

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

**PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICES**

Choose the most correct answer and write its letter beside the item number

1. The most commonly applied administrative system by the French was
  - A. Direct rule
  - B. Indirect rule
  - C. Democratic rule
  - D. Assimilation policy
2. The British used direct rule in
  - A. East Africa
  - B. South Africa
  - C. North Africa
  - D. All her colonies
3. Which of the following functions was performed by chiefs under indirect rule in Africa?
  - A. Collection of taxes
  - B. Loading cash crops into ships
  - C. Advising the governor
  - D. Promoting international capital export
  - E. Organizing elections of the colonial officials
4. Indirect rule was predominant in the following regions
  - A. South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe
  - B. Uganda, Nigeria and Tanganyika
  - C. Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar
  - D. Zimbabwe, Kenya and Congo
  - E. Cameroon, Namibia and Tanganyika
5. The following were the motives of the direct rule; except:
  - A. To ensure maximum exploitation of colonies
  - B. To avoid collisions between local rulers and indigenous people
  - C. To avoid use of incompetent local chiefs
  - D. To take full control of the economy
6. In the German direct rule in Tanzania the head of the colony and representative of the German government in the colony was
  - A. The Governor's council
  - B. The district commissioners
  - C. The governor
  - D. Jumbes and Akidas
7. The application of the direct rule by the British in Zimbabwe was highly motivated by
  - A. Existence of the passive Shona in the region
  - B. Existence of the large white settler population in the region
  - C. Absence of active resistance in the region
  - D. Presence of great water bodies in the region
8. One of the following was the weakness of the indirect rule
  - A. It promoted the growth of Swahili language in Eastern Africa
  - B. Some administrative techniques were used by Africans after independence
  - C. It required extensive European manpower
  - D. It avoided the use of incompetent African chiefs
9. The country in East Africa where the British used indirect rule is
  - A. Nigeria
  - B. Uganda
  - C. Congo
  - D. Zanzibar
10. The founder of the indirect rule is said to be
  - A. William Mackinnon
  - B. Cecil Rhodes

- C. Carl Peters
  - D. Sir. Fredrick Lugard
11. One of the following was not a reason for using indirect rule
    - A. To reduce geographical difficulties
    - B. To avoid African reaction
    - C. To protect the interests and security of the white population
    - D. To minimize administrative costs
  12. Lord Lugard urged the British to use indirect rule in all her colonies in his book called
    - A. Dual mandate
    - B. The Origin of Species
    - C. The Periplus of the Eritrean Sea
    - D. Season of Migration to the North
  13. Indirect rule in Tanganyika was established by
    - A. Lord Lugard
    - B. Julius Nyerere
    - C. Sir Donald Cameron
    - D. Dr. Louis Leaky
  14. One of the following is a similarity of Direct rule and Indirect rule
    - A. Direct rule was preferred by Germans Indirect rule by British
    - B. Indirect rule depended on the use of local chiefs while Direct rule depended on sent appointed officials
    - C. Direct rule used Kiswahili more than indirect system
    - D. Direct and indirect rule aimed at exploiting Africa
  15. The Black people who qualified the rights of the white French men in Europe were referred to as
    - A. French Africans
    - B. Assimilado
    - C. Evolution
    - D. Evolues
  16. Assimilation policy was predominant in the following states
    - A. Nigeria, Egypt, Gambia and Mauritania
    - B. Senegal, Bennin, Niger and Mali
    - C. Congo, Central Africa, Sudan and Togo
    - D. Algeria, Morocco, Ghana and Cameroon
  17. Association policy was similar to
    - A. Indirect rule
    - B. Direct rule
    - C. Assimilation
    - D. Administrative rule
  18. The German East African Force recruited Mercenaries from
    - A. Ngoni, Sukuma and Ndwande
    - B. Pogoro, Zaramo and Mbunga
    - C. Zulu, Nubians and Somalis
    - D. Zimba, Segeju and Shona
  19. One of the following is the function of Colonial police
    - A. To defend colonial boundaries against external enemies
    - B. To evict local people from their lands
    - C. To enforce the colonial laws
    - D. To defend the status quo of the colonial rulers
  20. State tools of the colonial government were
    - A. The police, the Army and Legal institutions
    - B. The Court, the Parliament and tax collectors
    - C. Schools, churches and trade centers
    - D. Traders, missionaries and explorers

