MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION GRADE 12 EXAMS, 2024

HISTORY



P/LAND NATIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD





MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION PUNTLAND NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Name of Student		
Roll Number		
Name of School		
Region	District	

FORM FOUR EXAMINATION, 2024

TIME: 2 HOURS AND 10 MINITES FOR READING

HISTORY

Instructions to candidates

- Answer all part one and part two questions.
- Answer any TWO questions for part three.
- This paper consists of 11 pages, count it and if any is missing inform your invigilator.
- Write your name and role number on the exam paper.
- No extra paper is allowed.
- If you make a mistake, cross out the incorrect answer and write your correct answer.

This exam consists of following parts:

Parts	Marks
Part one Multiple choice questions	15 marks
Part two: Structured questions	65 marks
Part three: Extended questions	20 marks
Total:	100 marks

For the markers only

Parts	Marks
Part one	
Part two	
Part three	
Total	



Use this page for rough work. It will not be marked.	
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PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(15 MARKS)

Ci	rcle the correct answer from the following	lowing			
1.	Which of the following Caliphs conqu	ered Constantinople?			
	A. Osman 1	C. Orhan			
	B. Mohamed II	D. Suleiman			
2	Sayid Mohamed refused to pay a tax	when he arrived in Berbera port because			
	A. He was entering a foreign country				
	B. He had no money to pay tax				
	C. He was entering his own country				
	D. The British Consul insulted the Sa	ayid			
3.	The Industrial Revolution began in Eu	urope in			
	A. 1850	C. 1650			
	B. 1750	D. 1700			
4.	The headquarter of the League of Nations was;				
	A. Brussels	C. Oslo			
	B. Geneva	D. Londan			
5.	Which of the following was a high class	ss who owned the land in Russia?			
	A. Peasants	C. Nobles			
	B, Workers	D. Serfs			
6.	The Russian leader who ended comm	nunism was;			
	A. Lenin	C. Stalin			
7.	B. Gorbachev The role model of Adolf Hitler was	D. Nicholas II			
	A. Fascism in Italy				
	B. Communism in Russia				
	C. Democracy in the United States				
	D. Socialism policies				
8.	The Young Japanese pilots who common A. Maginot Line R. Resistance	nitted the actual suicide mission was called; C. Kamikazes D. Blitzkrieg			



9	Which one of the	following countries has v	eto power in the UN
9	vynich one of the	following countries rias v	eto porrei il trio o.

- A China C. Japan
- B. Germany D. Spain
- 10. To prevent communism and confirm in its borders was known as,
 - A. Truman Doctrine
 - B. Marshal Plan
 - C. Iron Curtain
 - D. Policy of Containment
- 11. Which of the following dates is the unification of British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland?
 - A. June 26, 1960
 - B. July 26, 1960
 - C. July 1, 1960
 - D. June 1, 1960
- 12. Which of the following won the presidential election of 1967?
 - A. Aden Abdille Osman.

C. Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal.

B. Abdirisak Haji Hussein.

- D. Abdirashid Ali Sharma'arke.
- 13. Which of the following were not political consequences of the collapse of the Somalia Government?
 - A. It created a power struggle of function leaders
 - B. The formation of Islamist groups
 - C. The destruction of properties
 - It made a power vacuum
- 14. Which of the following played the Major role in the creation of Puntland?
 - A. The politicians
 - B. The civil societies
 - C. The traditional elders
 - D. The youth and educators
- 15. The Arab League was founded in
 - A. 1935
 - B. 1945
 - C. 1970
 - D. 1972



PART TWO: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS

(65 MARKS)

Answer all the following questions

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The Industrial Revolution that began in England changed how the people worked. a. Analyze three conditions needed for industrialization
b. Explain two factors why Britain became the leading manufacturing nation
QUESTION TWO
Pan-Africanism is the movement formed at the beginning of the twentieth century by
African origin intellectuals
 a. Name any two founding fathers of the Pan-African movement.
(2 Marks)
 b. Identify three achievements of the Pan-African movement.



QUESTION THREE

Match the following organizations in Column A with their headquarter in column B

(6 marks)

No	Column A	Answer	Column B
1	African Union		a. Djibouti
2	ECOWAS		b. Cairo
3	COMESA		c. Geneva
4	IGAD		d. Lusaka
5	LEAGUE OF NATIONS		e. Addis Ababa
6	ARAB LEAGUGE		f. Abuja

QUESTION FOUR

One of the most important consequences of the First World War was the Russian	
Revolution of 1917.	
a. What reforms did Alexander II make?	
(2 Ma	ırks)
b. Analyze two reasons that the professional government lost power	

(2 Ma	irks)
c. Define the term communism	
(2 Ma	irks)
QUESTION FIVE	
Define policy of appeasement	
	rks)

		he invasion of Japan to Manchuria

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		(4 Marks)
		Munich conference in 1938
		(3 Marks)
QUESTION SIX		
The second World War	started in 193	9 and ended 1945.
1. List timee countries i	and Germany	captured at the beginning of the war
		their meaning in column B (6 marks)
		(3 Marks)
o. Match the words in C	Column A with	their meaning in column B (6 marks)
o. Match the words in C Column A	Column A with	their meaning in column B (6 marks) Column B A. young Japanese pilots to die in actual suicide
o. Match the words in C Column A 1. Phony war	Column A with	Column B A. young Japanese pilots to die in actual suicide missions B. French defensive line on the border of Germany
o. Match the words in C Column A 1. Phony war 2. Blitzkrieg	Column A with	Column B A. young Japanese pilots to die in actual suicide missions B. French defensive line on the border of Germany C. to destroy anything that might help the enemy
D. Match the words in Column A 1. Phony war 2. Blitzkrieg 3. Maginot line	Column A with	Column B A. young Japanese pilots to die in actual suicide missions B. French defensive line on the border of Germany C. to destroy anything that might help the enemy when retreating

QUESTION SEVEN

U	nited Nations organization was created in 1945, after the Second World War.
3.	state three achievements of the United Nations Organization
•••	(3 Marks)
b.	Identify three failures of the United Nations Organization
Q	JESTION EIGHT
a.	Define the term Cold War
	······
b.	Identify the causes of the Cold War
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	(3 Marks)

SOM EXAMS

QUESTION NINE

Af	ter the downfall of Somalia's central government in January 1991, civil war began.
a.	Outline the factors that led to the collapse of the central government
	Give Four example of reconciliation conferences after 1991
	JESTION TEN
a.	Discuss three common problems to African states after independence
	State the achievements of Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana
	State the action of the action



PART THREE: EXTENDED QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

(4 Marks)

(4 Marks)

Answer any TWO of the following questions

QUESTION ONE

The Creation of Israel in 1948 led Arab-Israel Wars

b. Discuss three social results of the Second World War

a,	What did the Zionists believe?	(2 Marks)
b.	State two factors that caused the Suez war	(4 Marks)
C.	Identify two results of the Suez war	(4 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

a.	State three reasons that motivated Iraq to invade Kuwait	(6 Marks)
	Explain two results of the Gulf war	(4 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

c. Define Pan-Somalism

QUESTION FOUR	
a. Explain two political results of the Second World War	(6 Marks)

d. Identify three challenges faced the union of British and Italian Somaliland (6 Marks)



QUESTION	
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QUESTION

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