

THEMI HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL
HISTORY STUDY QUESTIONS
FORM 2 APRIL 2020

Each of the following statements has several answers. Choose the most suitable answer in each case

1. During the trade between the Middle East, Far East and East Africa, goods from East Africa included:
 - A. Ivory, animal skins and tortoise shells
 - B. Cloth, coconut oil and beeswax
 - C. Animal skins, swords and beads
 - D. Porcelain, cowries shells and bees wax
2. Slave trade increased in East Africa in the 19th century because of
 - A. Demands for guns and gunpowder
 - B. The opening of clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar
 - C. The activities of humanitarians and missionaries
 - D. The coming of Arabs and British traders
3. One of the major results of Arabs settlement along the coast of East Africa was
 - A. Expansion of trade links between the East African coast and the Arab world
 - B. Paving the way to the colonization of East Africa
 - C. Creation of city-states
 - D. Full islamization of the Coast of East Africa
4. One of the factors that led to the contact between the people of East Africa and Asia was
 - A. The coming of traders from the Far East
 - B. Availability of gold
 - C. Availability of goods such as gold which were needed by rulers in Asia
 - D. The monsoon winds
5. The British and other Europeans started a strong campaign on the abolition of slave trade in the 19th century because
 - A. Europeans were very kind to people who did not like to see the Africans suffering
 - B. By the 19th century, Europe had undergone Industrial revolution which gave rise to need for raw materials in Africa
 - C. Slave trade activities were inhuman
 - D. Europeans wanted to settle in Africa and live peacefully with Africans
6. Oman Arabs came to the East African coast to
 - A. Run away from being fought by Indians
 - B. Start a political party
 - C. Search for land to cultivate
 - D. Replace the Portuguese
7. One of the outcomes of the Boer Trek in South Africa was
 - A. The discovery of minerals
 - B. The rise of Mfecane war
 - C. Colonization of South Africa
 - D. The coming of the British in South Africa
8. The first Europeans to penetrate into the interior of East Africa were
 - A. Traders
 - B. Manufacturers
 - C. Missionaries
 - D. Explorers
9. The coming of the Portuguese between the 16th and 17th centuries along the East African coast led to
 - A. Trade and cultural interference
 - B. Changes in mixed farming
 - C. Increase of slave trade
 - D. Growth of coastal states

10. The Dutch settled at the Cape in order to
 - A. Kill the animals for fresh meat
 - B. Provide supplies to the merchant ships of the Dutch East Indian Company
 - C. Provide the base for white colonization of South Africa
 - D. Raid the Khoikhoi cattle
11. The coming of Europeans to West Africa led to
 - A. Distortion of the Trans Saharan Trade
 - B. Introduction of iron technology
 - C. Development of Western Sudanic states
 - D. Abolition of triangular trade
12. Which of the following marked the end of the Portuguese rule on East Africa?
 - A. The closure of Zanzibar slave market
 - B. The fall of Fort Jesus
 - C. The fall of coastal city states
 - D. The coming of Sultan Seyyid Said
13. The Dutch who settled in South Africa were from
 - A. Oman
 - B. Holland
 - C. France
 - D. Germany
14. One of the consequences of the Great Trek was
 - A. The rise of new military states at the cape
 - B. The discovery of minerals oat the cape
 - C. The formation of Boer republics in the interior of South Africa
 - D. Formation of kingdoms in Southern Tanzania
15. Before the 15th century, Africa was called a "Dark Continent" because
 - A. It was not known to European capitalists
 - B. Its people were black
 - C. There were all demanded raw materials
 - D. It had no development
16. The following historical event involved the continents of Africa, America and Europe
 - A. Trans Saharan trade
 - B. The Boer Trek
 - C. Triangular Slave trade
 - D. East African Long Distance Trade
17. The abolition of slave trade in the 19th century was followed by
 - A. The Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885
 - B. The development of legitimate trade
 - C. The formation of UNO
 - D. The Great Depression
18. The Dutch settlement was established at the Cape in 1652 because
 - A. The Dutch were great racialists
 - B. The Dutch were welcomed by the Khoisan
 - C. They wanted to supply the foodstuffs for ships sailing to and from the East Indies
 - D. They wanted to initiate relationship with the British
19. Which of the following marked the end of the Portuguese rule in East Africa?
 - A. The rise and fall of Coastal city states
 - B. The Coming of Sultan Seyyid Said to Zanzibar
 - C. The fall of Fort Jesus in Mombasa
 - D. The coming of Europeans to East Africa
20. One of the effects of early contacts between East Africans and outsiders was
 - A. Depopulation
 - B. Rise of Coastal City States

