

# DAR ES SALAAM REGION

## FORM FOUR (IV) MOCK EXAMINATION - 2014

### HISTORY

CODE: 012

TIME: 3:00 HOURS

WEDNESDAY, 6<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2014 P.M

#### INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists section A, B and C.
2. Answer all questions in section A and B and three (3) questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.
4. Write your examination number on every page of your booklet (s).
5. Calculators are not allowed in the examination room.
6. All drawings should be in pencil.

*This paper consist of 4 printed pages*

2. Match the items in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response, besides the item number.

**LIST A**

- (i) The founder of KANU
- (ii) The founder of Ndebele Empire
- (iii) Collaborated with the British in Uganda.
- (iv) The historical and famous war between the Boers and the xhosa in South Africa
- (v) Associated with primitive accumulations
- (vi) The policy taken by U.S.A to revamp its economy to get out of the depression
- (vii) Military organization to protect the Western block
- (viii) The trade which was disturbed by the Portuguese invasion along the East Africa coast in the 16<sup>th</sup> c and 17<sup>th</sup> c.
- (ix) Emphasized co-operations between the colonised and colonisers
- (x) One of the African countries which were not colonized

**LIST B**

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Robert Mugabe             | (b) Shaka Zulu       |
| (c) Jomo Kenyatta             | (d) Mzilikazi        |
| (e) Lobengula                 | (f) Kabalega         |
| (g) Sir Fredric Lugard        | (h) Semei Kakunguru  |
| (i) Assimilation Policy       | (j) Anglo-zulu war   |
| (k) Indirect rule             | (l) Mercantilism     |
| (m) NATO                      | (n) Warsaw Pact      |
| (o) New Deal Policy           | (p) Open Door Policy |
| (q) Great Economic Depression | (r) Kaffir war       |
| (s) The Indian ocean trade    | (t) Legitimate trade |
| (u) Ethiopia                  | (v) Sudan            |

**SECTION B: (20 Marks)**

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of East Africa and locate the following:-
- (i) Gogo society which practised feudalism in Tanganyika
  - (ii) The centralized Kingdom of Buganda
  - (iii) The historical site of Fort Ternan
  - (iv) A coast city of Witu
  - (v) Mahenge where many societies joined to fight in MajiMaji war
- (b) Outline five (5) features of Feudalism in pre-colonial Africa
4. (a) Arrange the following statements in a chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) Changes of education curriculum, Nationalization of schools, hospitals, churches and plantations were some of the changes taken by independent Tanzania
  - (ii) After Tanganyika got her independence in 1961 it joined together with Zanzibar in 1964 and formed a new country of Tanzania
  - (iii) Many associations in Tanganyika joined together and formed T.A.A (Tanganyika African Association)
  - (iv) The late Mwl J.K Nyerere faced a lot of challenges from colonial government such as transfer of TANU leaders and closure of its branches in Tanganyika under TANU political party.
  - (v) In July 7-1954 TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) was formed under J.K Nyerere.

**SECTION A: (20 Marks)**  
**Answer all questions in this section**

1. For each of the following items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) Which of the following shows the stages of man's evolution in the correct order?  
 (a) Homo sapiens, Homo habilis, Homo erectus.  
 (b) Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens.  
 (c) Homo erectus, Homo, sapiens, Homo habilis  
 (d) Homo habilis, Homo sapiens, Homo erectus  
 (e) Homo erectus, Homo habilis, Homo sapiens [ ]
- (ii) The combination of productive forces and relation of production is known as:-  
 (a) Means of production (b) Mode of production [ ]  
 (c) Labour force (d) Object of labour (e) Production activities
- (iii) One of the effects regarding the coming of Europeans in West Africa was:-  
 (a) The introduction of iron technology (b) Establishment of heavy industries  
 (c) The growth of Western Sudanic States [ ]  
 (d) The distortion of the Trans -Saharan trade (e) The decline of tribal war
- (iv) The American continent was discovered by :-  
 (a) Dr. David Livingstone (b) Vasco Da Gama [ ]  
 (c) Christopher Columbus (d) John Kraph (e) Karl Max
- (v) In Britain, the year between 1780's and 1820's formed the period of transition from commercial capitalism to:-  
 (a) Monopoly capitalism (b) Primitive accumulation [ ]  
 (c) Age of Mercantilism (d) Industrial capitalism (e) Scramble for Africa
- (vi) The industrial revolution in Europe did not affect Africa in one of the following ways:-  
 (a) There was increased European desire to know more about the "Dark continent"  
 (b) Industrial output in Europe increased calling for a widened market.  
 (c) Excessive capital to invest in Africa.  
 (d) Increased desire for raw materials from Africa  
 (e) It called for abolition of slave trade in Africa. [ ]
- (vii) One of the main aims of today's Non - Alignment Movement is to :-  
 (a) Accelerate Liberation of colonial societies  
 (b) Balance the influence of the two super powers.  
 (c) Propagate nuclear arms among its members  
 (d) Promote economic development in World's poor countries.  
 (e) Development of the poor African countries in economic issues only. [ ]
- (viii) Which international organ failed to control the action of Hitler and Mussolini:-  
 (a) International court of Justice (b) Economic and social council  
 (c) League of Nations (d) Security council (e) Secretariat [ ]
- (ix) The name given to the capital of Congo kingdom by the Portuguese in the 14<sup>th</sup> C:-  
 (a) John 1 (b) Alfonso (c) San Salvador  
 (d) MwataYamvo (e) Mani Kongo [ ]
- (x) The provision of colonial social services such as health, education, water supply was not given first priority to Africans because;-  
 (a) Social services were not profitable to the Europeans  
 (b) Presence of good social services in Africa was not necessary.  
 (c) Africans disliked this system (d) Africans had adequate social services.  
 (e) Africans preferred most traditional things [ ]

