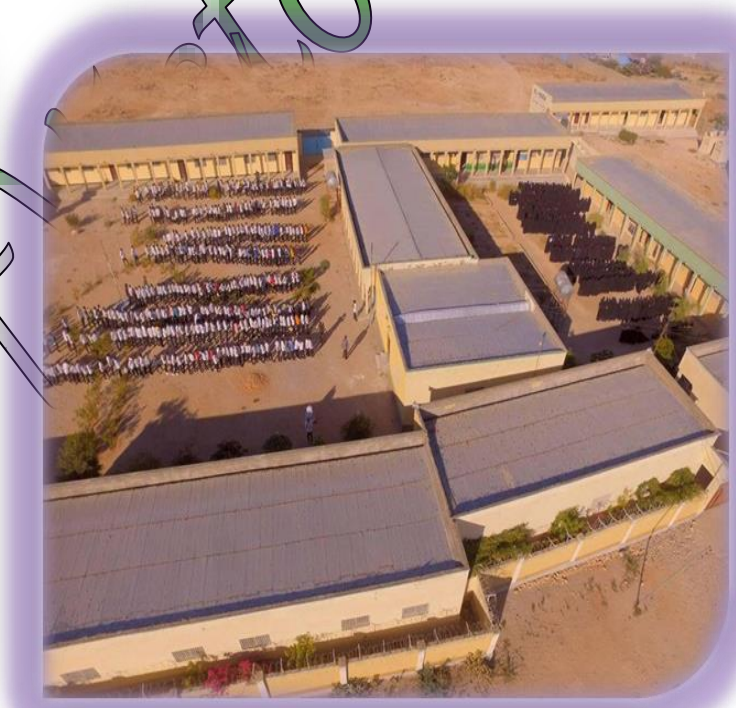
Al-Huda
Secondary School

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND THEIR ANSWERS (FORM FOUR)







Friends of Victory

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Trade.

Q1. What is the Trade?

It is the exchange of goods and service between people or country

Q2. State Methods of Trade?

Methods of Trade are:

- Barter trade
- Currency method of trade

Q3. State advantages and Dis Advantages of Barter trade?

Advantages of Barter Trade: -

- Possible for every where
- It was Easy to use

Dis-Advantages of Barter Trade: -

- It was not easy to agree in exchange product
- It is only possible if interest of two traders are match
- Physical character caused problem

Q4. State types of Trade?

It was divided into three types and they are:

- Local trade
- Regional trade
- International trade

Q5. Mention factors that started in a local trade?

- Climate and environment conditions
- Natural resources
- Specializations
- Surplus production

Q6. What are the features of local trade?

- Happens small area of land
- Few number of traders
- It was bases of regional trade

Q7. State at list six Impacts of local trade?

- peaceful co-existence
- Culture exchange
- Inter-Marriage
- Urbanization
- Early industries
- Availability of goods and materials

Q8. What are the characteristics of Regional Trade?

- Large area with large variety goods
- Specialized Trade
- Middle man was excite

Q9. Give Examples of regional trade?

Examples of regional trade are:

- Long Distance trade
- Trans-Saharan trade

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Q10. State positive and Negative impacts of trans-Saharan trade?

POSITIVE IMPACT	NEGATIVE IMPACTS
✓ Emergence of urban centers ✓ Growth strong empires ✓ Spread of Islam ✓ Growth of technology and industry	✓ Increases slave trade ✓ Increases war ✓ Cause insecurity ✓ Destruction of wildlife ✓ Increases capture of slave

Q11. State Factors that led decline of Trans-Saharan trade?

- Exhaustion of trading goods
- Insecurity feeling in the region
- African colonization
- Growth of Trans-Atlantic trade

Q12. State at list five advantage and Dis Advantage of International trade?

