

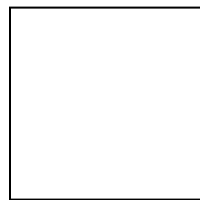
--	--	--

Name

..... **Total Score**

School.....

Roll No



.....

Republic of Somaliland
and National Examination Board

Form Four

HISTORY EXAMINATION

June 2010

TIME 2 HOURS

Plus 10 minutes for reading through the paper

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper consists of 12 printed pages including this one.

Count them now and inform the invigilator if there are any missing.

PART ONE :(20 questions): Multiple Choice 20 marks

PART TWO:(10 questions): Structured question 60 marks

PART THREE: (Answer **two** questions only): 20 marks

TOTAL 100 marks

- Answer **ALL** questions in part 1 and 2 and **two** questions in part 3
- All answers must be written on this paper in the spaces provided immediately after each question.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

.....

.....

.....

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 QUESTIONS @ 1 MARK EACH).

Instructions: Circle the correct answer for each question

Answer all questions

- 1] Colonial rule divided Somalia into two major areas namely
 - A] German Somaliland and British Somaliland
 - B] French Somaliland and British Somaliland
 - C] Italian Somaliland and French Somaliland
 - D] Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland
- 2] Some of the sources of history used by historians are
 - A] hunting and gathering methods
 - B] domestication of animals and plants development
 - C] settlement pattern organizations
 - D] oral traditions and archeological methods
- 3] San and Khoikhoi were African communities, collectively known as
 - A] khoisan
 - B] Wanyamwezi.
 - C] Alyamwezi
 - D] Mirambo
- 4] The practice of handing down historical information by word of mouth from one generation to the next is
 - A] linguistics
 - B] Written source
 - C] Oral tradition
 - D] Anthropology

- 5] Trade can be defined as
- A] the exchange of goods between people or countries
 - B] the exchange of goods and services between people or countries
 - C] the exchange of services between people or countries
 - D] the exchange of currencies between people or countries
- 6] Ancient Sumerians developed a system of writing which is known as
- A] Hieroglyphic
 - B] Cuneiform
 - C] Sanskrit
 - D] Urdu.
- 7] The ancient Egyptian Civilization lasted for a long time as a civilization because it was protected by
- A] a powerful standing army
 - B] powerful pharaohs
 - C] a large number of well-trained slaves
 - D] natural protective barriers
- 8] The first Somalilander nationalist who founded the Dervish Movement against Somaliland Colonizers was
- A] Mohamed Abdille Hassan
 - B] Mahomud Ahmed Ali
 - C] Farah Omar
 - D] Sh. Bashir

9] The victory of Menilik II (the second) of Ethiopia over Italian aggression was the result of many factors. Which of the following was NOT a factor?

- A] Strong unity among the Ethiopians
- B] Capable leadership of Menilik II
- C] Existence of active political parties.
- D] Land topography of the Ethiopian territory.

10] The policy conducted by U S S R to control the countries of Eastern Europe after the end of the Second World War was called

- A] Non-aggression policy
- B] Iron curtain policy
- C] Lenin's Communism policy
- D] Khurusheev's Communism policy

11] The most important factor that caused the collapse of the League of Nations was that it failed to get full support from the

- A] communist countries
- B] capitalist states
- C] most influential world powers
- D] non-alignment states.

12] During the Colonial period, French system of administration was based on the policy of Assimilation. Which one of the following does **not** fit the purpose of Assimilation?

- A] The French thought their civilization and culture were superior to all other civilizations
- B] They thought their Civilization and culture were harmonious with all other Civilizations
- C] Their intension was to create citizens oriented to French culture.
- D] Their intension was to make assimilated societies friendly with French people.

- 13] African people reacted to European Colonization in different ways. One form of reaction was called active resistance which means
- A] the use of weapons to fight the colonizers .
 - B] the deliberate adoption of non-cooperative approach with Europeans.
 - C] deliberate adoption of cooperation with foreigners.
 - D] the use of public rallies and demonstration against colonial rule.
- 14] The Greek City-state of Athens was most famous for its
- A] great thinkers
 - B] magnificent architecture
 - C] trade and colonization
 - D] disciplined, professional soldiers
- 15] The economic prosperity of the ancient Western Sudanic Kingdoms or Empires was based on
- A] agriculture and animal rearing
 - B] trade and industry
 - C] fishing and hunting
 - D] tourism and technology.
- 16] Which historic event made 1917 a decisive year for ending first World War?
- A] Russia's withdrawal from the war after the great event of Russian Revolution in 1917.
 - B] German activities against American interests in Europe and in the Atlantic Ocean
 - C] Turk's invasion of American interests in the Middle East.
 - D] The declaration of war by U S A against central powers in 1917.
- 17] Which of the following factors most influenced greatly the outbreak of the Second World War?
- A] The policy of appeasement conducted by Britain and France
 - B] The Treaty of Versailles imposed on Germany at the end of the First World War.
 - C] Russia's non-aggression pact with Germany in 1929
 - D] The impact of the world Economic crisis in 1929.
- 18] The African Continent is considered to be the least developed of all the world's major regions. Which is the most important reason for this?
- A] Large scale development and social welfare
 - B] Freedom from dependence on food imports
 - C] Trade liberalization and free foreign exchange markets
 - D] Political stability and greater economic independence
- 19] Which of the following is **not** a definition of human rights?
- A] Subject to limitation of movements and class discrimination
 - B] Principles of fairness and justice to all people
 - C] The right to life, liberty and protection from slavery
 - D] Protection from deprivation of property, freedom of conscience and expression.

- 20] Which of the following best defines the Agricultural Revolution in Europe
- A] An agricultural process of technologically desirable transformation
 - B] The elimination of the traditional pattern of village agriculture
 - C] Specialized and commercialized system of agriculture
 - D] A new system of continuous rotation, heavy manuring and a wide variety of crops.

PART TWO: Structured Question (60 marks). Each question carries six marks.

Instruction: Answer all ten questions.

1] Arabs have several things in common. State and explain any two common factors for Arabs?-----

2] Outline and explain three factors that led to the rise of African nationalism?

-----3] Outline only
six major challenges encountered by the O A U?

-----4] Identify any three reasons
showing why the Central powers lost in World War One?

-----5] Discuss briefly three results of the battle of Bedr fought by Muslims against
the Qureysh pagans?

-----6] Outline and explain three major achievements of the Pan-African movement?

7] At the end of the Second World War the Allied Forces defeated the Axis powers. Identify any three factors why the Allied forces were victorious over the Axis powers?

8] State three factors that helped the Islamic religion spread through Africa?

9] State and explain three differences caused by the colonial legacies of the two former Somali territories?

10] Outline and explain two principles of democracy?

PART THREE: Extended Questions (20 marks). Each question carries 10 marks.

Answer TWO of the following four questions. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

- 1] Clearly explain any five major services provided by Somaliland local authorities to the citizens in their districts?
- 2] Evaluate any five factors that contributed to the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe.
- 3] (a) Identify the main political parties that struggled for independence in British Somaliland Protectorate during the 1950s
[3 marks]
[b] Explain clearly two common objectives for all the political parties.
[4 marks]
[c] Evaluate the importance of their struggle for independence.
[3 marks]
- 4] Outline some of the similarities and difference between Islam and Christianity.

Question _____

[illegible]

©SLNECB, 2010