TANZANIA HEADS OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS COUNCIL

FORM FOUR INTER ISLAMIC MOCK EXAMINATION

HISTORY

012 (For both School and Private Candidates)

TIME: 3 Hours **Friday, 28th August 2026 p.m.**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A, B and C with a total of eleven (11) questions.
2. Answer **all** questions in sections A and B and two (02) questions from section C.
3. Section A carries sixteen (16) marks, Section B carries fifty-four (54) marks, and Section C carries thirty (30) marks.
4. All writings must be in blue or black ink, except diagrams, which must be drawn in pencil.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are not allowed in the Examination room.
6. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s) provided.

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SECTION A (16 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

1. For each of the items (i) – (x), choose the correct answer from among the given alternatives and write its letter beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

(i) Students in Tanzania are unsure whether studying history can help them develop a sense of considering and loving their country first rather than their own interests. Suggest which of the following importance of studying history should fill the gap for students?

A. Learning from the past
B. Appreciating other people's culture
C. Promoting patriotism
D. Promoting tolerance
E. Understanding human origin

(ii) Bagamoyo was the main centre of East African long-distance trade along the central route. From Bagamoyo, this trading route passed to several centres. Which of the following sets of centres was correct for this trading route?

A. Bagamoyo, Saadani and Tabora
B. Bagamoyo, Mikindani and Ujiji
C. Bagamoyo, Kilwa and Mombasa
D. Bagamoyo, Buganda and Mombasa
E. Bagamoyo, Saadani and Mombasa

(iii) In the liberation struggles in Tanzania, women made vital contributions, such as travelling throughout the country to persuade people to join nationalist activities. Identify the woman who performed that duty in Tanganyika.

A. Lucy Lameck
B. Bibi Titi Mohammed
C. Mabel Dovel Danqual
D. Siti bint Saad
E. Maria Nyerere

(iv) The origin of man has sparked controversy among historians. Some of them believed that the first man lived in Africa and later migrated to other parts of the world. Which of the following stages of man was responsible for that migration?

A. Homo Sapiens
B. Homo erectus
C. Homo Habilis
D. Homo Sapiens sapiens
E. Zinjanthropus

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(v) During his presentation on the AU Summit, the Speaker presented the key objectives of forming the OAU in the early 1960s. Which of the following objectives was not presented?

A. Promoting unity and solidarity
B. Achieving a better life for the people of Africa
C. Promoting political and economic cooperation
D. Promoting peace and security worldwide
E. Settling disputes involving African states

(vi) During the pre-colonial period, families, friends and neighbours gathered together to celebrate. People shared food, music, and stories, and everyone became socially connected to each other. Analyse the activity which did not connect those people among the following.

A. Traditional dances
B. Trade
C. Funeral
D. Wedding
E. Prayers

(vii) Slaves in Africa were obtained through various techniques. One of them was conducting sudden attacks on people who were hunting and travelling. Identify the technical term used to describe this method.

A. Selling war captives
B. Trickery
C. Laying ambush
D. Buying criminals
E. Raiding the village

(viii) The First World War was caused by several incidents that increased hostility among the European nations. Which of the following incidents occurred in Africa and led to that serious crisis?

A. France Prussian war
B. Fashoda crisis
C. Assassination of the Archduke
D. Balkan wars
E. Anglo-Dutch war

(ix) Muslims tend to perform the pilgrimage around Mecca every year. Mansa Mussa, the King of Mali, is believed to be one of the earliest African kings to perform the pilgrimage. Which year did he perform that event?

A. 1324
B. 1326
C. 1328
D. 1329
E. 1320

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(x) During colonial rule, colonialists destroyed local industries and restricted Africans from engaging in local industrial activities. Those harsh actions revealed which stage of colonialism?

A. Introduction of colonial rule
B. Introduction of the colonial labour force
C. Introduction of the colonial economy
D. Introduction of colonial control
E. Introduction of the colonial military

2. Match the descriptions of agents of colonialism in Africa **in LIST A** with their correct names in **LIST B** by writing the letter of the correct response beside the item number in the answer booklet(s) provided.

LIST A		LIST B
(i)	The famous missionary and explorer was found by Henry Morton Stanley in 1871 at Ujiji.	A. David Livingstone B. Cecil Rhodes C. William Mackinnon D. Mungo Park E. John Hanning Speke F. Sarvognan De Brazza G. Johannes Riebman H. Karl Peters
(ii)	He signed a treaty with Chief Makoko of Congo, which placed the King's land under French protection.	
(iii)	He explored the source of the River Nile and reached the shore of Lake Victoria.	
(iv)	The famous British trader who operated the British South Africa Company and controlled some colonies in Southern Africa.	
(v)	He was granted a royal charter for the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888.	
(vi)	The German missionary sent by the Church Missionary Society (CMS) became the first European to see the snow-capped peak of Mount Kilimanjaro.	

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SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer **all** questions in this section

3. Obinna is a man from the Igbo tribe who was selected by his community to attend colonial education. As a historian, assess the three weaknesses in the education Obinna received.

4. Arrange the following statements about the First World War in chronological order by writing numbers 1 to 6 beside the item numbers in the answer booklet(s) provided.

(i) The first military alliance to be formed in 1882 was the Triple Alliance, which involved Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.
(ii) The Versailles Peace Treaty was an attempt to create a harmonious situation among the victorious and defeated nations.
(iii) The war erupted soon after the assassination of Archduke Frantz Ferdinand and his wife Sophia at Sarajevo.
(iv) The atmosphere of world politics changed direction when the imperialist powers began forming military alliances.
(v) The war caused mass destruction of property and the death of many people.
(vi) Later, Britain persuaded France and Russia to form the Triple Entente in 1907.

5. (a) The French assimilation policy had several challenges that led to its transition to another policy. Substantiate this statement by giving three points.

   (b) Mwambe was asking his friend about the functions of the colonial soldiers in the acceleration of colonial interests in the colonies. Identify the answers provided by his friend in relation to what he was asked.

6. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following areas by using Roman numbers:
   (i) A country where the earliest form of irrigation, known as the shadoof, was used to increase agricultural production.
   (ii) A country in which the Portuguese decided to change the capital city's name from Mbanza to San Salvador.
   (iii) A country in Africa that managed to defeat the European with the help of its prominent King Menelik II.
   (iv) Chief Samweli Maherero and Chief Hendrick Witboii led a country whose people resisted German colonisation, and them.
   (v) A country whose prominent leader and other people who were captured by the Germans were hanged on a mango tree named Mwembe Kunyonga.

7. In our towns, we still use some roads and communication systems built during the colonial era. Explain three main functions these infrastructure networks served during the colonial period.

8. Mwamini failed to identify the key differences between the concepts used in political organisations developed in pre-colonial Africa. As an expert, help her identify those differences.
   (a) Kinship organisation and age-set organisation
   (b) Centralised states and decentralised states
   (c) Omukama and Kabaka

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SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer **two (02)** questions from this section

9. You are attending a history seminar on pre-colonial relations in Africa. The presenter asked, "What are the features of the slavery mode of production?" As an expert, analyse any six features of the asked mode of production.

10. Imagine you were a famous political analyst in the 1980s attending a special meeting. Explain to the audience why some African countries experienced coups d'état after independence. Give six points.

11. As a keynote speaker at a ceremony commemorating the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964, your task is to address the six benefits that the people of Zanzibar have gained from the revolution. What will you address?

Wabillah Tawfiiq

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