- (b) (i) One of the following statements is not historically correct. Choose the incorrect statement and write its letter besides the item number.
- (a) Colonial education aimed at imparting capitalist ideology to the recipients.
  - (b) Its content was designed to produce colonial relations of production.
  - (c) It provided only limited skills and emphasized obedience to the recipients
  - (d) It was based on racial segregation
  - (e) It had more males enrolled than females
- (ii)
- (a) The League of Nations was formed soon after the First World War (WWI).
  - (b) All big capitalists of the world including Germany were permanent member's of League of Nations.
  - (c) It was an organ which was formed so as to protect independent nations.
  - (d) Its headquarters were in Geneva Switzerland
  - (e) It collapsed soon after the outbreak of the Second World War (2WW) in 1939
- (iii)
- (a) The Chimurenga was an uprising against the British South Africa Company in Southern Rhodesia.
  - (b) The rebellion first broke out in Ndebele land and then spread to the Shona.
  - (c) The rebellion had a great impact on both the Africans and British
  - (d) It led to the massive loss of lives.
  - (e) The British South Africa Company decided to leave Southern Rhodesia.
- (iv)
- (a) The British colonial administrative system was pyramidal.
  - (b) The British system undermined the pre-existing African traditional rulers.
  - (c) In British indirect rule, the instruction and order from European administrators appeared as if they were emanating directly from African traditional rulers.
  - (d) The British considered their colonies in Africa as over seas provinces.
  - (e) There were much language barriers between British and Africans local people.
- (v)
- (a) The Great Economic Depression of 1929 – 1933 started first in U.S.A and spread to Europe.
  - (b) The Socialist countries like Russia was not affected due to its central planned economy.
  - (c) The Depression had far –reading impacts to America, Europe, Asia and Africa.
  - (d) The Great Economic Depression resulted to drastic fall of the prices of raw materials in the colonies.
  - (e) The depression was caused by the far reading effects of WWII on U.S.A economy.

### SECTION C (60 Marks)

5. Examine six consequences of the long distance trade in West Africa.
6. The colonialists established colonial education for the betterment of African people and development of Africans at large. Refute this statement by analysing any six evils of colonial education in Africa.
7. The development of human beings goes hand in hand with the development of technologies. With examples examine six effects of iron technology in pre-colonial Africa.
8. Attaining independence in some African countries such as Angola and Mozambique was not an easy process. Explain six reasons for the use of armed struggle in these countries.
9. Analyse three causes of First World War and show three of its consequences in Africa.
10. Account for three achievements and three problems of the United Nations since its formation.

**TAHOSSA DAR ES SALAAM ZONE**  
**ZONAL FORM IV MOCK EXAMINATION - 2012**

**HISTORY**

**012**

**Time: 3 HOURS**

**Wednesday 18th July 2012, PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper consists of three sections A, B and C
2. Answer **ALL** questions in Sections A and B and any **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Cellular Phones are not allowed in examination room.
4. Write your examination number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

**This Question Paper consists of 4 printed pages**

- ii. A. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 resolved to abolish slave trade in all European occupied territories
- B. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 also resolved conflicts among European powers over African Land
- C. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 legalised the division of the African continent among the European capitalists.
- D. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 was an imperialist conference which brought together Europeans and African Chiefs to divide Africa.
- E. Chancellor Otto Von Bismack chaired the conference of 1884-1885 (Berlin Conference)
- iii. A. Explorers, missionaries and traders came to Africa to establish colonial rule.
- B. Explores supplied important geographical information
- C. Missionaries urged Africans to obey and not to resist
- D. Traders introduced capitalist money exchange economy
- E. They urged their governments to come and colonize Africa
- iv. A. Primitive communalism is the oldest social relation
- B. There was high level of development of political institution
- C. There was low level of science and technology
- D. It based on the equal distribution of resources
- E. There was no exploitation of man by man
- v. A. At Taghaza and Bilma salt bearing rock was extracted
- B. For ages man has used salt as ingredient and food preservation
- C. Some societies in Central Africa obtained salt by evaporating spring water
- D. Over time salt also became an important item of trade
- E. In the iterlacustrine region salt was obtained by trapping sea water

### SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer any three questions from this section

- 5. Show the impacts of the discovery of minerals in South Africa in the 19th Century.
- 6. Give **eight (8)** factors for the state formation and consolidation in Pre-colonial Africa.
- 7. Using Tanganyika and Nigeria as examples explain the reasons which made the British colonialists apply indirect system of administration in her colonies.
- 8. Examine the role of colonial social services in establishing and maintaining colonialism in Africa.
- 9. How did the Great Economic Depression affect the people of Africa?
- 10. It was necessary for Portuguese colonies to liberate themselves through armed struggle. Show the validity of this statement.

