THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA PRESIDENT'S

OFFICE

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GEITA REGION

FORM FOUR PRE-MOCK EXAMINATION

012 **HISTORY**

For Both School and Private Candidates

TIME: 3 HOURS **YEAR 2024**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of eleven questions
2. Answer all questions in sections A and B and two questions in section C.
3. Section A carries sixteen marks (16), Section B carries fifty-four marks (54) and section C carries thirty marks (30).
4. Write your examination number on every page of your answer sheet.

SECTION A (16 MARKS)

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

(a) What were the major social effects of interactions among the people of Africa

A. Increase of population and famine.
B. Intermarriages and emergence of new languages
C. Development of social services and loss of originality.
D. Growth of towns and urban
E. Development of trade and industries.

(b) Why is Otto von Bismarck famous in history?

A. He summoned and chaired the Berlin conference of 1884 – 1885
B. He was the founder of league of nations after the first word war
C. He solved the conflict between Germany and Italy.
D. He sponsored Anglo – Germany Treaty of 1890.
E. He campaigned the Scramble for Africa in 1885

(c) What was the most common method of farming in pre – colonial Africa?

A. Shifting cultivation
B. Mixed farming
C. Permanent crop cultivation
D. Plantation agriculture
E. Slash and burn cultivation

(d) Who were the main East African traders in the long – distance trade

A. Yao, makonde and haya
B. Yao, makua and Nyamwezi
C. Kamba, Nyamwezi and Sukuma
D. Nyamwezi, kamba and Kikuyu
E. Yao, Nyamwezi and Kamba

(e) What were the factors which led to the growth and consolidation of oyo empire in the 14thc?

A. Military strength and invasion of by Bariba and Nupe.
B. Invasion of French and Portuguese
C. Development of trade and good division of labour
D. Presence of good climate
E. Weak leaders and constant warfare

(f) Which nation became the world capitalist superpower and start to support decolonization of Africa after 1940s

A. Russia
B. Germany
C. Britain
D. USA
E. France

(g) Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the victims of atomic bombs struck by U.S military forces. As an expert show in which crisis did that event take place?

A. First world war
B. Second world war
C. Biafra war
D. Franco-Prussian war
E. Kaffir war

(h) During the last quarter of 19th century both British and French declared interests over Egypt. The incidence brought confusion and conflict among them. Why the area was highly competed by two giants of the time?

A. Presence of Suez Canal and gold
B. Presence of Nile valley and absence of population
C. Strategic importance and absence of resistance

D. Presence of Suez Canal and Nile valley
E. Absence of resistance and availability of gold

(i) Which country used the slogan "Feed the nation" in 1977 in order to make the country self-sufficient in food production?

A. Ghana
B. Nigeria
C. Tanzania
D. Cameroon
E. Zambia

(j) The victorious nations during the second world war were members of military alliance known as

A. Triple entente
B. Axis force
C. Triple alliance
D. Allied forces
E. Berlin-Rome-Tokyo.

2. Match the descriptions in List A with the corresponding 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. An organization which its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland and it's responsible for promoting human health	A. SADC
ii. An international organization formed in 1945, after the Second World War	B. ECOWAS
iii. The economic community established to foster cooperation among the West African states.	C. WHO
iv. The economic community which was formed to foster economic development among the South African countries.	D. NAM
v. The continental organization which was formed in order to achieve economic, social and political development.	E. COMESA
vi. An organization which was formed by the Eastern and Southern African States by 1982	F. UNO
	G. EAC
	H. AU

SECTION B (54 MARKS)

3. Answer the following questions briefly
   (a) How can you relate industrial revolution in Europe with the abolition of slave trade
   (b) Why did Moresby Treaty of 1822 failed to abolish slave trade in East Africa?
   (c) Why Carl Peters can never be forgotten in the history of Tanganyika.

4. Answer the following questions briefly

(a) How would you prove that colonial education was the seeds which destroyed colonialism in Africa?
(b) Explain how man used to obtain food during the Early Stone Age
(c) Explain how Early Man discovered fire

5. Differentiate the following historical terminologies
(a) Colonial economy and colonial social services
(b) Imperialism and Nationalism
(c) Scramble for Africa African resistances

6. List six features of the second exploitative mode of production

7. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order by writing number 1 – 6 beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
(a) This period is sometimes referred to as the Neolithic age
(b) Man continued to make and use better and smaller stone tools such as arrows, spears and scrapers.
(c) Man began to practice agriculture to produce food for the family apart from hunting and gathering.
(d) It was also the beginning of animal keeping for production of meat and milk.
(e) Permanent settlement began during this period and it led to the emergence of villages and communities.
(f) These changes in man's way of life enabled him to master the environment by doing economic activities to earn his livelihood.

8. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers
(a) The country in East Africa whose president was overthrown in a coup in 1971.
(b) The country in Central Africa whose first prime minister was assassinated in 1961.
(c) The country whose nationalistic leader was assassinated in Dar es salaam in 1969.
(d) The country in West Africa which experienced military coup which is also known as July Rematch in 1966.
(e) The country which experienced genocide in 1990's.

SECTION C (30 MARKS)
Answer only two questions

9. "After independence many African countries were faced with different economic problems. Due to that, they struggled to solve them by adopting different strategies". Justify the statement by using six points.
10. "Colonial economy led to underdevelopment of African continent". Discuss by using six points.
11. "Long distance trade in East Africa brought many positive and negative impacts". Elaborate six points to support the statement.