**PART B: MATCHING ITEMS**

Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses in LIST B

LIST A	LIST B
<p>21. Direct rule</p> <p>22. Indirect rule</p> <p>23. Assimilation policy</p> <p>24. Association</p> <p>25. District commissioners</p> <p>26. Jumbes and Akidas</p> <p>27. Southern Rhodesia</p> <p>28. Cecil Rhodes</p> <p>29. Sir. Fredrick Lugard</p> <p>30. Dual Mandate</p> <p>31. Sir. Donald Cameron</p> <p>32. Buganda Agreement of 1900</p> <p>33. African chiefs</p> <p>34. Ghana, Gambia and northern Rhodesia</p> <p>35. Shortage of personnel in colonies</p> <p>36. Assimilado</p> <p>37. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity</p> <p>38. Alsace and Lorraine</p> <p>39. KAR</p> <p>40. Messengers and cleaners</p>	<p>A. Portuguese Africans who had attained a level of civilization that qualified them for full rights.</p> <p>B. Were responsible for administration of 22 districts into which Tanganyika was divided.</p> <p>C. Works performed by Africans in the colonial legal institutions.</p> <p>D. Replaced indigenous administrative structures with European administrators.</p> <p>E. Led to adoption of the indirect rule.</p> <p>F. The founder of the indirect rule.</p> <p>G. Provinces deprived from France in the Franco-Prussian war.</p> <p>H. Places where indirect rule was predominant.</p> <p>I. He established indirect rule in Tanganyika.</p> <p>J. Principles of the French Revolution of 1789.</p> <p>K. Involved appointment of traditional rulers to administer sectors of the colony at local levels.</p> <p>L. Headed villages and supervised lowest of the administrative tasks.</p> <p>M. Used their power in serving the interests of colonial governments</p> <p>N. Transformed Africans into colonizer’s culture.</p> <p>O. Endorsed Kabaka’s political powers over Buganda Kingdom.</p> <p>P. Zimbabwe</p> <p>Q. The British military force.</p> <p>R. The founder of the British South Africa Company.</p> <p>S. Incorporated the African and European cultures</p> <p>T. A book which introduced the Indirect Rule</p>

**ANSWERS**

LIST A	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
LIST B																				

**PART C: CHOOSING AN INCORRECT STATEMENT**

Choose the incorrect sentence among the alternatives given and write its letter beside the item number

41. Which of the following is not true about the colonial administrative systems?
  - A. Colonial administrative systems were administrative methods used by colonialists to rule the colonies in Africa.
  - B. The most commonly applied administrative systems were Direct Rule, Indirect rule, Assimilation Policy and Association.
  - C. The indirect rule was first established in Nigeria by Sir. Donald Cameroon.
  - D. The indirect rule was mostly uses by the British Government
42. Identify an incorrect statement
  - A. British used indirect rule in all her colonies except in Zimbabwe.
  - B. Zimbabwe colony was referred to as Southern Rhodesia.
  - C. Direct rule in Zimbabwe was motivated by the existence of a large white settler population.
  - D. The colony was regarded as the extension of South African colony under Lord Lugard.
43. The direct rule had the following motives
  - A. To ensure maximum exploitation of colonies
  - B. To reduce the barrier of language between the British and the local people
  - C. To acquire full control of the economy and the people
  - D. To avoid collisions between local rulers and indigenous people
44. Which of the following is not true about indirect Rule?
  - A. Indirect rule was the colonial system of administration that involved the appointment of traditional rulers.
  - B. It was used by Germans especially in Uganda and West Africa
  - C. Sir. Fredrick Lugard was the founder of Indirect Rule
  - D. He introduced the system in British protectorate of Northern Nigeria in 1900
45. Identify an incorrect statement
  - A. Under indirect rule colonies were divided into provinces
  - B. Each province was divided into villages
  - C. The chiefs were responsible for day-to-day affairs and local ordinances
  - D. Indirect rule left local chiefs with their political and administrative power
46. The indirect rule had the following impacts
  - A. It resulted into loss of African culture and family ties
  - B. It turned the African chiefs into puppets
  - C. The system created social differences among Africans
  - D. It created tribalism in Africa
47. The following are similarities of the Direct and Indirect Rule
  - A. Both of them were aimed at exploitation of Africa
  - B. Both systems utilized state forces which helped in their functioning
  - C. Both systems had racial discrimination where white men were favored
  - D. Both systems required extensive European manpower
48. The requirements for African people to become French citizens were
  - A. To have been born in any of the communes
  - B. To be well educated and committed Christians
  - C. To show evidence of good character

- D. To have held a legion of honor or military award
49. Which of the following is not true about Association?
- A. Association used African chiefs as puppets
  - B. Association undermined African culture
  - C. Association calmed down conflicts between politicians and the French government
  - D. Association led to emergence of Black diaspora in France
50. Which of the following is not true about Colonial Legal Institutions?
- A. Colonial Legal institutions included a series of courts
  - B. They were operated by African magistrates
  - C. Courts sentenced Africans who broke rules
  - D. Courts ensured order was maintained to allow stability

**PART D: RE-ARRANGING SENTENCES**

Arrange the following sentences in a chronological order by using numbers 1 – 5.

51. Slaves taken from different parts of the interior of African coast passed through special caravan routes.
52. From the interior the caravans took mostly slaves and ivory to the coast; and from the coast, the caravans brought clothes, salt, iron and other important consumer goods.
53. The caravan owners employed experienced slave drivers who knew the routes and areas of slave trading activities.
54. The caravan routes had been traditional trade routes before slave trade.
55. Along these caravan routes, calling stations for slaves were established eg. Kotakota, Karonga, Chikola, Tabora, Ujiji and Mpwapwa.