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. For each of the items (i to x) choose the correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
- i. Which one among the following statements is not true about the discoveries made by man during the middle stone age?  
A. Development of sharper, smaller and portable tools  
B. Discovery of fire  
C. Emergence of social cultural groups or ethnic groups  
D. Introduction of stone picks, spears, knives and needles.
- ii. Ukimbu Chiefdom which was among the ancient states found in Western Tanganyika was under the leadership of  
A. Nyungu ya Mawe  
B. Rumanyika  
C. Machemba  
D. Marealle
- iii. The end of the Portuguese rule in East Africa was marked by the:  
A. Closure of slave market in Zanzibar  
B. Fall of Fort Jesus  
C. Fall of Coastal states  
D. Coming of Sultan Seyyid Said
- iv. In Ubugabire system in the interlucustrine region the power of the ruler was usually based on:  
A. cattle ownership  
B. land ownership  
C. military and land ownership  
D. land and cattle ownership
- v. One of the East coastal city states located in present day Mozambique that directly received gold from Mwenemutapa in the 15th Century was:  
A. Lamu  
B. Sofala  
C. Kilwa  
D. Zimbabwe
- vi. The following is not a function of the African Union:  
A. Elimination of apartheid policy both in South Africa and Europe.  
B. Settling inter-territorial conflicts in the continent  
C. To promote unity and solidarity of the African states  
D. Ensuring peace and security in the continent
- vii. Which stage of capitalism is characterized by the colonization of Africa?  
A. Competitive capitalism  
B. Mercantile capitalism  
C. Monopoly capitalism  
D. Neo-capitalism
- viii. The three ~~was~~ (LDC's) decided to form their organisation through which they could keep away from NATO and ~~was~~ PACT. This organisation was:  
A. Commonwealth  
B. Franco-phone community  
C. O.A.U. (Organisation of African Unity)  
D. ~~was~~ aligned movement (NAM)
- ix. One of the effects regarding the coming of Europeans in West Africa was:  
A. The distortion of the Trans-Saharan Trade  
B. The decline of tribal wars  
C. The growth of the Western Sudanic States  
D. The introduction of iron technology
- x. The experts whose main work is to study historical remains are called:  
A. Biologists  
B. Anthropologists  
C. Archeologists  
D. Geologists

2. Match the dates in List A with the historical events in List B by writing the letter of the correct event beside the number of the date in your answer sheet.

LIST A	LIST B
i. 1919	A - The Great Economic Depression
ii. 1980	B - Suez Canal was opened
iii. 1929	C - Nelson Mandela was released
iv. 1954	D - Formation of the League of Nations
v. 1890	E - Assassination of Samora Machel
vi. 1963	F - Genocide in Rwanda
vii. 1994	G - Industrial Revolution in Europe
viii. 1986	H - Beginning of British Rule in Zanzibar
ix. 1869	I - Formation of O.A.U.
x. 1964	J - Birth of Tanganyika African National Union
	K - Formation of U.N.O.
	L - Independence of Liberia
	M - Independence of Mozambique
	N - Birth of Kwame Nkrumah
	O - Britain annexed cape colony
	P - Tanzania adopted National Economic survival programme
	Q - Revolution occurred in Zanzibar
	R - Vasco Dagama reached India
	S - Independence of Zimbabwe

**SECTION B (20 Marks)**  
**Answer All questions in this section.**

3. a. Draw a sketch map of Tanzania and show five (5) areas where Maji Maji uprising occurred.  
 b. Mention five (5) major sources of Maji Maji uprising.
4. a. Arrange the following statements in a chronological order by using numerical number 1 to 5 to write beside the number.  
 i. As a result towns such as Pate and Kilwa were almost independent under their old dynasties.  
 ii. By the early 18th Century most of the city states of East Africa were well established feudal organisations.  
 iii. They managed to maintain this independence up to 1837  
 iv. Like the Portuguese the Oman Arabs failed to establish control upon them due to the resistances from the Swahili feudal areas  
 v. Under the Mazrui family which was also of the Oman origin in Mombasa established an independent sheikhdom in 1741
- b. One of the following statements is not historically correct. Identify it and write its letter beside the item number.  
 i. A. Africa had its own political organizations before the coming of the colonialists  
 B. Technologically African societies had small scale industries before the 19th Century  
 C. Many African societies had education which was transferred from one generation to another by the 16th Century  
 D. Without colonial intervention Africa would have no history  
 E. In initiation Africans had their own instructors for the youth



