

**THEMI HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL
HISTORY STUDY QUESTIONS
FORM 1 APRIL 2020**

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICES

Choose the most correct answer among the given alternatives and write its letter in the space provided beside the item number.

1. One of the following sources of history depends on carbon 14 in determining dates
 - A. Archives
 - B. Anthropology
 - C. Archaeology
 - D. Museums
2. The historical sites in East Africa are
 - A. Morogoro, Maputo, Kapwirimbe and Gedi
 - B. Isimila, Olduvai Gorge, Engaruka and Rusinga Island
 - C. Nairobi, Engaruka, Jinja and Iringa
 - D. Dar es Salaam, Karagwe, Ologesaille and Lamu
3. A.D in history means:
 - A. Years before the birth of Christ
 - B. Years of ancient Greece
 - C. Years after the birth of the Prophet Mohammad
 - D. Years after the birth of Christ
4. The archaeologist who discovered the skull of the earliest man in East Africa was
 - A. Dr. David Livingstone
 - B. George Washington
 - C. Dr. Louis Leaky
 - D. Vasco Da Gama
5. Parts of the world which were shown by archaeologists as areas of greater steps in human evolution included
 - A. Northern African societies
 - B. West and Central Africa
 - C. South and East Africa
 - D. North Africa
6. Homo habilis was
 - A. A tri-pedal human creature
 - B. A hominid which fed on frogs
 - C. A skillful man in making tools
 - D. A proconsul in the evolution of man
7. Homo sapiens just lived in one of the following periods
 - A. Iron age
 - B. Early Stone Age
 - C. Middle Stone Age
 - D. Late Stone Age
8. Early Iron Age centers in Africa were
 - A. Karagwe, Shinyanga and Nsongezi
 - B. Meroe, Nok culture and Kapwirimbe
 - C. Kilwa, Bagamoyo and Lagos
 - D. Dar es Salaam, Kampala and Nairobi
9. Fire was discovered during
 - A. Old Stone Age
 - B. Middle Stone Age
 - C. Late Stone Age
 - D. Iron Age
10. The earliest tools used in agriculture were
 - A. Iron tools
 - B. Hoes
 - C. Bronze tools
 - D. Wooden sticks
11. People who combine rearing of domestic animals and crop cultivation are
 - A. Pastoralists
 - B. Agriculturalists
 - C. Blacksmiths
 - D. Mixed farmers
12. The famous Mali King who encouraged the Trans-Saharan trade was called
 - A. Nyungu ya Mawe
 - B. Mansa Musa

- C. Tippu Tip
D. Kivoi
13. Some of the commodities used as currency in pre-colonial Africa were
A. Paper, gold dust and copper
B. Iron hoes, wood and silver
C. Salt, cloth and cowrie shells
D. Copper rods, books and bronze
14. _____ was man's first ancestor to walk upright
A. Homo erectus
B. Homo habilis
C. Homo sapiens
D. Australopithecus
15. The discovery of iron helped man to _____
A. Simplify stones
B. Improve his tools
C. Control animals
D. Burn forests
16. Australopithecus means
A. Man with ability
B. Upright man
C. Southern ape-man
D. Thinking man
17. One major feature of the Early Stone Age was _____
A. Hunting and gathering
B. The use of stone, wood and bone to make tools
C. Domestication of animals and plants
D. The discovery of iron
18. Early Iron sites in East Africa were discovered at _____
A. Olduvai Gorge
B. Kondoia – Irangi
C. Engaruka
D. Meroe
19. The Middle Stone Age is associated with _____
A. Homo habilis and Homo sapiens
B. Australopithecus and Homo sapiens
C. Homo erectus and Homo sapiens
D. Homo sapiens and Homo sapiens sapiens
20. The Hadzabe, Dorobo and Khoisan are _____
A. Ancestors of Early stone Age people
B. Ancestors of the Iron Age people in Africa
C. Hunting and gathering societies in Africa
D. Communities that originated from the Congo Basin

PART B: TRUE AND FALSE

The following statements are either historically correct or incorrect. Write TRUE for statements which are correct and FALSE for statements which are not correct.

