

HISTORY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

COMPETENCE BASE CURRICULUM

BANK OF QUESTIONS

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FORM ONE

MEANING, IMPORTANCE AND SOURCES OF HISTORY

1. The form one students of Mshikamano secondary school will compete in a school debate with a motion which states that "History subject is more important than any other subject in secondary level." Being one of the proposer side, give six points to defend the motion.
2. The form four students were given the task to reconstruct the history on the development of coastal city states which indeed declined after the Portuguese invasion in East Africa. What six methods you think the students will employ in their task?
3. Mzee Nyandu is an old man aged of 89 years old; he always narrates the stories to his grandson about the past events. Show five merits and five demerits of the method of obtaining information which is used by Mzee Nyandu
4. "The Historical sites in Tanzania have great roles to the people who visit in those sites". How far is this statement true? Use six points
5. The form one students of Umoja secondary school organized the study tour to visit Kilwa ruins to learn historical facts. As a one among of the students, provide five reasons why you planned to visit Kilwa historical site?
6. The students of Uhuru secondary school in Tanga district refused to visit Kondoia Irangi to learn various historical facts. As a historian, give five reasons why the students refused to visit that site?
7. In six points, discuss the functions of written documents as the sources of obtaining historical information
8. As a historian, give six points on why the students of secondary school are emphasized to reconstruct historical facts from the written sources?
9. Show the factors that indicate the limitations of written records as the sources of getting historical information. Use six points
10. Examine the roles of Archives as the source of historical information. Use six points
11. Consider yourself as an upcoming historian, tell the societies by using six points the significance of applying archaeological method in constructing the historical facts.
12. In constructing historical facts, some historians argue that, Archaeological findings sometimes are unreliable source of obtaining historical information. Use five points to prove the validity of this statement.
13. Show how the National Museums of Dar es Salaam and other regional museums consolidate in constructing the historical facts of Tanzania? Use six points
14. In some extent, Museums can limit the Historians in getting accurate historical facts. How far is this statement true? Use six points

HUMAN EVOLUTION, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

1. During the Early Stone Age man, made simple tools which were used for simple activities. As a historian, give five features of man's life during this period.
2. In six points, highlight the drastic changes of man's life resulted from fire discovering during the middle stone age
3. During the late Stone Age, man had acquired some changes better than the previous eras. In six points assess major changes of man's way of life during this period
4. The activities of Black Smith in pre-colonial Africa contributed much to bring socio-economic and political development to the many of the African societies. How far is this statement true? Use six points.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN PRE- COLONIAL SOCIETIES

1. In pre-colonial Africa, agriculture started many years ago. As a historian give five driving forces for the development of this activity among the pre-colonial societies in Africa.
2. In pre-colonial Africa, Yao, Kerewe and Makua were the societies that practiced crop cultivation, while Maasai, Karamajong and Pokot were the pastoral societies. As a historian, give five reasons how their activities changed the lives of human beings in Africa?
3. By using five points, explain how the economic activities in pre-colonial Africa were heterogeneous?

HANDCRAFT AND MINING IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA

1. African societies in pre-colonial had developed traditional handcraft industries which produced commodities to satisfy their demands. Prove this statement by explaining at least six activities performed by people in producing the commodities from these industries.
2. In pre-colonial Africa, the salt was well processed and extracted from various sources for the benefit of the Africans. Use five points to show why salt making industries were advantageous to the pre-colonial African societies?

3. Gold was the one among of the precious goods before the coming of colonialists in Africa. Prove this statement by elaborating six uses of this commodity among the communities in pre-colonial African.
4. In six points, assess how the hand craft activities influenced socio-economic development among the societies in pre-colonial Africa? Use six points.

TRADE IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA

1. The students of Haki secondary school were given the task to explain the reasons that made pre-colonial African societies to conduct the trade activities. Consider yourself as one among of the students, demonstrate five factors that were considered in the rise of trade during pre-colonial Africa.
2. By using five points, explain on how pre-colonial African societies were benefited from the local trade among the societies?
3. "Regional trade was inevitable during the pre-colonial Africa societies." Prove this statement by explaining at least six commodities which were brought from various place that facilitated the exchange
4. It is true that, the long distance trade was existed before the colonialism in Africa. Show how this trade influenced social and economic changes among the African societies? Use six points.
5. During trans- Saharan trade, Camels were also known as "ship of the desert." As a historian give six factors towards the rise and development of this trade along the people of North and West of Africa.
6. The form two students of Umoja secondary school were given the task to write six outcomes of the trans-Saharan trade. Which factors you think the students going to write?
7. The development of trans-Saharan trade contributed to the development among the people of North and West Africa. In the light of this statement, elaborate six factors which led to the decline of this trade in Africa

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA

1. "Non- centralized states that existed during pre-colonial Africa can be described opposite from centralized states." Provide five reasons to prove this statement.
2. Chinga is a form one student who originates from Makonde tribe, which typically the children are belonged to mother's hand. His fellow student called Shelukindo originates from Sambaa tribe, which children are belonged on father's hand. As a historian provide

five features of the organization that comprised the forms that students are belonging to which existed during pre-colonial Africa.