➔ **Advantages of international trade: -**

- Optimal use of natural resources
- Large scale production
- price stability
- Increase of Efficiency
- Availability of all types of goods

➔ **Dis Advantages of international trade: -**

- Economic dependence
- Political dependence
- Impacts of harmful goods
- Shortage of goods
- Danger To the international peace

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United Nations.

Q13. Which Year the UN established?

It was established Halt Conference in San Francisco in October 1945

Q14. State Aims of United Nation?

- To preserve peace and eliminate the war
- To Remove the causes of the war
- To safeguard individual rights
- To improve living and working conditions
- To promote international cooperation

Q15. Explain the Structure of UN?

There are seven main organs of UN and they are:

- General Assembly
- Security council
- International criminal of justice
- Trusteeship council
- Economy and social council
- International criminal court
- Secretariat

Q16. What is the occupation of General Assembly?

- Making General policy of the UN
- Making decisions about Peace
- Admission of New members
- Preparing of UN budget
- Select security council

Q17. What is occupation of Security Council?

- Maintain peace and security
- Imposing sanctions
- Solving disputes

Q18. What is occupation of ICJ and ICC?

- To settle disputes according International law
- To give advisory opinion on legal question
- Protection of human rights

Q19. What is occupation of Secretariat?

- It carry out day to day activities
- Preparing of meetings
- Translation of information

Q20. What was the Occupation of Trusteeship council?

- International supervision for territories receiving their independence

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- To prepare the territories for self-government

Q21. What is the Difference between United Nation and League of nations?

United Nations	League of nations
• UN have Trusteeship council • Protect individual rights • All nations are one of member • Maintain peace as a individual • UN works throughout the world	• League of nations have Mandate • Not protect individual rights • Some countries were not present • Maintain peace as a Collectively • League of nations work some countries

Q22. State some Weaknesses of UN?

- Self-interests between super powers
- Using Veto Power
- UN hasn't permanent Army

Q23. What was other branches of UN?

There are five main branches of UN and they are:

Human Rights commission: -

- A standard of living
- Be free from slavery
- Free movement
- To have fair or justice

International Labor Organization: -

- Everybody entitled to have a job
- There is Equal opportunity for work
- Should be full security for workers

Food and Agriculture Organization: -

- UNESCO
- UNICEF

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S/land Nationalism

Q24. Before colonization there were several stages what they are stages?

There are five stages and they are: -

- Singing of political treaties
- Acceptance and rejection of treaty
- Colonial rivals solve their difference at diplomatic table
- Establishing of Boundaries
- Colonial governments sends Administrators

Q25. What was Britain's main interest in Somaliland?

- To get foods for his troops in Aden
- To protect his ships in red sea
- Worry the invasion of other rival powers

Q26. Outline five factors that led Rise Somaliland Nationalism?

- International opinion against colony
- Participation of Second World war
- Formation of United Nation
- The role of Islamic religion
- Transfer of Hawd and Reserve Area

Q27. Mention four objectives of Sayid Mohamed and his troops?

- To get and enjoy religious liberty
- To Remove colonization in Somali community
- To stop western Education
- To Unification all somali territory
- To Return ogaadeen from Ethiopia

Q28. Mention other nationalistic leaders?

- Hajji Farah Omar
- Sheikh Bashir sh. Yusuf fiqi
- Ugaas doodi Ugaas Rooble

6) What were Somaliland political parties?

There are three political parties and they are:

- Somali National League (SNL).
- United Somali Party (USP).
- National United Front (NUF).

Q29. What time military coup happened?

It was happen in 15/October/1969 in Lasanod.

8) Explain four factors that help military coup?

- Unemployment spread though out the country

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- Tribalism, nepotism and corruption within the country
- Suppression and injustice between civilians
- Official peace agreement between Somalia and Kenya
- The Idea of Great Somalia

Q30. Outline results of the military coup?

- Siyad Barre seized the power
- Rise of dictatorship in Somalia
- Establishment of Supreme revolutionary council
- The state was taking in scientific socialism

Q31. What is scientific socialism?