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

012

**HISTORY**  
(For School Candidates Only)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Wednesday, 06<sup>th</sup> November 2013 p.m.**

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**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. All drawings should be in pencil.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

### SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) The action that man takes against nature aims at
- A studying the changes in the process of material production
  - B explaining man's struggle against nature
  - C showing the relationships between man and man in production
  - D developing understanding on man and his environment
  - E changing natural objects into a condition of satisfying human needs.
- (ii) Which of the following are included in the archives?
- A Division of time into days, weeks and years.
  - B Family trees, time lines and time charts.
  - C Colonial records and early travellers' records.
  - D Cultural items from the earliest times to the present.
  - E Items which show man's physical development.
- (iii) Who among the following was the first systematic tool maker and had a bigger brain than that of Zinjanthropus?
- A Homo Habilis.
  - B Homo Sapiens.
  - C Homo Erectus.
  - D Modern Man.
  - E Modern Apes.
- (iv) Which of the following best explains the Old Stone Age?
- A Man made industrial machines.
  - B Man established social institutions.
  - C Man ate cooked food.
  - D Man made tools like hand axes.
  - E Man domesticated crops and animals.
- (v) In areas such as Kondoa-Irangi, paintings and drawings in caves give evidence of the activities of
- A iron smelters
  - B settled communities
  - C colonial legacy
  - D education for adaptation
  - E slave trade and slavery.

- (vi) African countries have tried to bring about real independence through
- A setting up new factories and political instabilities in Africa
  - B improving communication system and military coups
  - C expanding education and agricultural practices
  - D establishing heavy industries and free market economy
  - E expanding agricultural production and administering Trust Territories.
- (vii) Which of the following societies in West Africa were famous in using copper alloys for making various ornaments?
- A Ibo and Yoruba.
  - B Venda and Mashona.
  - C Manganja and Fulani.
  - D Yoruba and Mandika.
  - E Mandika and Ibo.
- (viii) Most of the traders during the early commercial contacts between East Africa and the Far East came from
- A China and Egypt
  - B Europe and China
  - C Egypt and Indonesia
  - D Indonesia and Europe
  - E Indonesia and China.
- (ix) In Britain, the years between 1780 and 1820 formed the period of transition from commercial capitalism to
- A monopoly capitalism
  - B primitive accumulation of capital
  - C the age of mercantilism
  - D industrial capitalism
  - E the period of scramble for Africa.
- (x) One of the features of monopoly capitalism is
- A merging bank capital and trade
  - B formation of big African monopolies
  - C expansion of industrial production in the capitalist countries
  - D growth of small scale production in Europe
  - E emergence of slave trade and slavery in Africa.

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the response beside the item number. The options in **List B** can be used once, more than once or not at all.

List A	List B
(i) The founder of the Luba Empire.	A Eduardo Mondlane.
(ii) Established the Tanzania-Zambia railway to reduce dependence on South African networks.	B Patrice Lumumba.
(iii) The first president of Zimbabwe.	C Adolf Hitler.
(iv) The last leader of the Boer government.	D Joaquim Chisano.
(v) Nigeria's first president.	E Donald Cameron.
(vi) A German dictator with unlimited power and ambition to make Germany great.	F Carl Peters.
(vii) Mozambique became a sovereign state under his leadership.	G Keneth Kaunda.
(viii) Prime Minister of Congo independent state in 1960.	H Samora Machel.
(ix) Played a leading role in Pan- Africanism.	I Kalala Ilunga.
(x) Led the Ngoni group which settled in Ufipa.	J Tafawa Balewa.
	K Nnandi Azikiwe.
	L Kwame Nkrumah.
	M Canan Banana.
	N Fredrick De Klerk.
	O Robert Mugabe.
	P Rupia Banda.
	Q P.W. Botha.
	R Zwangendaba.
	S Lobengula.
	T Mobutu Sese Seko.

### SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following: (i) the former German colony of Togo (ii) German Cameroon Protectorate (iii) German East Africa (iv) A coast city of Witu (v) South West Africa.
- (b) Outline five characteristics of colonial education in Africa.
4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) The district officers exercised full jurisdiction over the people.
  - (ii) German rule was renowned for its harshness.
  - (iii) For the same reasons, very few officers could travel without armed escort for fear of being attacked by the people.
  - (iv) Force was the base of German rule and each European travelled with a whip.
  - (v) They meted out to "offenders" any punishments they chose.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences is missing. Identify the missing sentence from the sentences given after each set of items (A – E) and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i)
    1. Commercial contacts between East Africa and the Middle and Far East started around 200 B.C.
    2. Early commercial contacts are evidenced by archaeological excavations.
    3. \_\_\_\_\_
    4. *The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* written by Greek traders is another evidence.
    - A These include all the remains observed by the colonial agents.
    - B These show records of colonial administrators.
    - C These reveal remains of pottery, porcelain, coins and beads.
    - D These reveal ancient pyramids along the coast of East Africa.
    - E These reveal the remains of the greatest slave market in Zanzibar.

