

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
MVOMERO DISTRICT COUNCIL



FORM FOUR PRE MOCK EXAMINATION

012  
TIME :3 Hours

HISTORY

May 2023

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of section A, B and C with a total of **eleven (11)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in section A and B and **ONLY two (2)** questions from section C.
3. All drawings should be in pencil.
4. Remember to write your **Examination number** on every page of your answer sheet(s).

| FOR EXAMINERS USE ONLY |       |                     |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| QUESTION NUMBER        | SCORE | EXAMINER'S INITIALS |
| 1                      |       |                     |
| 2                      |       |                     |
| 3                      |       |                     |
| 4                      |       |                     |
| 5                      |       |                     |
| 6                      |       |                     |
| 7                      |       |                     |
| 8                      |       |                     |
| 9                      |       |                     |
| 10                     |       |                     |
| 11                     |       |                     |
| TOTAL                  |       |                     |

## 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.

i. cultural practices through which historical information can be obtained include;

- a. Archaeology, museums and archives
- b. Museums, archives and religion
- c. Superstitions, religion, and riddles
- d. Archaeology, funerals and riddles
- e. Oral traditional, museums and archives

ii. the period which was characterized by intense competition and warfare among the European states during 17<sup>th</sup> century is called

- a. Capitalism
- b. Mercantilism
- c. Feudalism
- d. Industrial revolution
- e. Scramble

iii. which one among the following statement is not true about the discoveries made by man during the middle stone age;

- a. Use of wooden and bone materials to facilitate production
- b. Introduction of stone picks, spears, arrows, knives and needles
- c. Development of sharper, smaller and portable tools.
- d. Discovery of fire
- e. Emergence of social cultural groups or ethics groups

iv. Who among the following supported greatly the idea to have a British empire from the cape to Cairo

- a. Sir George Goldie
- b. Cecil john Rhodes
- c. Caption Frederick Lugard
- d. Sir harry Johnstone
- e. Carl peters

v. which major problem faced independent Africa in political aspects after independence?

- a. low income to the majority
- b. experts without white collar jobs
- c. the balance of ministers from former colonial masters;
- d. size of independent states
- e. imbalance in power sharing

- vi. Which of the following was not encouraged by the policies of ujamaa Tanzania?
- The cooperative movement
  - Regional development for equity
  - Villagization camps
  - People's self-projects
  - People's development through self-reliance
- vii. The jihad war in West Africa under Othman dan Fodio, and Alhaj Omar and Ahmed Seku resulted into
- Formation of big empires like Mandinka and the Sokoto caliphate
  - Formation of big empires like Mali and Songhai
  - Creation of small political entities
  - Formation of the state of Nigeria
  - Disintegration of weaker states at the coast of west Africa.
- viii. One of the objectives of SADC is to;
- Help member states to combat HIV/AIDS pandemic
  - Help member states to secure genuine and equitable regional integration.
  - Establish a common defense among the member states
  - Help Southern African countries to be self-reliant instead of depending on the south Africa
  - Promote the use of Kiswahili language among the member states
- ix. Why were the rulers of small Nguni groups were able to defeat and consolidate their power to most of the east African societies?
- War captives were spared and recruited into Ngoni army
  - Their army used more magic power than weapon
  - Their female subjects were married by defeated tribes
  - Their male subjects were agents of colonialism
  - Their army had poor weapons like guns
- x. Colonialism created the condition of neo colonialism
- The African petty- bourgeoisie as a class was created to serve the big capitalist
  - The industrial sector was smallest of all
  - Rich Africans were not accommodated
  - Economically, the structure set emphasized on primary sector.
  - Revolutionary nationalist leaders were eliminated.