It is wealth sharing based on knowledge.

Q32. Explain factors of formation of SNM?

- Dissatisfaction in power sharing
- The Idea of Great Somalia was Vanished
- Oppression in northern regions
- Economic and political Injustice
- Huge Influx of refugee from Ethiopia

Q33. Discuss five achievements of SNM?

- Defeat of Siyad Barre's Government
- Stopping of opposite sides of civil war
- Establishment of peace and security in Somaliland
- Restoration of sovereignty
- Establishment of Government administration

Q34. Outline articles that agreed in Burao conference?

- Separation of Somaliland as an independent countries
- Islamic sharia must be implemented
- Maintain peace and security
- Equality of job opportunity
- Security issues in Sanaag will be given special attention

14) State Achievement of four presidents of Somaliland?

First president was Abdirahman Tuur: -

- Formation of Somaliland as an independent
- Eliminate the Idea of Great Somalia
- Held number of Disarmament

Second president was Mohamed Hajji Ibrahim Egal: -

- Start system of government
- Formation of National Army
- introduced Somaliland New flag
- foundation of multi-party system
- Demobilization, Disarmament and integration

Third president was Daahir Riyaale: -

- Implemented democratic system

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- Expanded Administration of Somaliland
- Kept law and order in Somaliland
- Peaceful handover of power
- Strengthens of National Army

Fourth president was Siilaanyo: -

- Increases the salary of civil workers
- Distribution of Ranks in the Army
- Introduced primary education
- Increases national budget

Q35. Why Somaliland didn't become recognized country. State three factors that led this?

There are many factors and they are:

- Between job opportunities
- Lack of well strategy
- Lack of policy against searching of recognition
- Lack of efficient Economy

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African History since 1960.

Q36. State social, Political and Economic Challenges faced Africans since independence?

Social challenges: -

- Widespread of Illiteracy
- Poor housing and sanitation
- Inadequate medical and health facilities
- Inadequate of social amenities
- Frequent of Hanger
- Shortage of food

Economic Challenges

- Under developed industrial sectors
- Inadequate of infrastructure
- Unequal distribution of economic resources
- High level of foreign debt

Political challenges: -

- Political instability due to Coups
- Existence of Heterogeneous groups
- Border disputes
- Refugees
- Internal Power struggle
- Ideological Difference

Q37. When O.A.U was formed or established?

Organization was established in May1963 in Addis Ababa conference

Q38. State six Aims of OAU?

- To provide forum for Africans
- Eradicate all forms of colonialism
- Create African identity in a world
- Promote living conditions
- Protect sovereignty of African states
- Assist liberation movement

Q39. Analyze the Structure of OAU?

- Assembly of head states
- Council ministers
- General Secretariat
- Commission of Mediation and Arbitration

Q40. Explain the Assembly and mention three functions?

These were the supreme organ of the PAY and consist of all presidents

Function of Assembly: -

- Formation of policy
- Implementation of policy
- Reviewing of OAU structure

Q41. State functions of Council ministers?

This organ consist of all foreign minister in the continent

Functions of Council ministers: -

- Preparing agenda of Assembly
- Preparing budget of OAU
- Implemented policy and decisions

Q42. State functions of General Secretariat?

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Every four years were elected

Functions of Secretariat: -

Provide Administrative services including: Political, Finance, Education, Culture and social affairs

Q43. Discuss other special branches of OAU?

- Liberation Committee
- Commission of Education and Culture
- Economic and Social Commission
- Commission of Defence
- Meeting Of African trade Minister

Q44. State Achievement of OAU?

- Support African nationalism
- Provide forum for Africans
- Helper solving Disputes
- African leaders speaks collective Voice

Q45. State at list six challenges of OAU?

- Political instabilities
- Border disputes
- Conflicts
- Lack of Army
- Interest between states
- Ideological Differences

Q46. State failure of OAU?

