

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2003

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper consists of **THREE (3)** sections A, B and C.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in section A and B. Answer any **FOUR (4)** questions in section C.
3. Write your examination number on each page.
4. Write all answers in the space provided.
5. Use a blue or black pen in writing. Diagrams must be drawn in pencil.
6. Cellular phones are not allowed in the examination room.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS	SIGNATURE
1.		
2.		
3.		
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6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

1. For each of the following items choose the best answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the box provided.

i. Which of the following sources of history is mostly reliable when studying ancient tools and bones?

- A. Oral tradition
- B. Museums
- C. Archaeology
- D. Archives

Answer: C

Reason: Archaeology directly studies ancient tools and bones through excavation and scientific analysis, making it the most reliable source for such artifacts.

ii. One of the major reasons for the fall of the coastal city-states in East Africa was:

- A. Increase in population
- B. Frequent conflicts among themselves
- C. Spread of Islam
- D. Agricultural decline

Answer: B

Reason: Internal rivalries and conflicts among city-states weakened their ability to resist external pressures, contributing to their decline.

iii. The name given to humanlike creatures who made simple stone tools is:

- A. Homo habilis
- B. Homo erectus
- C. Homo sapiens
- D. Australopithecus

Answer: A

Reason: Homo habilis, meaning "handy man," is known for crafting simple stone tools during the Early Stone Age.

iv. In pre-colonial Africa, iron tools were mainly used for:

- A. Building ships
- B. Industrial production
- C. Clearing forests and cultivation
- D. Designing monuments

Answer: C

Reason: Iron tools were primarily used for agricultural purposes, such as clearing forests and cultivating crops, enhancing productivity.

- v. One of the major results of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade in West Africa was:
- A. Spread of Christianity
 - B. Increased literacy rates
 - C. Loss of productive labour force
 - D. Discovery of new crops

Answer: C

Reason: The Trans-Atlantic slave trade removed millions of young, productive individuals, significantly depleting West Africa's labor force.

- vi. A historical site is best described as:
- A. A written record preserved in a museum
 - B. A place where remains of the past are found
 - C. A tool used by archaeologists
 - D. A place where history books are kept

Answer: B

Reason: Historical sites are locations where physical evidence of past human activities, such as tools or bones, is preserved.

- vii. The main reason why early people preferred to settle near water sources was:
- A. Security against wild animals
 - B. Availability of drinking water
 - C. To establish trade routes
 - D. Religious reasons

Answer: B

Reason: Access to drinking water was essential for survival, making water sources a primary factor in early human settlement.

- viii. The main role of the clan elders in African societies was to:
- A. Provide formal education
 - B. Make laws and settle disputes
 - C. Lead armies to war
 - D. Control trade activities

Answer: B

Reason: Clan elders governed communities by creating laws and resolving disputes, maintaining social order.

- ix. The event that marked the official end of Portuguese dominance in East Africa was:
- A. Fall of Fort Jesus
 - B. Arrival of the British
 - C. Signing of the Heligoland Treaty
 - D. Construction of Mombasa port

Answer: A

Reason: The capture of Fort Jesus by the Omani Arabs in 1698 ended Portuguese control over the East African coast.

x. The main cause for the spread of iron working technology in Africa was:

- A. Trade and migration
- B. Spread of Islam
- C. Arrival of Europeans
- D. Discovery of fire

Answer: A

Reason: Trade and migration enabled the exchange of ironworking techniques among African societies, spreading the technology.

2. (a) Match the items in List A with those in List B by writing the correct letter below the corresponding question number in the table provided.