- (ii)
1. The Portuguese search for the sea route to the Far East was sponsored by King Henry.
  - 2.
  3. In 1498 captain Vasco Da Gama reached India.
  4. Thus the vital direct link between Europe and Asia was established.
    - A Their search for a route around Africa began in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
    - B Their activities enabled them to make permanent settlement at the Cape.
    - C Their search for a sea route to India started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
    - D Their contacts with the natives led to the growth of a Dutch language.
    - E Their arrival in South Africa led to the discovery of gold at Kimberley.
- (iii)
1. The British based their administration on the indirect rule system.
  2. Under this system each ethnic group was subdivided into several administrative units, each under a chief or headman.
  3. Local rulers became paid servants of the colonial administration.
  4.
    - A They were elected in the Anglo-German legislature.
    - B They acted as the spokesmen of the Europeans in Europe.
    - C They lost authority they used to have in the pre-colonial period.
    - D They signed treaties which were beneficial to the Africans.
    - E They were deposed because of collecting taxes effectively.
- (iv)
1. Migrant labour helped the planters to keep the wage of the labourers very low.
  2. The labourer left his family at home, so he had no responsibility for feeding his family while at the plantation.
  3. His family sustained itself at home.
  4.
    - A The wage the labourer got was actually meant for his own maintenance.
    - B The labourer established capitalist companies through this wage.
    - C The wage the labourer got enabled the family to get their basic needs.
    - D The labourer used this wage to buy agricultural machines.
    - E The African kings used the wages of the labourers to pay the soldiers.
- (v)
1. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace and security.
  2. It is composed of fifteen members, five of which are permanent.
  - 3.
  4. The other ten are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years.
    - A The permanent members include USA, China, Italy, Russia and Britain.
    - B France, United Kingdom and Italy are some of the permanent members.
    - C China, Canada, USA and Germany are examples of permanent members.
    - D Some of the permanent members are USSR, USA, France and Canada.
    - E The permanent members include China, France, USSR and USA.

**SECTION C (60 Marks)**

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section.

5. Analyse six causes of the Second World War.
6. "Colonial social services consolidated colonialism in Africa." Justify this statement by giving six points.
7. Elaborate six causes of political instability in Africa.
8. With examples, explain six reasons for African resistances to colonial rule.
9. Analyse six tactics used by the colonialists to establish colonial economy in Africa.
10. "The United Nations Organization (UNO) has some political, social and economic gains to Tanzania." Discuss this statement by giving six points.

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

**012**

**HISTORY**  
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Wednesday, 04<sup>th</sup> November 2015 p.m.**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and **three (3)** questions from section C.
3. Cellular phones are **not** allowed in the examination room.
4. All drawings should be in pencil.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).



### SECTION A (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
- (i) The places which are created for preserving historical information are called
- A archives
  - B archaeology
  - C oral traditions
  - D museums
  - E libraries.
- (ii) Which of the following is NOT a historical site in Tanzania?
- A Isimila.
  - B Olduvai gorge.
  - C Kondoia Irangi.
  - D Kilwa.
  - E Kalenga.
- (iii) The family from which man evolved is known as
- A Zinjanthropus
  - B Homo Habilis
  - C Primates
  - D Homo Sapiens
  - E Homo Erectus.
- (iv) What was the achievement of man during the late Stone Age?
- A Discovered fire and ate cooked food.
  - B Started walking upright using fore-limbs.
  - C Made and used pebble and chopping tools.
  - D Started walking on all four limbs.
  - E Established settled communities.
- (v) Which one among the following places did people extract salt from salt bearing rocks?
- A Uvinza and Taghaza.
  - B Taghaza and Bilma.
  - C Axum and Taghaza.
  - D Meroe and Egypt.
  - E Uvinza and Bilma.
- (vi) Which one among the following factors contributed to the rise of states in Africa?
- A Low level of productive forces.
  - B Presence of chartered companies.
  - C Hunting and gathering activities.
  - D Absence of classes among the people.
  - E Availability of iron technology.

- (vii) Who commanded the respect of all and acted as a unifying force among the Maasai?
- A Kabaka.
  - B Omukama.
  - C Morani.
  - D Warriors.
  - E Laibon.
- (viii) The organization comprising of less developed countries in the world is called
- A Non-Aligned Movement
  - B Organization of African Unity
  - C East African Community
  - D United Nations Organization
  - E New Partnership for Africa's Development.
- (ix) Which one of the following best explains the reason which made Mozambique to use force during her struggle for independence?
- A It was a mandated territory.
  - B It was a trusteeship territory.
  - C It adopted the Open Door Policy.
  - D It was a settler colony.
  - E It was under indirect rule policy.
- (x) The following was one of the characteristics of colonial education **except**
- A it based on rudimentary curriculum
  - B it segregated the Africans
  - C it focused on literacy and numeracy
  - D it reflected the interests of the Africans
  - E it was provided to few people.

