

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
SHINYANGA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL  
FORM FOUR MUNICIPALITY MOCK EXAMINATION – MAY, 2023  
HISTORY**

**012**

**TIME: 3 Hours**

***Wednesday, 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2023 P.M***

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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 ONLY TWO questions from section C
3. All drawings should be in pencil while the writings should either be in blue or black ink.
4. Write your number on every page of your answer sheet.

## 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 on the answer sheet provided.
  - i. Which museum describes the history of Sukuma society in Tanzania?
    - A. Kalenga museum
    - B. House wonders in Zanzibar
    - C. Halwego Handebezyo in Ukerewe
    - D. Bujora Meseum
    - E. MwalimuNyerere Museum ( )
  - ii. The military alliance which was formed between Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary before the start of the second would war was known as;-
    - A. Triple Alliance
    - B. Berlin – Rome Axis
    - C. Triple Entente
    - D. Dual Alliance
    - E. Axis powers Alliance ( )
  - iii. An agricultural system in which plantations were owned and supervised by Europeans in the colonies was called.
    - A. Settles agriculture
    - B. Peasant agriculture
    - C. Plantation agriculture
    - D. Mixed farming
    - E. Slash and burn cultivation ( )
  - iv. Which one among was used to colonize Africa?
    - A. Financial capital
    - B. Bank capital
    - C. Industrial capital
    - D. Merchant capital
    - E. Primitive accumulation of capital ( )
  - v. The first European nation to industrize was;-
    - A. German
    - B. Britain
    - C. France
    - D. Belgium
    - E. Holland ( )

- vi. As a historian, identify the historical site which is found in Lindi region in Tanzania.
- A. Isimila
  - B. Kondoa Irangi
  - C. Oldbai George
  - D. Kilwa
  - E. Bagamoyo ( )
- vii. Why colonialist destroyed Africa local industries during the establishment of colonial economy?
- A. To get enough land and raw materials
  - B. Because African local industries were poor
  - C. Because colonialist wanted to teach Africans better technology.
  - D. To get enough labour and market from Africa
  - E. To get enough fertile soil from Africa. ( )
- viii. What is the main aim of colonial education to the Africans?
- A. To civilize Africa
  - B. To make Africans to know how to read and write
  - C. To obtain few Africans who could assist colonial exploitation.
  - D. To overcome racial segregation
  - E. To educate Europeans who were settling in Africa. ( )
- ix. In which trade did the African trades used camels as the means of transport during the pre – colonial period?
- A. Long distance trade in East Africa
  - B. Triangular trade
  - C. Trans – Saharan trade
  - D. Regional trade
  - E. Slave trade ( )
- x. Which nation supported nationalism and decolonization in Africa materially and morally without the intention of exploiting Africans indirectly?
- A. USA and her open door policy
  - B. Germany
  - C. Russia
  - D. France
  - E. Italy ( )

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.

| LIST A  | LIST B                               |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| i. Replaced the league of nations   | A. Association policy                |
| ii. The head quarter of UN  | B. Assimilation policy               |
| iii. Conflicts between the USA and USSR over the ideologies                                 | C. First world war                   |
| iv. It was a system in which Africans were taught how to think and act as the French people | D. London                            |
| v. An agreement after the first world war   | E. Anglo – Germany agreement of 1886 |
| vi. The Anti – Jews campaigns which aimed at killing of all Jews headed by Adolf Hitler     | F. Cold war                          |
|   | G. Versailles peace treaty           |
|   | H. Human right policy                |
|   | I. Cultural system policy            |
|   | J. Causes of the second world war    |
|   | K. Holocaust                         |
|   | L. Genocide of Rwanda                |
|   | M. UNO                               |
|   | N. New York                          |
|   | O. EAC,                              |

### SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions

3. Briefly answer the following questions.
- For your own views, do you think there was easy walk to freedom? (Three points)
  - We produce what we don't consume and consume what we don't produce". What does this statement mean in relation with colonial economy? Three (3) points.
  - Chami was converted by Europeans to Christian. He dresses, speaks and acts like Europeans. What is the type of administration shaped chami and its four impacts to African society.
4. Arrange the following statements in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside.
- The Majimaji war was unique in the way it united a number of different tribes in a common rebellion.
  - The Germany authorities were surprised when their headquarters and officials were attacked
  - The last and most serious revolt against Germany rule broke out in July 1905.
  - The immediate cause of discontent was the governments cotton scheme
  - A prophet named Kinjekitile Ngwale of Ngarambe declared that magic water will turn German bullets into water.
  - They succeeded.

### ANSWERS

| 1 <sup>st</sup> | 2 <sup>nd</sup> | 3 <sup>rd</sup> | 4 <sup>th</sup> | 5 <sup>th</sup> | 6 <sup>th</sup> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |

5. Although European powers colonized and intensively exploited African societies but they left some developments in African continent. Give three developments left by colonialists in Africa.
6. The world's second world war was mainly fought among imperialist powers, however the impacts were felt beyond Europe. As an African Historian, provide three points to show how the African continent was economically affected.
7. Magembe was a colonial worker at Tanga sisal plantation, after three months, he shifted to Mwandui for mineral extractions. Identify the labour system and its reasons to prefer such a kind of labour ( 6 points)
8. Draw a sketch map of Africa and by using letters, located the historical events as guided below.
  - a) An African country to which Biafra war occurred
  - b) The East African country which adopted a socialist ideology known as socialism and self – reliance.
  - c) The country by then was a big slave market in East Africa.
  - d) The country in which Chimurenga war occurred
  - e) The country in Northern Africa which was not colonized.
  - f) The country which experienced of apartheid.

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

Answer **two (02)** questions from this section

9. Mzee Kazimoto was not aware on why British used local chiefs to rule their colonies. As a form four student use six points to educate him.
10. Settler agricultural economy was practical in Kenya under British Colonialists. As a student explain on why it was preferred in Kenya rather than Tanganyika. (Six point).
11. Mwanisha is a form three student who attended the Independence Day festival on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2022. However, on the way back to home she was asking what were the factors determined the decolonization of Africa. Being a Historian from four educate her by using six points.