

**THEMI HILLS SECONDARY SCHOOL  
HISTORY STUDY QUESTIONS  
FORM FOUR APRIL 2020**

**Choose the correct answer from among the alternatives given**

1. Cultural practices through which historical information can be obtained include
  - A. Archaeology, museums and archives
  - B. Archaeology, funerals and riddles
  - C. Superstitions, religion and riddles
  - D. Museums, archives and religion
  - E. Oral traditions, museums and archives
2. Which of the following is the famous local museum in Tanzania?
  - A. Olduvai Gorge
  - B. Bagamoyo
  - C. Kilwa
  - D. Kondoa Irangi
  - E. Kalenga
3. In the process of evolution, a true man had appeared by about
  - A. 500 years ago
  - B. 5,000 years ago
  - C. 50,000 years ago
  - D. 500,000 years ago
  - E. 5,000,000 years ago
4. The most crucial changes in the evolution of man were
  - A. Bi-pedalism and development of the brain
  - B. Domestication of crops and animals
  - C. Division of labor and expansion of agriculture
  - D. Establishment of settlements and domestication of crops
  - E. Discovery of stone tools and fire
5. The period which man was able to make chopping and pebble tools is known as
  - A. Late Stone Age
  - B. Old Stone Age
  - C. Middle Stone Age
  - D. Iron Age
  - E. Industrial Age
6. The method of making salt through boiling and evaporating underground water was common in
  - A. Katanga
  - B. Tanga
  - C. Bunyoro
  - D. Uvinza
  - E. Meroe
7. When an International Organization comprising of independent states from all over the world formed?
  - A. Towards the end of the abolition of slave trade
  - B. Towards the beginning of the First World War
  - C. During the establishment of colonialism
  - D. Towards the end of the Second World War
  - E. During the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885
8. Why the rulers of small Ngoni groups were able to defeat and consolidate their

- power to most of the East African societies?
- Their female subjects were married by defeated tribes
  - Their male subjects were agents of colonialism
  - Their army used more magic power than weapons
  - Their army had poor weapons like guns
  - War captives were spared and recruited into Ngoni armies
9. Why the knowledge of iron-working was kept secret in some societies during the pre-colonial period?
- They wanted to develop division of labor
  - Iron had the immediate use value to some societies
  - They wanted to maintain monopoly of the blacksmiths
  - They had plans of using it in making ornaments
  - It enabled men to play a middlemen's role in salt and gold
10. What is the most supreme organ of the United Nations Organization?
- |                     |                                   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Trusteeship      | D. General Assembly               |
| B. Secretariat      | E. International Court of Justice |
| C. Security Council |                                   |
11. The actions that man takes against nature aims at
- Studying the changes in the process of material production
  - Explaining man's struggle against nature
  - Showing the relationship between man and man in production
  - Developing understanding on man and his environment
  - Changing natural objects into a condition of satisfying human needs
12. Which of the following are included in the archives?
- Division of time into days, weeks and years
  - Family trees, timelines and time charts
  - Colonial records and early travelers' records
  - Cultural items from the earliest times to the present
  - Items which show man's physical development
13. Who among the following was the first systematic tool maker and had a bigger brain than that of Zinjanthropus?
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Homo habilis | D. Modern man  |
| B. Homo sapiens | E. Modern Apes |
| C. Homo erectus |                |
14. Which of the following best explains the Old Stone Age?
- Man made industrial machines
  - Man established social institutions
  - Man ate cooked food
  - Man made tools like hand axes
  - Man domesticated crops and animals
15. In areas such as Kondoa-Irangi, paintings and drawings in caves give evidence of the activities of
- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| A. Iron smelters | B. Settled communities |
|------------------|------------------------|