21. Both Rusinga Island and Nsongezi are historical sites found in Kenya _____.
22. Increased use of iron laid a foundation for the development of agriculture and industry in Africa _____
23. Bi-pedalism is the state of walking on two feet _____
24. The Late Stone Age lasted from around 50,000 BC to the second millennium AD _____
25. Tools made in the Early Stone Age were bigger and sharper than those of the Middle Stone Age _____
26. In most parts of Africa iron age is believed to have started during the first Millennium AD _____
27. Hunters and gatherers differed from crop cultivators because hunters and gatherers entirely

- depended on nature for their livelihood _____
28. Tippu Tip was the most notorious and famous slave trade organizer in East and Central Africa _____
 29. The Moroccan invasion led to the rise of Sudanic Empires _____
 30. Salt making by trapping and evaporating sea water was much practiced by most of the African societies in the interior _____
 31. The invention of calendar to predict the rain seasons started in Ethiopia _____
 32. The first primary information in history is normally given by eye witness _____
 33. Homo sapiens is believed to be the ancestor of modern apes _____
 34. Egyptians and Ethiopians are the first people to make and use iron in Africa _____
 35. Barter system involved the exchange of goods _____
 36. Permanent agriculture was practiced in arid and semi-arid areas _____
 37. As a result of an increase in food production, some people specialized in industrial and trade activities _____
 38. The Trans-Saharan trade was the exchange of goods between Eastern Sudan and North African societies across the Saharan desert _____
 39. Mbundu of Angola, Chewa, Yao and Bisa of Central Africa were among the traders in East Africa and Central Africa _____
 40. One of the sources of historical information is the Stone Age _____

PART C: MATCHING ITEMS

Match the items given in LIST A with the responses given in LIST B by writing the letter of the corresponding response in LIST B against the item number in LIST A in the table provided

LIST A	LIST B
41. A town that grew due to the Trans-Saharan trade	A. Fulani, Somali, Maasai
42. Crops grown in pre-colonial Africa	B. Miombo woodlands
43. Nomadic pastoralism	C. Tabora
44. Long-distance traders in East Africa	D. Kilwa
45. Communities that used animal manure to improve soil fertility	E. Chagga and Sambia
46. Countries famous for silk production	F. Benin and Egypt
47. A town that prospered due to Long Distance Trade in East Africa	G. Asante and Fipa
48. A town that grew due to gold trade in East Africa	H. Nigeria and Madagascar
49. Ancient centers for iron working activities	I. Meroe and Engaruka
50. Slave traders in East and Central Africa	J. Gao
	K. Akamba, Nyamwezi and Yao
	L. Papyrus and Coffee
	M. Mlozi, Tippu Tip and Mchemba
	N. Sorghum and Millet

