - C shortage of funds to run the colonies.
 - D difficulties to penetrate in the interior of East Africa.
 - E lack of interest to exploit the interior of East Africa.

(viii) What was the main aim of establishing a colonial state?

 - A To exploit a colony effectively
 - B To develop a free colony for Africans
 - C To establish African oversea province in Europe
 - D To supervise African traditional institutions
 - E To prepare Africans for their self-rule

(ix) An agricultural system in which plantations were owned and supervised by Europeans in the colonies was called

 - A Settler agriculture. B Peasant agriculture.
 - C Plantation agriculture. D Mixed farming.
 - E Slash and burn cultivation.

(x) Which one of the following descriptions illustrates best the objectives of colonial education in Africa?

 - A To get cheap laborers, raw materials and area of investment
 - B To enable the Africans to get good treatment, housing and white color job
 - C To get the producers of raw materials, cheap workers and puppets
 - D To facilitate the activities of traders, missionaries and explorers
 - E To enable the Africans to become investors, chiefs and governors

(xi) The military alliance which was formed between Germany, Italy and Japan before the Second World War was known as

 - A Triple Alliance. B Berlin-Rome Axis.
 - C Triple Entente. D Dual Alliance.
 - E Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis.

(xii) One of the national building campaigns taken to change the post-colonial economic system in Africa was

 - A "Feed yourself" in Ghana.
 - B "Harambee" in Uganda.
 - C "Feed yourself" in Uganda.
 - D "Capitalism and Self-reliance" in Tanzania.
 - E "Freedom is coming tomorrow" in South Africa.

(xiii) What was the basic reason for adopting a single party system soon after independence by many African countries?

 - A Lack of enough educated elites who could lead many political parties
 - B It was a suitable system for maximizing administration costs
 - C It was suitable for promoting national social cohesion and harmony
 - D It could easily cause division among the members of one country
 - E Lack of enough offices that could be used by many political parties

(xiv) When did Kofi Annan of Ghana serve as the Secretary General of the United Nations?

 - A 1961-1971 B 1996-2006 C 1971-1981
 - D 2010-2016 E 1991-1996

(xv) From what you have learned in history, which criterion indicates that pre-colonial African societies were developing?

 - A Presence of processing and heavy industries
 - B Presence of past social, political and economic systems
 - C Presence of bogus treaties and colonial boundaries
 - D Presence of the League of Nations and United Nations
 - E Presence of colonial economy and administrative systems

2019

1. For each of the items (i) - (xv), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
 - (i) What are the major types of oral traditions?
 - A Museums 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 pebbles and chopping tools.
 - B He discovered the fossil of man's ancestors.
 - C He introduced the theory of creation.
 - D He discovered the remains of old people.
 - E He introduced the theory of evolution.
 - (iii) What was the most 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
 - (iv) As a historian, which one would you consider as Prince Henry's main aims in organizing the Portuguese 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
 - (v) What took place in Europe between the 1750s and 1850s?
 - A Industrial revolution
 - B Scramble for Africa
 - C Mercantile capitalism
 - D Emergence of slave trade.
 - E Monopoly capitalism
 - (vi) Colonialism was established through
 - A post-colonial political changes.
 - B violence and coercion.
 - C piracy and plundering.
 - D revolution and violence.
 - E waylaying and bogus treaties.

- (vii) Who headed the Central government of the colony?
A Queen B Governor
C Secretary for colonies D Secretary General
E Minister for colonies

(viii) The law that demanded the Africans to carry a labour card "Kipande" aimed at ensuring that
A the European colony is exploited effectively.
B there is effective occupation of the colony.
C the Africans should be allowed to grow cash crops.
D the welfare of the Africans were taken care of.
E the white farmers got a cheap supply of labour.

(ix) Why the British in East Africa provided colonial health services to few areas such as settler plantation areas, military camps and cash crop producing areas?
A To make their subjects support colonial rule.
B To keep their subjects wealthier and resistant to diseases.
C To make their subjects fit for economic production.
D To make their subjects loyal to the colonial state.
E To stop their subjects from using traditional medicines.

(x) Which of the following were the long-term causes of the First World War?
(I) The formation of military alliances among the great powers of Europe.
(II) The need for revenge among the European powers.
(III) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Serbia.
(IV) The rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazism in Germany.
A I and II B II and III
C IV and I D III and IV
E I and III

(xi) Which of the following were the countries which used constitutional means to gain their political independence.
(I) Mozambique and Nigeria
(II) Kenya and Tanganyika
(III) Ghana and Uganda
(IV) Uganda and Tanganyika
A I and II B II and III
C IV and I D III and IV
E I and III

(xii) What challenged the work of the police in 1998 in East Africa?
A Terrorist bombing attacks
B Idi Amin's government take over from Milton Obote
C Launching over the New East African Community
D Inciting genocide in Rwanda
E Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

(xiii) The social challenges facing people in Africa include
A political instability and tribalism.
B tribalism and neo-colonialism.
C colonialism and illiteracy.
D illiteracy and diseases.
E corruption and lack of rule of law.

(xiv) Which organ of the United Nations investigates situations that pose a threat to international peace?
A The Executive secretariat B The General Assembly
C The Trusteeship Council D The Security Council
E The Red Cross

(xv) The international organization undermined by Hitler was called
A United Nations Organization. B League of Nations.
C Non-Aligned Movement. D Berlin conference.
E International Court of Justice.

2018

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

(i) The average differences of age between parents and their children is called
A period. B age. C family tree.
D timeline. E generation.

(ii) The first creature to walk in an upright fashion was called
A Homo Erectus. B Primates.
C Homo Sapiens. D Hominids.
E Homo Habilis.

(iii) Archaeological findings whose ages are beyond 5,000 years are determined by
A using archives. B using carbon 14.
C remembering events. D using time charts.
E narration of past events.

(iv) What was the achievement of man during the Middle Stone Age?
A Discovery of fire B Development of bipedalism
C Domestication of animals D Making and using pebble tools
E Discovery of iron

(v) Which one among the following places did people paint and draw in the caves?
A Sofala B Karagwe C Konda Irangi
D Tabora E Bagamoyo

(vi) Trading contacts between East Africa and Asia in the 16th centuries were disturbed by
A Berlin conference resolutions. B activities of agents of colonialism.
C expulsion of the Portuguese. D effects of the First World War.
E Portuguese invasion.

(vii) Who was the greatest ruler of Mali.
A Askia Mohamed B Mansa Kankan Musa
C Osei Tutu D Uthman dan Fodio
E Suni Ali

(viii) The making of goods and services available for human needs is known as
A consumption. B production.
C consolidation. D interaction.
E transition.

(ix) Which one of the following was the immediate consequence of the development of Triangular trade?
A Decolonization of African countries
B Disruption of trans-Saharan trade
C Scramble and partition of Africa
D Adaptation of the Open Door Policy
E Implementation of indirect rule policy

(x) America defeated her colonial master in
A 1873. B 1884. C 1945.
D 1776. E 1918.

2017

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
 - (i) Which of the following are included in the museums?
 - A Cultural, social and economic items from the earliest time to the present.
 - B Remains which show man's past made and used tools.
 - C Cultural practices such as art, music religion and riddles.
 - D Colonial records and early traveller's records.
 - E Special names of generations, clan trees and tribal chronology.
 - (ii) The coastal city states which grew from the trade contacts between East Africa and Asia were
 - A Mwanza, Tanga and Dar es Salaam
 - B Malindi, Kilwa and Mombasa
 - C Nairobi, Kampala and Dar es Salaam
 - D Lamu, Bagamoyo and Mbeya
 - E Mombasa, Zanzibar and Kigoma.
 - (iii) The type of colonial agriculture which predominated in Kenya was
 - A plantation
 - B peasant
 - C co-operative
 - D settler
 - E pastoralism.
 - (iv) The primitive communal societies were characterized by the following features **except**
 - A hunting and gathering
 - B low production
 - C exploitation of man by man
 - D low level of technology
 - E dependence on nature.
 - (v) Which of the following did **not** result from the contacts between East Africans and the people from the Middle and Far East?
 - A Construction of Fort Jesus.
 - B Introduction of Islam.
 - C Emergence of slave trade
 - D Intermarriage.
 - E Growth of coastal towns.
 - (vi) Who convened the conference which legalized the colonization of Africa?
 - A David Livingstone.
 - B Carl Peters.
 - C Otto Von Bismarck.
 - D Charles Darwin.
 - E Adolf Hitler.

- (vii) The period which was characterized by intense competition and warfare among the European states during the 17th century is called
A capitalism B mercantilism C feudalism
D industrial revolution E scramble.
- (viii) When did most parts of East Africa adopt iron technology?
A 1st millennium AD.
B 1st millennium BC.
C 3rd millennium AD.
D 2nd millennium AD.
E 2nd millennium BC.
- (ix) The increase of the European merchants in the interior of Africa after the abolition of slave trade aimed at
A intensifying slavery and slave trade
B establishing heavy industries
C searching for the sea route to India
D establishing legitimate trade
E assisting the Africans economically.
- (x) Industrial development in Africa was not prioritized by the capitalists during the colonial time because
A the colonialists were interested in obtaining raw materials
B the colonialists stressed on the provision of social services
C the climate did not favour industrial development
D Africa had no enough raw materials
E Africa had no infrastructure to support the industries.

2016

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
- (i) One of the factors for the fall of Songhai empire was
A invasion from the Moroccans
B attacks from the Tuaregs
C attacks from the almoravids
D establishment of colonialism
E introduction of legitimate trade.
- (ii) What was the major cause of the Great Depression?
A Second World War. B First World War. C Berlin Conference
D Boer Trek. E Anglo-Boer war.
- (iii) The first European nation to industrialize was
A Germany B Britain C France
D Belgium E Holland.
- (iv) The theory of evolution was proposed by
A Louis Leakey B Carl Peters C Charles Darwin
D Henry Stanley E Donald Cameron.
- (v) Three pre-colonial modes of production which existed in Africa were
A Socialism, capitalism and communism
B Socialism, capitalism and communalism
C Slavery, feudalism and communalism
D Slavery, feudalism and communism
E Socialism, capitalism and humanism.
- (vi) The core ideas of the French Revolution were
A slave trade, colonialism and neo-colonialism
B markets, raw materials and cheap labour
C communalism, slavery and feudalism
D fraternity, liberty and equality
E scramble, partition and bogus treaties.
- (vii) The people whose work is to study and explain remains which show man's physical development and the tools he made and used are called
A Iron Smiths B Industrialists C Revolutionists
D Evolutionists E Archaeologists.
- (viii) Which among the following include the three organs of the United Nations Organization?
A The General Assembly, Secretariat and the World Bank.
B The Secretariat, Security Council and General Assembly.
C The World Bank, League of Nations and Security Council.
D The International Court of Justice, World Bank and Secretariat.
E The Security Council, UNESCO and International Court of Justice.
- (ix) The economic system of goods and services which comprised activities such as trade, manufacturing, agriculture and mining during the colonial era is called
A Neo-colonialism B Trusteeship C Nationalism
D Bureaucracy E Colonial economy.
- (x) Who discovered the skull of the earliest ancestors of man in Olduvai Gorge?
A David Livingstone. B Charles Darwin. C Carl Peters.
D Vasco Da Gama. E Louis Leakey.

2015

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
 - (i) The places which are created for preserving historical information are called
 - A archives
 - B archaeology
 - C oral traditions
 - D museums
 - E libraries.
 - (ii) Which of the following is NOT a historical site in Tanzania?
 - A Isimila.
 - B Olduvai gorge.
 - C Kondoa Irangi.
 - D Kilwa.
 - E Kalenga.
 - (iii) The family from which man evolved is known as
 - A Zinjanthropus
 - B Homo Habilis
 - C Primates
 - D Homo Sapiens
 - E Homo Erectus.
 - (iv) What was the achievement of man during the late Stone Age?
 - A Discovered fire and ate cooked food.
 - B Started walking upright using fore-limbs.
 - C Made and used pebble and chopping tools.
 - D Started walking on all four limbs
 - E Established settled communities.
 - (v) Which one among the following places did people extract salt from salt bearing rocks?
 - A Uvinza and Taghaza.
 - B Taghaza and Bilma.
 - C Axum and Taghaza.
 - D Meroe and Egypt
 - E Uvinza and Bilma.
 - (vi) Which one among the following factors contributed to the rise of states in Africa?
 - A Low level of productive forces.
 - B Presence of chartered companies.
 - C Hunting and gathering activities.
 - D Absence of classes among the people.
 - E Availability of iron technology.

- (vii) Who commanded the respect of all and acted as a unifying force among the Maasai?
- A Kabaka.
 - B Omukama.
 - C Morani.
 - D Warriors.
 - E Laibon.
- (viii) The organization comprising of less developed countries in the world is called
- A Non-Aligned Movement
 - B Organization of African Unity
 - C East African Community
 - D United Nations Organization
 - E New Partnership for Africa's Development.
- (ix) Which one of the following best explains the reason which made Mozambique to use force during her struggle for independence?
- A It was a mandated territory.
 - B It was a trusteeship territory.
 - C It adopted the Open Door Policy.
 - D It was a settler colony.
 - E It was under indirect rule policy.
- (x) The following was one of the characteristics of colonial education **except**
- A it based on rudimentary curriculum
 - B it segregated the Africans
 - C it focused on literacy and numeracy
 - D it reflected the interests of the Africans.
 - E it was provided to few people.

2014

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in your answer booklet.
 - (i) Cultural practices through which historical information can be obtained include
 - A archaeology, museum and archives
 - B museums, archives and religion
 - C archaeology, funerals and riddles
 - D superstitions, religion and riddles
 - E oral tradition, museums and archives.
 - (ii) Which of the following is the famous local museum in Tanzania?
 - A Olduvai Gorge
 - B Bagamoyo
 - C Kilwa
 - D Kondoa
 - E Kalenga.
 - (iii) In the process of evolution, a true man had appeared by about
 - A 500 years ago
 - B 5,000 years ago
 - C 50,000 years ago
 - D 500,000 years ago
 - E 5,000,000 years ago.
 - (iv) The most crucial changes in the evolution of man were
 - A bi-pedalism and development of the brain
 - B domestication of crops and animals
 - C division of labour and expansion of agriculture
 - D establishment of settlements and domestication of crops
 - E discovery of stone tools and fire.
 - (v) The period which man was able to make chopping and pebble tools is known as
 - A Late Stone Age
 - B Old Stone Age
 - C Middle Stone Age
 - D Iron Age
 - E Industrial age.
 - (vi) Cultural practices through which historical information can be obtained include
 - A Katanga
 - B Tanga
 - C Bunyoro
 - D Uvinza
 - E Meroe.

- (vii) When was an International Organization comprising of independent states from all over the world formed?
- A Towards the end of the abolition of slave trade.
 - B Towards the beginning of the First World War.
 - C During the establishment of colonialism.
 - D Towards the end of the Second World War.
 - E During the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885.
- (viii) Why the rulers of small Ngoni groups were able to defeat and consolidate their power to most of the East African societies?
- A Their female subjects were married by defeated tribes.
 - B Their male subjects were agents of colonialism.
 - C Their army used more magic power than weapons.
 - D Their army had poor weapons like guns.
 - E War captives were spared and recruited into Ngoni armies.
- (ix) Why the knowledge of iron-working was kept secret in some societies during pre-colonial period?
- A They wanted to develop division of labour.
 - B Iron had the immediate use value to some societies.
 - C They wanted to maintain monopoly of the blacksmiths.
 - D They had plans of using it in making ornaments.
 - E It enabled men to play a middleman's role in salt and gold.
- (x) What is the most supreme organ of the United Nations Organization?
- A Trusteeship Council
 - B Secretariat
 - C Security Council
 - D General Assembly
 - E International Court of Justice.

2013

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) The action that man takes against nature aims at
 - A studying the changes in the process of material production
 - B explaining man's struggle against nature
 - C showing the relationships between man and man in production
 - D developing understanding on man and his environment
 - E changing natural objects into a condition of satisfying human needs.
 - (ii) Which of the following are included in the archives?
 - A Division of time into days, weeks and years.
 - B Family trees, time lines and time charts.
 - C Colonial records and early travellers' records.
 - D Cultural items from the earliest times to the present.
 - E Items which show man's physical development.
 - (iii) Who among the following was the first systematic tool maker and had a bigger brain than that of Zinjanthropus?
 - A Homo Habilis.
 - B Homo Sapiens.
 - C Homo Erectus.
 - D Modern Man.
 - E Modern Apes.
 - (iv) Which of the following best explains the Old Stone Age?
 - A Man made industrial machines.
 - B Man established social institutions.
 - C Man ate cooked food.
 - D Man made tools like hand axes.
 - E Man domesticated crops and animals.
 - (v) In areas such as Kondoa-Irangi, paintings and drawings in caves give evidence of the activities of
 - A iron smelters
 - B settled communities
 - C colonial legacy
 - D education for adaptation
 - E slave trade and slavery.

- (vi) African countries have tried to bring about real independence through
- A setting up new factories and political instabilities in Africa
 - B improving communication system and military coups
 - C expanding education and agricultural practices
 - D establishing heavy industries and free market economy
 - E expanding agricultural production and administering Trust Territories.
- (vii) Which of the following societies in West Africa were famous in using copper alloys for making various ornaments?
- A Ibo and Yoruba.
 - B Venda and Mashona.
 - C Manganja and Fulani.
 - D Yoruba and Mandika.
 - E Mandika and Ibo.
- (viii) Most of the traders during the early commercial contacts between East Africa and the Far East came from
- A China and Egypt
 - B Europe and China
 - C Egypt and Indonesia
 - D Indonesia and Europe
 - E Indonesia and China.
- (ix) In Britain, the years between 1780 and 1820 formed the period of transition from commercial capitalism to
- A monopoly capitalism
 - B primitive accumulation of capital
 - C the age of mercantilism
 - D industrial capitalism
 - E the period of scramble for Africa.
- (x) One of the features of monopoly capitalism is
- A merging bank capital and trade
 - B formation of big African monopolies
 - C expansion of industrial production in the capitalist countries
 - D growth of small scale production in Europe
 - E emergence of slave trade and slavery in Africa.

2012

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) One of the advantages of the study of history is:
 - A to understand why man is a living creature.
 - B to understand the changes in relations between man and environment.
 - C to understand the beginning and the end of the world.
 - D to learn to be tolerant to environmental issues.
 - E to understand how the environment struggles against man.
 - (ii) During the 1840s the East African coastal trade was dominated by:
 - A Mazrui Arabs
 - B Oman Arabs
 - C British traders
 - D German traders
 - E Indian traders.
 - (iii) From 1948, the coordination of all matters of common interest to Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda were placed under the:
 - A East Africa Governors Conference.
 - B East Africa Coordination Committee.
 - C East Africa Common Services.
 - D East Africa High Commission.
 - E East Africa Common Market.
 - (iv) Asante was one of the Forest states which resisted against the:
 - A French
 - B Germans
 - C Belgians
 - D Dutch
 - E British.
 - (v) One of the features of monopoly capitalism was:
 - A the emergence of financial capital.
 - B the emergence of new small capitalists.
 - C a tremendous decline of commercial activities.
 - D primitive accumulation of capital.
 - E export of raw materials.

- (vi) The Hamerton treaty (1845) was about:
- A allowing Sultan of Zanzibar to buy slaves outside East Africa.
 - B forbidding Sultan of Zanzibar to export slaves outside East Africa.
 - C allowing Sultan of Zanzibar to sell slaves in Arabia.
 - D abolishing slave trade and slavery in all British colonies.
 - E closing all slave markets along the coast of East Africa.
- (vii) Which of the following is the best method of fossil dating for objects which have stayed for several millions of years?
- A Palaeontology.
 - B Potassium Organ method.
 - C Archaeology.
 - D Carbon 14 Test.
 - E Calcium carbonate.
- (viii) The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is the term used to denote:
- A independence given illegally by British to settlers in Rhodesia.
 - B the white settlers in Rhodesia declaring their independence.
 - C British refusing to give independence to settlers in Rhodesia.
 - D Settlers in Rhodesia acquiring independence from Britain by force.
 - E Settlers' rejection in Rhodesia to be given self-rule by the British.
- (ix) One of the major problems that hindered the attainment of unity in Uganda immediately after independence was:
- A religious conflicts.
 - B dictatorship of Idd Amin.
 - C civil wars.
 - D racial segregation.
 - E tribalism.
- (x) In which organ of UNO is the power of Veto effective?
- A International Court of Justice.
 - B Economic and Social Council.
 - C Security Council.
 - D Secretariat.
 - E General Assembly.

2011

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

(i) Which is not true about History?

 - A History is a study of changes in the process of material production.
 - B History shows man's struggle against nature.
 - C History shows the changing relationship between human beings in the course of material production.
 - D History is a record of human activities.
 - E History is a study of great heroes.

(ii) Which among the following describes Homosapiens correctly?

 - A Thinking man. B Tool-maker.
 - C Early man. D Modern man.
 - E Man at early Stone Age.

(iii) Which of the following was not a reason for the coming of Europeans to Africa before 1800?

 - A To find an alternative route to India and Far East.
 - B To abolish slave trade and introduce Christianity.
 - C To find a new source of trade.
 - D To look for gold, silver and spices in Africa and Asia.
 - E To capture and control the Indian Ocean trade.

(iv) The leader of Chimurenga uprising of 1896-1897 in Rhodesia were

 - A Mkwati and Kinjekitile
 - B Siginyamatish and Lobengula.
 - C Mkwati and Siginyamatish.
 - D Mkwati and Lobengula.
 - E Lobengula and Rumunguru.

(v) The disintegration of Soviet Union influenced the

 - A demise of socialism and monopartism.
 - B collapse of the League of Nations.
 - C end of VETO system in the UNO.
 - D disintegration of the Non-Alignment Movement.
 - E fragmentation of NATO.

(vi) Which of the following statements is true about the ancient Empire of Mali?

 - A It first came into power with the defeat of Sundiata by Sumanguru.
 - B It was overthrown by invasion from Ghana.
 - C It extended its boundaries as far as Lake Chad.
 - D It grew rich by controlling Trans Saharan trade.
 - E It was formed after the collapse of Songhai Empire.

- (vii) Menelick II became Emperor of Ethiopia in
A 1895 B 1886 C 1889
D 1893 E 1896

(viii) The idea of forming an organisation of Non Aligned Countries originated at
A Bandung Afro Asian Congress in 1955.
B Bandung Afro Asian Congress in 1961.
C Belgrade Yugoslavia in 1955.
D Belgrade Yugoslavia in 1961.
E United Socialist Union of Russia in 1961.

(ix) Which of the following was not encouraged by the policies of Ujamaa in Tanzania?
A The cooperative movement.
B Regional development for equity.
C Villagisation Camps.
D People's self projects.
E People's development through self reliance.

(x) The Trans Atlantic slave trade had the following outcome except
A loss of African culture.
B loss of African technology.
C loss of manpower in Africa.
D the growth of forest states of Benin, Oyo and Ife.
E scramble of Africa by European nations.