3. Mr. Kazinyingi is a famous Anthropologist who studied various societies in Tanzania including Makua and Sukuma societies. In those societies, he realized that both societies use the system of organization which is headed by clan head. As historian, give five responsibilities of the head of the organization of these societies that Mr. Kazinyingi studied on.
4. In age set system among the Maasai society, Moran act as the soldiers of the society, while Elders act as the leaders of the society. Use six points to assess the role of both groups among of the Maasai society.
5. Sukuma and Nyamwezi from North and Central of Tanganyika were the first societies to establish Ntemiship as their organization system. Use six points to construct the historical facts on the responsibilities of the leader of Ntemiship system.
6. In pre-colonial Africa, there was the rise of states which existed to exercise political authority over the people and resources. As a historian, apply the knowledge you have to explain why the formation of these organizations in African communities was inevitable?
7. "Islamic religion is termed as an important agent for the rise and development of strong political organization in pre-colonial Africa." By using West Africa as the case study, validate the statement by using six points.
8. Along the lake region, there was the rise of Kingdom called Karagwe. By using six points, elaborate factors for the rise and decline of this kingdom

STATE ORGANIZATION IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA

1. With relevant examples, how can you explain six reasons that led to the rise and downfall of Bunyoro Kingdom under the leadership of Omukama.
2. Kabaka was the overall leader of Buganda Kingdom that emerged after the decline of Bunyoro-Kitara kingdom. Use six points to elaborate the factors for the rise and collapsed of his Kingdom between 16th century to 19th century
3. Soninke people under their first leader called Tunka Manin formed the strong kingdom along the Western part of Africa during pre-colonial Africa. Use six points to explain the factors for the rise and fall of that kingdom.
4. One of the great Kingdom of West Sudan was Mali Empire under Sundiata Keita which rose after the collapsed of Ghana Empire. As a historian, give six reasons for the rise and downfall of this empire.
5. The largest Kingdom in West Sudanic states was Songhay Empire under Sunni Ali. Apply the knowledge of History you have to elaborate six reasons for the rise and collapsed of this Kingdom.

6. Asante Kingdom was one of the forest states which was founded by Oyoko people in Western part of Africa. Give points to elaborate factors for the rise and decline of this kingdom.
7. One of the earliest Kingdom along forest region was Ife empire under the leadership of Oduduwa. By using six points, explain the reasons for the rise and decline of this kingdom
8. If you are required to explain to the form two students on the reasons for the rise and downfall of Benin Empire, which six points will you explain?
9. Oyo Empire rose as a result from Ife Empire along the forest region during pre-colonial Africa. Give six factors on the rise and decline of this Empire.
10. Before the coming of Portuguese in Africa, Kongo Kingdom was one among of the well centralized kingdom in central Africa. As a historian narrate six reasons for the rise and collapsed of this kingdom in pre-colonial Africa.
11. In 15th century, Nyatsimba Mutota founded the great Kingdom called Mwenemutapa. As a form four student, elaboratesix reasons for the rise and decline of this Kingdom in central of Africa.
12. Luba Kingdom was one of the centralized Kingdom in central Africa during pre-colonial Africa. In six points, explain the reasons for the rise and fall of this Kingdom
13. Zulu kingdom was one among of the great Kingdom in South Africa under the leadership of Shaka. In six points, explain the factors for the rise and decline of this Kingdom

FORM TWO

INTERACTION AMONG THE PRE-COLONIAL PEOPLE OF AFRICA

1. People of Africa interacted with one another due various factors. Show how the social factors influenced these interactions? Use six points.
2. Economic activities were among of the factors resulted interaction among the people of Africa. Justify this statement by giving six points.

3. The interaction among the people of Africa changed the social and economic outlook of the societies' life in Africa. To what extent is this statement true? Use six points
4. Social and economic circumstances made the Ngoni societies to move from natal region to the central of African in 1830's. Discuss this statement by using six points
5. Ngoni expansion was resulted from the searching of land for their settlements. In six points, briefly explain, how this expansion affected the people of East and Central Africa?
6. The rise of Mfecane war in South Africa was inevitable due to social and economic factors. How far this statement true.
7. The formation of many independent states in southern Africa was greatly contributed with the rose of Mfecane war. Use six points to signify the consequences of this war among the people of south Africa

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PRE-COLONIAL AFRICA

1. The non-exploitative mode of production in pre-colonial Africa was practiced by African according to nature of the societies and their environments and to the great extent it was different from other modes of productions". How far is this statement true? Use six points
2. Communalism existed in pre-colonial Africa shaped the life of African societies, but finally the system decline due to some social and economic factors explain those factors.
3. By using five points, explain the ways which a person became a slave during pre-colonial Africa.
4. Use six points to signify the feature of the first-exploitative mode of production in pre-colonial African societies
5. The feudal mode of production in pre-colonial Africa existed in different forms and its nature depends on the place in which it was exercised. To what extent is this a valid claim?
6. Use six points to identify the feature of the second-exploitative mode of production in pre-colonial Africa
7. The power sharing under feudalism benefited the rulers undermined the subjective discuss four merits and four demerits of this system.

EARLY CONTACT BETWEEN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST AND FAR EAST

1. The early contact between African and Asian was caused by many factors but the notable one was the social motives. Justify this statement by giving six points.
2. The need to increase the economic interest and profit maximization led to the occurrence of the contact between African, Middle East and Far East. Justify.
3. African societies had entered in contact with people from Middle East and Far East which increased the development of trade along the coastal area of East Africa. Prove this statement by describing at least six commodities which were brought in Africa from Middle and Far East that facilitated the development of the trade.
4. The form two students of Maendeleo secondary school were given the task to analyze the changes that took place in Coastal of East Africa due to the early contact between Africa, Middle East and Far East. Which of the six factors you think the students will analyze?

