

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENTS OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**



**ILEMELA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
FORM FOUR PRE-NECTA EXAMINATION**

012

HISTORY

Time: 3 Hours

October, 2024

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 any **two (2)** questions from section C
 3. Section **A** carry **sixteen (16) marks** while section **B** carries **fifty four (54)** marks and section **C** carries **thirty (30)** marks
 4. Except for diagrams that must be drawn in pencil, all writing should be done using a blue or black pen
 5. Programmable calculator, cellular phones and any authorized materials are not allowed in the examination room.
 6. All writings must be in blue or black ink except drawings which must be in pencil.
 7. Write your examination number on every page of your answer sheet (s) provided.
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SECTION A: (16 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the most correct answer from among the alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in your answer sheet.
 - (i) Kashuka grandmother, who witnessed the German invasion in Tanganyika, has a habit of narrating regularly to Kashuka and his friends on how some societies in Tanganyika resisted the Germans strongly. Which sources of historical information is this?

A. Oral tradition	B. Achieves ()
C. Museum	D. Archaeology
E. Linguistics.	

- (ii) Teacher Joshua used her time in class to remind her students on the stages of man's Evolution. Yesterday he was reminding them on examples of first stage of man's Evolution. What do you think were those examples?
- A. Ape, Gorilla, Homo Erectus and Australopithecus
 - B. Monkey, Chimpanzee, and Sapiens ()
 - C. Ape, Gorilla, Monkey and Chimpanzee
 - D. Chimpanzee, Australopithecus and Gorilla
 - E. Gorilla, Australopithecus and Chimpanzee
- (iii) Why salt making industries were important in pre-colonial Africa?
- A. It enabled people to eat uncooked food
 - B. It facilitated the development of heavy industries ()
 - C. It played a virtual role in food preservation and healing
 - D. It enabled some societies to make ornaments of copper alloys
 - E. It was a source of vitamins
- (iv) Which trade replaced the slave trade in East Africa?
- A. Long distance trade
 - B. Trans-Saharan trade ()
 - C. Barter trade
 - D. Triangular trade
 - E. Legitimate trade
- (v) Which one was an effect of the arrival of the French in Indian Ocean in the 18th century?
- A. Abolition of slavery and slave trade in East Africa coast
 - B. Establishment of legitimate trade on imported goods ()
 - C. Acceleration of the struggle for independence in Africa
 - D. Increase of slave labour in Re-union and Mauritius Island
 - E. Formation of independent churches
- (vi) The Law that demanded the Africans to carry a labour card "Kipande" aimed at ensuring that
- A. The European colony is exploited effectively
 - B. There is effective occupation of colony ()
 - C. The Africans should be allowed to grow cash crops
 - D. The welfare of the Africans were taken care of
 - E. The white farmers got a cheap supply of labour
- (vii) Why British in East Africa provided colonial health services to few areas such as settler plantation areas, military camps and cash crops producing areas?
- A. To make their subjects support the colonial rule
 - B. To keep their subjects wealthier and resistant to diseases ()
 - C. To make their subjects fit for economic production
 - D. To make their subjects loyal to the colonial state
 - E. To stop their subjects from using traditional medicine
- viii) Tanganyika was handed over to Britain as Mandate territory by
- A. Trusteeship territory
 - B. League of Nations ()
 - C. United Nations
 - D. Pan Africanism
 - E. Berlin Conference
- (ix) Which of the following were the long term causes of the First World War?

- (i) The formation of military alliances among the great powers in Europe
(ii) The need for revenge among the European powers
(iii) The assassination of Archduke Fran Ferdinand of Serbia
(iv) The rise of Adolf Hitler and Nazism in Germany
A. I and II B. II and III ()
C. Iv and I D. III and IV
E. I and III
- (x) Which among the following organ within United Nations Organizations consists of eleven members.
A. General Assembly B. UN Security Council. C. UN Armed Force
D. Secretariat Committee E. UN court of Justice ()
2. Match the historical description in list A with the corresponding historical events in List B by writing the letter of the correct responses beside the item number in the answer booklet provided

LIST A	LIST B
(i) The treaty was signed between colonial Hamerton and Sultan Seyyid Said for bidding the shipping of slaves outside the Sultan's East Africa territories.	A. 1871 B. 1845 C. 1872
(ii) British set up the parliamentary commission of inquiry to investigate and report on slave trade in East Africa territories	D. 1876 E. 1873
(iii) Ant-Slavery treaty signed between captain Moresby and Sultan Seyyid Said	F. 1822 G. 1823
(iv) Bartha Frere persuaded Sultan Barghash to stop slave trade but not much was achieved	H. 1840 I. 1907
(v) The Sultan passed a decree prohibiting the export of slave from main land and to close of slave market at Zanzibar.	J. 1927
(vi) The British Anti-slavery society was formed to campaign the abolition of slave trade and slavery.	

SECTION B: (54 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section

3. Briefly answer the following questions
- (i) Why some historians considered Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck as the architect of the partition of the African continent.
- (ii) Why Adolf Hitler is blamed for the occurrence of the Second World War?
- (iii) How would you prove that colonial education was an agent of division and racism in colonial Africa?
- (iv) How would you relate the French Assimilation policy and destruction of African culture?
- (v) Why the Germany colonial agents would not forget the Hehe resistance?
- (vi) How can you explain the contradictory role played by the United State of America in supporting decolonization in Africa?
4. Arrange the following statement in chronological order by writing number 1 to 6 beside the item number in your answer booklet.

- (i) The scramble for colonies reached serious proportions of 1884
 - (ii) The conference was held in Berlin from 1884 to 1885
 - (iii) In order to avert war, the German chancellor called on international conference
 - (iv) There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated, war would erupt among the European powers.
 - (v) The conference was attended by Belgium, Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Denmark and United States of America.
 - (vi) Some of the resolutions of the conference include notification, effective occupation, freedom of navigation and abolition of slave trade and slavery.
5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following countries by using roman number
- (i) A country in West Africa which sharpened the struggle for independence in Africa
 - (ii) A country gained her independence in 2011
 - (iii) The First country in East Africa to offer higher learning institution
 - (iv) A country which white settler declared their own independence
 - (v) A colony which resisted and defeated the Italians
 - (vi) A colony in North Africa which the European sponsored the construction of Suez Canal
6. Briefly explain the following historical concepts
- (i) Neo - colonialism
 - (ii) Political instability
 - (iii) Mercenary method
 - (iv) Monopoly capitalism
 - (v) Mass nationalism
 - (vi) Colonial economy
7. Industrial revolution contributed in abolition of slave trade campaigns in 19th C. Briefly explain using six points.
8. Mass nationalism in Africa did not occur smoothly like pushing drunkard, but was faced with various challenges. Explain six challenges they encountered.

SECTION C: (30 MARKS)

Answer two (02) questions from this section

- 9. Jane is a form two student who never understood the concept of oral traditional as the sources of historical information. As matured historian explain to her three strengths and three weakness of oral tradition.
- 10. You are form four student who heard of 1929 - 1933 phenomenon hit America, Europe and Africa too. As a situation extensively affected Africa too in numerous ways, explain six (06) points.
- 11. After attaining their political independence African countries has been suffering from various social, political and economic problems. Justify this statement by using six (06) points.