2010

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) One of the effects regarding the coming of Europeans to West Africa was
 - A the introduction of iron technology
 - B establishment of heavy industries
 - C the growth of western Sudanic states
 - D the distortion of the Trans-Saharan Trade
 - E the decline of tribal wars.
 - (ii) The following are functions of the clan heads except
 - A allocating land for agriculture
 - B choosing spouses for the young men
 - C settling conflicts
 - D presiding over religious ceremonies
 - E ruling a number of villages.
 - (iii) The prominent groups of people in iron working in Africa included the
 - A Venda people of Northern Africa and Mashona of Zimbabwe
 - B Mashona of Zambia and Mang'anja of Malawi
 - C Nubians of Sudan and the Venda of Northern Transvaal
 - D Nubians of Kongo and the Mashona of Zimbabwe
 - E Ibo and Yoruba in West Africa.
 - (iv) One of the notable United Nations failure in its objectives is its inability to
 - A control food shortage
 - B eradicate colonial rule
 - C establish tribunals for war criminals
 - D prevent big powers from violating its principles
 - E control poverty in Africa.
 - (v) The Boers who trekked away from the Cape Colony in the late 1830s were known as the
 - A Voortrekkers
 - B Isandlwana
 - C Afrikaners Bond
 - D Uitlanders
 - E Khoisan

- (vi) Written records as a source of history are more preferred to oral traditions because of the following reason.
- A Written records do not require space
 - B Oral traditions can be exaggerated and it is difficult to reproduce the same contents
 - C Oral traditions are expressed in centuries
 - D Written records do not require language as a medium of communication
 - E Oral traditions are controlled by leaders of a given society.
- (vii) Karl Peters signed a number of treaties with African chiefs on the coastal hinterland of Tanganyika because he wanted to
- A please chancellor Bismark of Germany
 - B establish the unity among African chiefdoms
 - C accomplish colonial economic motives of the German East Africa Company
 - D accomplish the signing of the Heligoland Treaty
 - E recruit the chief of Msowero to become member of the German East African Company.
- (viii) The demise of the Portuguese in East African Coast could be explained as
- A the Portuguese rivals overpowered them
 - B the Portuguese did not have enough soldiers and administrators to control their empire
 - C Portuguese soldiers were corrupt and brutal
 - D the Portuguese control of the Indian Ocean trade and gold in Mwenemutapa's empire was less profitable
 - E Portugal had already industrialised.
- (ix) Which major problem faced independent Africa in political aspects after independence?
- A Low income to the majority
 - B Experts without white collar job
 - C The balance of ministers from former colonial masters
 - D Size of independent states
 - E Imbalance in power sharing
- (x) Indirect Rule was predominant in the following regions
- A South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe
 - B Uganda, Nigeria and Tanganyika
 - C Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar
 - D Zimbabwe, Kenya and Congo
 - E Cameroon, Namibia and Tanganyika

2008

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) The two types of oral traditions are
 - A cultural practices and historical sites
 - B museums and historical sites
 - C cultural practices and archives
 - D cultural practices and narration of past events
 - E historical sites, museums and archives.
 - (ii) The advantages of using better tools during the new stone age were the following except
 - A family life became more stable
 - B communities were able to produce more food
 - C division of labour emerged
 - D men became responsible for hunting and defence
 - E settled life discouraged communal life.
 - (iii) Which of the following functions was performed by chiefs under indirect rule in Africa?
 - A Collection of taxes
 - B Loading cash crops into ships
 - C Advising the governor
 - D Promoting international capital export
 - E Organizing election of the colonial officials
 - (iv) Early commercial contacts between Africa and Asian World is evidenced by the Periplus of the Erythrean sea written around
 - A 200 years BC
 - B 15th century
 - C 7th century
 - D first century
 - E 13th century.
 - (v) The agents of industrial capitalism had great contribution to the colonization of Africa because
 - A they reported about the richness of the interior of Africa
 - B they preached the word of God and wanted Africans to be civilized
 - C they discovered new places where europeans would shift and make settlements
 - D Africa would benefit by trading with European companies
 - E Europe could solve her internal problems by exploiting African resources.

- (vi) A successful resistance against colonialism in Africa occurred in
- A Ethiopia
 - B Liberia
 - C Egypt
 - D Sierra Leone
 - E Ghana.
- (vii) The main objectives of the construction of the railway networks during colonial rule in Africa were the following except transportation of
- A raw materials from the interior of Africa
 - B the tourists to the interior of Africa
 - C the colonial officials and troops to the interior of Africa
 - D European manufactured goods to the interior of Africa
 - E missionaries, settlers and labourers from and to the interior of Africa.
- (viii) One of the political effects of the First World War on Africa was
- A intensive exploitation of African resources
 - B death among the African soldiers
 - C spread of communicable diseases
 - D putting all German colonies under the League of Nations
 - E returning of Alsace and Lorraine to France from Germany domination.
- (ix) The term “decolonization” as applied to African struggle for independence means
- A a process of liberating children and women from forced labour
 - B a process of strengthening colonial ties
 - C to welcome the colonialists for the second time
 - D process and activities leading to independence
 - E to deny taxation.
- (x) It was necessary for independent African states to opt for socialism policy of production because of the need to
- A have assistance from the USSR
 - B achieve development and unity
 - C contain the European world
 - D have new African thoughts
 - E have Africans in European economy.

2007

1. For each of the items (i) - (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
 - (i) The following are limitations of archaeology as a source of historical knowledge except one
 - A time factor is very relative
 - B humid climate cause decay of artefacts
 - C it is more employed in Engaruka Valley than Egypt
 - D difficulty to know the culture, language and beliefs of the artefacts
 - E it takes time and it is very expensive.
 - (ii) Trading caravans going into the interior of East Africa in the 19th century carried the Red flag because
 - A they were travelling along dangerous trade routes
 - B they needed the protection of the Sultan of Zanzibar
 - C they were afraid of the British who were trying to stop slave trade
 - D slaves suffered during their journey from the interior to the coast
 - E they were carrying slaves as the main trade article.
 - (iii) In most parts of pre-colonial Africa, the ruling classes appropriated surpluses through
 - A wars of conquest
 - B looting and plundering
 - C tribute and labour services
 - D taxation
 - E agriculture and domestication of animals.
 - (iv) Dr. Robert Moffat worked as a missionary in one of the following stations
 - A Salisbury
 - B Kuruman
 - C Blantyre
 - D Maposeni
 - E Rabai.
 - (v) In which of the following countries was colonization accompanied by mass European settlement?
 - A Algeria
 - B Nigeria
 - C Gabon
 - D Mauritania
 - E Sierra leone.
 - (vi) Which of the following cash crops were the most important in the early German colonial rule in Mainland Tanzania?
 - A Rubber, cotton and cloves
 - B Coffee, wheat and sugar cane
 - C Rubber, coffee and sugar cane
 - D Wheat, sisal and maize
 - E Rubber, cotton and sisal.
 - (vii) The British took over Tanganyika after 1918 because
 - A it was the end of the First World War
 - B they were asked by the League of Nations
 - C they defeated the Germans
 - D they wanted to merge Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika
 - E the Germans were not able to reparate the war.

- (viii) The event which marked the end of peaceful protests by African nationalists in South Africa was the
- A Rivonia trial
 - B Soweto massacre
 - C institution of the apartheid policy
 - D formation of the Unkhonto we Sizwe
 - E Sharpeville massacre.
- (ix) A political and economic programme which aims at promoting democracy, stability good governance and economic development in Africa is known as
- A Pan Africanism B NEPAD C African Nationalism
 - D African Initiative E Global Vision 2025.
- (x) The first president who was assassinated in post-colonial Africa was
- A Patrice Lumumba of Congo-Kinshasa B Sylvanus Olympio of Togo
 - C Anwar Sadat of Egypt D Abeid Aman Karume of Zanzibar
 - E Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Matching Items
Section A 1 mark each

2020

2. Match the descriptions in **List A** with the corresponding political parties in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

(5 marks)

List A	List B
(i) A political party which struggled for the independence of Angola.	A ASP
(ii) A political party which was formed in 1963 in Zimbabwe.	B UGCC
(iii) A political party which took active participation in the struggle for independence of Ghana.	C UNC
(iv) A political party that was formed in 1952 to demand for the independence of Uganda.	D ZANU
(v) The political party in Zanzibar that overthrew the oppressive Arab rule in 1964.	E ZPPP
	F MPLA
	G AMNUT
	H FRELIMO

2019

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

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 Arab 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 struggles.	D Egypt revolution
(v) The revolution whose impact led to the abolition of the slave trade.	E Libya revolution
	F Chinese revolution
	G Zanzibar Revolution
	H Sudanese October revolution

2018

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) An organization comprising of less developed countries in the world.	A ECOWAS
(ii) A regional grouping of countries from West Africa.	B AU
(iii) An organization whose formation was facilitated by Pan-Africanism.	C FRELIMO
(iv) An organization which replaced the former Organization of African Unity.	D NAM
(v) An economic grouping comprising of 21 states in east and southern Africa.	E UNITA
(vi) An organization which was founded by Julius Nyerere, Milton Obote and Jomo Kenyatta.	F OAU
(vii) An international organization comprising of independent states from all over the world.	G SADC
(viii) An organ of the United Nations formed by fifteen member nations.	H COMESA
(ix) A famous nationalist political organization in Mozambique.	I EAC
(x) A nationalist political party headed by Julius Nyerere.	J UNO
	K SECURITY COUNCIL
	L UPC
	M TANU
	N ZANU
	O IMF
	P WORLD BANK
	Q ILO
	R UNESCO
	S FAO
	T ANGLOPHONE

2017

Treaties and Agreements

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) A treaty signed in France which aimed at avoiding the occurrence of other wars in future.	A Indirect rule B Direct rule
(ii) A treaty that enabled the British to control Zanzibar, Pemba, Kenya and Uganda as her areas of influence.	C Common Man's Charter D Buganda Agreement
(iii) A colonial system of administration that was introduced in Tanganyika by Governor Donald Cameron between 1925 and 1931.	E Versailles Treaty F The Toro agreement G Hamerton Treaty
(iv) A treaty that confined the Sultan's possession to the Islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and the coastal towns of Kismayu.	H Frere Treaty I The Ankole Agreement J Arusha Declaration
(v) A treaty that illegalized slave trade in East Africa in 1873.	K Delimitation Treaty L Crown Land Ordinance
(vi) An agreement made between Carl Peters and Sultan Mungungo of Msowero.	M Moresby treaty N Franco-Russian Alliance
(vii) The first treaty that was signed in 1822 to illegalize slave trade in East Africa.	O Bogus Treaty P The Treaty of April 1897
(viii) The first treaty that was signed in 1822 to illegalize slave trade in East Africa.	Q Multi-party system R Communalism
(ix) A declaration that intended to transform Uganda into a socialist state.	S Warsaw Pact T Heligoland Treaty
(x) An economic strategy for Tanzania which stated that all major means of production and exchange should be controlled by the peasants through the government.	

2016
People

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) A person who stated that man developed from an ape-like creature.	A Adolf Hitler
(ii) A person who created the kingdom of Mwenemutapa.	B Fredrick Lugard
(iii) A person who played a vital role in the mass killing of Jews in Europe.	C Charles Darwin
(iv) A person who established a fascist ideology in Italy.	D Mungo Park
(v) A person who formed the Royal Niger Company which operated in West Africa.	E Idd Amin Dada
(vi) A person whose leadership paved the way for the independence of Zambia.	F Louis Leakey
(vii) A person who overthrew Milton Obote and led Uganda with an iron hand.	G Yoweri Museveni
(viii) A person who initiated an indirect rule system in Nigeria.	H Mutota
(ix) A person who heads the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization.	I King Leopold
(x) A person who spent several months or a number of years away from their families in the reserves.	J Lobengula
	K Benito Mussolini
	L Cecil Rhodes
	M Kenneth Kaunda
	N David Livingstone
	O George Goldie
	P Robert Mugabe
	Q Nelson Mandela
	R Fredrick Chiluba
	S Migrant Labourer
	T Secretary-General

2015**Wars**

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

List A	List B
(i) It was fought by the Ndebele and Shona against the oppression of their colonizers in 1890s.	A Majimaji war
(ii) The last and most serious revolt against German rule in Tanganyika.	B Anglo-Boer war
(iii) The struggle between European powers which lasted in 1918.	C Angolan civil war
(iv) One of its effects was the emergence of the successor to the League of Nations.	D Liberian civil war
(v) The name given to the situation during which there was a tension between the Eastern and Western bloc.	E Cold war
(vi) It was fought between the Boers and Xhosa.	F Mfecane wars
(vii) It was fought in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970.	G Franco-Prusian war
(viii) They caused the migration of the Ngoni during the 19 th century.	H Second World War
(ix) France lost two provinces after being defeated by Germany in 1871.	I Ceasefire
(x) It ended when Jonas Savimbi died in 2002.	J Ethiopia-Somalia war
	K Kaffir wars
	L Tanzania-Uganda war
	M Chimurenga war
	N War against terrorism
	O Biafran war
	P Ghana- Togo war
	Q Ugandan civil war
	R Algeria-Morocco war
	S First World War
	T Ethiopia-Eritrea war

2014

Colonialisation

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number in your answer booklet.

List A	List B
(i) The first Portuguese merchant-explorer to round the Cape of Good Hope in 1498.	A Ubugabire
(ii) Famous British explorer in West Africa.	B Colonialism
(iii) The feudal relation which developed between the Tutsi and Hutu.	C Namibia
(iv) The new economic strategy for Tanzania in 1967.	D Anglo-Germany treaty of 1890
(v) Resolved the conflict on the use of Congo and Niger rivers.	E Mungo Park
(vi) The first exploitative mode of production.	F South Africa
(vii) The first exploitative mode of production.	G William Mackinnon
(viii) The survival of colonial system despite the formal attainment of political independence.	H Communalism
(ix) A country that gained independence in 1990.	I Neo-colonialism
(x) A Mau Mau leader.	J Nyarubanja
	K General China
	L Zimbabwe
	M Assimilation policy
	N Arusha Declaration
	O Capitalist conference of 1884-1885
	P Feudalism
	Q Indirect rule system
	R Cecil Rhodes
	S Vasco Da Gama
	T Slavery

2013

People

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number. The options in **List B** can be used once, more than once or not at all.

List A	List B
(i) The founder of the Luba Empire.	A Eduardo Mondlane.
(ii) Established the Tanzania-Zambia railway to reduce dependence on South African networks.	B Patrice Lumumba.
(iii) The first president of Zimbabwe.	C Adolf Hitler.
(iv) The last leader of the Boer government.	D Joaquim Chisano.
(v) Nigeria's first president.	E Donald Cameron.
(vi) A German dictator with unlimited power and ambition to make Germany great.	F Carl Peters.
(vii) Mozambique became a sovereign state under his leadership.	G Kenneth Kaunda.
(viii) Prime Minister of Congo independent state in 1960.	H Samora Machel.
(ix) Played a leading role in Pan-Africanism.	I Kalala Ilunga.
(x) Led the Ngoni group which settled in Ufipa.	J Tafawa Balewa.
	K Nnandi Azikiwe.
	L Kwame Nkrumah.
	M Canan Banana.
	N Fredrick De Klerk.
	O Robert Mugabe.
	P Rupia Banda.
	Q P.W. Botha.
	R Zwangendaba.
	S Lobengula.
	T Mobutu Sese Seko.

2012**General questions**

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number.

List A	List B
(i) The famous long distance traders in Southern and Central Africa.	A Ujiji
(ii) The name given to the capital of Kongo Kingdom by the Portuguese.	B General Assembly
(iii) A title of the ruler of Lunda Empire.	C Servant and master law
(iv) A founder of Ndebele Empire.	D Direct rule
(v) Resolves international disputes and organizes international conferences.	E Association
(vi) An ideology which emphasized the importance of man as the centre of all government activities.	F The Venda
(vii) Emphasized cooperation between the colonized and the colonizer.	G Mzilikazi
(viii) The traditional legislature.	H San Salvador
(ix) Decentralized state in East Africa.	I Kabaka
(x) An example of early iron site in East Africa.	J Mwata Yamvo
	K Security Council
	L Humanism
	M Buganda
	N Nzinga Nkuwu
	O Ugweno
	P Mbanza
	Q The Nyamwezi
	R Secretariat
	S Lukiko
	T Assimilation

2011**People**

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number.

List A	List B
(i) George Goldie	A A Germany trader in Kilimanjaro after 1886.
(ii) Mputa Maseko	B The chief of Hehe.
(iii) Harry Johnson	C Led a group of Ngoni which settled in Ufipa.
(iv) Munyigumba	D Formed Tanganyika Territory civil service association.
(v) Hassan bin Omari Makunganya	E The Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association of 1925.
(vi) Otto Von Bismarck	F Led resistance against the Germany in Tanganyika.
(vii) Joseph Merinyo	G Usambara Native Growers Association of 1931.
(viii) Martin Kayamba	H Baptized Don Affonso by Portuguese in Congo.
(ix) Kalonga Muzura	I Organized Mwenemutapa kingdom towards its growth and expansion.
(x) Nzinga Nkuwu	J Resisted Germany colonial rule in Kenya.
	K Loyal Niger Company.
	L Baptized John I.
	M Imperial British East African Company.
	N Organized Malavi kingdom to highest stage of its growth and expansion.
	O Formed Tanganyika Federation of labour.
	P Berlin Conference.
	Q Led resistance against British penetration in the interior of East Africa.
	R Led a group of Ngoni which settled at Mngongoma in Tanganyika.
	S A British trader in Kilimanjaro before 1886.
	T The chief of Bena.

2010

People and events

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number.

List A	List B
(i) Vasco da Gama	A Imperialist plan against progressive and revolutionary leadership in independent Africa.
(ii) Kinjeketile Ngwale	B Facilitated indirect rule in Uganda.
(iii) Karl Peters	C Alienation of land and cattle by German settlers.
(iv) Samori Toure	D Triggered by low wages.
(v) Jomo Kenyatta	E Led to collapse of Central African Caravan trade.
(vi) The Nana and Herero resistance	F Nyamwezi.
(vii) Famous long distance traders in East Africa	G Primarily agricultural section of the Masai.
(viii) The Kwavi	H Growth of coastal city states.
(ix) The assassination of Patrice Lumumba	I Weakness of the OAU.
(x) The Buganda Agreement of 1900	J Resisted Germany colonial rule in Kenya.
	K Mandinka Empire.
	L The founder of KANU.
	M Organized forces against Italian invasion.
	N An African king traditionally known as Mari-Jata.
	O Linked Africa to Portuguese mercantilism.
	P Founded Oyo Empire.
	Q A German imperial agent in East Africa.
	R Contributed to the rise of nationalism in Zimbabwe.
	S Organized Maji Maji war against the British.
	T Used ideology to organize people against Germany rule.

2008**Countries**

2. Match the items in **List A** with responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.

List A	List B
(i) Zanzibar	A The Egyptian Governor of the equatorial provinces in Sudan
(ii) The Anglo-German Agreement of 1886	B The King of present day Mwanga District
(iii) Emin Pasha	C Put Africa under colonial rule
(iv) Mwanga	D The centre of foreigners in East Africa during the scramble
(v) France, Britain and Germany	E Great European nations which scrambled for Africa
(vi) Ethiopia	F An area which had modern heavy clove processing industries
(vii) Congo	G Defined most of the North coastal areas to be under the Sultan's domain
(viii) USA	H Chaired the Berlin conference
(ix) Chancellor Bismarck	I The Kabaka who was deported by the European religious factions
(x) Karl Peters	J Did not enter into the race of dividing Africa
	K Given to Belgium in the 1884/1885 conference
	L Was not colonized
	M Made Germany posses East Africa
	N Was fought for by the Arabs
	O A leader of Nyamwezi
	P Was responsible for defeat of the Italians in Ethiopia
	Q Encouraged the British to colonize Zambia and Malawi
	R Introduced by the French
	S Signed bogus treaties with the Arabs in Zanzibar
	T Was given Reunion and Mauritius as her colonies

2007

General questions

2. (a) Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number.

List A

- (i) Kayamaghan
- (ii) Assegai
- (iii) Voortrekker
- (iv) Lukiko
- (v) Vasco Da Gama

List B

- A Sailed from Portugal to the Cape, on to Malindi in East Africa and to Calcutta in India, a centre of the spice trade.
- B Capital of Ghana Empire.
- C Cow horn military technique introduced by the Ngoni in East Africa.
- D Prime Minister of Buganda.
- E Title given to the King of Ghana meaning “Master of gold”.
- F Afrikaner’s movement from Vaal river to Pretoria.
- G The Kabaka’s council and court of appeal in Buganda Kingdom.
- H Ngoni short stabbing spears adopted by East African Societies.
- I The Boer’s exodus from the Cape.
- J Rounded the Cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean in 1487.

- (b) Arrange the following statements in a chronological order.

- (i) There the Boers established the Republic of South Africa and Orange Free State.
- (ii) Boers developed anti-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 Boers moved northwards

Sketch Map Questions

5 marks each

2020

3. Briefly answer the following questions:

- (i) Differentiate between the tools made and used during the Old Stone Age and the Late Stone Age.
- (ii) How medicine stimulated the interaction among the African people?
- (iii) How did the people along the coast of East Africa use their natural environment to make salt?
- (iv) Why did Portugal lead the search for the sea route to India?
- (v) How did Asian goods reach Europe before the sea route was discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century?
- (vi) Why Carl Peters is regarded as an important person in the History of Tanganyika?

3 i	The tools made during the Old stone age (Oldowan tools and Acheulean tools) which were made from hand sized pebbles were heavy and crude as compared to the tools which were made during the late stone age (Chificalithic) which were light, sharp and simple. Examples of old stone age tools are fist hatchet and hand axe, while examples of tools made in late stone age are choppers, spears, cleavers, axes. The tools used in old stone age were used for digging roots and cutting meat while the tools used in late stone age were used for crop cultivation, hunting and gathering.
ii.	Medicine stimulated interaction among African people especially in cases where when people got sick. African people travelled long distances so as to get the cure for many diseases and during those travels they met other people which hence led to interaction. People travelled far distances looking for a doctor or healer who deal with medicines so as to get cures for when they got sick. Most medicines came from plant roots or leaves as example is the neem tree which cured over 40 known diseases which were used during precolonial Africa.
iii.	The people along the coast used their natural environment, in this case, ocean salty water to make salt. where they collected the salty water and left them out in the sun where the water evaporated leaving salt behind.
iv.	Portugal led the search for the sea route to India in the end of 15 th century because Portugal had advanced in the sector of naval technology and navigation which was developed by King Henry the navigator of Portugal. Hence, when the initial sea land route to India was closed by the Ottoman Empire, the portuguese led the search for the sea route to India by using their naval technology like ships and boats and also compass direction. And first portuguese to round the capa of good hope and arrive at India by using the alternative sea route was Vasco da Gama in 1498.

