

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

GRADE 12 EXAMS, 2008

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 2008

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.

PART ONE [10 MARKS] MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

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

1. The East African slave trade had far-reaching social, economic and political consequences. Which one of the following was an **economic** consequence?
 - A) Arabs and Swahili Muslims spread Islam into the interior.
 - B) The slave trade intensified inter-ethnic wars.
 - C) The societies affected adopted the Islamic culture.
 - D) Important trade routes were opened between the coast and the interior.

2. The French used the policy of “**Assimilation**” in her West African colonies. In which colony was this policy first introduced?
 - A) Nigeria
 - B) Algeria
 - C) Senegal
 - D) Morocco.

3. General Muhammad Siyaad Barre seized control of Somalia in 1969 and declared it a socialist state in
 - A) 1969
 - B) 1970
 - C) 1975
 - D) 1977

4. The “**Cold War**” era that started after World War II between US and USSR can be defined as
 - A) a state of hostility and tension among nations without armed conflict
 - B) attempts by USSR to establish communist regions in Eastern Europe
 - C) a state of co-operation and harmony between the super powers.
 - D) full scale war between USSR and USA.

5. When the First World War ended in 1918, and as a result of that war
 - A) European borders returned to their 1914 boundaries
 - B) A significant number of smaller countries were created.
 - C) Austria and Hungary ceased to exist as countries
 - D) Germany and Italy became unified countries

6. The **major** goal of African nationalism was to
- A) promote African culture.
 - B) improve education standards in the colonies.
 - C) gain political independence from the colonizers.
 - D) enhance military co-operation.
7. The Alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary during the Second World War was known as the
- A) Western Powers
 - B) Three Musketeers
 - C) Allies
 - D) Central Powers
8. In 1959, the Chinese Communist Party came to power through
- A) election by the masses.
 - B) royal decree.
 - C) the defeat of Chiang Kai-shek's armies.
 - D) a military coup.
9. There were several reasons behind the formation of the United Nations in 1945. However, the **major** reason was to
- A) feed people hit by drought famine.
 - B) preserve international peace.
 - C) encourage growth of culture.
 - D) sponsor world wide education.
10. When Portuguese rule along the East African coastline collapsed in 1728, the Somali coast, like the rest of the East African coast, fell under the authority of the
- A) Omanis
 - B) Ottomans
 - C) Japanese
 - D) Europeans

PART TWO [SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS] ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Question 1

In historical texts, Egypt is often described as “the gift of the Nile”. Explain clearly three major reasons why the Nile was so crucial to the rise and growth of the ancient Egyptian Civilization.

(6 marks)

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Question 2

Some African societies resisted European conquest and occupation, while others collaborated. Outline **three major factors with examples** that explain why some societies collaborated, and **three factors** with examples that explain why some resisted.

(6 marks)

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Question 4

The Cold War era started soon after the end of the Second World War in 1945. Outline **three causes** of the Cold War and **three consequences**. (6 marks)

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Question 5

The Somali Youth Club was formed by thirteen (13) Somali youths in 1943. The Club changed into a political party called Somali Youth League (SYL) in 1947. Explain clearly **three major objectives** of the Somali Youth League.

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PART THREE (EXTENDED QUESTIONS) 30 MARKS
ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS ONLY. 15 MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION

1. Local governments are local level administrative units run by people residing in those particular areas through elected councillors.
Discuss at least **six responsibilities** of local government and at least **four potential sources** of revenue for these local authorities.

2. The Second World War was fought between 1939 and 1945.
Explain clearly **four causes** of the Second World War and show **four reasons** for the **defeat** of the Axis powers.

3. The Industrial Revolution started in Britain in 1750.
Evaluate at least **five major conditions** that favoured Britain in leading the Industrial Revolution in Europe.

4. In 1948, the State of Israel was created. Examine the historical origins of the Palestinian conflict and the major steps that led to the creation of the State of Israel.
State **two consequences** of the creation of this state.

5. “The Suez War of 1956 was largely caused by the aggressive actions of Colonel Nasser of Egypt”. Discuss how far this statement is true. List **three acts** that can be considered as acts of aggression on Nasser’s part, and state **five outcomes** of the war.

