# PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

#### REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



# KILOLO DISTRICT COUNCIL FORM FOUR JOINT PRE- MOCK EXAMINATION HISTORY

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours APRIL, 2025

#### 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 fifty four (54) marks and section C carries thirty (30) marks).
- 4. Communication devices 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 sheet(s).

### **SECTION A (16 Marks)**

#### Answer **all** questions in this section

- 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
  - (i) African Union was found on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2002 from the base of Organization of African Unity, who was the first AU's chairperson; after its transformation?
    - A. His excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete
    - B. His excellency Amara Essy
    - C. His excellency Yoweri Kaguta Mseven
    - D. Her excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan
    - E. His excellency Paul Kagame
  - (ii) Suggest the name of historical source which deals with systematic digging up of objects, excavation and scientific analysis of man's past material remains found in the ground out of the following sources:

A. Historical sites

C. Archeology

B. Archives

D. Museums

E. Written records

- (iii) The security council of United Nations Organization is made up of fifteen members where five members are permanent. Which among the following comprises five permanent members with VETO power?
  - A. China, Russia, America, Britain and Sweden
  - B. France, Russia, Japan, America and Germany
  - C. America, France, Russia, Britain and China
  - D. Canada, Sweden, Colombia, Britain and France
  - E. Italy, Germany, France, China and America
- (iv) As a form four candidate with good understanding about the sub topic of African reactions taught in form three class, choose from the following reasons which made Africans lose their fight despite efforts shown against colonial occupation during 19<sup>th</sup> century

- A. Africans had made good progress in terms of science and technology
- B. Africans were highly united against their opponents
- C. Financially Africans were stable enough to compete versus intruders
- D. The guest were much determined to conquer the natives
- E. Agricultural excellency among the Africans
- (v) Angola and Mozambique were both Portugal colonies and attained their independence the same year in 1975, but the only differences were about date and month. On which date and month Mozambique gained back her costly independence from the Portuguese?

A. 25th June`1975

C. 27<sup>th</sup> April 1975

B. 11<sup>th</sup> November 1975

D. 06<sup>th</sup> March 1975

E. 09<sup>th</sup> December 1975

(vi) The term Feudalism originated from the Germany word "Feud" which means:

A. Identity card

C. Fees

B. Kipande system

D. Tenant

E. Serf

- (vii) One of the technic used to abolish slave trade was signing of various treaties namely Moresby treaty, Hamerton and Frere treaty. Following abolition of slave trade caused various effects against African natives including;
  - A. Introduction of heavy industries
  - B. Improvement African technology
  - C. Introduction of legitimate trade
  - D. Cemented much provision of social services
  - E. They changed modality of agricultural production
- (viii) The assimilation policy was the system of administration introduced by French in her colonies for the purpose of;
  - A. Assisting Africans to know French language
  - B. Creating African who could helped them in international disputes
  - C. Increasing Frenchman over the world
  - D. Spreading French religion easily
  - E. Controlling Africans in talking
- (ix) What were the social factors which motivated Ngoni migration from their mother land to other areas of destinations?
  - A. Discovery of iron technology
  - B. Trading activities
  - C. Expansion of states

- D. Good leadership
- E. Overpopulation

- (x) As historian, which factor among the following would you consider as Prince Henry's main aim in organizing the Portuguese voyage to West Africa coast and elsewhere in the world?
  - A. Establishing slave trade, slavery and introducing legitimate trade
  - B. Acquiring colonies, raw materials and markets
  - C. Acquiring raw materials, market and cheap labour
  - D. Abolition of slave trade, slavery and introduction of legitimate trade
  - E. Spreading Christianity, adventure and trade
- **2.** Match the items in List A with the correct responses in List B by writing the correct letter in answer sheet (s) provided.

List A		List B
(i)	South African development	A. Lagos Nigeria
	community	B. Arusha Tanzania
(ii)	East African Community	C. Gaborone Botswana
(iii)	Common Market for Eastern	D. Abuja Nigeria
	and Southern Africa	E. Lusaka Zambia
(iv)	<b>Economic Community of West</b>	F. Dodoma Tanzania
	African States	G. Addis Ababa Ethiopia
(v)	African union	H. Kapili mposhi Zambia
(vi)	New Partnership for Africa's	I. Midrand, Johannesburg South
	Development	Africa

**SECTION B (54 Marks)** 

Answer all questions in this section

- 3. Briefly, answer the following questions:
  - (i) What do you think convinced European powers to abolish slave trade and slavery during 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - (ii) Colonial education was among of the pillar services given by the colonialists during colonial era, with relevant examples, elaborate four points through which colonial regime were able to benefit via this service
  - (iii) What made Mandinka people under **Samori Toure** in West Africa contain French powers for so long? Give four points to support your answer
- 4. Arrange the following statements in a chronological order by writing number 1to 6 beside the item number in the answer sheet (s) provided.
  - (i) The Great Depression began when the stock exchange crashed on 29<sup>th</sup> October 1929 and depositors feared bank ruptcy and rushed to withdraw their deposited cash
  - (ii) The Great Depression was the deepest and longest lasting economic down in the history of Western Industrialized World
  - (iii) It can also be described as an economic disasters which spread throughout Europe following the collapse of the New York Stock exchange in wall street on 19<sup>th</sup> October 1929
  - (iv) In Britain it was called "the slump" and in Germany was called "Die krise" and the Americans used the term "Great Depression"
  - (v) In the United States of America, the Great Depression began soon after the stock Market crash on Tuesday 29<sup>th</sup> October 1929 and the day came to be known as the Back Tuesday
  - (vi) The Great Depression generally refers to the economic crisis which occurred between 1929 and 1930's during the period of inter war between the World's Super power.
- 5. Draw a sketch map and locate by using roman numbers.
  - (i) The area which was scrambled by Britain and Italy
  - (ii) The area which was scrambled by Britain and France
  - (iii) The area which was scrambled by Belgium and France
  - (iv) The area which was scrambled by Dutch and Britain.
- 6. Briefly, explain three major methods used to introduce colonial economy in Africa by providing relevant examples.
- 7. Using three points, clearly distinguish great trek from Ngoni migration

8. "Agriculture as one of economic activities conducted by human beings since pre-colonial Africa had some fringe benefits in man's lives". With the aid of relevant examples, explain three points to support this statement.

## **SECTION C (30 Marks)**

### Answer two (2) questions from this section

- 9. "Metal working as one of the economic factors for interaction among the people during pre colonial era had some outcomes". As a Form Four candidate, supply six points to comply with the statement provided.
- 10. Analyze six common major problems which are regarded to obstacles for African development giving good example.
- 11. Despite a good job demonstrated by United Nations Organization (UNO) from its formation up to date still there is some weaknesses witnessed. Pick six notable vulnerability of the UNO.