V.	Asian goods reached Europe through the land route where traders from Europe crossed the border of Europe and Africa to go to Asia specifically India obtain goods and return back to Europe and exchange them for a higher price. This was before the Ottoman Empire was restricted by passage by instilling very high taxes to the traders.
VI.	Carl Peters is regarded as an important person in the history of Tanganyika because he signed many treaties with many African chiefs in Tanganyika on behalf of the German East African Company. In which the treaties he signed declared German domination over the territories owned in Tanganyika. Example Carl Peters signed a treaty with Chief Mangungo of Mowere living to the effect that the treaty or claimed to offer / offerings from Germans to his community but in real sense

2019

3. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) Mzee Juma is an illiterate man with 89 years of age. He narrates past political events to his grand child who is eighteen years old. Why such method used by Mzee Juma is considered as an unreliable source of historical information?
- (ii) Why the 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 Hitler 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?

3.

i) The method used that is, oral traditions is considered to be unreliable because it largely depends on human memory, a path narrator can exaggerate facts, the information given can be biased on basis of certain things, it encounters a problem of language barrier when a language foreign is used.

ii) German colonial government will not forget the Hehe resistance of 1890s because it was the greatest opposition they had ever encountered. They used a lot of money in military expenditure, they lost many soldiers and most importantly, their commander Emil Von Zelewsky was shot dead in the battle against the Hehe.

iii) The French assimilation policy was the administrative system by which Africans were allowed to become French citizens and enjoy their rights. The policy destroyed African culture as the assimilated people abandoned African culture and embrace the French culture. They changed the traditional ways of living, dressing to language. It destroyed African culture to a great extent.

2.

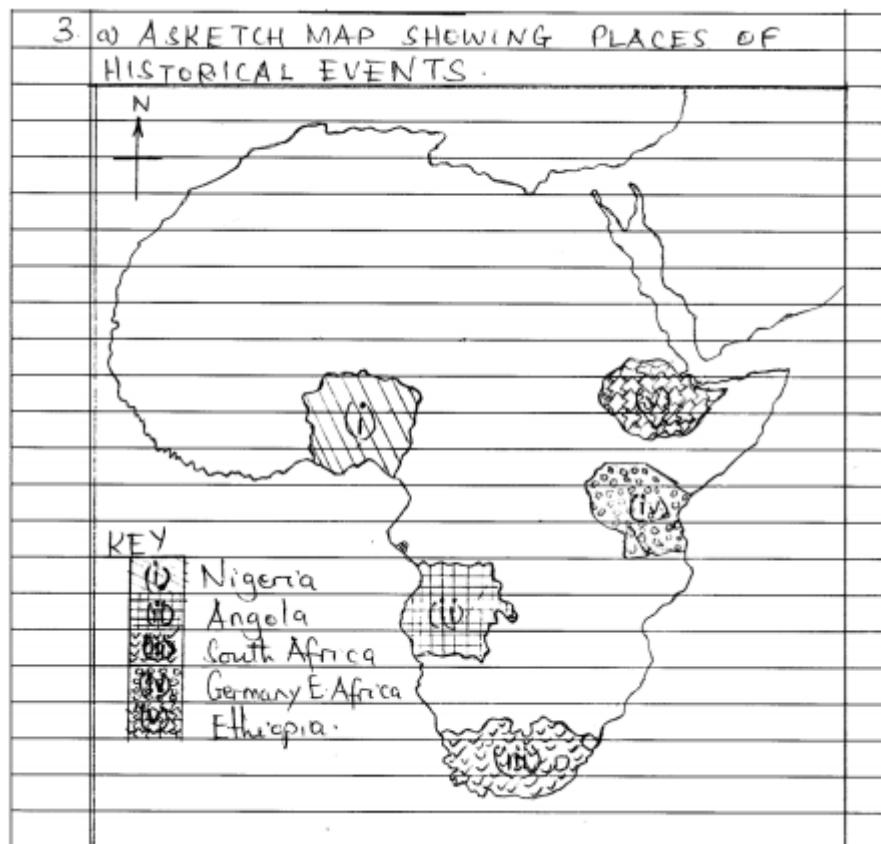
iv) Colonial education was the transfer of skills to Africans by the colonialists. Colonial education was an agent of division and racism because it was basically discriminatory. The Europeans got the best quality of education followed by Asians then Africans. This is racism. The African educated were only the children of chief and indeed boys not girls. This divided Africans among classes.

v) Adolf Hitler was a dictator of Germany who came into power in 1933. He is blamed for the occurrence of WW II in 1939 to 1945 because first he introduced his ideology of Nazism. Through Nazism, he got popular and started attacking other states such as British and Russia. He also withdrew Germany from the League of nation and formed alliance with Italy so as to acquire spheres of influence. He was thus the central cause of WW II.

vi) Otto Von Bismarck was a chancellor of Germany during the period of scramble for Africa. Bismarck is considered to be the architect of the partition of Africa as he was the one who called for the Berlin Conference of 1884 / 1885 so as to resolve the conflicts that arose during partition of Africa. He organised the conference and at last the African continent was divided among imperialist powers. He then served as the architect (the planner) of the partition of Africa.

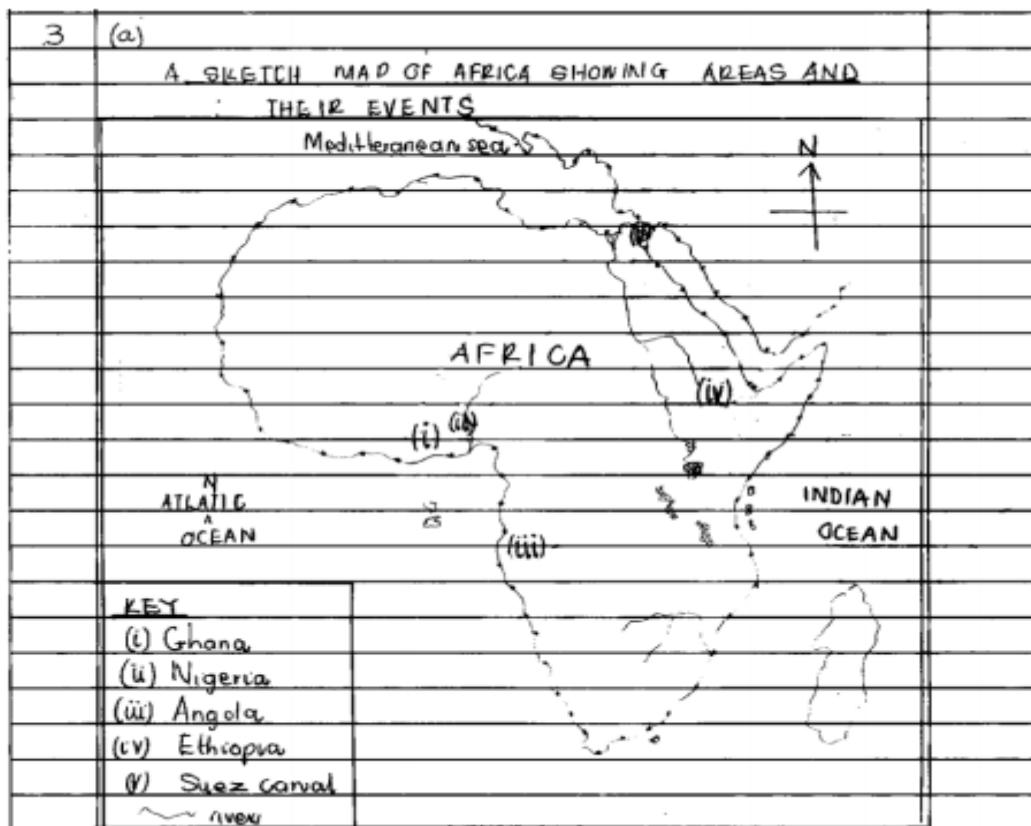
2018

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following:
- (i) A country in West Africa which attained independence under the leadership of Nnamdi Azikiwe.
 - (ii) A country which became peaceful after the death of Jonas Savimbi in 2002.
 - (iii) A country whose nationalist leader became her president after being imprisoned for 27 years.
 - (iv) German East Africa
 - (v) A country in which the Headquarters of the African Union is situated.
- (b) Outline five problems which faced Tanganyika African National Union during the struggle for independence.



2017

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using roman numbers:
- A country whose independence sharpened the continent-wide struggle for independence.
 - A country in which Biafra war occurred.
 - A Portuguese colony which attained her independence under the leadership of Augustino Neto.
 - A country in which the Organization of African Unity was formed.
 - The canal built by the colonists to facilitate voyages to and from India and the Middle East.

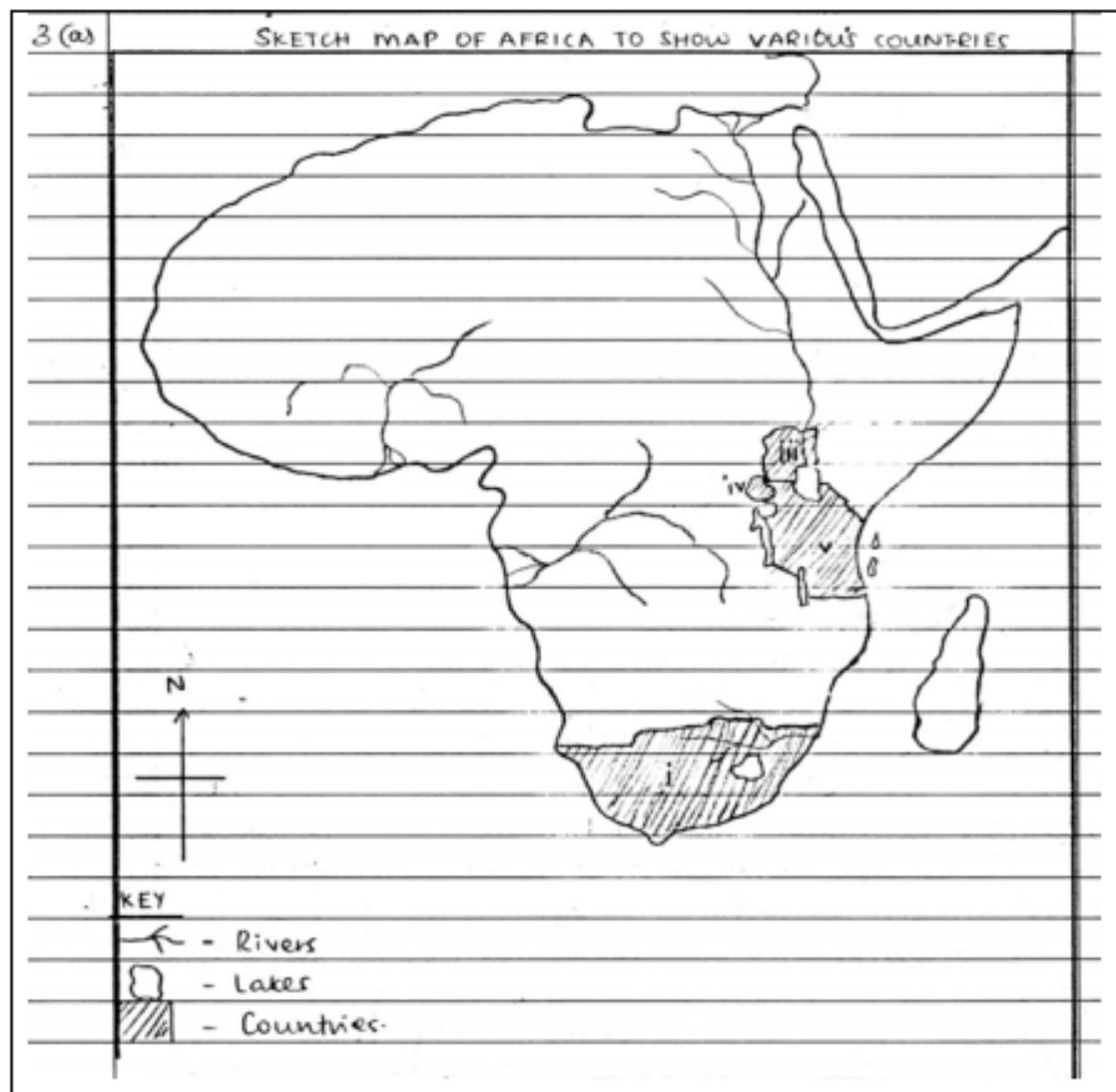


2016

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of the new East Africa Community and locate by using roman numbers;
- The member state in which an identity card (Kipande) was given to the labourer during colonial economy era.
 - The headquarters of the committee which was responsible for coordinating the activities of national liberation movements for eradicating colonialism in Africa.
 - The country in which the 1994 genocide took place.
 - The country whose Common Man's Charter intended to transform it into a socialist state.
 - The Trusteeship colony under the British from 1945 to 1961.

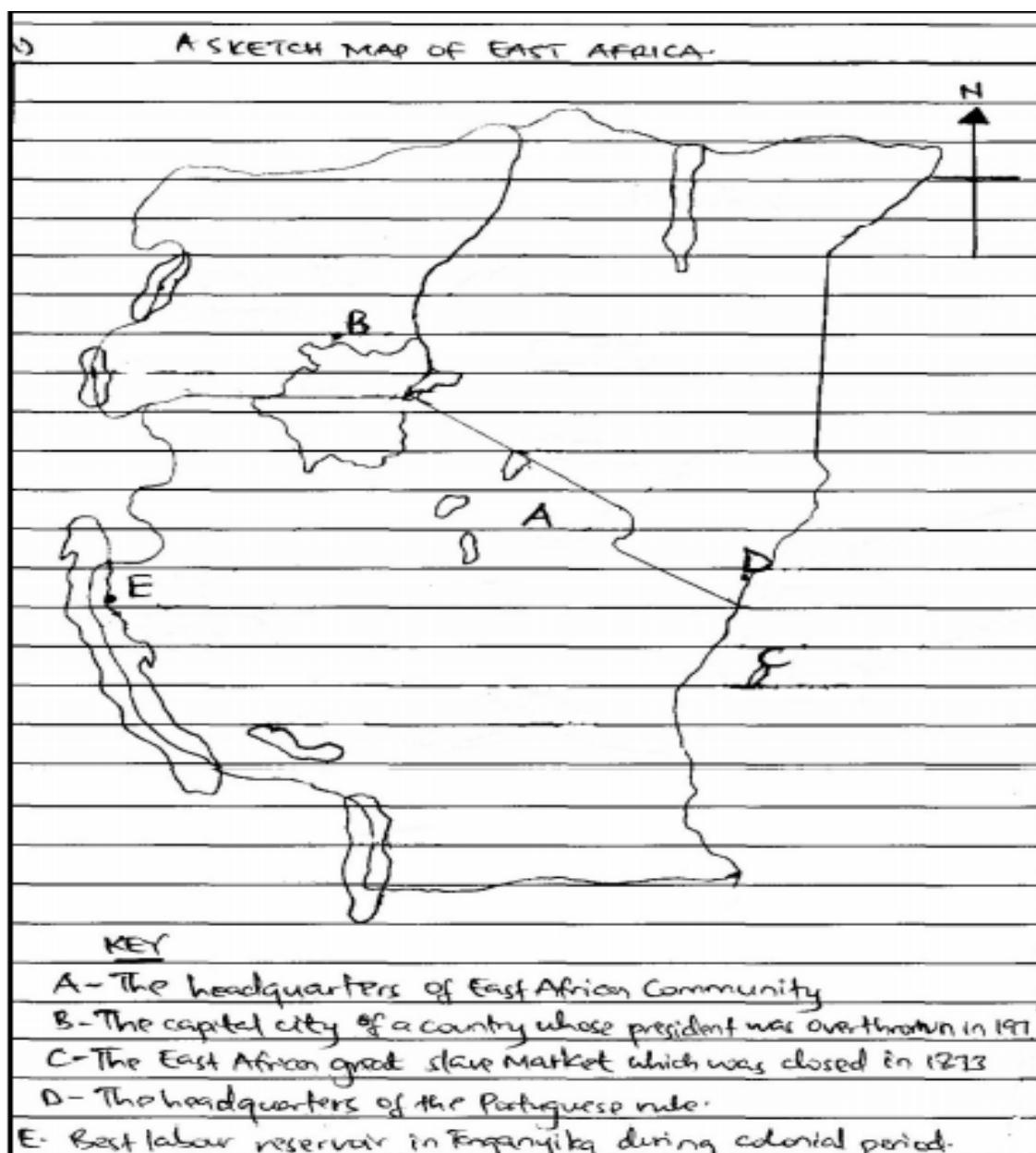
2015

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using roman numbers;
- (i) The country which moved from apartheid to black majority rule in 1994.
 - (ii) The country which attained political independence in 1957.
 - (iii) An East African country in which peasant cash crop production predominated.
 - (iv) The country in which genocide occurred in 1990s.
 - (v) The country where the headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee based.



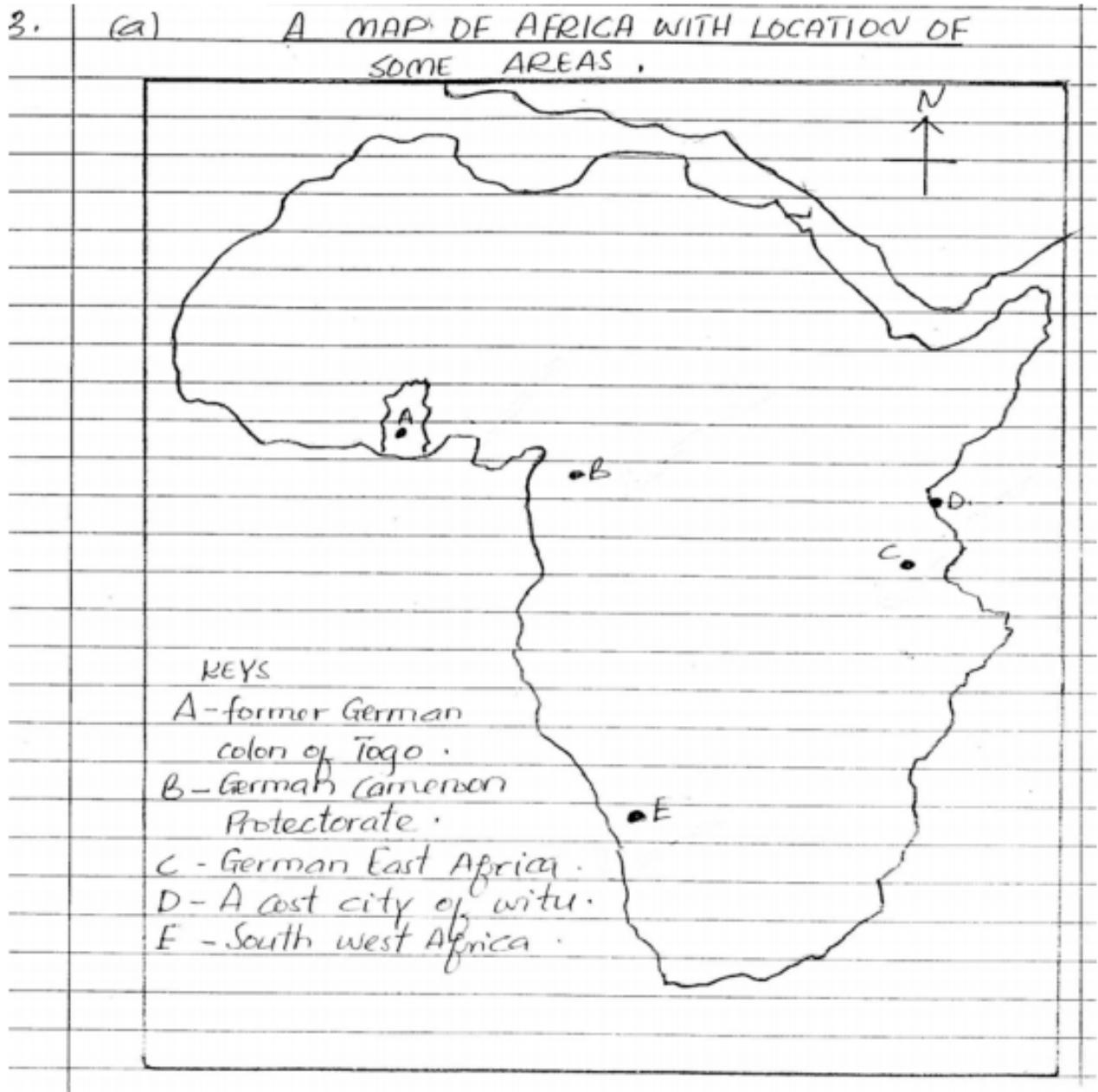
2014

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and locate the following:
- The headquarters of East African Community.
 - The capital city of a country whose president was overthrown in a coup in 1971.
 - The East African great slave market which was closed in 1873.
 - The headquarters of the Portuguese rule.
 - The region in Tanganyika which was the best reservoir of labour during the colonial period.



2013

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following: (i) the former German colony of Togo
(ii) German Cameroon Protectorate (iii) German East Africa (iv) A coast city of Witu (v)
South West Africa.



2012

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa to show colonial possessions in 1914 and use letters A, B, C, D, and E to locate:
- (i) A country which resisted colonial rule successfully in 1896.
 - (ii) German East Africa.
 - (iii) A Portuguese colony of Angola.
 - (iv) A British colony which regained her independence in 1957.
 - (v) The biggest Belgian colony in Africa.

2011

10 marks

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and on it show the following sites of African resistances:
- (i) Nama and Herero (ii) Mandika (iii) Abushiri-Bwana Heri revolts
 - (iv) Adowa (v) Chimurenga.
- (b) For each resistance in (a) above, mention the European nations which were resisted by Africans.

2010

3. (a) Draw a sketch of East Africa and mark the following important railway stations in colonial economy: Kampala to Kasese, Mombasa to Kisumu, Mombasa to Kampala, Dar es Salaam to Mpanda and Tanga to Moshi.

2008

3. (a) Draw a sketch map showing the Trans-saharan trade routes of Western Sudanic states and indicate the trading centres of Sijilmasa, Taghaza, Timbuktu, Tripoli and Ghat.

General Questions

1 mark each

2020

4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.
- (i) 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 powers.
 - (ii) In order to avert war, Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck of Germany called an International Conference of European Powers with interests in Africa.
 - (iii) The countries that were represented at the conference included 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 materials, cheap labour and markets 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.

(12 marks)

4.							
	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	
	2	3	4	5	6	1	

2019

4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
- (i) The League of Nations did not take any action when Japanese attacked Manchuria.
 - (ii) The United Nations Organization emerged as the successor to the League of Nations.
 - (iii) One of the treaties signed by the Central powers was the Versailles Treaty of 1919.
 - (iv) Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini used the effects of the Great Depression as a chance to enter into power and promised people to revive the Germany and Italy's economy respectively.
 - (v) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour forced the United States of America to participate in the Second World War.
 - (vi) The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand immediately caused the emergence of military conflicts among the European powers.