- Failed to settle Congo crisis in 1964
- Allowed leaders to become dictators
- Failed to stop Civil wars
- Failed to Unit and peace in the continent

Q47. What is Difference between AU and OAU?

- OAU have non-interference principles
- AU has an ambitious development

Q48. Analyze Structure of AU?

- The Assembly
- The Executive Council
- The Secretariat
- Permanent representative committee
- Peace and security council
- Court of Justice
- Specialized committee

Q49. State functions of Assembly in AU?

- Formation of policy
- Admission of New members
- Establishment of New organs
- Appointment of judges of court of justice

Q50. State functions of Executive Council?

- Preparing agenda
- Coordination of policies

Q51. State functions of secretariat?

- Day to day activities
- Implementation of union meetings
- Receive applications for membership

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Q52. State functions of Peace and Security Council?

- Promotion of peace and security
- Support peace operation
- Humanitarian and disaster management

Q53. Discuss other branches of AU?

- Court of Justice
- Financial Institutions
- African central Bank
- African investment Bank

Q54. State challenges of AU?

- Several conflicts and poverty
- Regional power imbalance and civil wars

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SECOND WORLD WAR.

Q55. Explain the causes of the war?

- Great depression in 1929-1931.
- Fear of communism.
- Hitler's foreign policy.
- Versailles peace treaty.
- Failure of League of Nations.
- Rice of dictatorships in Europe.
- Japanese aggression.
- Italian annexation to Ethiopia.

Q56. What was happened in the war?

The war happened from 1939-1945

Q57. What was Hitler Ambition?

- To Abolishing of Versailles peace treaty.
- To stop reparation on his country.
- To expand German territory.
- To build powerful Army
- Recovery lost territory.
- Also he was Anti- Communism.

Q58. Why Japanese Invasion happened?

Japanese were attached in Manchuria in 1931 from Chain and Japanese invasion of Manchuria motivate in this reasons:

- This province was full of natural resources.
- Japanese fear growing of Chain.
- To expand its trade.

Q59. State purpose of Italian annexation to Ethiopia?

This annexation caused by reason that encourage this invasion and they were:

- To revenge her defeat at Adowa in 1896-3-6
- To discover new market in 60 millions of Ethiopians
- To please his nationalism in Italy.
- To expand its trade.

Q60. What is the fascism policy?

Fascism is the cooperation of state and individuals which is given priority to the state

Q61. State basic principles of fascism?

- Basic principles of fascism
- Extreme nationalism
- One party system
- Economic self-Sufficient
- Only solution of violence were military strength

Q62. Why USA entered the war

Japanese attacks her military base in ocean called pearl harbor

Invasion of Victory

Q63. State difference and similarities between fascism and Nazi?

Similarities	Differences
❖ Both were Anti-Communism ❖ Both were make their countries self sufficient ❖ Both they want to unit homogeneous group ❖ Both were believe supremacy of the st	❖ Fascism wasn't anti-Jewish ❖ Mussolini was more successful then Hitler with his religious ❖ There were more difference according their constitution ❖ Italians were not ruthless as fascism

Q64. Describe the course of the war?

- Nazi dream had been realized in all Europe
- Germany vegans night bombing in British cities
- Japan attacks pearl harbor
- Hitler decided to attack Soviet Union
- Italian had a briefly success in war in Egypt
- Chines fights Japanese

Q65. Discuss social, Political and Economic Results of the war?

Social Results: -

- Massive loss of human life. Over 40 Millions of people were killed
- Increase immigration of the people.
- Over 21 Million of people were Homeless.
- Jews genocide in Halo-Caust
- Spread infectious Disease
- Produce new kinds of human life.

Economical Results: -

- Destroy of infrastructure like Roads, hospitals and schools
- Development of engineering during the war.
- The war Create Unemployment
- Salvation of Marshal plane in Britain, Italy and Western democratic Germany
- Led to expand communism theory

Political Results: -

- Led to rise two super power { USA and USSR}
- Formation of United Nation
- African nationalism were start
- Led to Create Israel in 1947
- Division of Germany into Two part
- Cause Cold War

Q66. Mention five reasons why axis powers lose the war?