- C. Colonial legacy
  - D. Education for adaptation
  - E. Slave trade and slavery
16. African countries have tried to bring about real independence through
- A. Setting up new factories and political instabilities in Africa
  - B. Improving communication system and military coups
  - C. Expanding education and agricultural practices
  - D. Establishing heavy industries and free market economy
  - E. Expanding agricultural production and administering Trust Territories
17. Which of the following societies in West Africa were famous in using copper alloys for making various ornaments?
- A. Ibo and Yoruba
  - B. Venda and Mashona
  - C. Manganja and Fulani
  - D. Yoruba and Mandika
  - E. Mandika and Ibo
18. Most of the traders during the early commercial contacts between East Africa and the Far East came from
- A. China and Egypt
  - B. Europe and China
  - C. Egypt and Indonesia
  - D. Indonesia and Europe
  - E. Indonesia and China
19. In Britain, the year between 1780 and 1820 formed the period of transition from commercial capitalism to
- A. Monopoly capitalism
  - B. Primitive accumulation of capital
  - C. The age of mercantilism
  - D. Industrial capitalism
  - E. The period of scramble for Africa
20. One of the features of monopoly capitalism is
- A. Merging bank capital and trade
  - B. Formation of big African monopolies
  - C. Expansion of industrial production in the capitalist countries
  - D. Growth of small scale production in Europe
  - E. Emergence of slave trade and slavery in Africa
21. One of the advantages of studying history is
- A. To understand why man is a living creature
  - B. To understand the change in relations between man and environment
  - C. To understand the beginning and the end of the world
  - D. To learn to be tolerant to environmental issues
  - E. To understand how the environment struggles against man
22. During the 1840s the East African coastal trade was dominated by

- A. Mazrui Arabs
  - B. Oman Arabs
  - C. British traders
  - D. German traders
  - E. Indian traders
23. From 1948, the coordination of all matters of common interest to Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda were placed under the
- A. East Africa Governors Conference
  - B. East African Coordination Committee
  - C. East Africa Common Services
  - D. East Africa High Commission
  - E. East Africa Common Market
24. Asante was one of the Forest states which resisted against
- A. French
  - B. Germans
  - C. Belgians
  - D. Dutch
  - E. British
25. One of the features of monopoly capitalism was
- A. The emergence of financial capital
  - B. The emergence of new small capitalists
  - C. A tremendous decline in commercial activities
  - D. Primitive accumulation of capital
  - E. Export of raw materials
26. The Hamerton Treaty (1845) was about
- A. Allowing the Sultan of Zanzibar to buy slaves outside East Africa
  - B. Forbidding the Sultan of Zanzibar to export slaves outside East Africa
  - C. Allowing the Sultan of Zanzibar to sell slaves in Arabia
  - D. Abolishing slave trade and slavery in all British colonies
  - E. Closing all slave markets along the coast of East Africa
27. Which of the following is the best method of fossil dating for objects which have stayed for several millions of years?
- A. Palaeontology
  - B. Potassium Argon method
  - C. Archaeology
  - D. Carbon 14 test
  - E. Calcium carbonate
28. The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) is the term used to denote
- A. Independence given illegally by British to settlers in Rhodesia
  - B. The white settlers in Rhodesia declaring their independence
  - C. British refusing to give independence to settlers in Rhodesia
  - D. Settlers in Rhodesia acquiring independence from Britain by force
  - E. Settler's rejection in Rhodesia to be given self-rule by the British
29. One of the major problems that hindered the attainment of unity in Uganda immediately after independence was