2018

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) Portuguese were expelled from Fort Jesus.
 - (ii) Vasco Da Gama reaches East Africa.
 - (iii) Bartholomew Diaz reaches the Cape of Good Hope.
 - (iv) Tanganyika becomes a mandate colony under the British.
 - (v) Britain becomes the first nation to undergo industrialization.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences (A - E) given after each set of items and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
- 1. Clan organization was formed by several related families.
 - 2. _____
 - 3. Clan organization developed both matrilineal and patrilineal societies.
 - 4. In matrilineal societies clan heritage was based on the mother.
 - A People in clan organizations were governed by grandfathers.
 - B People in clan organizations were governed by clan heads.
 - C People in clan organizations were governed by kings.
 - D People in clan organizations were governed by chiefs.
 - E People in clan organizations were governed by queens.

- (ii) 1. One of the first Europeans to enter the interior of East Africa were traders.
2. Most of these traders were British and Germans.
3. Carl Peters led the German East Africa Company to sign bogus treaties with African chiefs.
4. A Imperial British Africa Company led by Cecil Rhodes ruled Uganda.
B Traders facilitated colonialism by constructing infrastructure.
C Royal Niger Company in East Africa played similar roles.
D Chartered companies contributed to the decolonisation of Africa.
E European companies aided Africans in their struggles for independence.
- (iii) 1. There were few communal societies in East Africa by 1850.
2. These include the Hadzabe in Tanzania and the Dorobo in Kenya.
3.
4. They had few external interactions and maintained their mode of production.
A These people used slaves in their social and economic production.
B These people were famous long distance traders.
C These people resisted strongly against the colonialists.
D These people were displaced in South Africa by Mfecane.
E These people still lived in shifting groups of hunters and gatherers.
- (iv) 1. From 1860s capitalism transformed from competitive to monopoly.
2. This phase was characterized by formation of big monopolies companies.
3. Secondly, banks now lent money for and directed investment.
4. A The third feature was the merging of bank and industrial capital.
B The third feature was the formation of the League of Nations.
C The third feature was the emergence of Pan-Africanism.
D The third feature was the abolition of slave trade.
E The third feature was the decolonization of Africa.
- (v) 1. East Africa was seriously affected by the development of capitalism.
2. These effects range from slave trade to the colonization of Africa.
3.
4. During the 1850s, slaves became the major commodity.
A Before the 1850s sisal and cotton were the major commodities.
B Before the 1850s gold and cotton were the major commodities.
C Before the 1850s the major commodities were slaves and ivory.
D Before the 1850s sisal and iron were the major commodities.
E Before the 1850s iron and coal were the major commodities.

2017

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) The scramble for colonies reached serious proportions by 1884.
 - (ii) The Conference was held in Berlin from 1884 to 1885
 - (iii) In order to avert war, the German Chancellor called an international conference.
 - (iv) There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated, war would erupt among the European powers.
 - (v) The Conference was attended by Belgium, Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Denmark and the United States of America.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences (A - E) is **missing**. Identify the missing sentence and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) 1. National armed forces are established because of some objectives.
2. They protect the country from external aggression.
3. They promote internal security and integrity.
4. _____.
- A They are characterised by jailing the thieves.
 - B They participate in the League of Nations.
 - C They are members of the Security Council.
 - D They heavily depended on prisoner's labor.
 - E They provide assistance during national emergencies.

- (ii) 1. The survival of the colonial system despite the formal attainment of political independence is called neo-colonialism.
2. African countries became victims of this system through political, economic and technical means.
3. _____
4. Developing countries are conditioned to depend on the developed countries politically, socially and economically.
- A The system works through agents of colonialism.
- B This system works through African Unity.
- C This system works through the World Bank.
- D This system works through equal exchange.
- E This system works through scramble for colonies.
- (iii) 1. Political instability has also weakened the attempts of many countries to attain political unity.
2. Civil wars in Africa have contributed to the backwardness of the continent.
3. Civil wars have been experienced in Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan and Somalia.
4. _____
- A Its consequences include lack of economic progress and loss of life.
- B Its consequences include loss of property and slave labour.
- C Its consequences include destruction of property and the power of Veto.
- D Its consequences include indirect rule and loss of life.
- E Its consequences include mass nationalism and nationalist struggles.
- (iv) 1. Colonial oppression was extended in political, economic and social spheres.
2. Politically, the Africans in Africa had no democracy.
3. They did not have representation in the legislative council.
4. _____
- A They did not have the right to vote.
- B They lacked membership in the Security Council.
- C They demanded Africans to be Kings in Europe.
- D They replaced colonialism with neo-colonialism.
- E They initiated an Open Door Policy in Africa.
- (v) 1. The Portuguese were reluctant to grant independence since Mozambique was a settler colony.
2. The Portuguese never believed that Africans could be stronger than them.
3. The Portuguese government banned all political parties in the colony.
4. _____
- A The Portuguese were ready for peaceful transformation of power.
- B Mozambique was not regarded as part and parcel of Portugal.
- C Portugal was one among the richest countries in Europe.
- D Colonies were regarded as overseas provinces of Portugal.
- E The colony was not very important to Portugal's economy.

2016

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number in your answer booklet.
- (i) Before 1800 AD, Africa and its interior were not known to the outside world.
 - (ii) Europeans took interest in Africa's strategic areas with fertile land, minerals and navigable rivers.
 - (iii) The interior of Africa was exposed to the European world after the work of agents of colonialism.
 - (iv) By 1880s, many European nations rushed and grabbed parts of the African continent claiming they were their areas of influence.
 - (v) Reports of the existence of snow-capped mountains in the interior of Africa attracted great interest in the continent.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences (A - E) is **missing**. Identify the missing sentence and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
- 1. The important items from West Africa to North Africa were gold and ivory.
 - 2. West Africa obtained salt, dates and horses from North Africa.
 - 3. _____.
 - 4. It expanded after the introduction of camel during the 9th century.
 - A This trade took place through the Atlantic Ocean.
 - B This trade took place across the Sahara desert.
 - C This trade took place across the Indian Ocean.
 - D This trade took place after the partition of Africa.
 - E This trade took place after the decolonization of Africa.

- (ii) 1. After the Second World War the United States of America advocated for decolonization.
2. _____.
3. The United States of America wanted the colonizing powers to give independence to their colonies.
4. She wanted to have a freer hand in the exploitation of the ex-colonies.
- A This was known as the Open Door Policy.
B This was known as the Veto Policy.
C This was known as the Indirect rule policy.
D This was known as the Assimilation Policy.
E This was known as the Direct rule Policy.
- (iii) 1. In the course of time the White settlers established themselves as stock farmers.
2. They farmed and at the same time kept cattle.
3. Eventually they were referred to as Boers or Afrikaners.
4. _____.
- A The language that evolved among them was Khoikhoi.
B Their language was known as Xhosa.
C They used to speak Spanish and Portuguese languages.
D They adopted different Bantu languages.
E The language that evolved among them was Afrikaans.
- (iv) 1. Creation of a one party system, did not transfer power to the people.
2. In pursuit of that goal TANU adopted the Arusha Declaration.
3. Following the Arusha Declaration more pronouncements were made in mainland Tanzania.
4. _____.
- A These included Education for Self-Reliance and Socialism.
B These included Common Man's Charter and Capitalism.
C These included multi-party system and decolonization.
D These included nationalism and democratic election.
E These included Arusha Declaration and globalization.
- (v) 1. During the British period, hospitals were concentrated in areas with dense labour forces.
2. These included the urban centres, settler and company plantations.
3. _____.
4. The same could be said for the health services offered along the major routes of migrant labourers.
- A They aimed at improving the standard of living of the Africans.
B They aimed at keeping the colonial labourers fit for production.
C They aimed at making the Europeans inferior to the Africans.
D The Africans wanted to justify the importance of their medicine.
E The British wanted to prevent the Germans from getting treatment.

2015

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) The newly industrialized powers in the 19th century were Germany and France.
 - (ii) Britain was the first country to industrialize and she dominated the world's industrial production.
 - (iii) During the period of industrial capitalism the capitalists manufactured goods in large quantities.
 - (iv) This wealth enabled them to invest in new and modern machines.
 - (v) This was possible because they had accumulated much wealth from commerce and agriculture.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences (A - E) is **missing**. Identify the missing sentence and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
- 1. The UN Secretariat headquarters is in New York.
 - 2. _____.
 - 3. It administers peacekeeping operations in many warring countries.
 - 4. It organizes international conferences.
- A It is headed by the Secretary-General.
 - B It implements the Berlin conference resolutions.
 - C It draws the annual budget of the UNO.
 - D It elects Security Council members.
 - E It recommends the admission of new members.

- (ii) 1. The colonial agents came before the establishment of colonial rule in Africa.
2. These colonial agents included explorers, missionaries and traders.
3. The explorers supplied important information to their mother countries.
4.
- A Prominent explorers included David Livingstone and John Speke.
B Famous explorers in East Africa were Mungo Park and David Livingstone.
C The earliest explorers in East Africa were Cecil Rhodes and Karl Peters.
D The famous British explorer in Tanganyika was Karl Peters.
E William Mackinnon was an explorer who headed Imperial British East African Comany.
- (iii) 1. West Africans came into contact with European merchants during the early phase of development of capitalism.
2. The early phase of capitalism was called the phase of primitive accumulation of capital.
3.
4. During this phase commerce was the most important activity.
A The motives of European merchants were to stop slave trade.
B West African societies benefited much from these early contacts.
C In Europe it was known as the age of discovery and overseas expansion.
D The red Indians for the first time came to trade in West Africa.
E In this trade the European slaves were exchanged for African goods.
- (iv) 1. Indirect rule was introduced in Africa by Fredrick Lugard.
2.
3. The system was very cheap.
4. The system reduced resistance from the natives.
A Africans used Jumbes and Akidas to represent their problems.
B France applied this system in her colonies in Africa.
C The system improved the living standard of the Africans.
D The British preferred direct rule due to its efficiency.
E The system helped the British to consolidate tribalism.
- (v) 1. Colonial health services had a significant impact on African communities.
2. They reduced the infant mortality rate.
3. They reduced the numbers of women who died during childbirth.
4.
- A Colonial health services concentrated in rural areas.
B Colonial health services encouraged the use of traditional medicine.
C There was equal distribution of health services during colonialism.
D Medical services led to the higher population growth during colonialism.
E Better hygiene practices led to the emergence of civil wars in Africa.

2014

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number in your answer booklet.
- (i) In December 1963, the British handed political power to the Arab minority.
 - (ii) It was soon followed by the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar forming the United Republic of Tanzania.
 - (iii) The 1964 Zanzibar revolution was the second attempt made to bring about real political independence.
 - (iv) This event was an important step towards the achievement of East African Unity.
 - (v) The revolution was intended to transfer power to the majority.
- (b) The items i-v consists of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given after each set of items (A - E) and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
- 1. In the 13th century, Ghana crumbled.
 - 2. Its position was taken by several smaller states.
 - 3. Among these was the former kingdom of Kangaba.
 - 4. _____.
- A Kangaba grew up to become the empire of Songhai.
 - B Kangaba was led by Askia Mohamed.
 - C Kangaba grew up to become the empire of Mali.
 - D Kangaba was led by Osei Tutu.
 - E Kangaba disengaged from the grip of the Forest states.

- (ii) 1. There were few communal societies in East Africa by 1850.
2. _____.
3. These people still lived in shifting groups of hunters and gatherers.
4. They had few external interactions and maintained their mode of production.
- A These include the Hadzabe of Tanzania and Tindiga of Uganda.
- B These include the Hadzabe of Uganda and Teuso of Kenya.
- C These include the Teuso and Dorobo of Kenya.
- D These include the Tindinga of Kenya and Dorobo of Tanzania.
- E These include the Teuso of Uganda and Dorobo of Kenya.
- (iii) 1. Post-colonial efforts to develop the commercial sector were greatly influenced by the colonial legacy.
2. In Kenya, private ownership was greatly consolidated after independence.
3. _____.
4. In Tanzania, various efforts have been made to place the commercial sector in the hands of the people.
- A In Uganda, Milton Obote launched a Common Man's Charter in 1976.
- B Private enterprises were confiscated from the Arabs in Uganda.
- C In Uganda, Idd Amin repatriated most of the Asian traders and placed their commercial enterprises in the hands of his military clique.
- D Portuguese wholesale traders controlled the commercial sector in Uganda.
- E Commercial institutions were closed in Uganda due to bankruptcies.
- (iv) 1. Indirect rule enabled the colonial government to solve the problem of the shortage of white personnel.
2. The few white officials could not by themselves administer large and populous colonies without the assistance of local agents.
3. _____.
4. It also promoted divisions along ethnic lines which kept the colonial subjects divided and easy to rule.
- A It made the French colonial administrators act only as supervisors.
- B It was a useful system during the struggle for independence.
- C It was initiated by Fredrick Lugard in northern Nigeria.
- D It allowed the Africans to register as French citizens.
- E It enabled the colonial state to collect tribute and taxes.
- (v) 1. After the 1886 agreement, responsibility for administering Kenya was entrusted to the British Consul in Zanzibar.
2. However, in 1888 this responsibility was transferred to William Mackinnon's East African Company.
3. In the same year, the company received a royal charter.
4. _____.
- A It was named British East African Protectorate.
- B It was renamed the Imperial British East African Company.
- C It was called the Royal Niger Company.
- D It became known as German East African Company.
- E It was known as Rhodes' British Company.

2013

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) The district officers exercised full jurisdiction over the people.
 - (ii) German rule was renowned for its harshness.
 - (iii) For the same reasons, very few officers could travel without armed escort for fear of being attacked by the people.
 - (iv) Force was the base of German rule and each European travelled with a whip.
 - (v) They meted out to “offenders” any punishments they chose.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given after each set of items (A - E) and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) 1. Commercial contacts between East Africa and the Middle and Far East started around 200 B.C.
2. Early commercial contacts are evidenced by archeological excavations.
3. _____
4. *The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* written by Greek traders is another evidence.
 - A These include all the remains observed by the colonial agents.
 - B These show records of colonial administrators.
 - C These reveal remains of pottery, porcelain, coins and beads.
 - D These reveal ancient pyramids along the coast of East Africa.
 - E These reveal the remains of the greatest slave market in Zanzibar.
 - (ii) 1. The Portuguese search for the sea route to the Far East was sponsored by King Henry.
2. _____
3. In 1498 captain Vasco Da Gama reached India.
4. Thus the vital direct link between Europe and Asia was established.
 - A Their search for a route around Africa began in the 15th century.
 - B Their activities enabled them to make permanent settlement at the Cape.
 - C Their search for a sea route to India started in the 19th century.
 - D Their contacts with the natives led to the growth of a Dutch language.
 - E Their arrival in South Africa led to the discovery of gold at Kimberley.

- (iii) 1. The British based their administration on the indirect rule system.
2. Under this system each ethnic group was subdivided into several administrative units, each under a chief or headman.
3. Local rulers became paid servants of the colonial administration.
4. A They were elected in the Anglo-German legislature.
B They acted as the spokesmen of the Europeans in Europe.
C They lost authority they used to have in the pre-colonial period.
D They signed treaties which were beneficial to the Africans.
E They were deposed because of collecting taxes effectively.
- (iv) 1. Migrant labour helped the planters to keep the wage of the labourers very low.
2. The labourer left his family at home, so he had no responsibility for feeding his family while at the plantation.
3. His family sustained itself at home.
4. A The wage the labourer got was actually meant for his own maintenance.
B The labourer established capitalist companies through this wage.
C The wage the labourer got enabled the family to get their basic needs.
D The labourer used this wage to buy agricultural machines.
E The African kings used the wages of the labourers to pay the soldiers.
- (v) 1. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace and security.
2. It is composed of fifteen members, five of which are permanent.
3. .
4. The other ten are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years.
A The permanent members include USA, China, Italy, Russia and Britain.
B France, United Kingdom and Italy are some of the permanent members.
C China, Canada, USA and Germany are Examples of permanent members.
D Some of the permanent members are USSR, USA, France and Canada.
E The permanent members include China, France, USSR and USA.

2012

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) African nationalist politics in South Africa started with the formation of the South Africa Native National Congress (SANNC) in 1912.
 - (ii) African National Congress (ANC) led by Nelson Mandela established its armed wing known as “Umkhonto we Sizwe” (Spear of the Nation) which immediately embarked upon military operations within South Africa.
 - (iii) In 1949 the Youth League launched its “Programme of Action” which aimed at attainment of freedom from white domination.
 - (iv) The imposition of capitalist relations of production in South Africa, unlike other parts of the continent, is underlined by racism. This made nationalist struggles in South Africa to be more complicated and long.
 - (v) In 1964, Nelson Mandela was arrested and sent to jail. Later in 1990 he was released and the majority rule was obtained in 1994.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences (A - E) is **incorrect**. Identify the incorrect sentence and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
 - 1. Colonial education aimed at imparting capitalist ideology to the recipients.
 - 2. Its content was designed to produce the colonial relations of production.
 - 3. It provided only limited skills and emphasised obedience to the recipients.
 - 4. _____
 - A It trained sons of chiefs so as to reproduce a royal European leadership.
 - B It had series of examinations which were set abroad. Nobody could go to another stage without passing the examination.
 - C It was based on racial segregations.
 - D It had more males enrolled than females.
 - E It aimed at serving the colonial state rather than indigenous people.

- (ii) 1. One of the factors for the rise of African Nationalism was that USA reinforced her 'Open Door Policy' and supported decolonization processes in Africa.
2. Pan-Africanism in its 1945 Manchester Congress also demanded blacks' autonomy.
3. _____.
4. The independence of Asian countries such as India and Pakistan fuelled the process of decolonization in Africa.
- A USSR supported decolonization processes in Africa because of ideological reasons.
- B UNO was against decolonization and it strived for equality and human dignity.
- C Some Africans learnt from the World Wars how to participate in struggles.
- D The African elites became politically conscious and formed political parties.
- E Colonial intensive exploitation motivated African hatred and negative attitude against colonialism.
- (iii) 1. Colonial economy in East Africa involved three systems of agriculture which were settler, peasant and plantation.
2. Peasant cash crop system was the backbone of the colonial production in Uganda.
3. The introduction of peasant economy in uganda was due to the fear of resistance from the peasants.
4. _____.
- A Some areas were thought unfit for white settlement in Uganda.
- B Governors such as Harry johnson preferred peasant agriculture.
- C Unlike other systems, peasant agriculture was cheap.
- D It was easy to open up larger agricultural farms in Uganda.
- E Kabaka disliked settlers to occupy the peasants' land.
- (iv) 1. Slave trade in Africa was stimulated by the external economic forces to meet the demands of West European capitalism.
2. In West and East Africa the activities of capturing and selling slaves involved African chiefs, Arab and Swahili traders.
3. _____.
4. In 19th century, the slave trade was abolished.
- A Development of industrial capitalism in Western Europe in the 19th century made slave trade useless.
- B Due to massive shipment of slaves, there was a scarcity of slaves in African continent by the 19th century.
- C Humanitarians argued against slave trade and slavery.
- D Due to American independence in 1776, European merchants could no longer transport slaves to America.
- E French Revolution contributed to its abolition.

- (v) 1. Tanganyika achieved her independence in 1961.
2. Since independence she has been trying to solve her social, economic and political problems by initiating various policies and strategies.
3. Establishment of education for Self Reliance was one of the ways of solving her economic problems.
- 4.
- A Nationalization of land in 1962 aimed at eliminating feudal systems to enable the majority to access land.
- B Building of infrastructures such as the Tanzania-Zambia railway had the purpose of facilitating smooth transportation in the country.
- C The formation of East Africa Community in 1960s aimed at increasing economic cooperation among East African countries.
- D Adaptation of one Party system in 1990s was a strategy of solving political problems by promoting the national unity within a country.
- E Arusha Declaration in 1967 aimed at building of the socialist nation free from exploitation.

2011

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) The majimaji war was unique in the way it united a number of different tribes in common rebellion.
- (ii) The German authorities were surprised when their headquarters and officials were attacked.
- (iii) The last and most serious revolt against German rule broke out in July 1905.
- (iv) The immediate cause of discontent was the government's cotton scheme.
- (v) A prophet named Kinjekitile of Ngarambe declared that magic water will turn bullets into water.
- (b) The items (i) - (iv) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One sentence is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given after each set of items and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
1. The First World War lasted from 1914 to 1918.
 2. It was primarily a struggle between the major powers of Europe.
 3. _____.
 4. Although the First World War involved purely European issues, it was inevitable that the overseas empires of the two sides would be involved.
- A Britain, France and their allies were fighting against Germany, Austria and Turkey.
- B The killing of Franz Archduke became one of the long term causes of war.
- C Germans, France and Italy joined and fight against triple alliance of Britain, Russia and USA.
- D Tanganyika was to be under German rule after the war.
- E All European Nations struggled for colonies in the Balkan states.

- (ii) 1. Indirect rule was introduced by Lugard in northern Nigeria.
2. It became necessary for British to find collaborators to colonise Africa.
3. _____
4. The local Africans chiefs appointed their own officials but with approval of the British colonial officials.
A German and Portuguese also applied indirect rule system of administration in their colonies.
B Under the indirect rule African chiefs were instruments of colonial local government.
C Under indirect rule the colonialists appointed Akidas and Jumbes to assist colonial officers.
D The presence of many colonial officers enabled the introduction of indirect rule.
E The presence of few settlers in Africa influenced the introduction of indirect rule in order to incorporate Africans in settler plantations.
- (iii) 1. Just like their neighbours of Uganda and German East Africa, the Kenyans resisted the imposition of colonial rule.
2. _____
3. The Manzrui dynasty and their supporters led the first armed uprising against the British occupation.
4. They hoped that after the departure of the Imperial British East African Company they might regain their independence.
A Some local rulers collaborated with the imperialists while others resisted.
B All Africans in Kenya were against imposition of colonial rule hence they resisted the imperialists.
C The imperial British East African company of William MacKinnon became very famous and enabled many Africans in Kenya to accept colonial rule.
D In some places Africans resisted the imperialists because they had suffered greatly from natural calamities.
E The colonialists imported soldiers from abroad in order to silence Nandi resistance.
- (iv) 1. Man learnt how to make iron tools about 3,000 years ago.
2. In Africa the knowledge of making and using iron tools developed at different times and different places.
3. It is believed that the first people to make and use iron were the people in Egypt and Ethiopia around 600 B.C.
4. _____
A The use of iron became very important for development of hunting and gathering in most African societies.
B By the beginning of the Christian era the idea of iron was already developed along River Niger basin.
C African pastoralist activity was accompanied with iron technology.
D Crop and animal husbandry was a crucial turning point in the history of man.

- (v) 1. The first major area of contact between East Africa and capitalist world was trade.
2. _____.
3. Before 1850s, the major commodities sought from East Africa were slaves and ivory.
4. Slaves were destined for Gulf States to work in date plantations and others to Mauritius and Reunion islands to work in sugar plantations.
- A By 1845 all major capitalist powers had signed treaties of friendship with Sultan of Zanzibar in order to get slaves.
- B East Africa was integrated in the system of international trade through operation of merchant capital.
- C Like the rest of the continent, East Africa was grossly affected by the growth of monopoly capitalism.
- D Intensive competition and declining of home market led to drastic drop in profit.
- E Kilwa and Mozambique Island attracted much of trade from the southern interior of East Africa.

