

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

DODOMA REGION

FORM FOUR MOCK EXAMINATION- 2023

HISTORY

012

Time: 3 Hours

August, 2023

**Instructions**

This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of nine 11 questions.

1. Answer all questions from section A and B and two (2) questions from section C.
2. All **drawings** should be in pencil and labelled by blue or black ink pen.
3. Cellular phones and calculators are not allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet/sheet(s).
5. All **answers** must be written in the answer sheet/booklet(s)

**SECTION A: (16 Marks)**

**Answer all questions in this section.**

1. For each of the following items (i-x) Choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter besides the item number in your answer booklet/sheet (s)provided
  - i. Most of Europeans referred Africa as “**The Dark continent**” because: -
    - A. It was geographically isolated from Europe and Europeans knew a little about the people.
    - B. It was mostly occupied by black colored inhabitants
    - C. It had no civilization and had contributed none to the outsiders.
    - D. Its people are cursed sons of Ham.
    - E. Some parts of it were under Romans
  - ii. The missionary who came to East Africa and opened the first missionary centre at Rabai in 1846 was;
    - A. Dr. David Livingstone
    - B. John Speke
    - C. C.Richard Burton
    - D. D.John Ludwing Krapf
    - E. Carl Peters
  - iii. In Kondoa –Irangi the rock paintings show the beginning of settled communities. In the Sahara Desert the paintings and pictures show that: -
    - A. They were moving from Stone Age to Iron Age.
    - B. They had started cultivating in the Late Stone Age along the Nile River.
    - C. They had started hunting and gathering in the Old Stone Age.

- D. They had started forging iron tools around Meroe and Axum.
  - E. They had started taming horses in the Old Stone Age
- iv. After the first World war of 1914-1918 the league of Nations made Tanganyika as.;
- A. Mandate territory
  - B. Protectorate territory
  - C. Independent territory
  - D. Trust territory
  - E. British East Africa Empire
- v. The source of which is used to reconstruct history which is both material and immaterial is known as: -
- A. Anthropology
  - B. Linguistic
  - C. Oral traditions.
  - D. Ethnographic sources
  - E. Archaeology
- vi. The history of man's evolution from primates to Homo-Sapiens was associated with great technological discoveries like invasion of fire during the: -
- A. New Stone Age
  - B. Middle Stone Age
  - C. Old Stone Age
  - D. Early Stone Age
  - E. Late Stone Age
- vii. The Non –Aligned movement was found by;
- A. Tanzania, Ghana, and Egypt
  - B. Egypt, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia
  - C. Tanzania, Yugoslavia, and India
  - D. Indonesia, Tanzania, and India.
  - E. Ghana, Egypt, and Ethiopia.
- viii. One of the famous salt–mining places for Trans –Saharan trades was;
- A. Janne
  - B. Gao
  - C. Taghaza
  - D. Timbuktu
  - E. Southern
- ix. In creation theory, human being is considered as;
- A. God's creation
  - B. Primates

- C. Creation like other
  - D. Homo sapiens
  - E. Homo habilis
- x. The Tanzania independence in 1961 was mainly supported by;
- A. Language, unity and boundary.
  - B. Unity, culture and boundary.
  - C. Leadership, unity and culture.
  - D. Culture, unity and boundary.
  - E. Language, leadership and unity.

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

LIST A	LIST B
(i) An organization whose formation was facilitated by Pan-Africanism.	A. Traders
(ii) A famous nationalist political organization in Ghana.	B. farmers
(iii) The treaty that prevented other foreign powers from occupying Zimbabwe.	C. Chwa II Kabalega
(iv) Rwanda Genocide.	D. UNO
(v) Was a ruler or Omukama of Bunyoro kingdom in Uganda from 1870 to 1899.	E. OAU
(vi) Pokot, Karamajong, Nandi, Shona, and Ndebele.	F. Pastoralist
	G. CPP
	H. Helgoland treaty
	I. The Moffat treaty
	J. Ntarahamwe
	K. Ntemi Isike
	L. NPC

**SECTION B (54 Marks)**  
**Answer all questions in this section**

3. Briefly answer the following questions;
- i) How history promote patriotism in Tanzania?
  - ii) How people become slaves in pre- colonial Africa?
  - iii) Show how did morans respond to their society in Age-set system?
  - iv) Why did Germany cease to rule Tanganyika in 1919?
  - v) How did the colonial state maintained constant labor supply in their colonies?

vi) Why colonial economy is said to be exploitative in nature?

4. Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by writing their roman numbers in the booklet/sheet(s) given.

- (I) Despite of all developments to pre-colonial Africans, Whites called Africa as Dark Continent to mean a continent with no development.
- (II) Trade like internal and regional helped different societies to exchange goods which were not produced in their environment. People exchanged what they had with what they did not have.
- (III) Example of people who lived near water sources depended on fishing as the basic means of production unlike societies from interlacustrine region like Buganda who lived by agriculture activities and trade.
- (IV) Mostly of pre-colonial Africans societies lived by depending on their particular environment and they had their own political and economic system.
- (V) The coming of whites in Africa in 15<sup>th</sup> C brought a lot of social, political and economic changes to Africans like change in trade network and production systems like food crops to cash crops.
- (VI) Despite of all changes still there are some of African societies lived by their communal or traditional ways of life up to present time.

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers:

- (i) A country where pyramids are found.
- (ii) A country where the so called xenophobia takes place after the long journey of apartheid.
- (iii) A country that achieved her independence in 1990.
- (iv) A country where Sir Richard Turnbull resided before becoming the governor of Tanganyika.
- (v) A country which attained her independence under Augustine Neto.

6. Make short explanations of the following;

- (i)How archaeology differs from historical sites?
- (ii)What is the difference between matrilineal society and patrilineal society?
- (iii)What do you understand by the term the Great Trek?

**Complete the following sentences with correct facts.**

7. (i) South Africa gained majority rule in..... ,.....
- (ii)The united state of America got its independence from the British in.....
- (iii)In.....The Dutch invaded the cape of South Africa.
- (iv) Franco- Prussian war took place in .....
- (v).....An African hero who resisted strongly the imposition of France in West Africa.
- (iv) .....is the big event happened in the middle stone age.

8. Outline six impacts of early contact in East Africa.

**SECTION C (30Marks)**

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

9. Elaborate six (6) impacts of long-distance trade among the people of East Africa.
10. The collapse of fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1698 marked the end of the Portuguese rule in East Africa. Show six (6) main factors which lead to the end of Portuguese rule in east Africa
11. “It is inadequate to assess the African nationalism from the explanation based on external context only neglecting the influence of political inspiration from within Africa” With six (6) points show the contingency of this statement.