EARLY CONTACTS BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE

1. The Portuguese were first European to reach and around of African continental due to the social and economic motives. Why was the case?
2. The Portuguese intrusion in Africa brought the changes in social and economic affairs. How far is this statement true?
3. The first European nation to be successful to establish ruling system in east Africa was the Portuguese why did this achievement reached?
4. Portuguese rule in east Africa changed the social life and economic outlook among the societies in east Africa. How far is statement true?
5. The Portuguese rule in east Africa exited for close about 200 years, but finally it declined due to the various reasons. What was the truth of this statement
6. Substantiate the contention that “the fall of Portuguese rule in east Africa change the social political and economic life among the societies of east Africa”
7. Dutch was the first European nation to establish permanent settlement at cape of South Africa in 1652. To what extent did Dutch being successful to rule the cape?
8. To what extent did Dutch settlement at the cape of South Africa led to the new outcomes that changed the life system of the cape?
9. British used various mechanisms to overthrown the Dutch at the cape and establish their administration in South Africa. What were those mechanisms?
10. British rule at the Cape brought new outcomes among the people of South Africa, especially the Africans and Boers. How far is this statement true? Use six points

11. The Great Trek in South Africa was inevitable. Verify this statement by using six points.
12. By using six points, assess the factors that indicated the outcomes of the Boers' escaping from the cape colony of South Africa

AFRICA AND THE SLAVE TRADE

1. There were varieties of the mechanisms which were used by the slave traders to obtain the slaves in various parts of Africa. Justify the truth of this statement by giving six points
2. The existing evils of slave trade in east Africa brought many problems among the societies of east Africa. Prove this statement by using six points
3. The discovering of American continent brought everlasting evil of slave trade in West Africa during 15th -19th century which ensured the constant supply of labor in America. To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points
4. In some parts of West Africa, the development of triangular slave trade affected the societies in social, political and economic spheres. Use six points to justify this statement.
5. The development of slave trade in East Africa was inevitable due to the presence trade contact with outsiders. How far is this statement true?
6. Zanzibar became the major trade link in east Africa that attracted Sultan Seyyid Said to shift his capital from Muscat Oman to Zanzibar. To what extent did this statement true?
7. By using six points, analyze the factors that signify the outcome of Oman rule in East Africa.

INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM

1. Mercantile capitalism gave the way to the rise of industrial revolution which took place between 1750's-1870's. Why did industrial revolution undergoes firstly in Europe
2. The rise of industries in Europe led to the need of the demands of industrial capitalism. Which were those demands which were needed?
3. The rise of industrial in Europe led to the increase of the demands of industrial capitalism what was the truth of this statement?
4. "Traders as the agent of colonialism played the important roles to prepare good environment for the coming of colonialism" justify this statement by giving six points.
5. Explores came in Africa to confirm the information given by the traders. What their functions in the preparing the environment for the coming of colonialism?
6. Missionaries also came in Africa and their role was to consolidate the environments for the coming of colonialism in Africa. Justify this statement by giving six points?

7. The trading and chartered companies which operated in Africa played on important roles to consolidate colonialism in Africa. How far is this statement true? use six points
8. In the first phase of establishment of colonialism in Africa, there great works which were done by the agents of colonialism that exposed Africa into the world exploitative economy. To what extent is this statement justifiable? Use six points.
9. The abolition of slave trade was inevitable in Africa due to the internal and external factors. How far is this statement true?
10. Discuss six factors that signify the consequence of the abolition of slave trade in Africa.
11. "The abolition of slave trade in East Africa became prolonged phenomena due to the internal and external circumstances". This statement was said by Mr. Kaijage, a famous historian in Songambele village. As a form three student, give six reasons why Mr Kaijage said that?
12. The legitimate trade was one among of this great impact of the abolition of slave trade in Africa what were major factors for its existence?
13. Explain six factors that indicates the outcomes of the legitimate trade in Africa
14. It was not easy to abolish slave trade and introduce legitimate trade at the same time what were those challenges faced Europeans during introduction of legitimate trade?

FORM THREE

SCRAMBLE FOR AND PARTITION OF AFRICA

1. The scramble for and partition of Africa were inevitable due to the internal and external circumstances. How far is this statement true?
2. Some area in Africa experienced more intensive scramble than other due to the social economic circumstances. Use six points to justify the statement.
3. Before partition of African continental there were some of the areas which were attracted the European imperialists to show the interest of colonization. Where these areas found in Africa?
4. Otto von Bismarck is considered as Architecture of African continent due to his plan of dividing African continent through calling the Berlin conference. As a form three students, give five events leading to this conference on colonization of Africa.

