

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
FORM FOUR SERIES No. 04
HISTORY

TIME 3:00 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

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

SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions in this section

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

i) Mr. Muhando who is an elder at Ulanga village fails to understand the reasons which made Mozambique to use violent way when fighting for independence. Choose the rightest alternative among the following that will help him to understand;

- A. Opted the open door policy
- B. It was a trusteeship territory
- C. It was under indirect rule
- D. Banning of political parties
- E. It was a mandated territory

ii) The military alliance which was formed between Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary before the second world war was known as

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

iii) When did The Bandung conference which emphasized on solidarity and consciousness among the colonized countries was held

- A. 1945
- B. 1919
- C. 1955
- D. 1947
- E. 1952

iv) In the 1914, European powers had managed to establish effective colonial control in Africa. In which decade was that year?

- A. First decade of the nineteenth century.
- B. Second decade of the twentieth century.

- C. Nineteenth decade of the fourteenth century.
 - D. The second decade of the nineteenth century.
 - E. Fourteen decade of the nineteenth century.
- v) What were the main objectives of colonies in provision of housing and water sanitation services to Africans that were unevenly distributed during colonial period?
- A. To create African staff to work in the white color jobs.
 - B. Provide the comfort to the Europeans and few Africans.
 - C. To train medical personnel to handle western medicine.
 - D. To protect the tropical diseases.
 - E. To maintain the health of the laborers.
- vi) The treaty which was used to divide east Africa in 1886 was termed as
- A. Delimitation treaty
 - B. Heligoland treaty
 - C. Anglo – Portugal treaty
 - D. Franco Prussian treaty
 - E. Halo Ethiopian treaty
- vii) The reasons for the Europeans destructive tactics employed by Europeans during the introduction of Colonial Economy was
- A. Creation of cheap labor and Markets.
 - B. Introduction of trade
 - C. Introduction of land alienation.
 - D. Development of science and technology.
 - E. Discovery of iron technology.
- viii) The direct rule system was said to be helpful to the Germans in Tanganyika because:
- A. It minimized administration costs
 - B. It promoted good relations with Africans
 - C. It eased the suppression of African resistances
 - D. It was easy for them to learn African languages
 - E. It eased the spread of European culture to Africans.
- ix) The powerfully and successfully African resistance against colonization occurred in
- A. Liberia
 - B. Egypt

- C. Ethiopia
- D. Sierra Leone
- E. Ghana

x) During the imposition of colonialism, the Maasai failed to fight face to face against colonialists instead they used underground movement to oppose colonialists. Why?

- A. Natural calamities
- B. Military strengths
- C. Remoteness of the area
- D. Tropical diseases
- E. Lack of fund

2. Match the items in list A with the corresponding response in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet (s) provided.

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The first president of Guinea Bissau and the founder of PAIGE (ii) The leader who initiated the formation of FRELIMO party in exile Tanzania and started the struggle for independence of Mozambique before his death (iii) The former president of Zimbabwe who forced to resign. (iv) The first president of Namibia and founder of SWAPO (v) The founder of PAC in south Africa who arrested after Sharpeville massacre (vi) The former president of Libya who was overthrown from power by collusion armed force of NATO	A. Samora Machel B. Tom Mboya C. Sam Nujoma D. Robert Sombukwe E. Robert Mugabe F. Edward Mondlane G. Jomo Kenyatta H. Luis De Alameda Cabral I. Nelson Mandela J. Muammar Gaddafi

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions from this section

3. (a) How did the system of colonial economy in Kenya influence the nature and character of struggle for independence in that country. (Three points)

- (b) A form three student were conducting a debate on how colonial economy is differ from pre colonial economy. Help them by three points
- (c) Why the Versailles peace treaty was considered as bad treaty and caused Second World War? (Three points)

4. (a) Apart from many benefits Africans got from establishment of colonialism in Africa, also there some of drawbacks. Discuss (Three points)

(b) In a certain school a teacher asked a question to a form four student about Compare and contrast British and French systems of administration as practiced in Africa during the colonial period but they failed. How could you help them? (Three points)

(c) How the establishment of different colonial social services in Africa strengthened colonial rule in Africa. (Three points)

5. (a) Why Germany managed to colonize Tanganyika inspite of strong resistance from the people? (Three points)

(b) Explain why colonial education was less advantages to Africans. (Three points)

(c) During liberation struggle women were no value and useless. Argue for or against the statement. (Three points)

6. a) British used indirect rule in most colonies but few colonies like Zimbabwe applied direct rule, why? (Three points)

(b) What reasons made Tanganyika to gain independence earlier than other East African countries? (Three points)

(c) How did formation of military alliances led to eruption of world war? (Three points)

7. (a) Ethiopia is a non-colonized colony. Explain what made Ethiopia to remain without being colonized in the 19th and 20th centuries? (Give four reasons)

(b) Explain why did British introduce colonial infrastructure in Africa? (Give five reasons)

8. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following on it using roman numbers.

- i. A country in which attained her political independence through the struggles of CPP.
- ii. A country in which attained her political independence through the struggles of MPLA.
- iii. A country in which attained her political independence through the struggles of KANU.
- iv. A country in which attained her political independence through the struggles of FRELIMO.
- v. A country in which attained her political independence through the struggles of PAIGC.
- vi. A country in which attained her political independence through the struggles of UNIP.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **only two** questions from this section

9. Scramble for colonies was brought by changes occurred in Europe. By using six points explain the impacts of scramble for African resistance.
10. If a history teacher asked you on the contributions of Tanganyika African National Union on the struggle for independence of Tanganyika. What points would you give him?
11. After Second World War many African colonies started the movements to liberate themselves from the umbrella of colonialism; it was Ghana that overlapped and became the first country to succeed. Give six reasons for that early success.