2010

4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by using number 1 to 5 to write beside the item number.
- (i) The further they pushed into the interior the more the African societies were affected by this violence.
 - (ii) They killed, enslaved and robbed Africans of their land and cattle.
 - (iii) The African societies in the Mfecane area were already affected by two forces coming from European expansionism of the time.
 - (iv) Their contact with Africans was constantly violent.
 - (v) First there was the penetration of white colonialists northwards from the cape as farmers and cattle herders.
- (b) In each item (i-v) there are four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One sentence is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given below each item and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) 1. Just like their neighbours Uganda and Tanganyika, the Kenyans resisted the imposition of colonial rule.
2. Here also some local rulers collaborated with the imperialists while others adopted armed action against the enemy.
3. _____
4. The Mazrui Arabs had earlier disputed the sovereignty of the Sultan of Zanzibar over their territory.
5. In fact, they had hoped that after the departure of Imperial British East African Company in 1893 they might regain their independence.
 - A The next major resistance was staged by Chagga in northern Tanganyika.
 - B The Mazrui dynasty and their supporters along the coast of Kenya led the first armed uprising against British occupation.
 - C The Luyia of the Kavirondo collaborated with British and Germans in South.
 - D The people finally resolved to get rid of this oppression and exploitation in July 1905.
 - E The Masai were not attacked by several natural disasters especially cholera, small pox and rinderpest during the time of resistance.
 - (ii) 1. The art of making iron was one of the most important discoveries for man's social and economic development.
2. The people who involved themselves in iron industry were called blacksmiths who learned how to identify rocks containing iron ore.
3. _____
4. In many societies for example, women were not allowed to go near furnaces while iron processing was in progress.
5. African iron smiths were found among the Venda, Mashona, Mang'anja and people around Kalambo falls.

- A In the early period the knowledge of iron working was known to every one in a society.
- B In the early period, the knowledge of iron working was known by men only.
- C In the early period the knowledge of iron working was kept secret in order to maintain the monopoly of black smiths.
- D In the early period the knowledge of iron working was confined to African chiefs and their sons.
- E In the early period the knowledge of iron working was also practiced by the Queens.
- (iii) 1. Clan organization was formed by several related families which were early permanent agricultural societies
2. _____
3. Clan organization developed both in Matrilineal and Patrilineal societies.
4. In Matrilineal societies the clan heritage was based on the mother e.g. the Makonde, Yao and Makua
5. In Patrilineal societies the clan heritage was based on father e.g. the Hehe, Bena and Haya.
- A The people in the clan organization were governed by grandfathers and mothers.
- B The people in the clan organization were governed by clan heads.
- C The people in clan organization were governed by chiefs.
- D The people in clan organization were governed by the king.
- E The people in clan organization were governed by all elder people in the clan.
- (iv) 1. The UN secretariat headquarters is in New York.
2. It administers peace keeping operations in many countries which are in wars.
3. It implements the decisions of the General Assembly.
4. It mediates international disputes.
5. _____
- A It fixes sanctions on the aggressive states.
- B It takes military actions against aggressors.
- C It recommends the admission of new members.
- D It draws annual budget of the UN.
- E It formulates plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armament.
- (v) 1. Peasant agriculture was cultivation of crops by Africans around their homestead.
2. _____
3. In East Africa this form of production mainly took place in Uganda.
4. The peasants produced coffee and cotton then sold it to the colonialist at low price.
5. In Tanganyika there was a form of peasant agriculture in Buhaya, Kilimanjaro, Tukuyu and Usukuma after 1926.
- A In East Africa Lord Delamere started opening plantations in Uganda in 1903.
- B Peasants also grew tea, tobacco, pyrethrum, and rubber using machines and modern ways.
- C It was production of cash crops in big farms.
- D There were larger estates which were created through land alienation.
- E They depended on family labour which used traditional tools like hoes, axes and knives.

2008

4. (a) Arrange sentences in chronological order.
- (i) Slaves taken from different parts of the interior of Africa to the coast passed through special caravan routes.
 - (ii) From the interior the caravans took mostly slaves and ivory to the coast and from the coast the caravans brought cloth, salt, iron and other imported consumer goods.
 - (iii) The caravan owners employed experienced slave drivers who knew the routes and areas of slave trading activities
 - (iv) These caravan routes had been traditional trade routes before the slave trade.
 - (v) Along these caravan routes calling stations for slaves were established e.g. Kotakota, Karonga, Chikola, Tabora, Ujiji and Mpwapwa.
- (b) Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have **five (5)** sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One sentence is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences listed below each paragraph. The sentences are labeled A to E. Write the letter of missing sentence in your answer booklet beside the item number.
- (i)
 - 1. At independence, all African countries inherited backward agrarian economies.
 - 2. _____.
 - 3. The economies were also externally oriented.
 - 4. They were based on the export of raw materials and import of consumer goods and machinery.
 - 5. The industrial sector was based on semi-processing of raw materials.
 - A They were characterized by large number of manpower.
 - B They were characterized by the use of simple hand tools such as the hoes and the matchets.
 - C They were characterized by advanced technology such as huge and sophisticated machines for cultivation and carrying goods.
 - D They were characterized by the well developed infrastructures such as Railways and Roads which facilitated the growth and expansion of agrarian sector.
 - E They were characterized by the presence of modern peasants.
 - (ii)
 - 1. German encroachment in East Africa began with the treaty making activities of Karl Peters.
 - 2. The latter was a member of a group of Germany capitalist desperately looking for colonies in Africa.
 - 3. In fact, he was a president of the societies formed in Germany to undertake the search for colonies.
 - 4. _____.
 - 5. By the time of Berlin conference of 1884/1885, Karl Peter's was already in East Africa trying to carve a sphere of influence for German imperialism.
 - A His society was called the society for German colonization.
 - B His society was called Germany East African Company.
 - C His society was called Royal society for Germany.
 - D His society was called Germany system.
 - E His society was called the Germany Association Society.

- (iii) 1. The sudden rise of the Zulu kingdom led to many people being driven from their original homes.
2. Zwangendaba group of Ngoni travelled Westward through Mwenemutapa empire.
3. Ndwandwe army fled northwards into Southern Mozambique.
4. _____
5. Where Zwangendaba died about 1848.
- A Zwangendaba group moved northwards and reached Ufipa near Southern end of Lake Tanganyika.
- B Zwangendaba group went northward to Malawi.
- C Zwangendaba group traveled to Northern part of Tanganyika.
- D This was the Ngoni diaspora in South West and Central Africa.
- E The Ngoni crossed River Zambezi around 1847.
- (iv) 1. Explorers came to find more about East Africa for capitalist interest in Europe and America.
2. Like the missionaries, they were being financed by individuals and capitalist companies.
3. Rebman reached Mt. Kilimanjaro in 1848. Richard Burton and John Speke went as far as Lake Tanganyika between 1857 and 1859.
4. Speke and Grant went as far as Lake Victoria and Buganda between 1860 and 1863.
5. _____
- A Karl Peters travelled between 1853 and 1873 to central and East African coast.
- B William Macknon travelled between 1853 and 1873 to central and East African coast.
- C David Livingstone travelled between 1853 and 1873 to central and East African Coast.
- D Henry Stanley travelled between 1853 and 1873 to central and East African Coast.
- E Dr. Mungo Park travelled between 1853 and 1873 to East African coast.
- (v) 1. Before Arab colonization around 1840 the coastal societies were feudal.
2. At the top of social hierarchy was the great Lord called Mwinyi Mkuu.
3. _____
4. The Mwinyi Mkuu lived off surplus product of peasantry.
5. He appointed tax collectors called shakua.
- A He ruled with the consent of the next officials called Jumbe or Mwinyi.
- B He ruled with the consent of the next officials called Sheik or Jumbe.
- C He ruled with the consent of the next officials called Sharif or Sheha.
- D He ruled with the consent of the next officials called Sheha or Diwani.
- E He ruled with the conet of the next officials called ministers.

2007

4. Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have four (4) sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One sentence is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences below each paragraph labelled A to D. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the answer booklet beside the item number.
- (i) 1. Naturally, near to each great slave-raiding tribe was another group that suffered.
2. The raids of the Mande and Fulani meant that the Kissi tribe was hard hit.
3. On the Gold Coast (Ghana) the Akan speakers made life so difficult for the Ga people that until today they still remember the Atlantic slave trade.
4. _____
5. The raiding tribes however, ripped good profit out of this trade.
A The Northern Mbundu people of Zimbabwe were wiped out of the attacks of Ndebele and Portuguese armies.
B The Southern Mbundu people of Guinea were wiped out by Mande and British armies.
C The Northern Mbundu people of Angola were nearly wiped out by the attacks of the African neighbours and by Portuguese armies.
D The Northern Mbundu people of Northern Rhodesia were wiped out by slave traders from East Africa.
E The Northern Mbundu people of Southern Rhodesia were wiped out by the Yao and Ngoni armies.
- (ii) 1. The first major area of contact between East Africa and the capitalist world was trade.
2. East Africa was integrated into the system of international trade through the operation of merchants capital.
3. _____
4. Before the 1850's the major commodities sought from East Africa were slaves and ivory.
5. In 1873, Zanzibar slave market was closed and so was slave trade.
A The major agents were Arab and African businessmen.
B The major agents were people from Zanzibar.
C The major agents were African and Shiraz merchants.
D The major agents were Arab and Indian merchants.
E The major agents were Asian traders.

- (iii) 1. Oyo came into rise in the 14th century under the outstanding leadership of Alafin.
2. By the middle of 19th century the opulent and well organised empire of Oyo had completely collapsed.
- 3.
4. The southern part had broken up into a series of independent states competing among themselves for supremacy.
5. The old capital Oyoile itself had been reduced to ashes and the king had been forced to flee to New Oyo town.
- A The Northern part had been captured and converted into Hausa emirates of Sokoto.
- B The Northern part had been captured by fulani emirate of Ghana.
- C The Almoravids of the North were responsible for the collapse of Oyo empire.
- D The Northern part had been annexed and converted into the Fulani emirate of Ilorin.
- E The Trans-Saharan trade contributed to the disintegration of Oyo empire.
- (iv) 1. Kilwa remained for many years the principle centre of the East African slave trade.
- 2.
3. The end of the 18th century saw the beginning of this process of internal slave raiding, in which within 50 years large areas were empty.
4. Slavery by this time was vitally important in the Islands especially that of Pemba where plantation of agriculture was more pronounced.
5. Slave and ivory trade contributed much to the rise of Kilwa coastal city-state.
- A The Hehe played a vital role in bringing slaves to Kilwa in exchange for guns and cowrie shells much needed in Hehe society.
- B It was mainly the Yao who kept the merchants there were well supplied with men, women and children who either came from their own people or had been captured from slave raids.
- C It was mainly the Ngoni during their wondering wars and invasion who captured men, women and children and took them to the merchants to Kilwa.
- D The Kimbu played an important role in bringing slaves to Kilwa in exchange for guns and other coastal goods much needed in Kimbu empire.
- E Both Yao and Kimbu kept merchants and supplied them with food and arms.
- (v) 1. Mirambo was a Nyamwezi Prince.
- 2.
3. He inherited the chiefdoms of Uyowa and Ulyankuru.
4. He used Ngoni battle tactics and formed a rugaruga army.
5. He played a vital role to the establishment of Nyamwezi kingdom through trade.
- A His relations with Germans ended when the Germans were defeated in the First World War.
- B He spent part of his early life as a Tuta captive.
- C He was captured by German soldiers and spent sometime in a German Boma.
- D He spent part of his early life as a Kimbu captive.
- E He married a Kimbu princess.

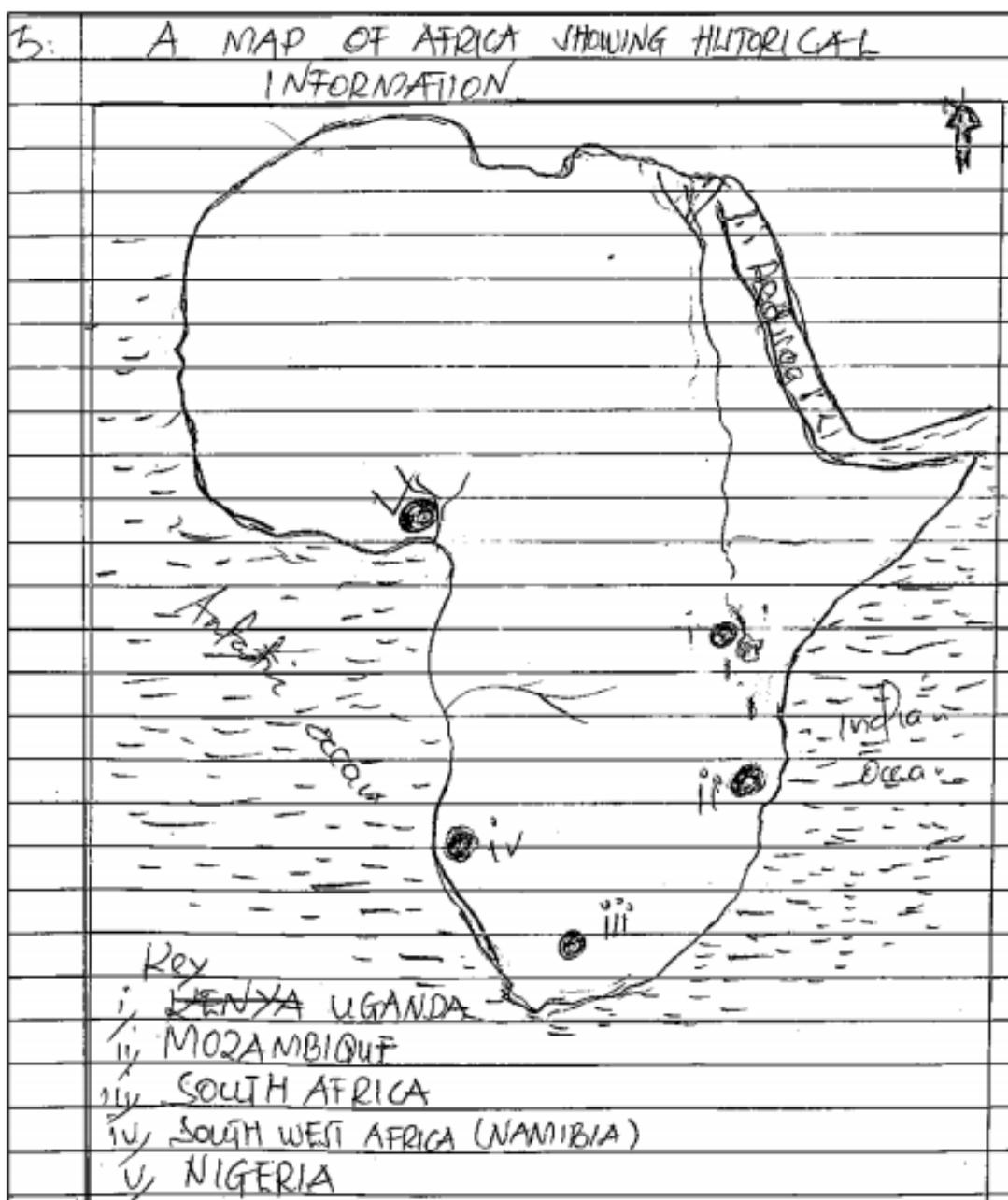
- (vi) 1. Trans-Saharan Trade greatly promoted the economy of Western Sudanic societies.
2. The use of camels as a means of desert transport, availability of fresh water in the oases, availability of trading goods and security provided by native traders made this trade more attractive to Arab and European traders.
3. The Western Sudan would not have became so famous throughout Europe and the Muslim world as a gold producing area without this trade.
4. Above all, the caravan trade greatly stimulated the textile industry for which Timbuktu and Kano became so famous from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries onwards.
5. _____
- A The technique of weaving cloth brought into Sudan from either India or the Arabic world by Muslim traders who came in from the North.
- B The technique of weaving cloth brought into Sudan from either Egypt or Berber states by the Muslim traders who came in from the North.
- C The technique of weaving cloth brought into Sudan from either Egypt or China by the Muslim traders who came in from the North.
- D The technique of weaving cloth brought into the Sudan from either Egypt or Tunisia by the Muslim traders who came in from the North.
- E The technique of weaving cloth brought into the Sudan from Europe.
- (vii) 1. In Tanganyika and Kenya there were massive peasant resistance.
2. _____
3. These were to a large extent class struggles opposed to colonialism.
4. These resistances were caused by crude colonial exploitation and oppression.
5. These resistances were important background for independence of the two nations.
- A These were tribal wars of Machemba of the Yao.
- B These were Nandi resistance of 1890's and Mkwawa resistance of 1890's.
- C These were Maji Maji war and Nana war of 1904-1907.
- D These involved Maji Maji war of 1905-1907 and Mau Mau war of 1952.
- E These were Kikuyu and Abushiri resistances.
- (viii) 1. The Nyamwezi people became famous traders in the 19th century.
2. _____
3. When Slave Trade started the Nyamwezi became agents of the Arabs slave traders.
4. The Nyamwezi conducted Long Distance Trade caravans from the interior to the coast.
5. The Nyamwezi kingdom became very rich out of this trade.
- A The Nyamwezi rulers specialized in trade activities.
- B The Nyamwezi trade influence extended as far south as Northern Rhodesia.
- C Wagogo were forced to pay "hongo" to the Nyamwezi.
- D The people who specialized as traders among the Nyamwezi were known as Wandewa.
- E The Nyamwezi rulers were forced to pay tribute to Arab traders.
- (ix) 1. The history of Ancient Egypt has been reconstructed mainly through archaeology.
2. Archaeological evidences suggest that the history of ancient Egypt goes as far back as between 1500 and 500 BC.
3. Tombs along the Nile valley show that there were village communities of self-sufficient food producers.
4. _____

5. Well organized political leadership under pharaohs made Egypt the famous state in the world.
 - A The basis of the achievements of man in Egypt was the dryness of the soil in the Nile Valley.
 - B These communities' ability to utilize the floods of the Nile enabled them to grow perennial crops like cassava, palm-trees and yams.
 - C The basis of the prosperity of man in Egypt was the dryness of the soil in the Nile Valley which favoured more pastoralism than crop cultivation.
 - D These communities' ability to utilize the floods of the Nile enabled them to grow wheat and barley apart from keeping livestock.
 - E These communities' ability to exploit and control River Nile made them successful in all spheres of life.
- (x) 1. The Dutch established settlements at the Cape in South Africa in 1652.
 - 2.
 3. With the very attractive climatic conditions, South Africa attracted European colonization and settlements.
 4. The Dutch East Indian company established a centre at the Cape to supply fresh green vegetables, fresh water, meats and fruits.
 5. After the coming of the British in the 18th century, the Dutch moved north and settled in Transvaal province.
 - A The region was very fertile with both sub-tropical and equatorial climates.
 - B The region was very fertile characterized by both savannah and tropical climates.
 - C The region was very fertile with both sub-tropical and mediterranean climates.
 - D The region was fertile characterized by both sub-tropical and sub-mediterranean climates.
 - E The region was very fertile with both mediterranean and tropical climates.

1. Sources and Importance of History

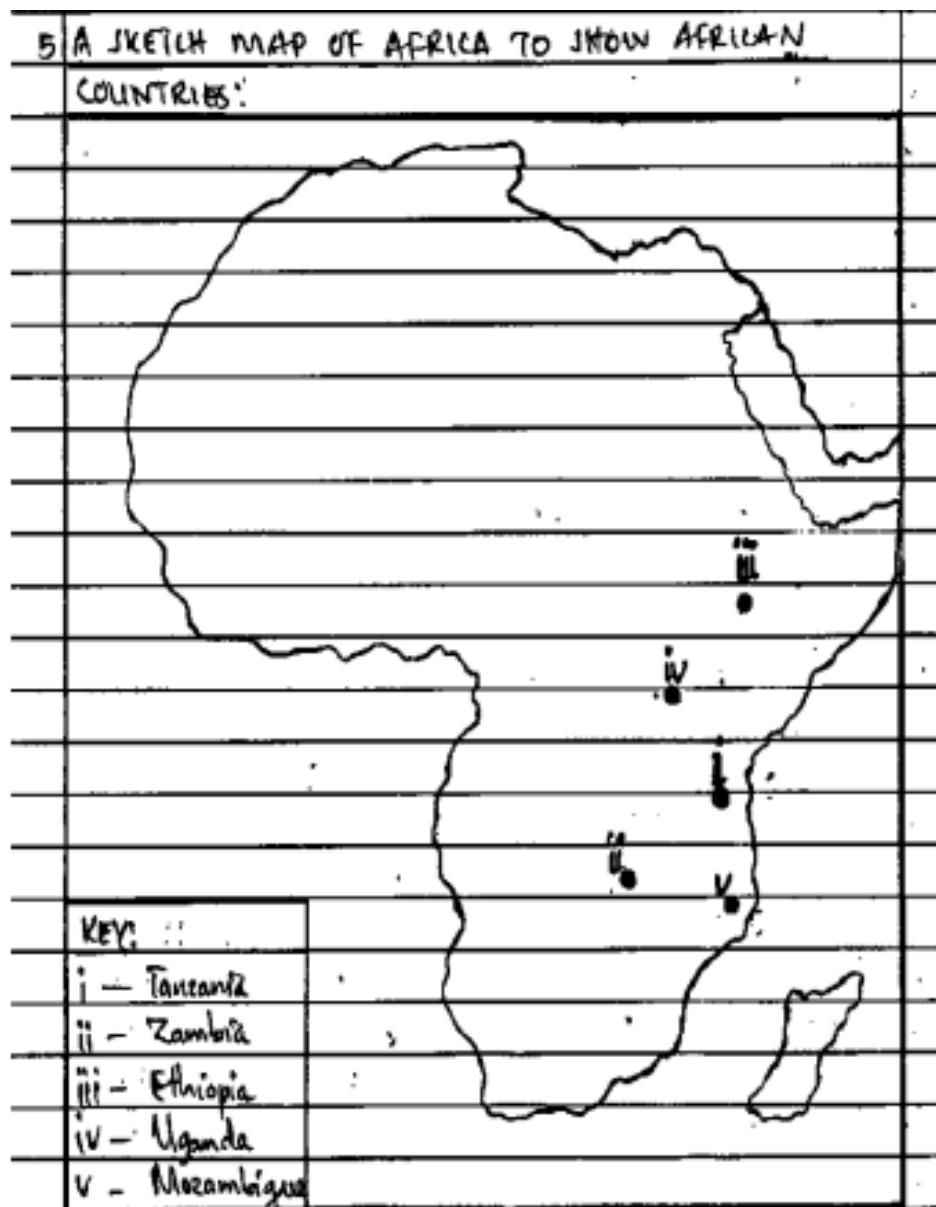
2020

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate 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 country where the Apartheid Policy was applied.
 - (iv) The Germany colony that resisted Direct Rule Policy in 1904 – 1907.
 - (v) The British colony where Indirect Rule Policy was first experimented in Africa. **(11 marks)**



2019

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using roman numbers:
- (i) A country which adopted a kind of a socialist ideology known as *Socialism and Self Reliance*.
 - (ii) A country which adopted a socialist ideology known as *Humanism*.
 - (iii) A country which was not colonized and is currently the headquarters of the African Union.
 - (iv) A country which adopted a kind of socialist ideology known as the *Common Man's Charter*.
 - (v) A Portuguese colony which tried to adopt a socialist ideology under the FRELIMO political party.