2. Match the description in **List A** with corresponding founders of political parties which were inherited by independent African countries in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number.

| LIST A                               | LIST B                        |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. Tanganyika African national union | A. J. B Danquah               |
| ii. United Tanganyika party          | B. Joshua nkomo               |
| iii. Uganda people congress          | C. Juliaskambarage<br>Nyerere |
| iv. United gold coast convention     | D. Daniel arapmoi             |
| v. Convention people 's party        | E. William j Seymour          |
| vi. African national congress        | F. Komla agbel                |
|                                      | G. Edward twining             |
|                                      | H. Apolo Milton Obote         |
|                                      | I. John Langalibalele         |

### SECTION B (54 Marks).

Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Provide brief explanations for the following:
  - i. How did the East Africa Communities collapse in 1977?
  - ii. How the First World War affected east African colonies?
  - iii. What are the roles of women in the liberation struggle in Africa?
4. Briefly differentiate the following concept with vivid examples;
  - a) Assimilation and association policy
  - b) Acheuleans and Oldowans
  - c) Early nationalism and mass nationalism
5. (A) How Tanzanian benefited by become the member of the commonwealth?  
(B) Who benefited from triangular slave trade and how?
6. Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item numbers.
  - i. In 1949 the youth league launched its "programme of Action" which aimed at attainment of freedom from white domination
  - ii. This made nationalist struggles in south Africa to be more complicated and long
  - iii. African nationalist politics in south Africa started with the formation of south Africa started with the formation of the south Africa native national congress (SANNC) in 1912
  - iv. The imposition of capitalist relations of production in south Africa, unlike other parts of the continent, is underlined by racism.
  - v. In 1964, nelson Mandela was arrested and sent to jail. Later in 1990 he was released and the majority rule was obtained in 1994

- vi. African national congress (ANC) led by Nelson Mandela established its armed wing known as "Umkhonto we Sizwe" (spear of the nation) which immediately embarked upon military operations within South Africa

7. Each of the following paragraphs is supposed to have five (5) sentences, which form a complete historical narrative. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences listed below each paragraph. The sentence is labelled A to E. Write the letter of the missing sentence beside the item number.

- 1) The MajiMaji war began in July 1905 at Matumbi in South-eastern Tanganyika
- 2) .....
- 3) African warriors faced the Germans with the beliefs that magic water would make them bullet proof.
- 4) Attacks were made on the European missions, plantations and government offices.
- 5) By 1906 all the area south of river Rufiji was engaged in the war.
  - A. German bullets killed Africans who did not have enough belief in that magic water.
  - B. In 1907 African warriors managed to liberate the area south of River Rufiji.
  - C. Africans used this war to test their newly discovered weapons.
  - D. People were encouraged by some magic water given by Kinjekitile Ngwale
  - E. The rebellion was caused by confiscation of Mbunga cattle by the Germans.

I.

- 1) Naturally near to each great slave riding tribe was another group that suffered.
- 2) The raids of the Mande and Fulani meant that Kisi tribe was hard hit.
- 3) On the gold coast the Akan speakers made life so difficult for the Ga people that until today they still remember the Atlantic slave trade.
- 4) .....
- 5) The raiding tribes however ripped good profit out of this trade.
  - A. The north Mbundu of Angola were nearly wiped out by the attacks of the African neighbors and by Portuguese armies.
  - B. The northern Mbundu people of Zimbabwe were wiped out by the attacks of Ndebele and Portuguese armies.
  - C. The northern Mbundu people of southern Rhodesia were wiped out by the Yao and Ngoni armies.
  - D. The Southern Mbugu people of Guinea were wiped out by Mande and British armies
  - E. The Northern Mbundu people of Northern Rhodesia were wiped out by slave traders from East Africa.

II.

- 1) In Tanganyika and Kenya there were massive peasant resistances.
- 2) .....
- 3) These were to large extent class struggle opposed to colonialism.

- 4) These resistances were caused by crude colonial exploitation and oppression.
- 5) These resistances were important background for independence of the two nations.
  - A. These were kikuyu and Abushiri resistance
  - B. These were tribe wars of Mchemba of the Yao.
  - C. These involved Maji Maji war of 1905-1907
  - D. These involved MajiMaji war of 1905-1907 and Mau mau war of 1952
  - E. These were Nandi resistance and Mkwawa resistance of 1890s

III.