2. Match the stems in **List A** with the correct responses in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.

<b>List A</b>	<b>List B</b>
(i) It was fought by the Ndebele and Shona against the oppression of their colonizers in 1890s.	A Majimaji war B Anglo-Boer war
(ii) The last and most serious revolt against German rule in Tanganyika.	C Angolan civil war D Liberian civil war
(iii) The struggle between European powers which lasted in 1918.	E Cold war F Mfecane wars
(iv) One of its effects was the emergence of the successor to the League of Nations.	G Franco-Prussian war H Second World War
(v) The name given to the situation during which there was a tension between the Eastern and Western bloc.	I Ceasefire J Ethiopia-Somalia war
(vi) It was fought between the Boers and Xhosa.	K Kaffir wars L Tanzania-Uganda war
(vii) It was fought in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970.	M Chimurenga war N War against terrorism
(viii) They caused the migration of the Ngoni during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	O Biafran war P Ghana- Togo war
(ix) France lost two provinces after being defeated by Germany in 1871.	Q Ugandan civil war R Algeria-Morocco war
(x) It ended when Jonas Savimbi died in 2002.	S First World War T Ethiopia-Eritrea war

### SECTION B (20 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section.

3. (a) Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate by using roman numbers;
- (i) The country which moved from apartheid to black majority rule in 1994.
  - (ii) The country which attained political independence in 1957.
  - (iii) An East African country in which peasant cash crop production predominated.
  - (iv) The country in which genocide occurred in 1990s.
  - (v) The country where the headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee based.
- (b) Mention five advantages of museums.
4. (a) Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 5 beside the item number.
- (i) The newly industrialized powers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were Germany and France.
  - (ii) Britain was the first country to industrialize and she dominated the world's industrial production.
  - (iii) During the period of industrial capitalism the capitalists manufactured goods in large quantities.
  - (iv) This wealth enabled them to invest in new and modern machines.
  - (v) This was possible because they had accumulated much wealth from commerce and agriculture.
- (b) The items (i-v) consist of four sentences which form a complete historical meaning. One of the sentences (A – E) is **missing**. Identify the missing sentence and write its letter beside the item number.
- (i) 1. The UN Secretariat headquarters is in New York.  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. It administers peacekeeping operations in many warring countries.  
4. It organizes international conferences.  
A It is headed by the Secretary-General.  
B It implements the Berlin conference resolutions.  
C It draws the annual budget of the UNO.  
D It elects Security Council members.  
E It recommends the admission of new members.

- (ii)
1. The colonial agents came before the establishment of colonial rule in Africa.
  2. These colonial agents included explorers, missionaries and traders.
  3. The explorers supplied important information to their mother countries.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
    - A Prominent explorers included David Livingstone and John Speke.
    - B Famous explorers in East Africa were Mungo Park and David Livingstone.
    - C The earliest explorers in East Africa were Cecil Rhodes and Karl Peters.
    - D The famous British explorer in Tanganyika was Karl Peters.
    - E William Mackinnon was an explorer who headed Imperial British East African Company.
- (iii)
1. West Africans came into contact with European merchants during the early phase of development of capitalism.
  2. The early phase of capitalism was called the phase of primitive accumulation of capital.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. During this phase commerce was the most important activity.
    - A The motives of European merchants were to stop slave trade.
    - B West African societies benefited much from these early contacts.
    - C In Europe it was known as the age of discovery and overseas expansion.
    - D The red Indians for the first time came to trade in West Africa.
    - E In this trade the European slaves were exchanged for African goods.
- (iv)
1. Indirect rule was introduced in Africa by Fredrick Lugard.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The system was very cheap.
  4. The system reduced resistance from the natives.
    - A Africans used Jumbes and Akidas to represent their problems.
    - B France applied this system in her colonies in Africa.
    - C The system improved the living standard of the Africans.
    - D The British preferred direct rule due to its efficiency.
    - E The system helped the British to consolidate tribalism.
- (v)
1. Colonial health services had a significant impact on African communities.
  2. They reduced the infant mortality rate.
  3. They reduced the numbers of women who died during childbirth.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
    - A Colonial health services concentrated in rural areas.
    - B Colonial health services encouraged the use of traditional medicine.
    - C There was equal distribution of health services during colonialism.
    - D Medical services led to the higher population growth during colonialism.
    - E Better hygiene practices led to the emergence of civil wars in Africa.

### SECTION C (60 Marks)

Answer **three (3)** questions from this section.

5. Explain six characteristics of the first non-exploitative mode of production.
6. Elaborate six techniques used by colonialists to obtain labourers during the colonial period.
7. Analyse the problems experienced during the struggle for independence in Tanganyika.
8. Discuss six contributions of the agents of colonialism to the colonization of Africa.
9. With examples show how the establishment of colonial economy affected the African societies. (Give six points).
10. Inherited problems from colonial past are major hindrances to the development of Africa after independence. Justify this statement by giving six points.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

**HISTORY**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

012

TIME: 3 Hours

6 November 2000 P.M.

**Instructions**

1. This paper has sections A and B. Answer EIGHT (8) questions. In section A choose any FOUR (4) questions while in section B choose any TWO (2) questions from part I and any TWO (2) questions from part II.
2. Write your Examinations Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

This paper consists of 7 printed pages.