5. In six points, explain the importance of Museums to national development.

5. Museums are special buildings or places which are prepared specifically for storing and keeping various historical materials of great value to the history of man such as tools, skulls, bones rocks and other items. Museums are one among the source of Historical information. There are two types of museums which are national museums such as the Tanzania national museum at Makumbusho village and regional museums such as Butiama museum. Museums are of great importance to the national development in the following ways:-

They act as a source of employment to the people. Employment is a state of having a work to do. In museums people can be employed as the care-taker who take care of the things. Also people can be employed as museum guides who explain various things to the people who go and visit the areas. Museums can also provide employment indirectly to the community around them for instance guest houses and hotels for the visitors. This brings national development on the sense that it curbs the problem of unemployment in the country.

Never the less, museums influence tourism and hence provides a source to the national revenue. Tourism is the process of visiting an area or a place for leisure or learning. Various people from different areas visits museums so as to get historical information and to learn hence as a result they perform tourism.

5. It can be internally when people from the same nation visit the museums within it or internationally when people from foreign countries visits it. The nation earns revenue by taxing and charging people who went to visit the museums as a result the revenue obtained can be used in various developmental activities.

Another importance is they help in transforming theoretical learning to practical learning hence improving the educational standards of a country. This is to say that people who study history get a chance to visit and see various historical items practical more than just reading books. As a result this raises curiosity of students to learn more and hence boosting the level of academic performance at the particular subject. For instance students can go for study tour in any of the museum to learn about tools used by the early man by doing so this will enhance memory power of student on that particular matter and hence development. When qualities of education are improved a nation automatically develops.

It promotes durability and safe custody of historical items and hence preventing the destruction of items which are of value to the history of a nation. Museums safe guard various historical items by making sure that they are in good conditions and that they can last longer for the benefit of the future generation. For instance items are kept away from moisture sources which could lead to

5 their destruction. Items such as old clay pots which are fragile are all kept safe. The foot prints of old man and the skulls are all safely kept. By doing so it maintains the culture & prevents care of items and hence influencing development.

It helps in transmission of knowledge and culture from one generation to another.

Culture is the total way of life of a particular society. It involves various things such as arts and crafts, traditions and ideologies. In museums various cultural items which were used by the early man are stored there for the future generation to learn and to be aware of where the nation comes from. For instance at the Tanzania nation museum of Makumbusho village youth get opportunity to see various cultural items, they also learn various cultural values which existed before such as preparation of local food. This brings development because a nation without culture and its history is like a tree without roots.

Furthermore, museums help in generation of development of infrastructures and provision of services to the areas around it. This is because in areas near the museums, they have to be easily accessible and supportive for living so as to make sure that people are attracted to visit the museums. For instance development of good transport system such as well kept

5 roads and provision of clean and safe water together with improved sanitation which influence the visitor to visit the areas. All those provides development of the nation by rising the living standard of people.

Conclusively, museums plays a very vital role in the development of a nation both economically and socially. Therefore it is the responsibility of the government to insure that these places are well maintained. The citizens should be patriotic and see the value of visiting museums to learn various beneficial values concerning the history of their country.

2017

20 marks

5. Explain six significance of studying History.

5. History is the study of man's past events and its evaluating effect for the future. This study involves the relationship between the past, the present and the future. History is studied as it has various of significance. The importance of studying History in our societies are as follows.

The study of history enables us to know the origin of man and his development up to present time. We learn to know where man come from and what circumstances he went through in order to attain his changes at present time. History enables us to know man's stages of development (evolution) that is, the evolution of Australopithecus to Homo Sapiens Sapiens or even the ages he passed through that is from early stone age to iron age and now at present technology.

History as a subject enables people to acquire skills and knowledge for their future careers. These careers would be; History teacher, Anthropologist, Lawyer and Sociologists. Therefore the efficient acquiring of skills from this subject bring upon expertise to one's future career. Since those types of jobs require actual knowledge and not guessing, hence it is important to study history.

r. History helps us to know when and where historical events occurred. For example, due to the study of history one knows when her country got independence and where the skull of man was discovered. Therefore through historical knowledge people became aware of what event happen and where it happen. For instance the skull of Zinjithropus was discovered by Dr. Leakey in 1959 and Sutton said shifted his capital in 1940.

The study of history instills a sense of patriotism and nationalism to people. After one acquiring knowledge on how his/her country attained its independence and all the struggle the country went through, this built respect, love and sense of belonging to a person. Through this knowledge of one's country assumption on what happened in the past are avoided.

Another sign

that is helps us to learn the achievements and failures of man. Through this knowledge of achievements and failures of the country, it helps to avoid future mistakes of a country again and it enables people to use functional solutions from the past for the current problems. Examples of achievements are independence of Tanganyika and union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. An example of failure is the tactics used in the majimmoji were specifically the false beliefs and the tribalism among members.

2015

5 marks

- (b) Mention five advantages of museums.

2. Evolution of Man, Technology and Environment

2020

6. Why some areas in Africa experienced intensive scramble more than others? Explain by giving six points.

6.	<p>Scramble was the process where European countries ran and disputed amongst themselves in order to obtain colonies in Africa in the 19th C. It is true that some areas in Africa experienced intensive scramble compared to others due to potentialities they had over other areas. Examples of places that experienced intensive scramble in Africa are Egypt, Congo basin and South Africa. The following are the reasons or factors that made some areas to be scrambled for more than others:</p> <p>Presence of mineral resources. Some areas in Africa were considered most important than others because they contained mineral deposits. In the 19thC raw materials such as minerals were in great need for the industries in Europe. Examples of minerals that were greatly sought after were gold and diamond. South Africa was greatly scrambled for due to the discovery of diamond at Kimberley in 1867 and gold at Witwatersrand in 1886. Therefore presence of minerals promoted intensive scramble.</p> <p>Presence of fertile soils in the areas. Also areas that had good fertile soil were greatly scrambled for because they were potential places for the introduction of cash crop production. Crops were important for industries in Europe.</p>
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2019

6. By using six points, explain how the Berlin Conference of 1884/1885 helped the European countries to prevent war that would have occurred due to the scramble for colonies.

SECTION C:

6. Berlin Conference is the conference which took place in Berlin, Germany from November 1884 to February 1885, under the chairman, Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, so as to peacefully divide the African continent among the Imperialist powers. The countries which attended were, France, Britain, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Germany itself. Other countries like Denmark and USA, attended as observers. The Berlin conference took place peacefully and enhanced the division of Africa, hence preventing wars among the imperialists. The following are the resolutions of the Berlin Conference of 1884 to 1885.

Declaration of Niger and Congo Basins as free spheres of influence; The Niger and Congo Basins were declared as free spheres of influence, that is to say one was not to colonize them. This is because of the scramble of many imperialist nations upon the two areas. This was because the areas could support navigation, provide markets, provide raw materials, as well as their strategic importance, hence the declaration of the Basins as free solved the conflicts between many imperialist nations. For example, the Congo Basin was scrambled for by Belgium, France, Portugal and Britain, hence the conference resolved their conflicts.

The use of the principle of effective occupation; After the Berlin conference, the imperialist nations, had used the principle of effective occupation of their colonies, so as to alert other imperialist nations. Not to occupy them. Such was one of the solutions, which prevented the rise of wars in many Imperialist colonies. For example the British used the British administration policies as well as English as their National language in South Africa, so as to effectively occupy the cape, and drive out the Dutch in 1806.

6

The use of principle of recognition ; The imperialist Nations, were to use the principle of recognition, so as to inform other nations, upon the ownership of various colonies. This helped many imperialist nations not to dominate one's share of influence, hence prevented war among them. For example, the Heligoland treaty of 1890 and the Delimitation treaty of 1886, between the German and the British, brought up boundary fixation between Tanganyika and Kenya.

Free movement of Missionaries ; The Berlin Conference permitted the free movement of missionaries across various colonies in Africa, despite the owner of the colony. Because of this, missionaries, could move from one colony to another freely, hence prevent wars between the Imperialist Nations. For example Dr Livingstone was a famous missionary who moved across various colonies in Africa, and mapped Africa in 1972, and sent many messages to London about Africa, so as to enhance exploitation.

Ownership of a coastal colony into the interior ; One could own any colony at the coast and extended into the landlocked part of the colony, hence enabling ownership of the interior part of Africa. Because of this most Imperialist misunderstandings got settled, and therefore prevented wars among the members of the Berlin conference Attendants. For example, The British who colonized Kenya's coastal strip could extend into the interior of Kenya and colonize it.

Brought about the division of the African continent ; The Berlin Conference divided the African continent among the imperialist Nations in accordance to the colonies which the capitalist Nations scrambled for. Therefore The Berlin Conference divided various colonies to various imperialist Nations. For example, after the Conference, Germany got Tanganyika, Britain got Kenya, and the French get Congo. At last, it occurred

that Britain got $\frac{3}{5}$ of all the colonies and Germany got $\frac{1}{5}$ of all colonies in Africa.

Conclusively, The Berlin conference had some significances to the Imperialist Nations, such as the establishment of Colonial economy in colonies, Introduction of European culture among Africans as well as boundary fixation among the European colonies. All these were to increase production among the Imperialist Nations economy so as to bring path development in their countries.

2018

6. Examine six effects of Majimaji uprising in Tanganyika.

6 Majimaji uprising was the rebellion which occurred in the southern part of Tanganyika mostly but it also involved some Eastern and Central parts. The uprising was between German and many of the African tribes such as Matumbi, Ngindo, Ngori and Zaramo that decided to resist the German domination. The uprising took place from 1905 to 1907, whereby the Africans led by Kinjekitile Ngwale had a need of resisting Colonization. Those tribes were united by Kinjekitile Ngwale who had the ideology that the Germans' bullets would change to water after shooting them. The Majimaji uprising ended with Tanganyikans being defeated and the following were the effects of the uprising;

Death and depopulation of people. In the war both German and African soldiers died but mostly were the Africans who lost their lives. Many Africans died because they had poorly organized Army and they used local and poor weapons such as spears and arrows that could not defeat the Europeans. As a result of this many people died and there was high depopulation in

6. Famine and hunger. This calamity affected the Africans in most cases. By that time the African rate in production was very low as they were depending on Agriculture therefore they had no any surplus products hence due to the destruction of their properties such as farms during the war they came to suffer from hunger a period that was called "The Great hunger"

Destruction of families. Many of the families after the war in 1907 they found themselves to have become separated. This was due to the fact that many people were killed during the war and also many of them ran away from their societies due to insecurity and went to other areas looking for security places. Therefore after the war there was the formation of many new families among the Ngom Ngindo and Matumbi in south Tanganyika.

There were reforms made in the Colonial Administration. The Majimaji uprising of 1905 to 1907 brought a lesson to the Colonial masters that the Africans were not tolerant on their masters' attitudes. In order to avoid another uprising there were reforms made in their administration, for example reducing brutality and removing some taxes. Also there was an increase in workers

southern part of Tanganyika.

Destruction of properties. During the war many properties of both Germans and Africans were destroyed. During the war period of two years from 1905 to 1907 it occurred a great destruction of properties because both Germans and African soldiers aimed at weakening their enemies by destroying their properties. Due to this many houses, infrastructures introduced by the Germans and the Cotton estates were greatly destroyed. Therefore after the war in 1907 there was a great and high cost of repairing what had been destroyed in the war.

wages though it was in minimum amount.

The uprising awake the minds of Tanganyikans in struggling towards their independence. During the war some tribes refused to support their fellows in resisting the Germans. For example the Hehe and Samya. This symbolized the lack of unit. But after the Tanganyikans tribes like Ngindo and Ngoni being defeated the Tanganyikans awareness aroused that unity and good fighting techniques and ideologies

6. were important in order to defeat the colonialists as a result during mass Nationalism in Tanganyika Unity, good ideologies and strong leadership of Mwl. Nyerere led to the attainment of Independence in 1961.

Despite that the Majimaji uprising was very destructive to Tanganyikas but the uprising had a very big importance in the future Nationalism in Tanganyika. The mistakes done in Majimaji were corrected hence enabled Tanganyika to attain her Independence early in 1961.

2017

20 marks

6. Access six contributions made by discovery of fire to the development of human being.

Man started eating cooked foods. Before discovery of fire man ate raw meat remains of prey and lived as a scavenger and gatherer but after the discovery man learnt to use fire as a tool to cook all his foods most especially meat. As man was a hunter by then, it was even easier to obtain food to be cooked.

Fire helped in the clearing of forests and bushes. Fire was used to burn out trees and bushes so as to clear land. The cleared land was used for different purposes such as settlements and agriculture. Thus fire brought about development in man's living styles socially and economically as well.

Fire was used to scare away wild animals. Before this discovery man lived in trees, this helped them keep away from wild animals in the forests. But after the development of fire man used it as a way of scaring away wild animals. These wild animals include lions, bears and other animals that could endanger man's life.

Fire was used as a source of light during the nights and when passing through thick and dense forests. During the night man lighted up fire sticks and stuck them into the soil for support so as to provide light. And during hunting in thick or dense forests or migrating, fire was used as a source of light along the way.

It was also used to provide warmth during cold and winter seasons. Previously man had to look for areas that would atleast be warm enough to stand the cold for example in caves. And after the discovery, during cold nights or winter seasons man lighted up fire and used it as a source of warmth.

Lastly, fire was used in communication among societies. This communication was done through smoke signals from the smoke given out by fire. The signals could mean to warn another society or another member of a particular community on the danger that may occur.

In conclusion, the discovery of man had marked a new phase of man's life. By then man lived in a more civilized manner, due to the great positive effects brought about by the development of fire. Hence, fire was one of the important discoveries made by man in the history of mankind.

10. Explain six advantages of the discovery of iron to African societies.

10. Discovery of iron was the invention where by man started to make and use iron tools. Man discovered iron at around the 1500 AD (1st Millenium). Iron technology really transformed man's life from a primitive life style to a more advanced one. It enabled man to make and use tools such as hoes, swords, knives in production. Also some iron centers in Africa include Nok, Meroe, Axum, Ergonka and Kshikapa. The following were the advantages of discovery of iron.

It led to specialization of labour, this was a situation whereby man specialized and focused much on one particular economic activity. For example due to the science of iron technology blacksmiths emerged, who specialized in iron working also the iron smelters. But also due to the presence of iron technology people specialized in agriculture.

activities, people specialized as traders, some specialized in fishing activities and many others. It increased production, this was a very positive impact about the discovery of iron technology. It led to the rapid development of production process. For example it led to the improvement of agricultural production. Due to iron technology man no longer used the primitive instruments of labour such as stones, but he rather used advanced tools for example hoes, pangas, (jombe) or hoe and so many others. Also it increased production in mining sector, increased production in fishing.

10. It led to the development of trade, also the exchange activities had increased due to the development of iron technology. This was just because, due to increased in production, man produced surplus which enable him to gain goods for exchange. For example in Africa some societies made iron tools such as hoes and others and exchanged for other commodities. Also the surplus obtained, made man engage in economic activities such as trade.

It led to the establishment of permanent settlement, before the discovery at ancient times, man was too much dependent on nature and also man lived a nomadic life, he had no permanent settlement. Due to the discovery of iron technology man established permanent settlement. For example due to the development of iron technology man was able to make tools such as iron sheets, nails, hammers

which helped him to construct his settlement.

It led to expansion of States in Africa, due to the presence of iron technology some stronger states expanded their territories by conquering the weak states. For instance this was due to the discovery of weapons for fighting such as swords, guns, arrows and bows, spears, shields and many other weapons. All these weapons were brought about by the development of the iron technology in Africa. It helped the stronger states to conquer the weaker ones, hence expansion of states or territories.

2008

5. Appraise the advantages of iron technology in pre-colonial Africa.

3. Development of Economic Activities and their Impact

7. With examples, explain six effects of colonial agriculture in Africa.

7. Colonial Agriculture there were the farming methods which were introduced by the colonialists so as to obtain raw materials for their industries: In East Africa plantation agriculture was practised in Tanganyika, Peasant in Uganda and Settlers in Kenya. Colonial Agriculture had a major importance to the colonialists but had an effect to the Africans such as follows:

Prohibition from growing cash crops, when colonial agriculture was established by the colonialists they wanted them to be the major producers of cashcrops therefore they restricted the Africans from growing cashcrops instead they were only given a priority to produce little foodcrops that could serve as food for their families. This took place in Tanganyika and Kenya.

Intensive exploitation of Africans, also the colonialists intensively exploited the Africans by taking their fertile land and also making them the sources of labour. The colonialists took the Africans productive land and sent the Africans to areas where land was unproductive. Also the Africans were taken as sources of labour for the colonialists large plantations since they were fit for production.

Separation of families, since the colonialists took the fit Africans for the purpose of production they left their families incomplete because the most efficient were taken and hence separated from their families for example in Kigoma most people were

7 separated from their families since they were taken as labour for the colonialists.

Decline of local industries when the colonialists came in Africa and established African local industries because they thought that they would develop much compared to them also since the Africans were prohibited from growing crops and all of their land was taken this meant that they could not have any raw materials for their industries therefore their industries decline.

Created a dependency syndrome among Africans, as colonial agriculture was introduced most Africans had no any means of earning income except from working for the colonialists also they depended on them so as to get food that could help them survive.

Therefore the Africans were highly dependent on the colonialists for their survival.

Promoted unity among Africans during nationalism, during the nationalistic period when the Africans were enhanced to unite therefore the Africans that were taken in the areas of production for the colonialists were strongly united and therefore it was easy for them to fight against the colonial rule.

Generally, colonial agriculture as one of the sectors of colonial economy brought much harm to the Africans during its establishment and the period of its existence so it was highly resisted by the Africans.

2019

7. How was migrant labour beneficial to the capitalists during the colonial period? Limit your response to six points.

7. Migrant labour refers to the workers who leave their home places and go to other places either within or outside the country to serve as labourers. Migrant labourers usually come from labour reserve areas such as Kigoma, Rukuma and Rukwa to work in colonial plantations such as sisal plantations, cotton and coffee plantations. These were recruited through various organizations formed within the country to recruit labourers such as SILABU in Tanganyikator Sisal Labour Bureau. Migrant labourers were beneficial to capitalists in the following way:-

They were cheap and labour recruiting agents ensured constant supply of the labour. Migrant labour was easily obtained from labour reserve areas since those areas were underdeveloped and there was an obligation of paying tax. People had to find works to do including working in the plantations of colonial master. For example the labourers in Tanga sisal plantations were paid very low wages which served as an advantage to the colonial masters as they did greater works and still they were paid a very little amount of money.

They were free from family obligations hence enabling them to concentrate fully in their works. Migrant labourers were transported from their working places to home during holidays only but spent most of their time working and living in the workers' quarters in the farming or working area. This enabled the labourers to be free from family responsibilities such as taking care of children being disturbed by people and thereby ensured maximum production of goods and services for the capitalists.

They were a market of manufactured goods from

7. strikes and boycotts would be hard to control if people had the same origin. Migrant labour was obtained from different parts of the colony in case of Tanzania the migrant workers were obtained from Kigoma, Rukura, Ruwuma and Njanga therefore it was difficult to organize a resistance against the colonialist and any workers who seem to be influential undermined.

Generally, migrant labour was beneficial to capitalism however it led to deterioration of African culture since the migrant labourers shifted from using African products to European products. It also laid a foundation for underdevelopment in some areas such as Kigoma, Mpanda and Ruwuma whereby many people who were able bodied were recruited as migrant labour leaving behind old men and women and the youth who could not participate in development activities in those areas thus failure to attain a balanced economy.

2018

7. Assess six main features of colonial trade and commerce in Africa.

7.

Colonial trade and commerce was the trading activities that took place during colonial era. This trade began soon after ^{imposition} colonialism in Africa. This trade was conducted between Africans and Europeans. Europeans had their own trading companies Example Imperial East British East Africa company (IBEACO) under William Mackinnon. The following were the features of colonial trade and commerce;

It was characterized by import-export oriented; Colonial trade involved European manufactured that were imported by whites example wine, clothes and ornaments and taking of raw materials such as Gold, cotton, sisal and ivory from Africa and export them to the mother industries in Europe and hence colonial trade and commerce was import-export oriented.

It involved money economy; Before the coming of whites Africans had barter system of exchanging good to good. But soon after the coming of whites they distorted this system and impose money as a medium of exchange. Therefore money as a

a 'medium of exchange'. Therefore 'money as a medium of exchange' is another characteristic of colonial trade and commerce.

Trade was characterized by construction of infrastructures; Also infrastructures like roads, railway lines and harbours were constructed so as to allow easy trading of European manufactured goods and transportation of raw materials. Example of railways constructed include Mombasa to Kisumu railway between Kenya and Uganda. Therefore construction of infrastructures was another feature for colonial trade and commerce.

7. The trade was monopolized by whites; Since Europeans were the ones who distorted the African's local trade and impose colonial trade, then they dominated the trade completely such that they were the ones who make price of goods. This also is another feature for the colonial trade and commerce.

Trade based on unequal exchange; Also the major aim of Europeans to conduct trade was to exploit African resources and hence during trading there were unequal exchange between African goods and European Manufactured goods. European manufactured goods were expensive and were luxurious good but Africans' raw materials were sold at low price and this led to poverty in Africa. Therefore colonial trade and commerce was characterized by unequal exchange.

The colonial trade and commerce was characterized by destruction of local industries of Africans; Also Europeans crushed the Africans Local industries so as to avoid competition for the market between their goods and African goods. Example until 1890(s) about four thousand industries in Africa were crushed and destructed. Therefore destruction of local industries and impulsion of small processing industries was among the features of colonial trade and commerce.

Conclusively colonial trade and commerce brought about many ~~impact~~, such ^{Impact} ~~feature~~ includes; stagnation of African technology, over exploitation of African natural resources as well as decline in the local African trade. Last but not least it caused African countries to become poor and dependant.

2017

20 marks

7. Critically examine six effects of the legitimate trade in West Africa.

legitimate trade is the trade that involves the buying and selling of goods and commodities in exchange for profit. legitimate trade began during the 19th century, it was introduced by the European powers. legitimate trade began after the abolition of slave trade or triangular slave trade that was along the Atlantic Ocean. The triangular slave trade was abolished in during the 19th century. legitimate trade involved and it based on natural products such as, for example palm oil, rubber and cocoa. legitimate trade based on cash crops mostly not food crops. legitimate trade was dominated in West Africa during the 19th century. The following are effects of the legitimate trade in West Africa.