ANSWERS

LIST A	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
LIST B										

PART D: FILLING IN THE BLANKS

Fill in the blanks with the correct historical facts in the blanks provided

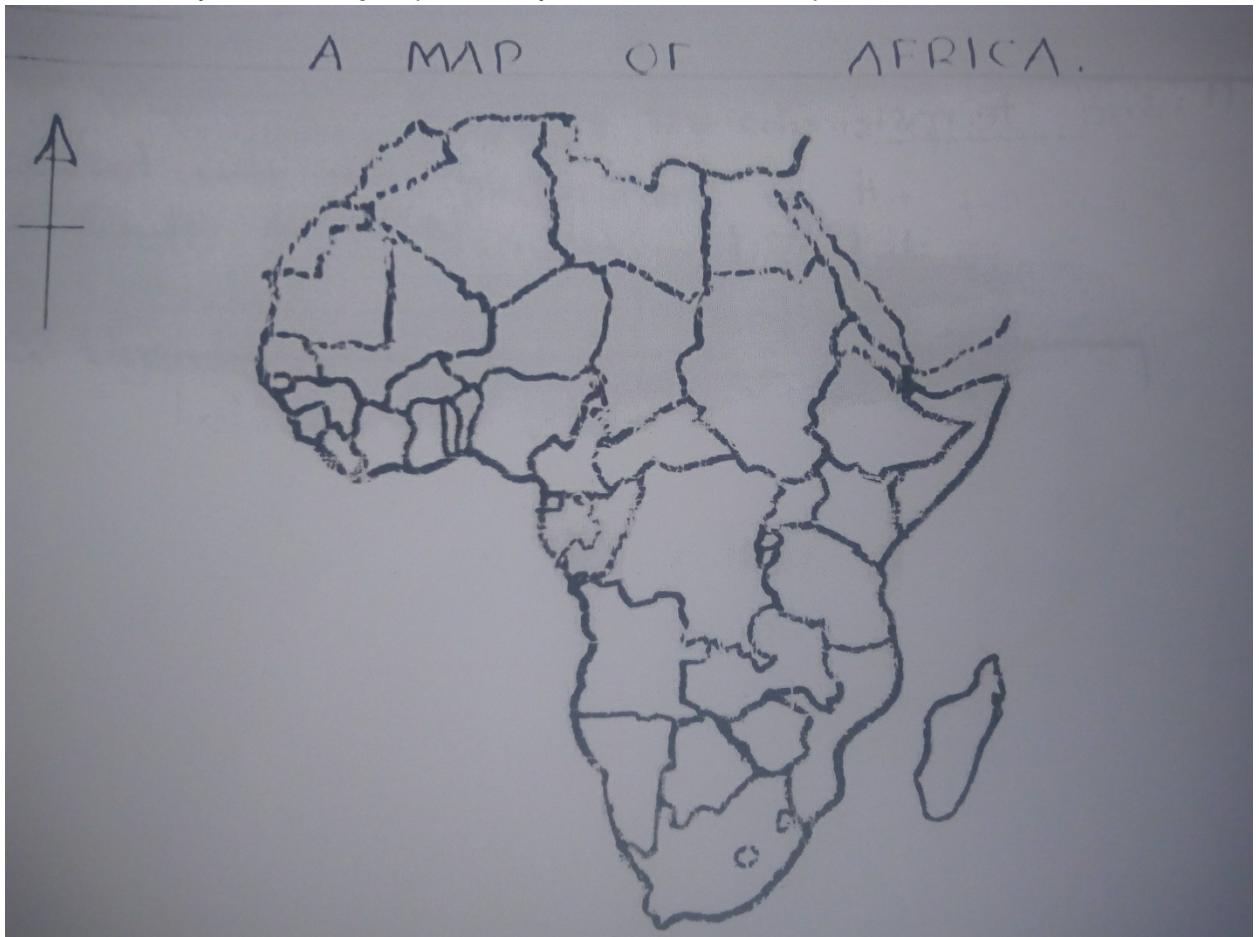
51. West Sudanic states grew due to _____ which involved West Africa

and Northern Africa.

52. The city of Kilwa grew as a result of trade between the East African coast and _____ through the Indian Ocean.
53. The skull discovered at Olduvai Gorge long time ago was called _____
54. The Kingdom of Mwanamutapa was famous for the production of _____
55. Ancient drawings and paintings are found in Amboni caves and _____ in Central Africa.
56. In West Africa Islamic religion was spread through the Islamic wars known as _____
57. Famous commodities transported through the Southern route during East African Caravan trade were _____
58. The Kamba dominated _____ during the Long Distance Trade.
59. The basic and simplest unit of social production is called _____
60. The kingdom whose King was Mansa Kankan Musa was _____