- (vii) Three of the following statements about Neolithic age are correct. Which one is not true?
- Man learned to live in communities.
  - Man practised religion.
  - Man derived food entirely from hunting and gathering.
  - Man developed the art of pottery and weaving.
- (viii) One of the following reasons was not important for European colonisation of Africa.
- Desire to possess colonies for prestige and wealth.
  - The search for a market for industrial products and source of industrial raw materials.
  - Abolition of slavery and slave trade.
  - Desire for room to invest surplus labour.
- (ix) Which of these is not a problem facing the UNO now?
- Apartheid in South Africa.
  - Financial constraints.
  - The veto powers used for the interest of the big five.
  - The economic differences between the rich North and the poor South.
- (x) Which of the following is not true? The colonial education system in Africa
- was not enough to develop African personality.
  - created a person who was both an African and European.
  - suited the needs and demands of the community in which a recipient lived.
  - was for the development of underdevelopment.
- (xi) Which of the following is not true? The Berlin Conference of 1884-85
- brought together European and African chiefs to divide the African continent.
  - was an imperialist meeting.
  - facilitated the colonisation of Africa.
  - legalised the division of Africa among European capitalists.

2. In the following statements put "T" for true statements and "F" for false statements in your answer booklet.

Example. (i) The British and French Missionary conflicts in Uganda stimulated the partition of East Africa.

Answer: (i) - T

- From 1860 to 1870 profits in capitalist countries were falling, since the mechanization of industry threw thousands of workers out of employment and this weakened the home markets.
- The penetration of manufactured goods via the waterways and the subsequent occupation of the western Sudan and Sahara by the French and the British put an end to the Trans Atlantic Slave trade.
- Few slaves were sold from East Africa before 1700, and none from central Africa, but after 1700, there came a steady increase because of Oman and Portuguese demand.



- (i) Gao, Katsina, Audagost and Ouagadougou.
- (j) Coffee, cotton, cocoa, and rubber.
- (k) Salt, camels, hides and skins
- (l) 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- (m) Coastal belt.
- (n) The Savanna belt.
- (o) Gold, palm oil, kolanuts, ivory and slaves.

4. Study the time chart below which has two columns. Column I shows the period and column II shows the events which are related to the dates given in column I. Match the period with the corresponding letter of the event in column II.

Example (iv) - (d).

COLUMN I		COLUMN II
	Period	Event
(i)	1966	
(ii)	1965	
(iii)	1888	
(iv)	1886	
(v)	1902	
(vi)	1925	

**Events**

- (a) Large part of East Province of Uganda was transferred to the East African Protectorate and formed part of the rich Kenyan Highlands occupied by settlers.
- (b) The outbreak of civil wars in Nigeria led by Odumegu Emeka Ojukwu.
- (c) South Africa Native National Congress (SANNC) changed its name to African National Congress.
- (d) Anglo-German Agreement defined the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa.
- (e) Charles Rudd obtained a concession from King Lobengula which granted Rudd monopoly over land and mines in Southern Rhodesia.
- (f) Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Ian Smith.
- (g) The Chimurenga war in Southern Rhodesia.
- (h) The opening of Suez Canal.
- (i) Slavery was made illegal in England.
- (j) Constitutional independence in Gold Coast.

5. Briefly, point out five methods used to establish the colonial economy in East Africa.

- Taxation
- Land alienation
- forced labour
- introduction of cash crops
- commercialisation

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SECTION B (60 Marks)

PART ONE

Answer any TWO (2) questions from this part

- 7. "While some societies resisted the imposition of the colonial rule in Africa others appeared to collaborate". Discuss this context giving concrete examples from East African.
- 8. Using a concrete example of any East African country show how the pattern of the physical and social infrastructures were largely determined by the system of the colonial economy.
- 9. How did the colonial government ensure constant supply of labour in their colonies in East Africa?
- 10. Discuss the effects of the two world wars on the countries of East African countries.
- 11. The East African Heads of State are trying all efforts necessary to re-establish the East African Community since 1996. Explain.
- 12. What were the notable effects of the abolition of slave trade in East Africa?

*important Robert*  
*of economic function*  
*EAEC - important*

PART TWO

Answer any TWO (2) questions from this part.

- 13. Explain the main sources of hostility between African societies and the White settlers from late 17<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century in South Africa.
- 14. Show the economic and political roots of Central African Federation and highlight the main oppositions which retarded the federation.
- 15. How has the membership in the Non-Aligned Movement helped independent African countries?
- 16. Assess the contribution of gold in the rise and consolidation of Ghana empire in West Africa.
- 16. Account for the state of political instability and coups d'état in many African countries since the attainment of independence.
- 18. Identify the external and internal forces which made Namibia to be the last country to eradicate colonialism in Africa.

