

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

FORM FOUR MIDTERM EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

Time: 3:00 Hours

Instructions

1. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions from sections A and B and TWO questions from section C.
3. Write your **examination number** on every page of your answer sheet (s)
4. All drawings should be in pencil
5. Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

1. For each of the items (i) –(x), choose the most correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter in the answer sheet given.
 - (i) Which term implies the sudden rush among the capitalist nations towards Africa with the aim of economic exploitation?
 - A. Scramble for Africa
 - B. Partition of Africa
 - C. African nationalism
 - D. African decolonization
 - E. African resistance
 - (ii) Slaves were obtained through the following ways; EXCEPT:
 - A. Through selling culprits
 - B. Through trickery
 - C. Through born in bondage
 - D. Through contracts
 - E. Through contesting.
 - (iii) A phase of capitalism which was attributed by the competition among the businesses for market shares, resources and profits among the capitalist nations was:
 - A. Imperialism
 - B. Merchantalism
 - C. Merchandise capitalism
 - D. monopoly capitalism
 - E. Industrial capitalism

- (iv) The societies in which lineage, inheritance, and family ties are passed down through the father's side and individuals are considered to belong to the father's family are known as:
- A. Hunt-gatherer society
 - B. Patrilineal society
 - C. Horticultural society
 - D. Tribal society
 - E. Matrilineal society
- (v) Which among the following statements is false about the U.S.A?
- A. She was the first capitalist nation to experience the waves of economic depression
 - B. She was the capitalist global war materials supplier
 - C. She joined the triple alliance following the sinking of Lusitania
 - D. She dropped the atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 - E. She allied with Britain, Russia and France in Second World War to form B.U.U.F.
- (vi) The colonial government sent various companies in Africa to run the colonial administrative functions on behalf of their home governments soon after the Berlin Conference. Which company operated under the leadership of George Taubman Goldie?
- A. German East African Company
 - B. Imperial British East African Company
 - C. Royal Niger Company
 - D. British South African Company
 - E. Dutch East India Company
- (vii) The Europeans took valuable things like gold, diamond, ivory, and slaves from Africa in return they brought the less valued items like mirrors, spices, beads, and umbrellas among others. Which term is suitable to explain the above stated scenario?
- A. Exportation of raw materials
 - B. Importation of readymade goods
 - C. Unequal exchange
 - D. Trade contacts
 - E. Trade interference
- (viii) The struggle for self-determination and resistance against the foreign intruders in Africa began immediately after the inception of colonialism and refers to as the early African nationalism. Which statement indicates the feature of this struggle?
- A. It lacked national scope
 - B. It was political in origin
 - C. It was well organized by elites African leaders.
 - D. It was motivated by both external and internal factors
 - E. It led to the independence of some African nations
- (ix) Mr. Mkuwa is a history teacher at Ngahokora Secondary School, when he was introducing the first topic to his form four students he said "Crises in the capitalist systems were the conflicts and problems which faced the capitalist nations in Europe and their colonies". What crises do you think Mr. Mkuwa was referring to?

- A. Social conflicts, political conflicts and economic conflicts
- B. The first world war, African resistances and military coups
- C. Great Economic Depression, Second world war, and Decolonization
- D. Triple Entente, Triple Alliance and Allied Powers
- E. First World war, Great Economic Depression and Second World War

(x) In which city a prince of Austria Hungary called Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie Chotek were killed?

- A. Dar es Salaam
- B. Sarajevo
- C. Versailles
- D. London
- E. Rome

2. Match the responsibilities in **List A** with the corresponding leaders 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 political party formed in 1954 to struggle for independence In Tanganyika.	A. Tanganyika
ii. The earliest country in Africa got her independence In 1957.	B. AMNUT
iii. A party in Zanzibar the overthrew Arabs regime in 1964	C. Ghana
iv. A political party formed by Muslims in Tanganyika during the struggle for independence.	D. South Africa
v. A country attained her independence early in East Africa.	E. TANU
vi. The youngest country in sub Saharan Africa.	F. ASP
	G. UMMA.
	H. UGCC

SECTION B. (54 Marks)

Answer all questions from this section.

3. Briefly, answer the following questions.

- i. Explain why U.S.A was not as heavily affected by the first World War compared to European nations.(two reasons)
- ii. Explain what is meant by the notion “colonial economy was mono-culture” as per characteristics of colonial economy are concerned.
- iii. Elaborate two effects brought about by the Great Economic Depression on Europe.

4. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing numbers 1 to 6 beside the item number in the answer sheet provided.

- i. They were part of the Nguni-speaking people of the Northern region of the Zulu land.
- ii. This movement refers to the historians as Ngoni Migration.
- iii. The Ngoni originally came from South Africa.
- iv. They started the movement from their origin area towards north where they settled in Central and East Africa.
- v. Their migration commenced following the wars and disturbances which accompanied by the rise of the Zulu state.
- vi. These upheavals are called Mfecane.

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following using roman numbers (1) to (6)
 - (i) A country where Nandi resistance of 1896 – 1905 against the British took place
 - (ii) A county in North Africa which was highly scrambled for by the British and France later colonized by the British.
 - (iii) A county where slave market was closed in 1873.
 - (iv) A British colony where indirect rule was first introduced by Fredrick Lugard.
 - (v) A county whose the first president was Kwame Nkrumah
 - (vi) A county whose river was left to be free navigable to all Europeans during the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885.
6. In three (3) points explain how Museums are very essential to the development of individuals and nation particularly in Tanzania.
7. Using three points, explain how the Tanganyika natural resources were being exploited by the German colonialists after the Berlin Conference.
8. The Economists believe that, depression was inevitable because any economy has to pass through four phases which are cyclic. As a form four, explain those phases and draw the capitalist economic cycle.

SECTION C. (30 Marks)

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

9. After the Berlin Conference the capitalist nations granted the Royal Charter, but these companies failed to fulfill the intended objectives of their home governments. Explain six reasons behind their failures.
10. Elaborate six problems encountered by the Africans during the struggle for independence in their respective nations.
11. In six points trace factors for outbreak of the Second World War.