It led to collapse of triangular slave trade. This is one of the effects of legitimate trade in West Africa. This is because when legitimate trade began, triangular slave trade was abolished by the European powers who were against slave trade. For Example during triangular slave trade the slaves were sold in exchange for raw materials and mineral

resources and also for forced labour power. The slaves were used to do works, due to more production and maximum profit to the colonial powers.

Decline of local production. This is also another one of the effects of legitimate trade in West Africa. This is because during the legitimate trade, the colonial powers did not base on the local production but

7. they forced the Africans to engage in cash crop production which led to the decline of local production and fall of local industries in West Africa. For Example the raw materials were manufactured from cash crops which were rubber, palm oil and cocoa which manufactured different commodities which were used by people for different purposes. The colonial powers forced the Africans to engage in cash crop production only not any other kind of production.

Decline of local technologies. This is also another one of the effects of legitimate trade in West Africa. This is because in West Africa there is poor advancement of science and technology, which means that there is no enough requirements for industrial activities like advanced machines and also there is poor infrastructure. Which poor infrastructure leads to problems during transportation of raw materials. The African technologies declined due to the introduction of new European technologies. For Example the use of tractors during agriculture instead of normal farming tools.

Facilitated colonization in West Africa. This is also another one of the effects of legitimate trade in West Africa. This is because the legitimate trade was like a chance for the coming of colonial agents. This is because legitimate trade paved way for colonialism in West Africa. For Example the colonial agents were the traders like Carl Peters, Explorers like Bartholomew Diaz, Missionaries from British and Dutch countries. The legitimate trade

1. opened doors for the coming of the colonial agents in West Africa during the 19th century after the abolition of slave trade.

Exploitation of resources and manpower in West Africa. This is also another one of the effects of legitimate trade in West Africa. This is because the colonial powers did not have enough manpower and resources which could maximize their profit. The colonial powers used African manpower through forced labour power. For Example the Africans were forced to work in cash crops plantation by the colonial masters through forced labour. The Africans were only forced to grow cash crops in order to increase production and maximize the profit of the colonial masters.

Introduction of cash crops in West Africa. This is also another one of the effects of legitimate trade in West Africa. This is because during legitimate trade, the trade based mostly in the natural commodities which were cash crops, for example cocoa which was used as drink, rubber for manufacturing of raw materials, and palm oil for different purposes. The colonial powers introduced cash crops which helped to increase production through the manufactured raw materials in West Africa, which also maximized more profit.

2010

6. Examine the reasons for the development of the Trans-Saharan Trade and the effects it brought in the Western Sudanic region.

2008

5 marks

- (b) Mention **five (5)** trade items that were involved in the trans-saharan trade.

4. Development of Social and Political Systems

2016

20 marks

5. Explain six social factors for early interactions in Africa.

2012

5. Explain six prerequisites for state formation in pre-colonial Africa.

2010

5. Account for the rise and fall of Oyo Empire in the 19th century.

5. Interactions Among the People of Africa

2012

20 marks

7. Elaborate six consequences of Ngoni migration into East Africa in the 19th century.

6. Social-Economic Development and Production in Pre-Colonial Africa

2020

9. Explain six reasons which facilitated the collapse of the first East African Community in 1977.

q. East African Community, was the community formed by East African countries after independence of those countries so that to solve different economic, social and political problems. EAC (East Africa Community) was established in 1967 in Tanzania with three members who were Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda on Arusha declaration but collapse in 1977 due to the following reasons.

Reasons for collapse of East African community of 1967

Unequal development of members of community, this is when members of East African community differ in the level of development in terms of industries, infrastructure and other economic sectors and this made the collapse of EAC. Example Kenya is more developed compared to the other members Uganda and Tanzania.

Uncommon currency, this is when the currency used by members of the East African community have different value to each other and are not common and this is when Kenya they have their own currency, Uganda and Tanzania also have their own currency and this made the collapse of the East African community. Example Kenya Ksh/-, Uganda Ush/- and Tanzania Tsh/-.

Multimembership of members, this is the another reason and this is when one member of EAC is the member of other organization which led to the failure in contribution of money to the community due to the low money and many areas to contribute and this led to the collapse of community. Example of

country who is the member of many organization was Tanzania who was the member of EAC at the same time member of SADC.

Boundary conflict, this also led to the collapse of First EAC this because among members of community there is conflict of boundaries between which was caused by unclear boundaries which was made by Europeans who was colonize East African country. Example there was boundary conflict between Kenya and Tanzania about Mountain Kilimanjaro.

9. Misunderstanding between leaders, this cause the collapse of First EAC and this is due to the conflict developed between leaders made unstable of the community which led to the unsuccessful of the community. Example of leaders are the Idel Amin - dicta of Uganda and Julius Kambarage Nyerere of Tanzania they develop misunderstanding due to the invasion of Idel Amin dict at Kagera.

Different in ideologies, this is the another cause of the First EAC to collapse and this is because among members of community they differ in ideologies because there is some of them who they believe in different ideologies. Example Kenya believes in Capitalism and Tanzania believes in Socialism.

There fore First East African Community was collapse by those reason but on 1999 the another document of formation of new EAC was signed and 2000 start to work with three (3) members Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and 2007 two (2) members join who was Rwanda and Burundi and lastly at 2016 South Sudan join and form new EAC with six (6) members, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan.

2019

9. "African countries have been suffering socially, economically and politically as a result of being members of the United Nations". Explain six reasons to justify this statement.

q. United Nations is an international organ that was formed in 1945 as a result of the Second World War under the Allied Powers who won the war so as to mainly maintain the world peace and prevent any occurrence of war. The Allied Powers are Britain, France, Russia, USA together with China who are known as the VETO power who are the permanent members of United Nations. It includes almost 126 countries in the world including Africa but it seems that Africa suffers socially, economically and politically as a results of being members of the United Nations. Some of those reasons to justify the statement above are as follows:

It has made Africa a dependant continent on foreign aids. Those foreign aids are the assistance that is given by the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) that are provided to Africa that is third world countries in order to finance government expenditure in which they are given under conditions that are meant to exploit African resources for example precious minerals like Tantalite and gold and diamond in which become a suffering to Africa for it loses its resource for development of other countries.

It has made Africa accept foreign market economy that devalues African products in the market. The United Nation has made Africa to privatise its economic sectors as a condition to be granted loans thus the price that is set at the global market for African products is relatively

a. law that does not consider the cost of production used to make the products and hence makes the products to lose market and get a great loss which is a suffering to Africa. For example the crisis of the cashewnuts that is set at a low price of 2300/- Tanzanian shillings in which the cost of production is very high which does not have any profit.

It has brought a brain damage to Africans due to the western education provided. The education that is provided to Africans is more theoretical than practical which makes people study abroad to get a practical education which in turn the Africans don't come back to provide the services in Africa but remain in the developed country as become labour there in which is a suffering to Africa.

It has exposed Africa to many diseases that are hard to find cure that had never existed. The health institution of the United Nation has made Africa a play ground for testing different effect of virus to different animals and they are then thrown into African forests that makes Africa affect with diseases that have no cure

that causes death of people which cause loss of man power and thus under development which is a suffering to Africa For example, The emergence of Ebola in west Africa was due to tests that had failed in the Health Department of United Nations.

United Nation has lowered the political sovereignty of African countries due to emergence of puppet leaders. Some countries in Africa are

a headed by puppet leaders who are formed by the powers in United Nations so as to serve their interests which makes African countries not able to make decision for themselves concerning their development project. For example the Americans conditioned to give loans to Uganda until they accept homosexuality in the country which is immoral and thus affects the sovereignty of African states.

The United Nations has not helped to solve border conflicts in African countries. The United Nation as an organ responsible for maintaining the world peace, has not made any step in solving the border and civil wars that occur in Africa that makes Africa to remain fighting and not to think of developing the countries which is a suffering to Africa. For example the border conflict that is in South Sudan is not settle until to date which is a suffering to Africa.

conclusively, the United Nation has also brought some development to African and the world at large like, maintenance of the world peace, promotion of human rights in Africa, giving assistance to third world countries in socio-economic development project that has moved Africa to another step.

2018

10. Assess six effects of economic interactions among the people of Africa during the pre-colonial period.

109. Interaction refers to the contact between people such that have effect on each other. In pre-colonial time, interaction was socially in terms of wedding, local medicinal, traditional dances. Also it was politically through wars and conquest and also economically in terms of interaction in trading activities, Agriculture, fishing. Due to those interactions many effects were resulted. The following were the effects of pre-colonial economic interaction among the people of Africa :-

1) Development of local industries. Due to people's interaction in activities like trade many people in various varieties were encouraged to develop even more their products of goods as they

10. would get something to exchange with other societies. For example in societies like Yoruba were of bark cloth making was done due to interaction in trade it encouraged them to make even more bark cloth for exchange with other societies. Also in societies like sipo it encouraged the iron smelting industries for production of iron tools for exchange with the other societies.

Also, Development of towns. There were some places in which there were small trading areas but due to economic interaction in trade it led to their development into towns. For example places like Gao, Jenno, Timbuktu grew due to the trans-saharan trade among the people such that they changed from small trading areas to big towns. At the same time like Ujiji and Tabora developed due to the east African long distance trade that was done being dominated by the Nyamwezi. And entry of Arab and swahili traders who were trying to look for slaves in the interior of Tanganyika.

Creation of classes in the society. Due to the people's engagement in a particular activities some people grew mightier than the others this can be due to possession or control of things which seemed to be wealthier in the society. For example in a society in which there

to iron smelters (Blacksmith), these were respected because they were seen as very special people for they possessed very valuable items for trade and that they were like rulers to others. Iron smelting societies included Nubians, those in the areas of Nok, Merse and Atum. Iron smelters were a high class people compared to others led to development of specialization. Due to interaction among people it resulted to the division of people into different people specializing into particular activities for example some societies were iron smelters like the Nubians, but others were agriculturalists producing crops which were used for exchange for example people from buganda. Also some other people engaged in fishing activities which gave or provided fish for exchange for goods from other societies. The fishing societies includes those around the lakes like lake Victoria, Tanganika and Lake Chad. It led to rise of states. Due to contact between people with their neighbouring societies it led to rise of some villages into states. This was due to the ability by the leader to accumulate the trade items from other societies and use them to develop themselves. For example societies like Nyamwezi which participated in trade with other societies grew

10. very well. Also societies like that of Hete under Munyigumba and Mkwawa grew greatly due to interaction with other societies in trade.

Due to the interactions it led to meet the needs for particular societies. For example, the societies which were not Agricultural could obtain food from those societies which were agricultural. For example those societies in which basketry was done then they exchanged their items for crops like maize from societies which dealt in farming as a result what a society needed got it from a neighbouring society.

Therefore, Economic interactions among the people of Africa had many various impacts on the people of which may lead to development in trading activities in the societies which they interacted. And such that it led to the community becoming powerful and was able to expand itself in sectors of population also improved Agriculture.

2015

20 marks

5. Explain six characteristics of the first non-exploitative mode of production.

Characteristics of first non-exploitative mode of production.

Communalism was the first mode of production which was non-exploitative. It implied the communal ownership of major means of production which had specialization of labour. Each specific group was assigned communal work to perform according to their age, size and capabilities!

The following are general characteristics of communalism:

• Communal ownership of major means of production: Communalism ensured that all major means of production was owned and controlled by the whole society. There was no private ownership of major means of production and product obtained was equally divided to all members in society.

• Production relations was based on cooperation: During production there was no any exploitation of man by man, people cooperated during production without allocating specific task to individual person and the product obtained was equally shared by community members.

It implied direct democracy in decision making all members of society was directly involved in decision making provided are adult enough to evaluate things. This made decision making options to be done after holding discussion with all members of the society.

• Low level of development of productive forces: productive forces such as tools developed to be used in production was so poor, this forced them to perform subsistence agriculture in which production is only meant for food source and surplus if present is sold.

7. Africa8. Industrial Capitalism

2020

8. Elaborate six contributions of the First and Second World Wars to the rise and development of anti-colonial movements in Africa.

8

Anti-colonial movements (mass nationalism) was the way in which the Africans showed various actions for attaining independence. Anti-colonial movements were due to various factors which were either internal or external factors but mainly was facilitated by world wars. The world war which took place between the years of 1914-1918 for the first world war and 1939-1945 for the second world war played great roles towards the mass nationalism. The following are contributions of world wars towards mass nationalism in Africa.

Rise of United States of America (USA) as super capitalist, this is seen in both wars especially after second world war. This is seen when United States of America was not affected by the war because she did not fight for the whole period but she just concluded the war. She started providing loans for the nations which were highly affected by the war. She put conditions that for any nation to get loans and help from her must provide independence to other African nations. The policy was known as Marshall plan established by George Marshal in 1947. So, many nations provided independence for the purpose of getting loans example Britain.

Rise of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR), this union was basing of socialist ideologies. After the war where the process of mass-nationalism gained momentum, she provided moral and material support to the African countries. Since many colonizing powers were capitalist based, therefore she used the chance of spreading socialist ideologies by using ideology of capitalist to be bad people through colonization. By this support, many countries were activated to fight for their independence. Example, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) provided support in Angol.

Role of ex-soldiers, during the wars, there were Africans who were taken to fight for their colonialists. Example in the first World War the Tanzanians were taken to fight for German. During the return of these soldiers, they imparted political awareness to their fellow Africans that they can fight and get their independence. The ex-soldiers learnt various military techniques from the world war in which they thought will be useful to fight for their independence. Examples of ex-soldiers are Dedan Kimathi and Mau Mau Itoke (General China) of Kenya who led the

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Formation of United Nations Organisation (UNO)

This was the organization which was formed to replace the League of Nations. United Nations Organisation was formed after the second world war whereby the main purpose was to prevent occurrence of another world war. Since the causative agent of world wars was colonization, that is the colonialists were not satisfied with colonies provided. Therefore, there was the formation of an organization which prepared the African countries for independence. The organization was known as trusteeship council example of colonies put under this council included Tanganyika.

Rise and development of Pan-Africanism, this was the movement that opposed the oppression of all people of black race in the world. It mainly started in United States of America and later spread out the world. The main leader of this was William Edward Dubois and in Africa was Kwame Nkrumah. Pan-Africanism opposed the oppression by providing moral and material support to the countries which were fighting for independence. Through meetings which provided moral encouragement to Africans example of the conference is Manchester conference which was attended by various African leaders.

Rise of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), this was the organization which was not in capitalist ideologies and not in socialist ideologies. Countries which were in this organization included Indonesia, Burma. The main role and work of Non-Aligned Movement was to impress the colonial powers to provide independence to African countries. This impression was created by giving out the ideas during the meetings in the United Nations Organization. Through this, the colonial powers were impressed to provide independence. Also the organization provided moral and material support to Africans when fighting for independence.

Conclusively, the world war played a great role towards mass nationalism in Africa. By these roles as explained it was ridiculous for the colonial power not to grant independence to the African nations. Therefore, the nations gained independence to different forms, some used armed struggle, some used constitutional means and some used revolution.

2019

8. Elaborate six factors that contributed to the occurrence of Mfecane during the 19th century.

8.

Mfecane was the wandering wars among the Zulu clans in Natal South Africa. The wars occurred among the clans which were Ndwandwe under Sobhuza; Mthethwa under Dingiswayo, Zulu under Senzangakona. Mfecane led to many effects such as deaths, and destruction of property, migration of communities for example the Ngeni, spread of war tactics and warfare. Mfecane was caused by a number of factors, some of which are explained

8. below. Mfecane war started in 1820 (the 19th century).

The rise of Shaka to the throne.

Shaka was the son of Senzangakona of the Zulu. He rose to the throne in 1819 after the death of their father. King Shaka was ruthless and introduced his idea of expansionism. He formed a very strong army and had military tactics which were efficient. He then started to attack other clans, he succeeded in defeating the Ndwandwe and kill Sobhuza. Later wars broke among all clans. Shaka was killed by his own family members.

Scarcity of land. Mfecane war

was also triggered by the land scarcity in Natal region near KwaZulu. The land scarcity limited agricultural activities and also settlement areas. This brought dissatisfaction among the clans and thus started to attack one another so as to acquire land. For example Ndwandwe under Sobhuza attacked Mthethwa and managed to kill Dingiswayo so as to expand land they occupy.

Population growth. The rapid population growth in the Natal region also contributed to the occurrence of Mfecane wars.

The rapid population growth did not only increase population pressure but also amount of people who can form strong armies. The result of was expansion of armies and population pressure over the land. and thus leading to the wandering wars called Mfecane.

Drought and famine. Mfecane war was also contributed by the drought conditions that struck the natal region and the famine that followed.

Drought and famine led to reduction of agricultu-

8. food produce and water scarcity. The overall effect was the slowing of agricultural activities and increase in need for food and war. This further led to war against the clans as they wanted to get the produce that another clan has so as sustain itself and participate in trade. This caused Mfecane.

Clan rivalry. There also existed clan rivalry among the clans that lived in Natal region of South Africa. This rivalry brought a question of who is stronger than the others in be aspects like politics, social and economic. The clan rivalry then contributed to Mfecane war. A very vivid example is the clans Ndwandwe and Mthethwa which had a great rivalry in terms of military influence.

Boer expansion. As the Boers were escaping the strict rule of British government they expanded northwards. The Boer expansion threatened land and political freedom of the clans. For instance, Boers fought and defeated the Zulu before Mfecane but the Zulu maintained their dominion. As a result, clans saw it was better to expand their territories by fighting one another as the Boers were powerful. This contributed to Mfecane war.

To conclude, Mfecane war had many effects including deaths and depopulation, destruction of property and migration of communities such as the Nguni. Mfecane ended up the long-time relationship between the clans that lived in Natal.

8. "East Africa was affected by the coming of Oman rulers in Zanzibar from 1840s". Discuss this statement by giving six points.

8. The coming of Oman rulers in Zanzibar soon began after the arrival of Sultan Said Seiyid who came in the year 1840 at the island of Zanzibar for the main purpose of planting cloves and doing trade by monopolizing the Indian Ocean trade. The coming of Oman rulers brought both positive and negative impacts to East Africa. The following are the ways in which East Africa was affected by their coming in Zanzibar:

Introduction of new crops; when Arabs from Oman settled in Zanzibar they began practising plantation agriculture whereas they introduced new food crops and cash crops in the coast and these spreaded till to the interior of East Africa till to date the crops are still cultivated and bring about national income. Example of crops introduced are cloves, coconuts.

Destruction of African culture; when the Arabs came in East Africa they spreaded their culture to the people who were at the coast by introduction of new dressing styles, eating styles and also the systems of communicating and greeting among others also changed and this lead the Africans to forget their local ways of doing things. Example: adoption of eating with spoons and utensils

' Spread of Islamic religion; this was also an effect brought by Arabs from Oman whereby when they settled in Zanzibar they spread Islamic religion which was adopted by many people in Zanzibar due to the act of people imitating the ways of worshipping done by Arabs. Example: The opening of Madrassas in East Africa.

8. Adoption of new architectural design; the settlements of Arabs were different from the ones in East Africa whereby in East Africa used to build muddy houses which were weak and non-resistant during the rainy seasons. The technology was then transferred to Africans at the coast and they built stony houses as those of Arabs. Vivid example is in Bagamoyo where stony houses are.

Spread of Swahili language; the spread of Swahili language was also a result of the coming of Arabs in Zanzibar whereby the Arabs used to enter into the interior of Africa in search for slaves who will be the labourers in their clove plantations in Zanzibar as a result of the use of Swahili language in trade it led to the spread of Swahili language. Example the introduced words like Elimu, Shauri and Mazingo.

The rise of Mullatoes; these are also referred to the halfcasts whereby there were children born by intermarriage between Arab men and African women whereby their children were having both Arabic and characteristics and also had African characteristics. These children were the ones who later became the dominators of slave trade for example Tippu Tip whose name is Mohamed and he was a halfcaste and slave trader.

To sum up; the Oman rulers who came in Zanzibar not only did they have negative impacts like depopulation but they also had a positive impact whereby they led to improvement in Africans economy also the increase of African interaction and the external world.

2011

20 marks

10. Discuss the three stages through which slave trade was abolished in East Africa during the 19th century.

2010

8. Briefly analyse the pattern of colonial infrastructure in mainland Tanzania and show how it facilitated exploitation of the country.

2007

6. Through their activities the missionaries became forerunners of colonialism. Justify this statement.

8. Industrial Capitalism

2016

20 marks

10. Discuss the impact of the Dutch settlement at the Cape by giving six points.

2014

20 marks

5. Explain six effects of the pre-colonial contacts between the people of Africa and Asia.

5.	<p>The Pre-colonial contacts between the people of Africa and Asia dates back as early as 200B.C. These contacts were between the African indigenous people and the Asians like Arabs, Indians, Lebanese, Chinese, Malaysians and others. They came in Africa in search for settlements, trading activities and others with the aim of spreading Islamic religion.</p> <p>The following are the six effects of these contacts between the Africans and Asians;</p> <p>Led to the rise and growth of coastal city states. These states like Kilwa, Mombasa, Lamu, Malindi, Pate, Zanzibar grew as a result of trading activities proceeding in those areas. With their activities going on they attracted other people to create dwellings and hence became popular and grew into big states. Kilwa became the first city to mint gold coins.</p>
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6. Elaborate six reasons which made the Boers to escape to escape the Southern African Cape between 1830 and 1850.

6.	<p>Introduction of English language to be used as an official language; The Boers were dissatisfied with the action of choosing English language to be used as an official language this was due to that they preferred using their language which was (Afrikaans language) they saw the action as it is humiliating their culture hence they decided to move to other places where they can maintain their culture by using the language which they need.</p> <p>The influence of missionaries activities done by the British; The missionary activities angered the Boers because they insisted on the abolition of slave trade and maintenance of equality, while the Boers depended on cheap labourers hence the action was throwing away the availability of cheap labourers who can help the Boers in their farms, this contributed the Boers to move to other places where they can get cheap labour.</p>
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2007

5. Examine the impact of Portuguese intrusion in East Africa in the 16th century

9. Establishment of Colonialism

2018

9. With concrete examples, assess six problems facing the current East African Community.

9.	<p>The East African Community is a regional grouping that comprises of six member states which are Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan. It was formed primarily in 1967 but it collapsed in 1977 and again it was reformed in the year 2000. Currently it is developing since it has attracted countries like Somalia and Ethiopia to join it.</p>
9.	<p>Though it is boasting to the top, it is currently faced by some problems. These problems affect it and they are listed as follows:-</p> <p>Political instabilities in the member states: Its member states such as Burundi and South Sudan are currently having political instabilities in their countries. This is because the people aren't satisfied with their leaders and they want them to leave their powers. Hence, the EAC concentrates its efforts in calming these conditions in their member states so as to prevent any war outbreak in those countries.</p> <p>The existing conflicts between Kenya and Uganda over Migingo Island. Migingo Island is an island special for fishermen in Lake Victoria and its halfly in Kenyan and halfly in the Ugandan side. Both Countries claim the Island to be its possession, hence the EAC is currently working so as to suppress this fight so as they can prevent an out break of war between these countries which would also affect the community.</p>

Threat of terrorism from the Al-Shabaab group of Somalia. The Al-Shabaab are against the government of Somalia hence they wage various terroristic activities in Somalia. But right now, this group has advanced to Kenya

9. whereby various terroristic incidents are noted such as the shooting at the Moi University. This poses as a threat to other countries such as Tanzania which has ever come into clashes with group but also to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and even South Sudan that the Al-Shabaab might reach to them.

