

**THEMI HILL SECONDARY SCHOOL  
HOLIDAY EXAMINATIONS**



**CODE: 012  
TIME 3: HOURS**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY**

**CLASS: FORM FOUR**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- This paper consist of section A, B and C with a total of nine (9) questions
- Answer all questions in section A and B and three (3) questions from section C
- Cellular phones and any unauthorized materials are not allowed in the examination room
- All drawing should be in pencil
- Write your examination number on every page of your answer booklets

**SECTION A (20 MARKS)**

1. For each of the items (i)-(xv) choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet provided.
  - i. Places which contain remains showing man's physical development, activities and the tools he made and used are called
    - A. Museums
    - B. Libraries
    - C. Archives
    - D. Historical sites
    - E. Laboratories
  - ii. The united nations organization ( UNO) operates from its headquarters in
    - A. Washington DC
    - B. San Francisco
    - C. New York
    - D. The Heague
    - E. Geneva
  - iii. Which International organ failed to control the action of Hitler and Mussolini:
    - A. League of Nation
    - B. International court of justice
    - C. Security council
    - D. Secretaries
    - E. Economic and social council
  - iv. The combination of productive forces and relation of production is known as
    - A. Means of production
    - B. Mode of production
    - C. Labor force
    - D. Object of labor
    - E. Production activities
  - v. The following statements are true about the term History expect;
    - A. History shows. The changing relationship between human being in the course of material production
    - B. History is the study of Great Heroes
    - C. History shows man's struggle against nature

- D. History is the record of human activities
  - E. History is the study of changes in the process of materials production
- vi. Peasant agriculture was mostly preferred by colonialist in many colonies because
- A. It enable the colonialist to bring about development among the rural peasants
  - B. Settlers were arrogant and conformist
  - C. It was cheap and peasant produced for both the metropolises and themselves
  - D. It was easy to inject new production techniques among peasant
  - E. Peasants were able to acquire capital loans from colonial banks and pay on time.
- vii. The disintegration of soviet union influenced the
- A. Fragmentation of NATO
  - B. Collapse of leave of nation
  - C. Demise of socialism and Monopartism
  - D. End of VETO power in the UNO
  - E. Emergence of cold War
- viii. Which of the following was the immediate consequence of the development of Triangular slave trade?
- A. Decolonization of African countries
  - B. Disruption of Trans- Sahara trade
  - C. Scramble and part ion of Africa
  - D. Adaption of the open door policy
  - E. Implementation of indirect rule
- ix. The outbreak of Maumau in Kenya in the 1950,s indicated that;
- A. The settlers were in full control of Kenyan economy
  - B. Africans in Kenya were not united against the while settlers
  - C. Jomo Kenyatta was the likely person to lead Kenya to independence
  - D. Kenya's were ready to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of their land
  - E. African could only be liberated from colonial control through armed struggle
- x. Which of the following was not the effect of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Jihad of Othman Dan Fodio in western Sudan
- A. It speeded up spread of Islam
  - B. It inspired the creation of large political unit
  - C. It stimulated studies in Islam
  - D. It strengthened the influence of Islamic ideology in state affairs
  - E. For a while it reduced non- Islamic practices in the state administration
- xi. The well-known matrilineal societies in the east Africa by 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were
- A. Mwera, Makonde, Kurya and Maasai
  - B. Kikuyu, Kamba, Hehe and Gogo
  - C. Haya, Sambaa, and Zigua
  - D. Mwera, Kamba, Kikuyu and Makonde

- E. Ndali, Iraq, Barbaig and Mbungu
- xii. The term ‘‘APATHEID’’ as was applied to south Africa societies meant
- Colour bar between white and black
  - Separate development among the south Africa race
  - No voting right for the Africans
  - The best land to be reserved for white
  - Creation of settlement for Africans termed bantustants
- xiii. Which of the following Is not a factor arabs-jewish conflicts in the middle east
- Camp David Aecord of 1978 between Egypt and Israel
  - Creation of Israel out of Palestine 1948 against the Arabs wishes
  - Jordan valley occupied by Israel
  - Holly city of Jerusalem, which both Arabs and Jews wanted to control
  - Occupied Arab hands by Israel following the 1967 war between the Arabs and Jews
- xiv. Dr. Robert Mofat worked as missionaries in one of the following station
- Salisbury
  - Kuruman
  - Blantyre
  - Maposeni
  - Rabai
- xv. The Boers who trekked away from the cape colony in the late 1830s were known as
- Voorttrekkers
  - Isandlahwana
  - Afrikaners bond
  - Khoisan
  - Uitlanders

2. Match the descriptions in List A with the corresponding names of resistances in List B by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer sheet provided.

LIST A		LIST B	
i)	The resistance which took place in Uganda against the British in 1893	A.	Nandi Reistance
ii)	The resistance which laid a foundation for nationalism in German East Africa	B.	Mau Mau Resistance
iii)	The resistance that lasted for 16 years	C.	Maji Maji Resistance
iv)	The resistance which took place in Kenya against the British in 1895.	D.	Bunyoro Resistance
v)	A resistance that took place along the coastal region of Tanganyika in 1888	E.	Abushiri and Bwana Heri’s Resistance
		F.	Samori Toure’s Resistance
		G.	Mazrui Dynasty’s Resistance
		H.	Shona and Ndebele Resistance

### SECTION B (35 MARKS)

**Answer all questions in this section**

3. Answer the following questions briefly
- What lesson did the nationalists in Africa learn from the Independence of India – 1947?
  - Prove that colonial education was pyramid in shape
  - In the nationalistic point of view show why France involved herself in World War I.

- iv. Provide a clear difference between Archaeological and Anthropology.
  - v. Show why Ngoni were successful; against other African communities.
  - vi. Use two reasons to show why peasant agriculture was not applied in Kenya by the British
4. Arrange the following statements in chronological order by number 1-6 beside the item number in the booklet provided
- i. In October 1890 the Yao fought the German and defeated them
  - ii. Machemba later fled to Mozambique after strong army of the German surrendered his fort
  - iii. The Yao prospered due their participation in the long distance trade
  - iv. The German sent other troops to fight the Yao but they were defeated
  - v. The Yao was consolidated tribe found in the southern Tanganyika
  - vi. It was this trade that made Machemba and his people a strong and powerful kingdom
5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following by using roman numbers.
- i. A country which got independence under Samora Moises Machel.
  - ii. The islands of Sao Tome.
  - iii. A country which resisted colonial rule successfully in 1896.
  - iv. A country which adopted a kind of a socialist ideology known as socialism and self-reliance
  - v. A county where the Agadir crisis took place

#### **SECTION C (45 MARKS)**

**Answer only three questions from this section**

6. With concrete examples from various part of the Africa asses six factors that determined the forms of decolonization in Africa
7. With vivid examples describe the factors which determined the variation of agricultural system during the colonial period
8. Briefly explain six problems which are likely facing the newly East Africa community
9. The early contacts between Africa and the middle and Far East had far reaching consequences on the former. Prove this statement using six points.

**THE END**