

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

GRADE 12 EXAMS, 2007

# HISTORY



P/LAND NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD



Name .....

School .....

Roll Number.....

**Puntland State of Somalia**

**Ministry of Education**

**Puntland National Examination Board**

**Form 4**

**History Examination**

**June 2007**

**Time 2 hours**

Plus 10 minutes before the exam for reading through the paper

TOTAL TIME     2 hours 10 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

This paper consists of 14 printed pages.  
Count them now. Inform the invigilator if there are any missing.

PART ONE ( 10 Multiple choice questions):	10 marks
PART TWO ( 10 Structured questions):	60 marks
PART THREE (2 Extended questions ):	30 marks
TOTAL	100 marks

- Answer ALL questions in section 1 and 2.
- Answer **two** questions only in section 3.
- All answers must be written on this paper in the spaces provided immediately after each question.
- Rough work can be done on page 2. This will not be marked
- No extra paper is allowed.
- If you make a mistake cross out the incorrect answer clearly and write your correct answer.



**Use this page for rough work. It will NOT be marked.**

A series of horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for students to use as a workspace for rough work during the examination.

**PART ONE [ 10 MARKS] MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Put a circle round the letter with the correct answer.

1. The legal foundation for traditional Somali politics called the *heer* is
  - A) a council of elders set up to resolve conflict.
  - B) the informal contract by which Somali society settles the legal and political disputes.
  - C) a wealthy business class
  - D) an external authority contracted to settle disputes
  
2. The study of man's material remains and ruins of the past such as tools, weapons, pottery and settlement is called
  - A) oral traditions.
  - B) linguistic evidence.
  - C) historiography.
  - D) archaeology.
  
3. Italy captured British Somaliland in the course of World War II in the year
  - A) 1940
  - B) 1942
  - C) 1941
  - D) 1943
  
4. The scramble for colonies in Africa by European countries in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was mainly driven by the need to
  - A) civilize African people.
  - B) spread Christianity.
  - C) stop the slave trade.
  - D) obtain raw materials and create new markets.

5. Legend has it that Rome was founded by
- A) Julius Ceasar
  - B) Maximian
  - C) Dictoten
  - D) Romulus and Remus
6. The War between Egypt and Israel in 1973 is known as Yom Kippur War because
- A) Yom Kippur was the Israeli military commander.
  - B) It was fought during a religious festival by that name.
  - C) It was fought in a region called Yom Kippur
  - D) The name was easy to remember
7. The African Union (AU) replaced the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at a summit meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Durban, South Africa on July 9, 2002. The major purpose of AU now is to
- A) fight against colonialism and apartheid.
  - B) strengthen diplomatic co-operation with other nations.
  - C) fight poverty and maintain human rights.
  - D) boost co-operation for defence and security.
8. Algerian Berbers under Abdub-Qadir al-Jaziri waged a fierce war of resistance against the French from 1832-1847 because
- A) Berbers preferred to remain under the alien rule of the Turks
  - B) Berbers looked upon the French as infidels
  - C) Berbers hoped to create their own independent state
  - D) the French had threatened to exterminate Berbers



9. With the fall of the Portuguese in 1728 the Somali Coast, like most of the East African Coast fell under the authority of the
- A) Europeans
  - B) Omanis
  - C) Ottomans
  - D) Indian Maharaj
10. South Africa was first colonized by the
- A) Dutch
  - B) Italians
  - C) French
  - D) British

**PART TWO Short answer questions** Answer ALL the questions

**Question 1**

The Portuguese empire of East Africa declined in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century:

Briefly discuss **three major factors** that caused the decline of the Portuguese empire. (6 marks)

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**Question 2.**

U.S. Federalism came into existence in 1787.

State clearly two benefits of federalism (4marks)

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**Question 3.**

In 1975 civil war broke out in Lebanon.

Discuss **three major factors** that caused this war (6 marks)

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**Question 4.**

Under Benito Mussolini, Italy invaded Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1936.

Give **two reasons** why Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1936. (6 marks)

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**Question 5**

At the beginning of the Twentieth Century, Pan-africanism was formed in order to unite all people of African origin wherever they were in the world.

Briefly explain **three achievements** of Pan-africanism (4 marks)

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**Question 6.**

Somalia disintegrated into civil war in 1991 when dictator Said Barre was overthrown.

Explain fully **four consequences** of civil war in Somalia to date (8 marks)

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**Question 7.**

During the French Revolution of 1780, all the European powers allied themselves against France.

Discuss **three major factors** that motivated the Europeans to attack France.  
(6marks)

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**Question 8.**

France was quickly defeated by Germany in the course of the Second World War.

Explain **three reasons** for this defeat (6 marks)

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**Question 9.**

Life in Athens was influenced to a large extent by the Athenian Philosophy.

Briefly state **four aspects** that were characteristic of Athenian life (8 marks)

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**Question 10.**

African nationalists faced many problems in the struggle to free their countries from European occupation.

Explain two major problems that African nationalists faced in **each** of the following countries before independence.

- (i) South Africa (2 marks)
- (ii) Nigeria (2marks)
- (iii) Ghana (2marks)

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**PART THREE      Extended questions**

**Instructions    Answer TWO questions only**

Each question is worth 15 marks.

- Write your answers to the **two** questions on spaces provided on pages 13 and 14.
- If you answer more than **two questions**, the examiner will ignore the last question.

**Question 1.**

**In October 1995 the United Nations celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The UN had many achievements but also many failures.**

Discuss **five factors** that have contributed to United Nations' failures.

**Question 2.**

**Sayid Mohamed Abdullahi Hassan struggled against the European invasion of Somalia in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century:**

Clearly explain **three causes** and **two results** of his struggles against the European powers. (15 marks)

**Question 3.** Explain **five major** challenges faced by African countries after independence. (15 marks)

**Question 4.** Egyptian and Syrian forces attacked Israel in the Yom Kippur war in 1973.

Discuss fully **five major** outcomes of this war. (15 marks)



**Answer to Question \_\_\_\_\_**

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer to the question.



**Answer to Question** \_\_\_\_\_

A series of horizontal dotted lines providing space for writing the answer to the question.

**END**