- 1) According to AngloGerman agreement of 1890, German recognize Uganda to be under the British control.
- 2) German give up Witu to the British
- 3) German accepted British protectorate over Zanzibar.
- 4) German took over the 16 km coastal strip from the sultan of Zanzibar
- 5) .....  
.....
  - A. The British give to German an island known as Heligoland in the North Sea in Europe
  - B. The sultan of Zanzibar was given the monopoly of slave trade in east Africa
  - C. Britain give to German Alsace and Loraine.
  - D. Tsavo game reserve came under the control of German
  - E. Britain give East Africa to German.

IV.

- 1) On 7<sup>th</sup> July 1954 TAA which had semi- political objectives was transformed into full fledged political party called TANU.
- 2) .....
- 3) It educated the people on unit and did away with divisive obstacles such as tribalism, racialism and religious differences
- 4) It got supported from different popular associations
- 5) It also mobilized people to fight for national independence
  - A. Its leaders wanted Tanganyika to have association with Britain as an overseas territory.
  - B. It was supported by rich Indian merchants
  - C. TANU aimed at attainment of national independence.
  - D. Most TAA members refused to join TANU
  - E. TANU was made the sole political party in Tanganyika before 1960.

V.

- 1) UN secretariat the headquarters is in New York
- 2) It administers peace keeping operations in many countries which are in wars
- 3) It implements the decision of general assembly.
- 4) It mediates international disputes

- 5) .....
- A. It formulates plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armament.
  - B. It fixes sanctions on the aggressive states.
  - C. It recommends the admission of new member
  - D. It draws annual budget of the UN.
  - E. It takes military action against aggressors

VI.

- 1) The first world war lasted from 1914 to 1918
- 2) It was primarily a struggle between the major power of Europe.
- 3) .....
- 4) Although the first world war involved purely European issues it was inevitable that the overseas empires of the two sides be involved.
- 5) War resulted in starvation, misery and hunger in many parts of Africa.
  - A. Tanganyika was to be under German rule after the war
  - B. The killing of Franz Archduke became one of the long-term causes of war
  - C. German, France and Italy joined and fight against triple alliance of Britain, Russia and USA.
  - D. Britain, France and their allies were fight against German, Austria and Turkey.
  - E. All European nations struggle for colonies in the Balkan state.

VII.

- 1) The French used policy of assimilation in their colonies
- 2) .....
- 3) Thus, every aspect of African life, namely social, cultural, political and economic had to be changed
- 4) The most powerful tools of assimilation were education and training.
- 5) The policy was based on the doctrine of equality of men as advocated by the French revolutionaries of the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - A. An assimilated African was protected by French laws but was not allowed to contest for election to the French parliament
  - B. The policy aimed to transform Africans into French citizens.
  - C. The policy involved the transfer of loyal Africans to France.
  - D. The assimilated Africans become regional commissioners in France colonies.
  - E. After fulfilling some condition African was turned into Senegal citizens

VIII.

- 1) The art of making iron was one of the great discoveries, which shaped man's social economic development
- 2) Those who involved themselves in that industries were called black smiths.
- 3) .....
- 4) The knowledge of iron working was kept secret in all societies in order to maintain monopoly over it.

- 5) After sometime it was made a religious thing such as ritualized
- A. African used their iron in making railway lines.
  - B. Blacksmith learned how to identify rocks containing iron ore.
  - C. This discovery resulted in the establishment of large iron and steel industries in east Africa in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - D. Iron was used in making luxury articles
  - E. Iron weapon enable Africans to defeat Europeans during colonization.
8. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using Roman numbers.
- i. A country which resisted colonial rule successfully in 1896
  - ii. A British colony which regained her independence in 1957
  - iii. The capital city of a country whose president was overthrown in a coup in 1971
  - iv. The former Italian colony which attained her independence in Dec, 1951
  - v. The country in which genocide occurred in 1994
  - vi. The country where chief Makoko signed a treaty with French Explorer in 1879

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

Answer only **two** (2) questions from this section

9. Assess six main features of colonial trade and commerce in Africa
10. With concrete examples from various parts of Africa, assess six factors that determined the forms of decolonization in Africa
11. With vivid examples, examine six factors which led to changes in political, ideological and administrative system in Africa after independence.