- Entry of USA
- Shortage of raw
- Wide of front of the war
- Tactical mistakes
- Winter campaign
- Axis Powers loose best troops
- Combination of USSR , Britain and USA
- Using of Atomic bomb in USA

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COLD WAR.

Q67. What caused the cold war?

There are many causes and they are:

- Difference Ideology
- Formation of NATO
- Army race
- Spread of communism
- Dis-trust between super powers
- Marshal plane
- Stalin's foreign policy

Q68. Explain main events during the cold war?

- Cuban missile crises
- Korean war
- Vietnam war
- Cold War in Angola

Q69. Discuss meaning of cold war?

It is the struggle for international power between Soviet and USA and Aggression of ideology in diplomatic rather than direct military.

Q70. What is the communism?

It is an economic theory which collective ownership of property leads to classless society.

Q71. What is the Iron curtain?

It is an imaginary line which divided between western democratic and soviet influence state

Q72. State reasons behind the collapse of communism?

- Death of Stalin
- Nikita Khrushchev new policy
- Split up of Soviet Union
- Anti-Communism up-rising began in Europe

Q73. How the collapse of USSR Effect the international relation?

- Cold War was ended
- Supervision of nuclear weapon
- Unification of Germany
- Economic problems began
- Improvement of international relations

Q74. Discuss five effects of the cold war?

- Cause suspicion and insecurity between power States
- Mistrust between opposing powers
- Cause more military coups
- Cold War led space race
- Development of real wars
- Cause middle East conflict

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Results of First World War

Q75. Explain social, Political and Economic Results of the war?

Political Results: -

- Size of Germany was reduced
- Habsburg empire were collapsed
- USA becomes super power
- Decline of Ottoman Empire
- Russian revolution
- Creation of Nationalism

Economical Results: -

- Allies spend millions of pounds to buy war material
- European economic domination was damaged
- War led insecurity
- Industries lack manpower
- Economic loss due to destruction

Social Results: -

- Terrible death
- Displacement of people
- Outbreak of Disease
- Separation of families
- Cause starvation/hanger

Q76. Explain results of Versailles's peace treaty?

- Germany loss part his territory
- Reparation on Germany (6,600 million)
- German Armey were reduced

Q77. State Aims of League of Nations?

- Maintain peace through collective security
- Encourage international cooperation
- to promote the respect of the sovereignty
- Disarmament

Q78. Analyze duties of covenant of League of Nations?

- Decrease the production of war armament
- Respect national integrity and independent
- Exchange of Information
- Control aggression
- Establishment of Mandate territory

Q79. State Achievements of League of Nations?

- Formation of International health Organization
- Support reduction of danger trade

Knowledge of Victory

- Success to stop war between Greece and Bulgaria
- Held number of Disarmament
- Settle disputes between member States

Q80. State factors led to failure League of Nations?

- Rejection of USA
- Absence of other important powers
- It is more relating to the Versailles's peace treaty
- League of Nations has not military force
- Economic crises in 1929
- serious weakness in covenant

THE END

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Members of F.O.V

1. Abdirahman Mahad Ahmed(Kuwaiti)
2. Abdishakur Mohamed Warsame (Zamaar Zing)
3. Jamal Mohamed Younis (J.J.B)
4. Khaddar Hassan Mohamoud (Cadaani)
5. *Mohamed Abdi Awil (Dayah)*
6. Mohamed Abdirashid Murzal (Murzal)
7. Mohamed Abdirashid Warsame (Africa)
8. Mohamed Abdirizak Adam(Xayo)
9. Mohamed Faysal Esse (Maddo)
10. Nimcan Adam Mahamoud (DNA)
11. Nimcan Mohamed Muhumed (Abu_Mazcud)

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readers are the leaders