

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL
DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION**

712

HISTORY

Time: 3 Hour.

Wednesday 04/05/2011 a.m

Instructions

1. This paper has Section A, B and C with a total of Sixteen (16) questions.
2. Answer all questions from Section A and two (2) questions from Section B and C each.
3. Section A carries forty (40) marks and Section B and C carries thirty (30) marks each.
4. Mobile phones are not allowed inside the examination room.
5. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section.

1. List four causes of the Mfecane wars in Southern Africa during the early 19th century.
2. Differentiate between assimilation and association as applied by the French in their colonies.
3. Mention four challenges faced by African farmers during the colonial period.
4. State four advantages of using question and answer method in History teaching.
5. List four objectives of long distance trade in East Africa.
6. Identify four factors that contributed to the rise of Buganda kingdom.
7. Mention four weaknesses of colonial education systems in Africa.
8. List four responsibilities of a History teacher before entering a classroom for a lesson.
9. Identify four importance of conducting continuous assessment in History teaching.
10. Mention four types of oral traditions used as sources of historical information.

SECTION B (30 Marks)

Answer any two questions from this section

11. Explain six objectives of the Arusha Declaration of 1967.
12. Discuss six methods used by colonialists to establish control over African societies.
13. Explain six positive contributions of missionaries to African societies during the colonial period.

SECTION C (30 Marks)

Answer any two questions from this section.

14. Analyse six challenges faced by African countries after achieving independence.
15. Explain seven steps a History teacher should follow when preparing a History lesson plan.
16. Show six importance of teaching African resistance movements in Tanzanian schools.