*Refer in your exercise book*

- land alienation
- force labour
- taxation
- laws - my Kipande system
- migrant labor

*Survival*

- corruption
- poor economy
- unemployment
- R
- Political instability
- Religious conflict
- in the people

*partition*

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

012

**HISTORY**  
(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

5 November 2001 p.m.

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in sections A and B and THREE (3) questions from section C.
3. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

This paper consists of 8 printed pages.

- (vi) Scholars whose work is to study historical remains are called
- A Archaeologists
  - B Anthropologists
  - C Geologists
  - D Ethnographers
  - E Herbalists.
- (vii) The scramble, partition and colonisation of African continent in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was due to the
- A advancement of feudalism
  - B development of industrial capitalism
  - C emergency of monopoly capitalism
  - D development of neo-colonialism
  - E development of mercantilism.
- (viii) Which one of the following is not a factor for military intervention in political systems and coups d'état in Africa?
- A Corruption
  - B Politicization of the military
  - C Abuse of power
  - D Tribalism
  - E Weak leadership
- (ix) The feudal lords and traders reacted against the Portuguese along the East African coast because they wanted to
- A safeguard their serfs
  - B protect gold mines in Mwenemutapa empire
  - C protect their economic and political interests
  - D protect their religions and cultural freedom
  - E expand trade in slaves.
- (x) Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is a term used to explain one of the following:
- A Independence given illegally by Britain to the settlers in Rhodesia
  - B The settlers in Rhodesia declared themselves independent against the authority of Britain
  - C Britain refused to give independence to settlers in Rhodesia.
  - D Settlers acquired independence from Britain by force in Rhodesia
  - E The internal settlement between the settlers minority regime and puppet African nationalists in Rhodesia.

SECTION B (20 marks)

Answer ALL question from this section

3. The time chart below shows dates in column I and the events in column II. Match the dates in column I with the corresponding events by writing the letter of the event beside the number of the date in your answer booklet.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(i) 1886	A. The British monarch gave Tanganyika republican status with an elected executive president
(ii) 1945	B. Introduction of monoparty political system in Tanzania
(iii) 1958	C. Formation of COMESA which replaced the former PTA
(iv) 1960	D. The Harare NAM summit formed the South-South commission
(v) 1962	E. Sharpville Massacre in South Africa
(vi) 1965	F. Berlin conference for the partition of Africa.
(vii) 1976	G. TANU held a historical NEC meeting in Tabora.
(viii) 1986	H. Tanganyika got its independence
(ix) 1993	I. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
(x) 1995	J. The first multiparty election in Tanzania after independence
	K. The territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar and the European sphere of influence in East Africa were defined through the Anglo-German Agreement
	L. Former Mandate colonies of the League of Nations became Trusteeship territories of the UNO
	M. Soweto Massacre in South Africa
	N. Rivonia Trial

*Handwritten notes:*  
 1962 - K  
 1968 - K

- (v) At its formation the Organisation of African Unity adopted the following principles:
- A Recognition of territorial borders as set during the colonial period
  - B Non interference of internal affairs of member states
  - C Total eradication of colonial domination
  - D Respect of human rights in accordance with the United Nations Charter
  - E Equality of member states irrespective of their geo-political differences.
- (vi) Up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the British were the leading slave traders because
- A they controlled more than half of the Atlantic triangular trade
  - B early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century they started campaign to abolish slave trade
  - C at this time commercial capitalism was giving way to industrial capitalism
  - D Britain had accumulated enough slaves so she needed no more
  - E development of industrial capitalism meant more raw materials and markets hence it was more profitable to abolish slave trade.
- (vii) The following are techniques used by Western powers in perpetuating neo-colonial relations with their former colonies in Africa:
- A Denying them aid and grants
  - B Instituting commonwealth organisations
  - C Discouraging effective regional integrations
  - D Instigating civil conflicts
  - E Propounding economic conditionalities through donor agencies and organisations.
- (viii) The year 1945 is one of the milestones in the development of African nationalism because
- A the ideas of Pan Africanism movement were brought back to Africa through its Manchester Congress
  - B the UNO which advocated sovereignty of all states was born
  - C there emerged two super powers, USA and former Soviet Union both of which agitated decolonisation of Africa
  - D many political parties which struggled for independence were formed
  - E the ex-soldiers who fought in the second World War returned with new liberal ideas and spearheaded nationalist movements.
- (ix) The following strategies were introduced by the South African Boers and their Western allies in controlling liberation struggles in Southern Africa:
- A Bantustan policy in South Africa
  - B Internal settlement government in Zimbabwe
  - C Constructive Engagement policy in Namibia and Angola
  - D Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa
  - E Encouraging formation of Patriotic Front.
- (x) The Berlin Conference of 1884-85
- ~~A~~ was an imperialist conference which brought together Europeans and African Chiefs to divide Africa
  - B legalised the division of African countries among European capitalist powers
  - C solved the conflicts among European powers over African territorial satellites
  - D declared the basins of Nile, Niger and Congo rivers as free zones
  - E resolved to abolish slave trade in all European occupied territories.