- A. Religious conflicts
  - B. Dictatorship of Idd Amin
  - C. Civil wars
  - D. Racial segregation
  - E. Tribalism
30. In which organ of UNO is the power of VETO effective?
- A. International Court of Justice
  - B. Economic and Social Council
  - C. Security Council
  - D. Secretariat
  - E. General Assembly
31. Which is not true about History?
- A. History is the study of change in the process of material production
  - B. History shows man's struggle against nature
  - C. History shows the changing relationship between human beings in the course of material production
  - D. History is the record of human activities
  - E. History is the study of great heroes
32. Which among the following describes Homo sapiens correctly?
- A. Thinking man
  - B. Tool-maker
  - C. Early man
  - D. Modern man
  - E. Man at early Stone Age
33. Which of the following was not a reason for the coming of Europeans to Africa before 1800?
- A. To find an alternative route to India and Far East
  - B. To abolish slave trade and introduce Christianity
  - C. To find a new source of trade
  - D. To look for gold, silver and spices in Africa and Asia
  - E. To capture and control the Indian Ocean Trade
34. The leaders of Chimurenga uprising of 1896 – 1897 in Rhodesia were
- A. Mkwati and Kinjikitile
  - B. Siginyamatish and Lobengula
  - C. Mkwati and Siginyamatish
  - D. Mkwati and Lobengula
  - E. Lobengula and Rumunguru
35. The disintegration of Soviet Union influenced the
- A. Demise of socialism and monopartism
  - B. Collapse of the League of Nations
  - C. End of VETO system in the UNO
  - D. Disintegration of the Non-Alignment Movement
  - E. Fragmentation of NATO
36. Which of the following statements is true about the ancient Empire of Mali?

- A. It first into power with the defeat of Sundiata by Sumanguru
  - B. It was overthrown by invasion from Ghana
  - C. It extended its boundaries as far as Lake Chad
  - D. It grew rich by controlling the Trans Saharan Trade
  - E. It was formed after the collapse of Songhai Empire
37. Menelick II became Emperor of Ethiopia in
- A. 1895
  - B. 1886
  - C. 1889
  - D. 1893
  - E. 1896
38. The idea of forming an organization of Non-Aligned Countries originated at
- A. Bandung Afro Asian Congress in 1955
  - B. Bangung Afro Asian Congress in 1961
  - C. Belgrade Yugoslavia in 1955
  - D. Belgrade Yugoslavia in 1961
  - E. United Socialist Union of Russia in 1961
39. Which of the following was not encouraged by the policies of Ujamaa in Tanzania?
- A. The cooperative movement
  - B. Regional development for equity
  - C. Villagization Camps
  - D. People's self-projects
  - E. People's development through self-reliance
40. The Trans-Atlantic slave trade had the following outcomes except
- A. Loss of African culture
  - B. Loss of African technology
  - C. Loss of manpower in Africa
  - D. The growth of forest states in Benin, Oyo and Ife
  - E. Scramble of Africa by European Nations

**Match the items in LIST A with those in LIST B**

LIST A	LIST B
41. The first Portuguese merchant explorer to round the Cape of Good Hope in 1498	A. Ubugabire
42. Famous British explorer in West Africa	B. Colonialism
43. The feudal relation which developed between the Tutsi and Hutu	C. Namibia
44. The new economic strategy for Tanzania in 1967	D. Anglo-Germany treaty of 1890
45. Resolved the conflict on the use of Congo and Niger rivers	E. Mungo Park
	F. South Africa
	G. William Mackinnon
	H. Communalism

46. The first exploitative mode of production	I. Neo-colonialism
47. Incorporated the colonized peoples constitutionally as French subjects	J. Nyarubanja
48. The survival of the colonial system despite the formal attainment of political independence	K. General China
49. A country that gained independence in 1990	L. Zimbabwe
50. A Mau Mau leader	M. Assimilation policy
	N. Arusha Declaration
	O. Capitalist conference of 1888 – 1885
	P. Feudalism
	Q. Indirect rule system
	R. Cecil Rhodes
	S. Vasco da Gama
	T. Slavery

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

LIST A	LIST B
51. The founder of the Luba Empire	A. Eduardo Mondlane
52. Established the Tanzania-Zambia railway to reduce dependence on South African networks	B. Patrice Lumumba
53. The first president of Zimbabwe	C. Adolf Hitler
54. The last leader of the Boer government	D. Joaquim Chisano
55. Nigeria's first president	E. Donald Cameron
56. A German dictator with unlimited power and ambition to make Germany great	F. Carl Peters
57. Mozambique became a sovereign state under his leadership	G. Kenneth Kaunda
	H. Samora Machel
	I. Kalala Ilunga
	J. Tafawa Balewa
	K. Nnandi Azikiwe