- C. Unequal exchange
 - D. Migration of people from Mozambique to Southern Tanzania
21. The Hamerton Treaty was about
- A. Allowing the Sultan of Zanzibar to buy slaves from the interior
 - B. To forbid the Sultan of Zanzibar to sell slaves outside his dominion
 - C. To forbid the Sultan of Zanzibar to sell slaves outside farther north than Lamu and Mogadishu
 - D. Allowing the Sultan to sell slaves to the rich slave traders in Arabia
22. Slave trade in Africa was replaced by the so called
- A. Triangular trade
 - B. Caravan trade
 - C. Legitimate trade
 - D. Exchange of goods
23. One reason for the Dutch settlement at the Cape in 1652 was to
- A. Create Dutch Empire in South Africa
 - B. Defeat Asians and Europeans who monopolized the Indian Ocean
 - C. Prepare a refreshment station of Dutch merchants from India
 - D. Place South Africa in the World of Capitalism
24. The end of the Portuguese rule in East Africa was marked by the
- A. Closure of the slave market in Zanzibar
 - B. Fall of the coastal city states
 - C. Coming of Sultan Seyyid Said
 - D. Fall of Fort Jesus
25. The major impact of the Portuguese conquest in East Africa was the
- A. Destruction of cloves plantations in Zanzibar
 - B. Decline of the Mwenemutapa Empire
 - C. Diversion of the Indian Trade to Europe
 - D. Diversion of the Slave Trade to Europe
26. The development of Legitimate trade in the 19th Century was the result of
- A. Abolition of the Triangular Slave Trade
 - B. Fall of the Coastal City States
 - C. The formation of Coastal City States
 - D. Trans-Saharan Trade
27. Among the reasons for the Dutch settlement at the Cape in 1652 was to
- A. Defeat Asians and Europeans who monopolized the Indian Ocean
 - B. Establish Dutch Empire in South Africa
 - C. Involve South Africa in the world Capitalism
 - D. Prepare a refreshment station for the Dutch merchants from India
28. What was the outcome of mineral discovery in South Africa?
- A. Depopulation of Cape Town
 - B. Introduction of religious groups
 - C. Migration of indigenous people
 - D. Political matters ignored
29. One of the trades below replaced the slave trade in Africa
- A. Legitimate trade
 - B. Local trade
 - C. Trans – Saharan Trade
 - D. Triangular Trade
30. In which century was the Zanzibar Slave market closed?
- A. 2nd century
 - B. 18th century
 - C. 19th century
 - D. 20th century

The following statements are either TRUE or FALSE. Write T after the true statements and F after the false statements.

31. The British were the first to industrialize also took the lead in the abolition of slave trade _____

32. The Dutch established a settlement at the Cape in 1652 in order to provide food and fresh water _____
33. Oman Arabs cooperated with the people of the East African City states to remove the Portuguese from the North of Ruvuma _____
34. Slaves from the Mainland Tanzania transported copper and worked in clove plantations in Zanzibar _____
35. The Boers never trusted the British administration _____
36. The arrival of the Portuguese on the West coast of Africa stimulated trade in Luba Kingdom _____
37. The Boers and Xhosa fought for a long time due to political matters _____
38. Mogadishu was the largest slave market in East Africa _____
39. The Atlantic slave trade was the trade which was being conducted through the Indian Ocean _____
40. Slave labor needed in America increased the trading activities in East Africa _____
41. The slave labor from East Africa solved the high demand of laborers in the new lands _____
42. The discovery of minerals in South Africa led to the development of capitalism in South Africa _____
43. The Portuguese were finally expelled from the coast of East Africa in 1698 _____
44. The Great Trek occurred in South Africa between 1835 to 1840s _____
45. The Boer Trek was caused by lack of rainfall _____
46. Tippu Tip was the most notorious and famous slave trade organizer in East and Central Africa _____
47. the Anglo – Boer war was fought between the British and the Boers in 1899 and 1902 _____
48. One of the techniques used to obtain slaves was through waylaying and ambush _____
49. The Monsoon winds made it possible for the earliest contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East _____
50. Colonialists paved the way of developing Africa _____
51. It is the white men who influenced the knowledge of growing crops and animal keeping in Africa _____
52. One of the consequences of the Great Trek was the formation of Boer Republics at the Cape _____
53. One of the social effects of the contact between Africa and the Portuguese was the loss of manpower _____
54. One of the economic effects of slave trade was loss of security _____
55. Tropical diseases was one of the reasons for the fall of Portuguese rule in East Africa _____
56. Periplus of Erythrean Sea means the discoveries made by Arab traders _____
57. Slave trade was abolished mainly as the result of the development of Africans _____
58. The Boers in South Africa used religion to justify their attitude towards Africans _____
59. The Zimba and Segeju fought against the Portuguese _____
60. The Oman Arabs came to East Africa mainly to conduct trade _____
61. Kiswahili language got more vocabularies from Arab and French languages _____
62. Traders from Far East who came to the Coast of East Africa included Indonesians, Indians and Chinese _____
63. The industrial revolution was one of the reasons for the abolition of slave trade _____
64. The caravan trade in ivory and slaves was characterized by constant warfare _____
65. Khoikhoi and Boers were the earliest people to liv in Cape Province of South Africa _____
66. Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar in 1940 _____
67. Mogadishu, Kilwa and Timbuktu were some of the City states along the East African Coast _____