5. It is true that, Berlin conference of Nov 1884- Feb 1885, paved the way to colonization of Africa. In the light of this statement, examine six terms that were reached in this conference.
6. The Berlin conference which was held by Otto von Bismarck was inevitable. How far is this statement true?
7. It is true that, Berlin conference paved the way to colonization in Africa. In the light of this statement, examine six factors that signify the consequence of this event which took place from November 1884- February 1885
8. With examples, give your views on the legacy of the Berlin conference in relation to the socio-economic and political set-up of Africa today.
9. Consider yourself as a famous historian in your community and you get a chance to certify the consequences of scramble for and partition of Africa to the form three students. Give six points that you will explain to the students.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL RULE IN AFRICA

1. Consider yourself as a form four student of Umoja secondary school, show your young brother of form one students on how the Europeans used various mechanisms to impose colonialism in Africa in the second half of 19th century
2. The chartered companies in Africa ruled on behalf of the colonial government. As a historian, give six contribution of these companies in consolidating colonialism in Africa
3. Companies and association as the colonial agents, played important rule for colonization in Africa. As historian, briefly explain six trading companies which were formed to operate colonial activities in Africa.
4. The chartered companies ruled African colonies during 19th century. However, these companies failed in their operations. As a historian, account for the collapsed of company rule in Africa.
5. You have given the task as a form three students to explain to your fellow students on why some Africans collaborated against the colonialism. Give six reasons behind this event.
6. The form three students of Maendeleo secondary school were discussing "The period which marked the intensive African resistance against colonialism". Being one of the students, elaborate six reasons towards this event.
7. The form three students of Kitanzini secondary school were given the task by their History subject teacher to provide the reasons why African societies had various responses against the colonial imposition in their areas. As one of the form three students, give six points that you will demonstrate to your subject teacher

8. Nandi ethnic group in Kenya were fought at tremendous cost against the British invasion in Rift valley area. Consider yourself as a famous historian in East Africa, account for the rise of this resistance against colonial imposition in central Kenya.
9. "The operation of the British South Africa Company (BSACO) in Southern Rhodesia caused the intensive conflicts between the British against Shona and Ndebele societies." To what extent is this statement justifiable?
10. Chimurenga uprising was one of the strong active resistance against the British invasion. Despite of its strong, eventually the African were defeated. Use six points to assess the consequences of this resistance.
11. The French colonialists in West Africa succeed to control many colonies but their operation was faced with various African resistances such as Mandinka resistance under Samori Toure. As a historian give five factors for the rise of this resistance against French invasion in West Africa.
12. During the initial stage of invasion in West Africa, the French became fearers due to the existence of Mandinka resistance which was very strong. As a historian, give five points, why this resistance finally was defeated by the French?
13. Mandinka resistance under Samori Toure in West Africa was one among of the strongest obstacle of French expansion of territories. Samori Toure had strong enough that made him to fight for a long time against French. As a historian, give five reasons for the Mandinka's strength.
14. "At the beginning of colonial invasion in South West Africa, Nama and Herero were fought at tremendous war through sweat and blood against German." In the light of this statement, analyze six factors for the rise of this resistance.
15. Mr. Kakondeko is one of the great historian in Rumaliza community. He made the tour to Namibia to collect the historical information on the consequences of the Nama and Herero resistance. Which six factors you think Mr. Kakondeko collected?
16. During the German rule in Tanganyika, Majimaji uprising was one of the fiercest resistance which stayed for two years in fighting. By using six points, what were factors for the rise of this resistance?
17. In Tanganyika, Majimaji war was one of the active resistance against the German colonialists. Use six points to elaborate the impacts of this uprising among the people of southern Tanganyika.
18. With concrete examples from Tanzania, use six points to show how Majimaji war contributed to rise of Tanganyika's patriotism in early 1950's?
19. "The battle of Adowa in Ethiopia was one among of the successful resistance to defeat the colonial invaders in Africa." Support this statement by using six points.
20. "African resistance against imposition of colonial rule failed due to the Africans' technological backwardness." To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

1. In administering their spheres of influence, the British colonialists decided apply indirect rule system in some colonies in Africa. Use six points to show the reasons behind that influenced the British to apply that decisions.
2. The British colonial system of administration involved the use of local rulers at the local levels who ruled on behalf of the colonial government. Give six points to identify the strengths and weaknesses of that system of administration in African colonies.
3. "Indirect rule system was seemed like preserving traditional ruling system under the direction of the modern unit of local government in Tanzania." In the light of this statement, provided six factors that signify the consequences of this colonial system of administration that was applied by British colonialist in their African colonies.
4. Initially, the German colonialists employed direct rule system in some of their colonies such as Tanganyika and Namibia. What were the six factors influenced the applicable of this colonial administrative system?
5. Use Tanganyika as your reference, explain six factors that signify the strengths and weaknesses of the German colonial administrative system.
6. There were number of reasons that made the German to succeed introducing direct rule system in her colonies. Use six points to show, how the Africans were affected with this colonial system?
7. Take Tanganyika as your case study; assess six factors that can be compared and contrasted from the British colonial administrative system and German colonial administrative system which were applied in the colony.
8. Many of former French colonies of West Africa were affected by the French Assimilation policy as the colonial administrative system which established at the early stage of colonialism. As historian, elaborate six driving forces that influenced French colonialists to apply this system of administration in their colonies.
9. With concrete examples, account for the six motives behind the introduction of French assimilation policy in the French West African colonies.
10. The French colonialists applied the assimilation policy in most of their colonies of West Africa. Use six points to verify this statement by analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of this system of colonial administration.
11. The historians argued with contention that "Assimilation policy in the French West African colonies aimed at creating French Black Africans who would be resembled like the French citizens." Referring to the consequences of this administrative system, give six points to verify the contention.
12. As a historian, use six point to show that, "Why did the French colonial government change its administration from Assimilation policy to Association policy?"