Failure of the member states to implement the agreed matters. The EAC summit of heads of state do meet and they discuss various matters which are to be done by the member states. But unfortunately, only a few heads of states have been implementing these matters. For example, the ongoing gender equality policy of fifty fifty is so far only implemented by the Rwandan government. Hence, this stagnates further development of the community.

Individuality of the member states. Though EAC is seen as a community where countries of East Africa cooperate but still, the member countries are seen to concentrate much on their internal affairs leaving out the community matters. For example, the gender equality policy fifty fifty is not implemented by some of the member countries since these countries tend to concentrate on their internal affairs leaving it out of implementation activities.

Presence of many regional groupings with the same objectives as those of the East African Community. Presence

9. of these groupings may cause the member states to think twice of still being a member of EAC or leaving its membership. For example, Tanzania is a member of SADC, EAC, AU, NAM and UN and in each organisation it has to attend but also pay membership fees hence it might think of quitting from EAC. Also, the presence of these regional groupings prevent more states from joining the EAC.

To conclude, the East African Community has to be promoted since it has greatly helped various countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, but also it has brought peace in Burundi through reconciling the government and its people. The EAC has opened boundaries for trade among its member states and it has provided the EAC passports which enables a member of one of the member states to be well taken care of by any of the embassies of the member states. To enhance this its current problems have to be solved by promoting democracy in the member states and a critical follow up should be done on the member states to ensure that they implement the agreed matters.

2017

20 marks

9. Why some Africans collaborated with Europeans during colonial invasion? (Give six points).

9. Collaboration was the method used by African societies as a reaction to the colonial invasion whereby they reacted by siding with the colonialists instead of fighting against them. This was usually accompanied with the signing of treaties between the African rulers and the imperialists around 1870's to 1900 when colonialism was officially imposed in Africa. Some African rulers or agents collaborated with Europeans during the colonial invasion due to the following reasons.

To seek for protection and military aid against rival societies: Collaboration in most society was as a result of rivalry between the societies such that when the imperialist powers offered friendship to the locals, they gladly accepted. Good examples are Chief Rahigi of Kihanga in Buhaya who collaborated with the Germans against Chief Mukotani of Kyamutwara in 1895. Another example is Chief Merere of Usangu who collaborated with the Germans against Chief Mkwowa of the Hote in 1893. These leaders were seeking protection against their powerful rivals.

Ignorance of the rulers: Some African leaders were ignorant of the real intentions of certain imperialist powers. For example, Chief Lobengula of the Ndebele agreed to sign the Rudd Concession in October 1888 because he did not know what the treaty was truly meant for. He also signed a treaty of friendship with John Smith Moffat who was

9. an agent of British South African Company under Cecil Rhodes. Therefore, some rulers accepted to collaborate simply because they did not know what their actions implemented in the future.

Personal interests of certain individuals and rulers: Some individuals such as Semei Kakunguru and Sir Apollo Kagwa of Buganda collaborated with the British for the reason of attaining wealth or prestige. Semei Kakunguru was a very ambitious person who was determined to accumulate wealth and prestige. He wanted to achieve this through working as British agent to extend the British influence to the Toro and Lango areas by 1900.

Another ruler with personal interests was Mangi Sing of Kibasho who allied with the Germans in 1880's so as to annex the land of Marangu under Mwale.

Natural calamities and disasters: Some societies were struck by calamities such as diseases to such an extent that they could not effectively fight the intruders. Thus they opted to collaborate with the imperialists so as to avoid further sufferings. A good example are the Maasai under Lenana and Sendeyo. These people were affected by a cholera outbreak that had wiped out most of the population by 1879. The people therefore had no strength to retaliate and thus they ended up collaborating by signing a treaty with the British in 1879.

2016

6. "Missionaries prepared Africa for European colonization." Discuss.

2015

8. Discuss six contributions of the agents of colonialism to the colonization of Africa.

8 Colonialism refers to the process whereby one nation dominates the weaker nations in all aspects of life that is socially, politically and also economically. This was very common due to the imperialist nations like Britain, France, Belgium, Italy dominating the African colonies during the 19th C. The colonialism was facilitated by the agents of the colonialism of which were the ones of whom persuade/penetrated the rise of colonization in the African continent. This involves the explorers like David Livingstone, John Speke, Mungo Park, missionaries like Dr. Ludwig Krapf, John Rebmann, Dr. Dorothy Livingstone. Also the merchants like William Mackinnon under IBÉACO (Imperial British East African Company) and Rauls Peter under GE&Co (German East African Company), Cecil Rhodes under BSACO, George Goldie under Royal Niger Company. All with the aim of carrying colonization of Africa.

The following were the contributions of the agents of the colonialism to the colonization of Africa:-

The abolition of slave trade (1873), this was the strategy of the imperialists nation due to the industrial capitalism in their nations. Therefore the missionaries were sent to the African continent to remove the slavery and slave trade. Also some

of the British abolitionists like Moreby (1822), Hamerton (1845) and also Bartle Frere (1873). This was to conceive their interests of coming in Africa and colonizing it easily by the imperialists.

The signing of the bogus treaties, this involved the work done by the explorers and some of the traders/merchants in many parts of Africa. This was to encourage the officialization of the resources like land from the chiefs. For example Karl Peters of GESCO made a bogus treaty with Sultan Mampopo of Macuene, Cecil Rhodes of BSACO (British South African Company) made a bogus treaty with chief Lobengula of Ndebele in Southern Rhodesia.

The exposing of hinterland (interior) to the external world, this involved the collection of the various informations from the

2014

7. Analyse six methods that were used by the imperialists in imposing colonial rule in Africa.

7.	<p>Colonial Rule was the practise of conquering or ruling colonies (or areas of interest) by the European Imperialist power on which it was imposed as a result of the industrial capitalism in Europe during the 1750's that had demanded raw materials, cheap labour, surplus population, investment areas and hence were able to be met when they had complete rule under their flag on African territories. This rule was a result of the following factors.</p>
	<p>The Signing of bogus or fake treaties by rulers in Africa. This involved the signing of treaties which signified that the territory was of the European power possession. This was mainly between rulers and explorers or missionaries and many of them had lied on the basis of supplying the ruler with aids like guns and other promises. An example was; the Signing of bogus treaty between Karl Peters with Chief Magunzo of Mvemba of Usagana on the behalf of the German country as company later. This resulted to the occupation of Germans in the territory.</p>
	<p>Also, the use of collaboration or alliance helped to instill colonial rule. This method can also be explained as adoption; it involved cooperating or making alliance with foreign rule/country. The collaborators usually thought that their interests would be advanced once they make alliance with the invading powers. Others thought that the Europeans would bring relief aid to them, but the truth was that the Europeans wanted to plant their exploitative structures. This method was between the Bena and Sangu against the chief Nkuwana of Hehe, and the Germans. The Bena and Sangu made an alliance with Germans in order to defeat Nkuwana. Eventually they succeeded but on the other side helped Germans to impose colonial rule in their territory.</p>

2013

8. With examples, explain six reasons for African resistances to colonial rule.

The need for Africans to protect their political power and sovereignty. African communities were ruled by kings and they established a strong and powerful chieftaincy. European interference made them to fight as a means to protect their ruling system. For example: Chief Mkawwa of the Hima who resisted Germans from 1891 to 1898, Isite of the Yao, Kabaka of the Buganda and Saya of Orobobo in West Africa, all resisted colonial rule with the aim to protect their ruling systems.

Existence of strong armies among African societies. The existence of strong army forces, made Africans confident and ready for any fight. Thus when Europeans intruded into their areas of influence, they resisted them. For example, the strong army under Mkawwa against Germans also between the Mandinka people led by Samori Toure who fought the French forces, from 1876 to 1892 proved to have strong opposing army to that of Europeans, hence they resisted colonial rule.

2012

5 marks

- (b) Outline five significances of Berlin Conference.

2011

20 marks

5. Account for six reasons that led to the scramble for and partition of Africa in the second half of the 19th century.

2010

7. With examples from East or West Africa, show how company rule helped to create European colonization in Africa.

2008

6. Explain why some areas in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than others.

10. Colonial Administrative Systems

2016

20 marks

7. Explain six differences between Direct and Indirect rule.

2010

9. Account for the Ethiopia's successful resistance against colonialism.

2007

7. With concrete examples show why the conflict between Africans and the Whites during the colonial period was inevitable.

11. Colonial Economy

2017

5 marks

- (b) Outline five tactics used to establish the colonial economy in Africa.

2015

20 marks

6. Elaborate six techniques used by colonialists to obtain labourers during the colonial period.

6) Colonialism was the system where by the strong and powerful nation dominates weak nation in terms of social, political and economically. Colonialism in Africa started after the Berlin conference in 19 century. Colonialists established colonial economy, and so they needed labours for operating the sectors like Agriculture, mining and education. These labourers were both skilled and unskilled depending on activity they do.

The followings are some techniques used by colonialist to establish or ensure constant supply of labour during the colonial period.

Land alienation- This refers to the action of taking land by force. Colonialist tooked the land of indigenous Africans so as to get area for establishing their economies and so they lived Africans in unfertile or unproductive land. This forced African to go in their plantation to where they can get some money for running their lives.

Taxation. During colonialism, there were imposition of different forms of taxes example hut tax and poll tax. These taxes were to be paid only in cash and at that period Africans had no money, the only way of getting money is to offer your labour power so that to be paid and we money for paying tax.

Colonial education. Colonialist introduced formal education in some areas of Africa. This education aimed at getting few Africans who could operate some fields like nursing and primary school teaching. However this education favoured few individuals and it was based on racism religion, so the educated Africans had to feel proud of being employed by colonialist in what they called "colonial jobs" without thinking that they are exploited as a labour.

9. With examples show how the establishment of colonial economy affected the African societies. (Give six points).

Colonial economy is another system of production and use which was introduced by colonialists in their colonies in order to fulfil the capitalists demands which a need of raw material cheap labour, market and area for investment. This economy had many sectors including transport and communication, agriculture, industries, commerce and mining sectors.

The establishment of colonial economy use was done by using creation, preservative and destruction methods. The followings are its effect to the African societies;

Formulation of the state apparatus and institutions like prisons; During the colonial economy, colonialists created apparatuses and institutions which had to compel Africans to produce for them as labourers. These institutions latter developed and started to be used in

the society activities. Examples of those apparatus and institutions are prisons, armies, policies and troops.

Constructions of transport and communication networks like roads; During colonial economy era, colonialists tried much to construct roads, railways and harbours in order to facilitate exportation of raw material, importation of goods, troops and managers. This situation increased infrastructure in many African societies like the railway line from Kigoma to Morogoro in Tanzania, and Mombasa

2014

10. "Migrant labourers were very useful to the capitalists during colonial economy in Africa." Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

10	<p>Colonial economy was the system of economy that was introduced by colonialists in their colonies. It was divided into sectors such as agricultural sector, mining, industry and social services. Colonial economy in Africa was introduced during 19th century. Colonial economy preferred the use of Migrant labourers, these were labourers which were taken from different labour reserve areas to production zone during colonial economy. The following were usefulness of migrant labourers to the capitalists during colonial economy.</p> <p>Migrant labourers were easy to control; during colonial economy, capitalists used migrant labourers because it was easy for them to control, the labourers were kept in areas together called dormitories and were taken to production zones then returned hence it was not difficult for the capitalists to control them.</p>
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Migrant labourers made the collection of taxes easy; capitalists used to collect taxes from the labourers hence it was easy for them to collect taxes because the labourers were not isolated but all together stayed in one area so after they were given salaries, which was soon after work, the colonialists collected taxes from them so as to facilitate other colonial activities.

2013

9. Analyse six tactics used by the colonialists to establish colonial economy in Africa.

2012

6. Identify six factors which determined the variation of agricultural systems during the colonial period.

2011

6. Analyse eight impacts of coastal based long distance trade system on social, political and economic development of East African societies during the 19th century.

2008

8. Distinguish settler economy from peasant economy in Africa during colonial period.

12. Colonial Social Services

2017

20 marks

8. "Colonial health system was discriminative." Substantiate this statement by giving six points.

2016

5 marks

- (b) Outline five objectives of colonial education in Africa.

2014

5 marks

- (b) Outline five effects of colonial education in East Africa.

2013

5 marks

- (b) Outline five characteristics of colonial education in Africa.

20 marks

6. "Colonial social services consolidated colonialism in Africa." Justify this statement by giving six points.

6	<p>Colonialism is a situation whereby a certain country exercise full control over another one socially, politically and economically. Colonial social services were services provided by the colonialist so as to increase the rate of exploitation in the colonized country, they were mainly aimed at the benefits of the colonialist and not the whites Africans. The following colonial social services consolidated colonialism as follows:</p> <p>Education, the provision of colonial education from primary level to the highest level mainly aimed at educating Africans and other races who could later assist the colonialist with their official works. They introduced colonial bureaucracy which was to work for the Europeans. Some Africans were educated specifically for manual works in mines, plantations. This was to benefit the colonialist.</p> <p>Health services, dispensaries and health centres were constructed so as to treat the colonial administrator as well as the labourers who were africans this was because to keep them fit for more exploitation of africa and its resources. The Africans who were not labourers were not allowed to get the health services since they were of no benefits to the colonialists.</p>
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2010

5 marks

- (b) Outline five (5) roles of the constructed means of transport during colonial period.

13. Crises in the Capitalist System

2014

20 marks

8. How were the East African colonies affected by the First World War? Give six points to support your answer.

8	<p>Death of people: Some of the soldiers in East Africa after the war that were Africans were recruited by their colonies and were made to fight the war and during that war there was death of some of the soldiers that were taken from East Africa. This is actually a bad thing to the people of Africa due to the loss of their man power due to them fighting a war for their colonies which had no effect to them.</p> <p>Spread of diseases: During the war some of the Africans that went to fight in the war there were some that were infected by disease like influenza, common cold and many other diseases that actually later led to death of some of the people in East Africa and it is said that about 70,000 people died during this spread of disease.</p> <p>Land alienation: this was the process of taking land from the Africans that was fertile and took Africans to another land that was infertile for example in Kenya they took the land from the Kikuyu people and that was the Kikuyu highlands and that was just due to the world war and the taxes that they made.</p>
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German colonies were taken as mandate territories of the League of Nations: After the world war colonies that were under the German people were taken by the League of Nations because Germany was snatched off her colonies and were given to nations that had won the war for example Tanganyika which was a former colony of Germans was given to the British people.

2013

5. Analyse six causes of the Second World War.

The weakness of the League of Nations. This was an organization that was formed immediately after the end of the first world war so as to maintain the world peace and prevent the eruption of the second war. The organization was weak in its establishment and as a result it proved failure it proved failure as it failed to maintain the world peace and in 1939 the second war erupted due to its failure and caused a lot of massive destruction in the whole world.

Harsh terms of the Versailles treaty of 1919 on Germany. The Versailles treaty or agreement which was signed on 1919 was having very harsh terms towards Germany example Germany had to loose all her colonies both in Africa and in Europe the situation made the Germany very angry as a result they wanted to revenge by taking back its colonies through fighting and in 1939 it led to the rise of the second world war.

2012

10. Analyse four causes and four effects of the Second World War on Africa.

14. Nationalism and Decolonisation

2016

20 marks

8. Why Mozambique attained her independence through armed struggle? (Give six points).
9. Examine six problems encountered by the Africans during mass nationalism in Africa.

2015

7. Analyse the problems experienced during the struggle for independence in Tanganyika.

Characteristics of first non-exploitative mode of production.

Communalism was the first mode of production which was non-exploitative. It implied the communal ownership of major means of production which had specialization of labour. Each specific group was assigned communal work to perform according to their age, size and capabilities!

The following are general characteristics of communalism:

Communal ownership of major means of production; Communalism ensured that all major means of production was owned and controlled by the whole society. There was no private ownership of major means of production and product obtained was equally divided to all members in society.

Production relations was based on cooperation; During production there was no any exploitation of man by man, people cooperated during production without allocating specific task to individual person and the product obtained was equally shared by community members.

It implied direct democracy in decision making all members of society was directly involved in decision making provided are adult enough to evaluate things this made decision making options to be done after holding discussion with all members of the society.

Low level of development of productive forces; productive forces such as tools developed to be used in production was so poor, this forced them to perform subsistence agriculture in which production is only meant for food source and surplus if present is sold.

2014

9. Examine six factors which enabled Tanganyika to attain her independence earlier than Kenya.

Tanganyika was a British colony before the attainment of her independence. Tanganyika got her independence in the year 1961 under the political party of TANU which was led by Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. Tanganyika was able to attain her independence earlier than Kenya due to the following reasons:-

There was no tribalism, In Tanganyika there was no tribalism comparing to Kenya which was highly in tribalism. In Tanganyika people from different tribes united as one in order to gain their independence without using force or inter-tribal wars which could bring back the struggle for independence.

It was a trusteeship colony, Tanganyika gained her independence earlier due to it was under the British who were preparing it to have self rule over themselves. The British believed that Tanganyika was able to rule themselves without any interference from the colonial masters.

Good leadership of Mwalimu

→ Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Mwalimu Nyerere was able to govern his people properly by educating them on the importance of them gaining their independence and also established a political party which was TANU to help fighting for the independence of the people of Tanganyika.

2012

9. With concrete examples from various parts of Africa, assess eight factors that determined the forms of decolonization in Africa.

2011

7. Elaborate six ways in which the Zanzibar Revolution brought positive changes in the living conditions of the people of Isles.
9. "The independence of Ghana of 1957 strengthened the struggle for independence for other African States." Justify by giving six relevant points.

2008

7. Explain the problems that faced the nationalist struggle in Nigeria during 1950s.
9. Analyse the causes of Zanzibar Revolution.

2007

8. Explain the roles of Welfare Associations, Religious Movements and Cooperative Societies in the struggle for independence in East Africa.

15. Changes in Political Social and Economic Policies in Africa After Independence

2015

20 marks

10. Inherited problems from colonial past are major hindrances to the development of Africa after independence. Justify this statement by giving six points.

10

Development is a gradual changes from low stage to high stage. African countries mostly were colonized by the imperialist for about many years ago. The colonialists were only aimed at exploiting African wealth like Minerals and raw materials such as ivory, gold, iron, cotton and wax. Therefore the colonialist left African countries with number of problems that are now become hindrance of African development.

The following are some inherited problems from colonialism which hinders the African development.

Poverty and unstable economies. During colonialism there were intensive exploitation of African which made Africa to become poor and living in bad conditions. The problem of poverty we inherited and still now about most of African countries became dependant to the powerful countries. Example for country like Tanzania we mainly depend helps from United States of America like US Aids.

Poor infrastructures. The African countries during colonialism had some few roads and railways which were mainly used in transportation of raw materials and agents of colonialism, such roads and railways still continues to be used even after independence. Example Tanzania to Zambia

Railway (TAZARA)

poor social services. The colonial social services during colonialism were posed purposely and unevenly depending to the site of colonial economy like plantation and mines, however even the services were poor especially in health and education services. So even after independence, the African countries continued to provide poor education and health services characterized by shortage of experts and tools for studying and medicines in hospitals like in Tanzania.

10

Gender imbalance. Due to the feature of colonial social services like education to be based on gender basis. Most of girls and women during colonialism were ignorant and also even after independence the women still remained backward. Example in Tanzania most of women are ignorant and they only responsible for family taking care compared to men who seemed to be at least educated.

Ignorance and Illiteracy. In most of areas in developing countries there is high illiteracy rate due to most of people to be uneducated. This problem is as a result of colonial education to be based on few individuals like sons of chiefs and kings, gender discrimination and religion based education. So even now in most of countries like Tanzania there is high illiteracy rate, that it seemed to hinder our development.

Neo-colonialism. This is a situation of independent country to be less free in making her own decision and being exploited by the big one. The colonial intensive exploitation made Africans to become less dependent since they mostly focuses on aids from big nations like USA, UK, China, Japan and France. The situation creates the exploitation of our valuable resources like minerals and crops since the prices are determined by them and the exchange of money is

unjustly and unfair to African countries

Therefore, the most of African countries have employed number of measures like formulation of policies like ujamaa and self-reliance in Tanzania, Building Nation Campaigns example Harambee in Kenya and also Humanism in Zambia.

Moreover African countries through of African unit through the introduction of regional organisation like ECOWAS, EAC, SADC and COMESA all of these organisations have aimed at ensuring African development and peace maintenance.

2013

7. Elaborate six causes of political instability in Africa.

Inequal distribution of natural resources in a country. The favouritism which prevail to few areas in a country over the sharing of the national economic resource, causes anger to those who are not favoured and wage fightings against the ruling government. This has been common in Nigeria where the Northerners are favoured compared to the Southerners on the use of the Niger Delta. Also in Sudan, where Sudan civil wars on the use of oil from the northerners over the southerners started from 1973 to 2005. For which this led to political instability.

Religious difference and fundamentalism. In African countries, in which the ruling government is dominated by muslims, they will enforce muslim principles all over the country. This creates anger to those are not muslim and they fight the government for their rights to be considered also. For example the muslim brotherhood government in Egypt against Christians, also in Nigeria the fighting between Christians against boko haram is base on religious difference, hence causes political instability.

2012

8. Analyse six problems facing African countries that originated from their colonial heritage.

2008

10. What measures were taken by Tanzania after independence to enable every citizen to have access to education?

2007

10. Why has the dream of a United Africa not been achieved?

16. Africa in International Affairs**2013**

20 marks

10. "The United Nations Organization (UNO) has some political, social and economic gains to Tanzania." Discuss this statement by giving six points.

10.	<p>United Nations Organization (UNO) is an organization formed by independent countries all over the world. It was formed in 1945 after the failure of League of Nations. The Secretary is Ban-Ki-Moon. Tanzania is a member, it joined soon after its independence in 1961. Tanzania is gaining a lot from this organization.</p> <p>The followings are the benefits of which Tanzania is gaining politically, socially and economically:</p> <p>Tanzania is getting material support which are loans and funds. So, this support helps in running different development projects and helps in raising the economy since Tanzania is a developing country. Hence, Tanzania receives aids and grants from United Nations Organization(UNO) so it benefiting materially.</p>
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The United Nations Organization (UNO) invests in different sectors such as education, tourism, health and infrastructure. Due to this, these sectors are developing since they receive support from this organization.

2011

8. Examine eight challenges of Non Aligned organisation.

2010

10. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the United Nations Organisation in African major issues.

2007

9. Discuss the benefits gained by the members of the Commonwealth.