58. Prime Minister of Congo independent state in 1960	L. Kwame Nkurumah
59. Played a leading role in Pan-Africanism	M. Canan Banana
60. Led the Ngoni group which settled in Ufipa	N. Fredrick De Klerk
	O. Robert Mugabe
	P. Rupia Banda
	Q. P.W. Banda
	R. Zwangendaba
	S. Lobengula
	T. Mobutu Sese Seko

LIST A	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
LIST B										

LIST A	LIST B
61. The famous Long Distance Traders in Southern and Central Africa	A. Ujiji
62. The name given to the capital of Kongo Kingdom by the Portuguese	B. General Assembly
63. A title of the ruler of Lunda Empire	C. Servant and Master Law
64. A founder of Ndebele Empire	D. Direct rule
65. Resolves international disputes and organizes international conferences.	E. Association
66. An ideology which emphasized on the importance of man as the center of all government activities	F. The Venda
67. Emphasized cooperation between the colonized and the colonizer	G. Mzilikazi
68. The traditional legislature	H. San Salvador
69. Decentralized state in East Africa	I. Kabaka
70. An example of early iron site in East Africa	J. Mwata Yamvo
	K. Security council
	L. Humanism
	M. Buganda
	N. Nzinga Nkuwu



	O. Ugweno P. Mbanza Q. The Nyamwezi R. Secretariat S. Lukiiko T. Assimilation
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LIST A	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
LIST B										

LIST A	LIST B
71. George Goldie	A. Germany trader in Kilimanjaro after 1886
72. Mputa Maseko	B. The chief of the Hehe
73. Harry Johnstone	C. Led a group of the Ngoni which settled in Ufipa
74. Munyigumba	D. Formed Tanganyika Territory Civil Service Association
75. Hassan bin Omary Makunganya	E. The Kilimanjaro Native Planters Association of 1925
76. Otto Von Bismarck	F. Led resistance against the Germans in Tanganyika
77. Joseph Merinyo	G. Usambara Native Growers Association of 1931
78. Martin Kayamba	H. Baptized Don Affonso by Portuguese in Congo
79. Kalonga Muzura	I. Organized Mwenemutapa Kingdom towards its growth and expansion
80. Nzinga Nkuwu	J. Resisted Germany colonial rule in Kenya
	K. Royal Niger Company
	L. Baptized John I
	M. Imperial British East Africa Company
	N. Organized Maravi Kingdom to highest stage of its growth and expansion
	O. Formed Tanganyika Federation of labor
	P. Berlin Conference

	<p>Q. Led resistance against British penetration in the interior of East Africa</p> <p>R. Led a group of Ngoni which settled at Mngongoma in Tanganyika</p> <p>S. A British trader in Kilimanjaro before 1886</p> <p>T. The chief of Bena</p>
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LIST A	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
LIST B										

**Draw a sketch map of East Africa showing**

- 81. Headquarters of East Africa Community
- 82. The capital city of a country whose president was overthrown in coup in 1971
- 83. The East Africa great slave market which was closed in 1873
- 84. The headquarters of the Portuguese rule
- 85. The region in Tanganyika which was the best reservoir of labor during the colonial period

**Draw a sketch map of Africa showing**

- 86. German Camerron Protectorate
- 87. German East Africa
- 88. The former German Colony of Togo
- 89. A coastal city of Witu
- 90. South West Africa

**Draw a sketch map of Africa showing**

- 91. A country which resisted colonial rule successfully in 1896
- 92. German East Africa
- 93. A Portuguese colony of Angola
- 94. A British colony which regained her independence in 1957
- 95. The biggest Belgian colony of Africa

**Draw a sketch map of Africa showing**

- 96. Nama and Herero resistance
- 97. Mandika resistance
- 98. Abushiri and Bwana-Heri resistance
- 99. The Battle of Adowa
- 100. Chimurenga