13. By using six points, make the comparison and contrasting between British system of administration applied in Tanganyika during colonial era and French system of administration applied in West African colonies
14. French colonialists initially applied assimilation policy as their system of colonial administration. In 1945, the system failed and they introduced new system of colonial administration. Use six points to explain the reasons for changing to new system of administration.
15. As a historian, give six reasons on how the establishment of colonial armed forces influenced the development of colonialism in African colonies?

THE COLONIAL ECONOMY

1. The form three students of Uhuru secondary school were given the task to reconstruct the historical facts on the objectives of establishing colonial economy in Africa. If you are among of the students, which six points will you going to demonstrate?
2. By using concrete examples from any community in Africa, use six points to show, how the colonial economy which was established by Europeans was opposite from the African self-sufficient economy?
3. Consider you are a form three student and you have appointed by your subject teacher to identify the factors which were used by colonialists to undermine African self-sufficient. Which six points will you going to explain?
4. Take Uganda as an example, use six points to explain why peasant agriculture was different from settler economy practiced in central Kenya?
5. By using six points from British East African colonies, explain why peasant economy was practiced in Uganda and not in Kenya?
6. Settler economy was created to ensure the production of cash crops to feed the industries in Europe. As a historian, use six points to show, how the colonial states uphold the interests of settler economy in African colonies?
7. Take Tanganyika as an example, elaborate six factors that signify the difference between plantation economies with peasant economy practiced in Uganda.
8. With relevant examples, use six points to show that, why colonialists believed that constructing infrastructures in African colonies will encourage the development of colonial economy in Africa?
9. During colonial period, Mombasa, Tanga and Dar es Salaam were the coastal states in which the railway lines ran perpendicular to these states due to the availability of harbours. Give six reasons why the railways ran directly to these states?
10. Ms. Halima is the form three history teacher. She provided the task to the student by asking one question which said that, "How the labourers were constantly obtained during

colonial economy?”. The students were required to find the answer within two days. As one of the students, which six points will you use as the answer of the question?

11. As historian, use six points to reconstruct the history on the various mechanisms applied by the colonialists to recruit the labourers into the different colonial economic sectors.
12. “Migrant labourers were preferred by the colonialists to work in various colonial economic sectors.” To what extent is this a valid claim?
13. During the second half of 19th century, the European imperialist nations introduced colonial economy in African colonies. As one of the historian, give six reasons, how this economy undermined the African self- sufficient economy?

COLONIAL SOCIAL SERVICES

1. By using six points, show how the provision of colonial social services in Africa, encouraged the development of colonialism in African?
2. By using six points, explain, why the colonialists believed that colonial education will encourage the development of colonialism in their respective colonies of Africa?
3. “Colonial education was one of ideological instrument which was introduced to facilitate the development of colonialism in Africa.” In the light of this statement, use six points to show how this education was differ from African tradition education?
4. “Colonial education was provided to few Africans who could able to serve the colonial interests. In the light of this statement, elaborate six factors that signify the strengths and weaknesses of this service.
5. Colonial government in Africa, provided education service in order to consolidate the colonialism in Africa. Use six points to assess the consequences of this service in Africa.
6. In six points, show the distinctive features of the provision of colonial health service in African colonies
7. By using six points, explain the factors which determined the pattern and distribution of colonial social services in African colonies.

FORM FOUR

CRISES IN THE CAPITALISTS SYSTE

1. "Rome was not built in one day." As an expert in world Historical events, use six points to show the relevance of the statement with the First World War.
2. The outbreak of First World War of 1914-1918 was resulted from the rise of capitalism in Europe. By using six points, show how this war circulated worldwide?
3. "The development of capitalism in Europe brought chaos among the imperialist nations which led to the outbreak of the First World War". By using six points, show how the capitalist nations were affected with the war?
4. The first world war of 1914-1918 was inevitable due to the number of reasons. Use six points to explain how the African societies were affected with the war?
5. European imperialist nations faced the world economic slumps due to the effects of the first world. As a historian, account six factors for the outbreak of this event in the world history.
6. The Great Economic Depression affected both European imperialist nations and U.S.A? Use six points to show the validity of this statement.
7. In their book called History for secondary schools which was published in 2022, Tanzania Institute of Education write that "The Great Economic Depression had certain socio-economic effects on African societies." To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points.
8. The outbreak of the Second World War was just a continuation of the first world war of 1914-1918. Use six points to verify this statement.
9. In 1920, European imperialist nations formed the League of Nations as the reaction in maintaining the world peace and security after the First World War. In six points, assess how the weaknesses of this organization led to the outbreak of the Second World War?
10. The Africans were drawn into the participation of the second world war of 1939-1945 which was of no interests to them. As historian from East Africa, use six points to show how the African societies became the victims of this war?

NATIONALISM AND STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE IN AFRICA

1. Some of historians in Tanzania argue with the statement that "the increased of torturing and humiliation from the colonial government against the Africans became a starting point for anti-colonial movements in Africa." To what extent is this a valid claim?
2. The students were debated with the motion which stated that "African nationalism brought great significances in shaping the political development in many countries of Africa." Which six points you think the proposers' side explained to defend the motion?