PART E: MAP READING

Study the following maps carefully and use it to answer questions 61 – 70



QUESTIONS

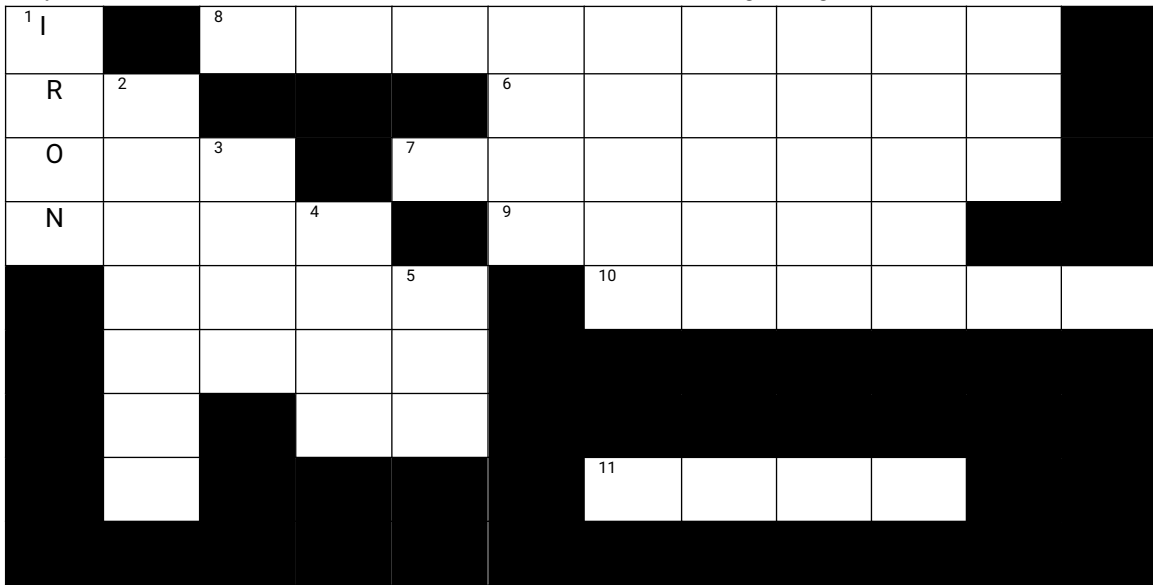
- i) Locate the countries which are famous for production of silk in Africa by using letter A

and B.

- ii) Name letter C a country which is famous for copper mining in Central Africa.
- iii) Name letter D a country which practiced agriculture for the first time.
- iv) Indicate by using letters E, F and G countries which participated in the Long Distance trade.
- v) Label letter H a country which was known as the Gold Coast.

PART F: PUZZLE WORK

You are provided with a list of puzzle questions which you must fill the clues in the puzzle below. The answers for the puzzle questions 1 to 5 must be filled on the spaces of the chart from the top to bottom. Questions that should be written from left to right begin from No. 6 to No 11.



Top to bottom Questions

1. Which technology made Engaruka a famous place in East Africa?
2. What method did the people around River Sabi use to obtain gold in Zimbabwe?
3. What were the items produced by pottery handicrafts in Africa?
4. Name the professional traders in Southern Tanzania.
5. What was the major trade item produced in Taghaza in Western Sudanic Zone?

Left to Right Questions

6. Name the system of exchange which existed in most pre-colonial Africa.
7. Mention the area which produced copper in Congo.
8. What type of weaving industry existed among the Haya in Tanganyika?
9. Mention famous traders on the northern trade routes during the long distance trade in East Africa.
10. What was the means of transport during the Trans-Saharan trade?
11. Give the name of a famous society which produced cotton clothes among the Yoruba.

PART G: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Define the following historical terms giving examples in each

81. Shifting cultivation
82. Barter trade
83. Trans-Saharan trade
84. Oral traditions
85. Technology
86. Agriculture
87. Mummification
88. Local trade
89. Regional trade
90. Industry

PART H: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions briefly by filling in the spaces provided

91. List five early permanent crop cultivating societies in the Interlacustrine region
92. Write down four African societies which are described as pastoral societies
93. List five major commodities which were exchanged during the Long distance trade
94. List five impacts of Trans-Saharan trade
95. What were the effects of local trade among the African societies? (mention five)
96. Mention five ways in which agriculture changed man's life
97. What were advantages of salt-making industries in the pre-colonial time? (mention five)

Differentiate the following terms

98. Shifting cultivation and nomadic pastoralism
99. Crop rotation and Intercropping
100. Agriculture and mixed farming