51	52	53	54	55

56. The further they pushed into the interior, the more the African societies were affected by this violence.
57. They killed, enslaved and robbed Africans of their land and cattle.
58. The African societies in the Mfecane area were already affected by two forces coming from European expansionism.
59. Their contacts with African were constantly violent.
60. First, there was penetration of white colonialists northwards from the cape as farmers and cattle herders.

56	57	58	59	60

61. The Maji maji war was unique in a way that it united a number of different tribes in common rebellion.
62. The German authorities were surprised when their headquarters and officials were attacked.
63. The last and most serious revolt against German Rule broke out in July 1905.
64. The immediate cause of the discontent was the government's cotton scheme.
65. A prophet named Kinjekitile of Ngarambe declared that magic water will turn bullets into water.

61	62	63	64	65

- 66. The district officers exercised full jurisdiction over the people.
- 67. German rule was renowned for its harshness.
- 68. For the same reasons very few officers could travel without armed escort for the fear of being attacked by the people.
- 69. Force was the base of German Rule and each European travelled with a whip.
- 70. They meted out to offenders any punishment they chose.

66	67	68	69	70

- 71. The newly industrialized powers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were Germany and France.
- 72. Britain was the first country to industrialize and she dominated the world's industrial production.
- 73. During the period of industrial capitalism the capitalists manufactured goods in large quantities.
- 74. This wealth enabled them to invest in new and modern machines.
- 75. This was possible because they had accumulated much wealth from commerce and agriculture.

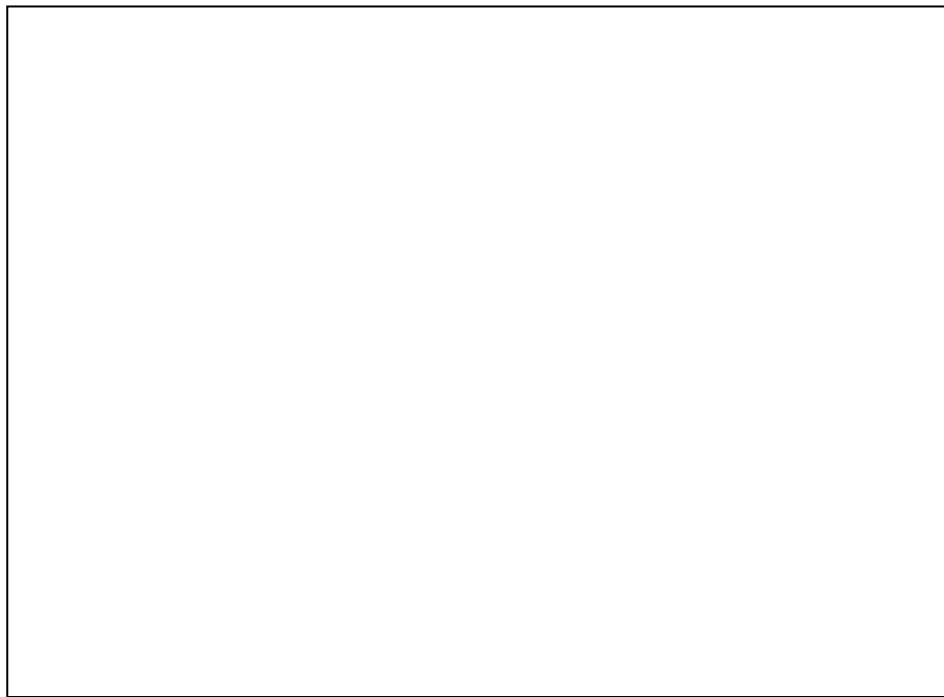
71	72	73	74	75

- 76. The scramble for colonies reached serious proportions by 1884.
- 77. The conference was held in Britain from 1884 to 1885.
- 78. In order to avert the war, the German Chancellor called an international conference.
- 79. There were signs that if this scramble was not regulated, war would erupt among the European powers.
- 80. The conference was attended by Belgium, Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Denmark and the United States of America.

76	77	78	79	80

**PART E:  
READING**

Study the following carefully and to answer questions 81



**MAP**

map  
use it

### Questions

81. By using letters A and B locate the British East Africa.
82. By using letter C locate the country where Indirect Rule was established for the first time.
83. By using letter D locate Southern Rhodesia and letter E locate Northern Rhodesia.
84. Locate the country where Assimilation policy was established for the first time using letter F.
85. Shade the French colonies of Guinea, Ivory Coast, Benin, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania.
86. Label letter G a colony owned by Belgium King.
87. Label letter H a country which successfully resisted against colonial rule.
88. Label letter I the first country to attain political independence in Africa.
89. Label letter J a country where Nama and Herero Resistance occurred.
90. Label letter K a country which attained independence last.

### PART F: EXPLAINING HISTORICAL TERMS

Explain the following historical terms with the aid of vivid examples where necessary

91. Assimilado
92. Direct rule
93. Indirect rule
94. Assimilation
95. Association
96. Evolues
97. Colonial military
98. Dual Mandate
99. French Revolution
100. Jumbes and Akidas