68. Trading contacts between East Africa and Asia were disturbed by the Portuguese invasion _____

69. Tippu Tip, Mlozi and Laibons were some of the notorious caravan organizers _____

70. Slave trade helped to strengthen feudalism in Africa _____

Write the missing historical facts

71. The name given to Islamic holy wars _____

72. The first European nation to industrialize and abolish slave trade was _____

73. Contacts between Europe, Africa, Asia and America were based on _____

74. The _____ were the first to Industrialize.

75. _____ was the movement of Boers from the cape northwards in search of new land.

76. The Dutch settlers were also known as _____

77. _____ was the famous slave trader in Manyema.

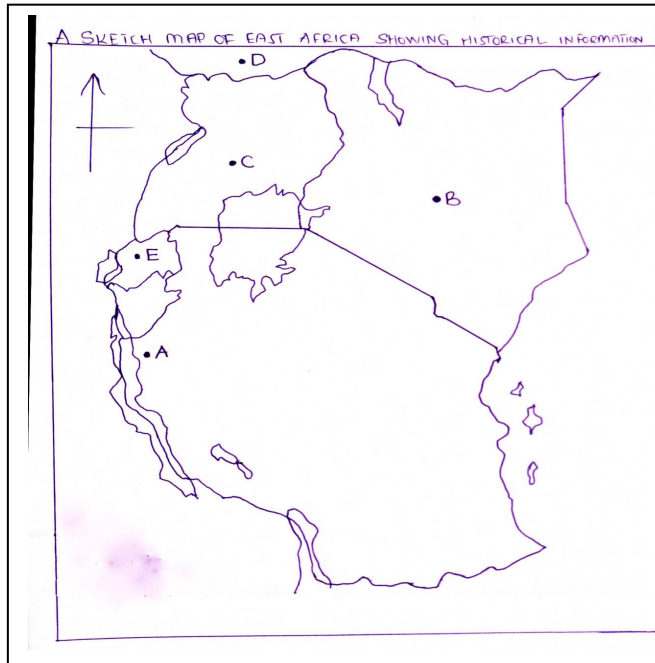
78. The war fought by Boers against the British was known as _____

Years and important historical events that took place in Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year below the corresponding item number of events in the table provided. Number 90 is done as an example.

Event	Year
79. The second anti-slave trade treaty	A. 1873
80. Bartholomew Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa	B. 1652
81. Mombasa established an independent sheikhdom	C. 1840
82. Portuguese were driven out of the whole coast north of River Ruvuma	D. 1487
83. The last anti-slave trade treaty was signed	E. 1698
84. The Dutch established their settlement at the Cape	F. 1836
85. The Portuguese witnessed the fall of Fort Jesus	G. 1867
86. Sultan Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar	H. 1948
87. Discovery of diamond along the orange and Vaal rivers in South Africa	I. 1845
88. The Boer Trek	J. 1822
89. The policy of apartheid was officially declared in South Africa	
90. Signing of the Moresby Treaty	

Event	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Year												J

Study the sketch map below and answer the questions that follow



Name the city states numbered A – E

91. A _____
92. B _____
93. C _____
94. D _____
95. E _____

By using the guidelines given below write the essays according to the instructions given

96. Explain the positive and negative impacts of the early commercial contacts between Africa, Middle East and Far East. Give eight point, 4 positive and 4 negative.
97. Explain the major causes of the Boer Trek. Give six points.
98. Explain reasons for the expansion of slave trade during the 18th century. Give six points
99. Explain six reasons for the abolition of slave trade.
100. Explain six impacts of the contacts between the people of East Africa with the Portuguese

THE END