3. In six points, assess the features of early Ant-colonial movement which operated in African colonies
4. What role have social and welfare Association played in shaping the nationalist movements during struggle independence in Africa. Give six points.
5. Social and welfare associations were formed as the reaction against colonial exploitation and oppression. Use five points to elaborate the weaknesses of these associations.
6. As an upcoming historians, accounts five factors for the rise of religious protest movements in African during the initial stage of anti-colonial movements
7. During the early anti-colonial period, there was the formation of religious protest movements in Africa. By using six points, show how these organizations influenced the rise of mass nationalism in Africa?
8. "There were many factors that weakened the religious protest movements in African as the reaction against colonial exploitation." This statement is well known by many historians across the continent. As a form four students, give six points to support that statement
9. "The attainment of African nationalism was based on hand of the African themselves." In the light of this statement, explain five internal forces for the rise and development of nationalist movements in Africa after 1945
10. In six points, substantiate the contention that, "nationalism in Africa got momentum after the second world war"
11. 'The nationalistic development in Africa was resulted from both internal and external grievances'. To what extent is this statement justifiable? Give six points.
12. The form four students of Magoroto secondary school were given the task to provide the reason on how the formation of political parties influenced nationalist movements during struggle for independence in Africa. What five points you think the students going to demonstrate?
13. Give five factors that weakened the development political parties during struggle for independence in Africa
14. One of the popular movements which were formed during struggle for independence in Africa were the political parties. In six points, elaborate six challenges that faced these movements.

DECOLONIZATION OF AFRICA

1. By 1950's, many of the African states started to advocating decolonization though various forms which ultimately led the attainment of total independence. As historian, give six conditions of the form that was used by Tanganyika, Ghana and Uganda to gain independence.

2. Despite of many obstacles and opposition from other political parties during struggle for independence of Tanganyika, TANU played the great role that facilitated the attainment of independence through peaceful means under Julius K. Nyerere. Verify this statement by giving six points.
3. "In 1954 TANU was established as a nationalist party to champion independence of Tanganyika but its journey was not smooth." In the light of this statement analyze six problems which faced the party during the struggle for independence.
4. Convectional People's Party (CPP) was one of the strong political party that had succeed to win the independence of Ghana. As a historian, provide six reasons for the winning of CPP against other parties.
5. In the countries of Sub-Sahara Africa, Ghana was the first country to gain independence through peaceful means. In the light of this statement, appraise six roles of this country in facilitating the independence of other African countries
6. Although some countries in African gained independence through peaceful means, but actually it was not an easy task. Give six points on the truth of this statement.
7. The failure of peaceful means of liberation made the use of armed struggle inevitable. Use six points to support this statement.
8. Take Kenya, Mozambique and Zimbabwe as your case study, use six points to explain why decolonization through peaceful means was difficulty in these countries?
9. Apart from Nandi resistance in Kenya, MAUMAU uprising was one of the fiercest resistance against the British colonialists due to the number of reasons. Justify this statement with six points.
10. Following the rise of MAUMAU war in Kenya, the British colonial government declared the state of emergence in the country. As a historian gives six measures which were taken by the colonial government to declare the situation and what were impacts of the situation in Kenya?
11. The action of European settlers to use their authority to consolidate themselves against the Africans in Zimbabwe catalyzed the Africans to engage in armed struggle to gain their independence. In six points, elaborate the reasons behind towards this movements
12. Portuguese had four colonies in Africa and most of her colonies gained independence through armed struggle. Take Mozambique and Angola as the examples, show how these colonies got independence through this form of decolonization? Use six points.
13. You have been given the chance in a school debate to propose the motion which states that "Decolonization through armed struggle in Africa shaped the political development of Africa." Which six points will you use to defend the motion?

14. Mr. Jumanne is one among of the expertise in the African History, he said that "Many freedom fighters in Africa who waged armed struggle against colonial government faced with many problems". As a form four student, support Mr. Jumanne with six points.
15. "Despite of many challenges faced the freedom fighters in Africa through armed struggle, ultimately they succeed to attain their independence". As a form four student, provide six reasons to verify the truth of this statement
16. The revolution in Zanzibar occurred as the reaction for the attainment of majority rule in Zanzibar. Use six points to elaborate the reasons for the rise of this revolution.
17. Despite of many achievements attained during the Zanzibar revolution, there were some factors that hindered the movements. To what extent is this a valid claim? Use six points
18. The Zanzibar revolution of 1964 remains a sign of the political development of the Africans in Zanzibar. Use six points to justify this statement
19. "In any achievement of a man there is a woman behind". Relate this statement with the successes of decolonization process in Africa. Use six points.

CHANGES IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICIES IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. During post-colonial period, the African countries decided to change their social, political and economic system after independence. Give six reasons to explain, why the changes were inevitable?
2. Soon after the independence, the African states decided to change the political, ideological and administrative systems. Prove this statement by identifying such changes which took place in Africa after independence
3. The first President of Tanzania the late Julius Nyerere said that, "it was necessary for Tanzania to change the political, ideological and administrative system in our country". His Prime Minister the late Edward Sokoine explained six conditions that necessitated for these changes. As a historian, assess six conditions that were explained by Prime Minister.
4. During Post-colonial period, many African states succeeded to change political, ideological and administrative systems in their countries. However, these changes never became smooth in running the government activities, there were many challenges that faced the countries. Justify this statement with six points.
5. Political independence which was gained in Africa was based on flag independence. Use six points to verify the nature of this political system existed in Africa after independence

