



## PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

## REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### FORM THREE MIDTERM EXAMINATION

**CODE: 012**

**HISTORY**

**TIME: 2:30 HOURS**

### Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of **eleven (10)** questions.
2. Answer all questions in sections A, B and **only two (2)** questions from section C.
3. Section A **carries sixteen (16)** marks, section B carries **fifty-four (54)** marks and section C **carries thirty (30)** marks.
4. All writing should be in blue or black ink, except for diagrams that must be drawn in pencil.
5. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
6. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

## SECTION A (16 MARKS)

Answer **all** questions from this section

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

(i) In order to get historical information, we need to consult different sources of historical information such as anthropology, archives, museums, and electronic devices which among the following is not limitation of using oral tradition.

- A. False information can be given by a story teller
- B. It consumes time because of excavation
- C. Language barrier can occur
- D. It difficult to distinguish what is real and imaginary
- E. It needs much attention and power of memory

(ii) Feudal system of production that evolved in Buhaya was known as:

- A. Busulo
- C. Ubaqabire
- E. Nvunjo
- B. Umwinyi
- D. Nyaru banja

(iii) Madame Getrude is a form three history teacher who entered in the class with only ten(10) history text books while the number of student was 33. Unfortunately, there was stiff competition among the students. Later the teacher solved by grouping the students so as everyone could access the textbook. As historian which historical event can you relate this with?

- A. Industrial capitalism
- C. Abolition of slave trade
- D. Scramble for and partition of africa
- B. Versailles peace treaty
- E. colonialism

(iv) During the middle stone age man were able to make smaller, sharper and easier to handle stone tools like spears, arrowheads, knives and scraper. Who was responsible for making those tools.

- A. Homo habilis and Australopithecus
- B. Homo erectus and homo Erectus
- C. Australopithecus and Homo Erectus
- D. Homo sapiens and homo habilis

E. Homo erectus and homo Sapiens.

(v) During pre-colonial rule, the African societies were extracted salt from various sources like water and rocks. Which one among the following places did people extracted salt from bearing rock?

A. Uvinza and Taghaza

C. Axum and Taghaza

B. Taghaza and Bilma

D. Moroe and Egypt

E. Uvinza and Bilma

(vi) Our chief was given fake document sign so as to make friendship between our society and Germany colonialist. Which technique of imposing colonialism was that?

A. Collaboration

B. Tugboat diplomacy

C. Signing bogus treaties

D. Conspiracy

E. Military conquest

(vii) The societies from South Africa had long history of tell about coming of Dutch of the cape, coming of British at the cape, Boers, Trek, Mfecane war and Ngoni Migration. Why were the rules of small Ngoni groups being able to defeat and consolidate their power to most of the East Africa societies?

A. Their female subject was worried by defeated tribes.

B. Their male subject was agent of colonialism

C. Their army used more magic power than weapons.

D. The army had poor weapons like guns

E. War captives were spared and recruited into Ngoni armies.

(viii) The Kunta Kinte's grand further had a tendency and behavior of narrating different historical events to Kuntakinte's every evening. Last time he narrated about the factors that lead to the occurrence of First World War, like Moroccan crisis formation of military alliance and assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. What sources of historical information used in giving those events?

A. Oral tradition

C. Historical information

B. Narration of the past events

D. Archaeology

E. Historical sites.

(ix) During imposition of colonialism the Nandi fought face to face against the colonialist, they took weapons and waged serious war to resist the British. What type of resistance used by them?

A. Passive

resistance

C. Mercenary

technique

D. Largescale

resistance

B. Active resistance

E. Adaptation

technique

(x) The conflicting interest of the imperialist power were diplomatically resolved and each power was given her areas of interest and sphere of influence during

A. The Versailles peace Treaty of 1919

B. The Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885

C. The Heligoland Treaty of 1890

D. The Anglo – German agreement of 1890

E. The Manchester Conference.

2. Match the item in list A with 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) The Hehe resistance	A. 1891-1894
ii) Nandi resistance	B. 1894-1897
iii) Chimurenga resistance	C. 1891-1893
iv) Maji Maji resistance	D. 1891-1898
v) The Nama and Herero resistance	E. 1890-1899
vi) Berlin conference	F. 1905-1907
	G. 1896-1905
	H. 1896-1897
	I. 1884-1885
	J. 1888-1889
	K. 1904-1907

## SECTION(A)

Answer all questions in this section.

3. (i) Why some African leader applied active resistance against colonial invasion during the establishment of colonialism? (three points)  
(ii) Why did Egypt and Nile Valley play a significance role in the partition of Africa? (three points)  
(iii) Hawa is a form one student at Nyumbu Secondary School but she isn't yet familiar with the resolution reached during the Berlin conference in regard to the partition of African continent. Use the knowledge learned in History to make her familiar with the resolution reached.
4. Briefly explain the following terms
  - a) Berlin conference
  - (b) Colonialism
  - (c) Active resistance
  - (d) Bogus treaties
  - (e) Scramble for Africa
  - (f) Partition of Africa.
5. Draw the sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman number
  - (i) A country in which Nama and Herero resistance occurred
  - (ii) The country in which Germany Commander Emil Von Zelewsky was killed
  - (iii) A country in North Africa in which the Suez Canal was constructed by European
  - (iv) A Country which resisted British in Chimurenga war,
  - (v) A country which King Leopard of Belgium claimed
  - (vi) A country in which Nandi resistance occurred.
6. After the Berlin Conference of 1884 -1885 what followed was to occupy the colonies and imposing colonial rule. Explain six ways used by colonialist to impose colonial rule.

7. In reaction to the imposition of colonial rule in Africa, some African societies joined the Europeans to fight against their fellow Africans
- (a) What form of reaction was that?
- (b) Provide three examples of that form of reaction mentioned in (i)
- (c) Why societies mentioned in (ii) used a form of reaction mentioned in (i) and not any other? Give four reasons.

### **SECTION C (30 MARKS)**

Answer **only two** questions from this section.

8. Zawadi is a form three girl who transferred from Mikindani Secondary School to Nyumbu Secondary School, she knows only one effects of Berlin conference that is creation of African modern state. Explain other six (6) impact of Berlin conference.
9. The most African leaders were against imposition of colonial rule in their area. “Why most of them failed in their reaction except Ethiopia”?
10. A form one student heard saying that “studying history in secondary school is like killing a dead snake “. As an expert in History subject, in six point (6) defend the subject against this notion.