6. Mr. Kitanzi is a Regional Director of economic development programs. In his speech he said, "Inherited problems from colonial past are major hindrance to development of Africa after independence." Support Mr. Kitanzi with six points.
7. Many of the African state after independence took the necessary measures to changes the economic system after being badly affected by the colonialists during the colonial economy. In the light of this statement, identify six economic strategies which were adopted in Africa after independence
8. Many countries in Africa took various measures to change their economic system after independence. As a historian, give six points to assess the strengths and challenges of the economic policies that were adopted in Africa.
9. After the Independence, most of the African states changed the social policies for the wellbeing of the Africans. Use six points to elaborate the reasons for these changes that were took place in Africa.
10. Mr. Kihwela is the educational expertise in Africa, he said that, "inherited of the educational problem from colonialists, made the Africans to apply various measures to change the educational system in their countries". As a form four student, use six points to support Mr. Kihwela.
11. In post-colonial era, African countries used different measures to make the changes in educational policies in order to empower and improve the development to the Africans. Use six points to explain the achievement and weaknesses of these changes.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN AFRICA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

1. Post- colonial African state inherited the colonial military to ensure peace and security in the country. as a form for student, explain six functions of national military institutions that operated in Africa after independence.
2. National military institutions were developed in Africa after independence in order to ensure defence and security in many of the African states. In the light of this statement, use six points to assess the strengths and weaknesses of these institutions in Africa.
3. The president of Tanzania blamed the military institutions of being unfair to the citizens. Suppose you are Chief of Defense Force of Tanzania, suggest measures and changes that should be made to improve the functions of the military institutions

4. Many of the African states inherited, adopted and developed the military and legal institutions in their countries. Use six points to analyze the objectives of developing these institutions in post-independent Africa.
5. The achievement of defense and security in post-independence Tanzania was greatly contributed with well functioning of national military and legal institutions. Use six points to support this statement.
6. Use six points to justify the statement that, "the colonial military and legal institutions were different from the national military and legal institutions in Africa after independence."

FORCES HINDERING DEVELOPMENT IN INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES

1. Up to the 21st century, all African states had independent from the external dominations. Despite of their freedom, still suffered from internal and external factors that hindering the development of Africa. Use six points to validate the truth of the statement
2. Mr. Nyandu is a famous historian in Katarama ward, always he conducts the discourse with the group of youth of the village. One day he explained various factors on the measures which were taken by the African states to address the challenges hindering their countries. Suppose you are the one of the youth, what six points you think Mr. Nyandu explained?
3. Suppose you are a student of Mtakuja secondary school and you know various historical facts of African states. Use the knowledge you got from the History to identify six factors that signify the successful of the efforts taken by the African state to solve the problems hindering development of their states.
4. Currently, there were many challenges that face the African states despite of their achievements. Use six points to verify the truth of this statement.
5. Despite of political independence attained by the African states, still the political instability in some countries remain as a great challenges for the African development. Use six points to assess the root causes of this problem in Africa. How the African communities are affected with this problem?
6. Neo-colonialism in Africa is acted as a new system of external domination which cause the exploitation that hindering the development of African states. Use six points assess the political and ideological principles which indicate the existence of system in Africa and show which measures can be taken by the Africans to avoid and disengage from the system?

AFRICA IN CONTINENTAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. After the independence in Africa, most of the African leaders had the dream to form the continental organization that could foster the development of their countries. As a historian, use six points to address the objectives of that dream of the African leaders
2. The dream of the African leaders to unite the Africa was successful achieved in 1963 by forming Organization of African Unity (O.A.U). As a historian, give six motives of forming this organization in Africa.
3. The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U) was formed in order to inculcate the sense of unity and solidarity among the Africans. As a historian elaborate the achievement attained by this organization and show how the Africans benefited from it
4. Although the African leaders succeed to organize the independent African state through O.A.U, the organization was faced with many challenges. Use six points to justify this statement.
5. African Union (A.U) was formed in the early 2000's that it replaced Organization of African Unity (O.A.U). Give six objectives of this new organization
6. African Union (A.U) has the principles that set up by the African leaders since they formed O.A.U. these principles were laid down in order to ensure mutual co-operations among of the member states. As historian, elaborate those principles of this organization
7. African Union (A.U) through its leaders were set up various strategies in order to achieve its goals and objectives. Use six points to elaborate the strategies that were put to achieve that goals.
8. The strategies which were put forward by the leaders of African Union contributed to achieve some goals of the organization. Use six points to justify this statement.
9. Despite of many achievements attained by the African Union (A.U), but the organization still suffer from the internal and external problems. Use six points to validate the statement.
10. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania was asked by the journalist from Azam media during her press conference. She was asked why most of the African states have joined with various regional co-operations after independence. What do you think were six reasons described by the Minister?
11. In 1967, East Africa was the first region to form its regional co-operation among of its member states. As a historian, what were the objectives of forming this organization? Use six points.
12. East African Community (E.A.C) existed for only 10 years, it collapsed in 1977. Explain the reasons behind that led to its declined. Use six points.

13. In the early or 21st century, the Shekh Amri Abeid stadium in Arusha was used to celebrate the re-formation of new East African Community (E.A.C) which still exists up to date. Use six points to elaborate the objectives of this new organization.
14. Suppose you are a form four student of Umoja secondary school and your history subject teacher provided the task to all form four students to find and come up with six points on the achievements of the new East African Community. Which points will use to demonstrate to your subject teacher?
15. "Although the people of East Africa get many achievements obtained from the organization of East African Community (EAC), but still the organization faces many challenges." This statement was said by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya. As a one of the leader of the member state, use six points to support the Minister.
16. South African Development Community (SADC) is the organization which was formed to foster the development to the Southern African countries. Use six points to assess the objectives of forming this organization.
17. Among of the regional organization in Africa, South African Development Community (SADC) is the one that facilitates the economic development in southern region of Africa. Consider yourself as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania, assess the strengths and weaknesses of this organization in facilitating the development of the member states in the region.
18. The Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) was formed to facilitate the political and socio-economic development to the West African region. As the historian, give six points to explain the objectives of establishment of this organization.
19. One of the strong regional organizations in Africa is Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which facilitates the development in the region. In the light of this statement, assess the strengths and weaknesses of this organization.
20. Soon after the Second World War, the imperialist nations decided to form the United Nation (UN) in order to supervise peace and security in the world. As a form four students, show your brother of form two on the objectives of forming this organization in the world
21. Use six points to show, how the African states benefited since became the member of the Discuss the United Nations (UN)?
22. African states face with many problems since became the members of the United Nation (UN). As expert in the world history, use six points to prove this statement

MAP QUESTIONS

- 1.** Draw a sketch map of east Africa and identify the following historical sites
 - i. The area of archaeological discoveries in Tanzania
 - ii. The area in Uganda where the late Stone Age microliths made by man are obtained
 - iii. The island in Kenya where the discovery of the first fossils of early ape are obtained
 - iv. The area in Tanzania where the late Acheulean stone tools have been found
 - v. The impressive area in Tanzania where the collection of rock art and painting have been found
- 2.** Draw a sketch map of east Africa and locate the following railway line
 - i. Tanga-Moshi railway
 - ii. Dar-es-salaam- Ujiji railway
 - iii. Mombasa- Kasese railway
 - iv. Dar es salaam- Tunduru railway
 - v. Tororo - Pakwach railway
- 3.** Draw a sketch map of new East African map and locate the following
 - i. A country in which settler economy and kipande system were practiced
 - ii. A country in which peasant economy was dominant
 - iii. A country in which the headquarter of east African community is found
 - iv. a country in which slave market was closed in 1873
 - v. A country in which genocide occurred in 1994
- 4.** Draw a sketch map of African and locate the following areas which show African resistance
 - i. Chimurenga war
 - ii. Adow battle
 - iii. Nama and Herero
 - iv. Mandika resistance
 - v. Coastal resistance
 - vi. Nandi resistance
 - vii. Majimaji uprising

➤ Mention the leaders who organized the resistance above

➤ Mention the European nations which were involved in each resistance

5. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following
 - i. A country which is the head quarter of the Africa
 - ii. A country in which the OAU liberation committee was based
 - iii. A country which got her independence in 1957
 - iv. A country which is the head quarter of southern Africa development community(SADC)
 - v. A country which is the headquarter of the ECOWAS
6. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following
 - i. The first country in Sub-Saharan Africa to get her independence
 - ii. Former German colony of East Africa
 - iii. A country in which a apartheid regime was practiced
 - iv. The areas of freed slaves' settlements.
7. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following
 - i. A country which is headquarter of African union (A.U)
 - ii. New independent African state which got membership of A.U in 2011
 - iii. The independent African state which withdrawal from OAU in 1984 and rejoin with AU in 2017
 - iv. A country in Africa in which its independence led to the breakdown of liberation committee
 - v. A country in Africa which was the headquarters of liberation committee
8. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following headquarters of regional cooperation's
 - i. Headquarters of East African Community
 - ii. Headquarter of ECOWAS
 - iii. Headquarter of SADC
 - iv. Headquarters of ECCAS
 - v. Headquarters of COMESA
 - vi. Headquarters of IGAD
 - vii. Headquarters of Arab Maghreb Union
9. Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following
 - i. A country in Africa in which its president became the first chairman of African union

- ii. A country in Africa in which its independence of 1957 contributed to the increase of nationalistic struggle to other countries of Africa.
 - iii. A country in Africa in which the civil wars ended after the death of Jonas Savimbi
 - iv. The country in East Africa which declare the state of emergence during struggle for independence
 - v. Former German colony in South-West of Africa which attained its independence through armed struggle against the bores protectorate
- 10.** Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following former German colonies
- i. Former German colony which got her independence under the leadership of Ahmoud Ahidjo
 - ii. Former German colony in which her first president was Salyvanus Olympio
 - iii. Former Germany colony which requested the independence from Belgium under the Mwami Mwambutsa IV
 - iv. Former Germany colony which experienced the occurrence of genocide in 1994
 - v. Former Germany colony in south west which attained independence under the leadership of Sam Nujoma
 - vi. Former Germany colony in east Africa which got her independence through negotiation
- 11.** Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following areas which experienced more intensive scramble
- ii. Suez Canal and Nile valley
 - iii. Niger river
 - iv. Congo basin
 - v. East Africa
 - vi. South-Africa
- 12.** Draw a sketch map of Africa and locate the following countries by using roman numbers
- i. The country in which socialism and self- reliance was introduced and became official in 1967
 - ii. A country which presented a document of socialist ideology on October 1969 termed the Common Man's Charter
 - iii. A country in which humanism socialist ideology was introduced after the independence
 - iv. A country in which Biafra war took place in 1967-1970
 - v. A country in which the Italian invaders were defeated in battle of Adowa in 1896