List A	List B
(i) Early humanlike being who discovered fire	A. Homo sapiens
(ii) Long distance traders in East Africa	B. Pastoralists
(iii) The main agent of colonial conquest	C. Makumbusho
(iv) Ngoni leader during migration	D. Barter trade
(v) Disappearance of productive youth through wars and raids	E. Vasco Da Gama
(vi) A historical site found in Tanzania	F. Kabaka
(vii) Earliest form of man	G. Olduvai Gorge
(viii) Exchange of goods between Africa and Asia	H. Slave trade
(ix) Another name for Middle Stone Age	I. David Livingstone
(x) Humanlike creature known as wise man	J. Homo habilis
	K. Technological revolution
	L. Zwangendaba
	M. Homo erectus
	N. Stone Age
	O. Explorers

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
M	B	O	L	H	G	J	D	N	A

(b) Chronological Order

The following sentences are mixed up. Arrange them in chronological order from the first to the last by writing the roman number of each statement in the table provided.

- (i) They used fire to scare away wild animals and cook food.
- (ii) Early people moved in search of food, water, and shelter.
- (iii) Gradually, man discovered the use of tools and weapons.
- (iv) Later, man started to live in organized communities.
- (v) Human beings learned how to domesticate animals and cultivate crops.

Answers

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
ii	iii	i	iv	v

3.(a) The years and the important historical events that took place in East Africa are shown in the table below. Write the letter of the year against the corresponding event, in the table provided.

Events	Year
(i) Vasco Da Gama landed at Mombasa	A. 1498
(ii) The fall of Fort Jesus to Omani Arabs	B. 1593
(iii) The Berlin Conference held	C. 1698
(iv) The Portuguese built Fort Jesus	D. 1884-1885
(v) The abolition of slave trade by Britain	E. 1807
F. 1840	
G. 1822	
H. 1400	

Answers

Events	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
Year	A	C	D	B	E

(b) Write the missing historical facts.

(i) The earliest form of trade was called **barter trade**.

(ii) A period of 100 years is known as a **century**.

(iii) The people who lived by gathering and hunting are referred to as **hunter-gatherers**.

(iv) The process of controlling one area by a foreign power is called **colonialism**.

(v) The movement of early human beings from one place to another in search of better life is called **migration**.

4 (a) The following statements are either correct or not correct. Write TRUE if the statement is correct or FALSE if the statement is not correct.

(i) During Later Stone Age man started living in permanent homes.

(ii) Archaeology is the study of written documents only.

(iii) Barter trade involved the use of money to exchange goods.

(iv) Clans were headed by religious leaders called Kabaka.

(v) The Trans-Saharan trade connected East Africa with West Africa.

(vi) Long distance traders used slaves as porters.

(vii) Explorers came to East Africa for colonial administration.

(viii) One of the effects of Ngoni migration was the spread of iron working skills.

(ix) The British signed treaties with African leaders to get land peacefully.

(x) Ngoni people settled in North East Africa after migration.

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	T	F

5. Give one difference between the following historical terms:

(i) The difference between archaeology and oral tradition is that archaeology is the study of past human life through the excavation and analysis of physical remains such as tools, pottery, and buildings, while oral tradition involves passing down historical information through spoken stories, songs, and legends from one generation to another.

(ii) The difference between slave trade and legitimate trade is that slave trade involved the buying and selling of human beings as slaves, often for forced labor and exploitation, while legitimate trade referred to the exchange of legal goods such as ivory, gold, and agricultural products without dealing in human beings.

(iii) The difference between decentralized and centralized societies is that decentralized societies lacked a single, powerful ruler and were organized into small, independent clans or chiefdoms with shared leadership, while centralized societies were ruled by a single, supreme authority such as a king or chief with organized administrative structures and armies.

6. Write an essay about the causes and effects of the Mfecane wars. In your essay use the following guidelines:

(i) Background of the Mfecane

The Mfecane wars were a series of violent conflicts and forced migrations that took place in Southern Africa during the early 19th century. The term "Mfecane" means "the crushing" or "the scattering," referring to the widespread destruction and displacement of communities caused by these wars. The wars primarily involved the Nguni-speaking peoples of the region and were led by powerful leaders such as Shaka Zulu. The conflicts drastically changed the political, social, and economic structures of Southern Africa.

(ii) Causes of the wars

One cause of the Mfecane was population pressure and competition for resources. Due to the growth in population among the Nguni communities, there was intense competition for fertile land, water sources, and grazing areas, which led to conflicts and warfare.

Another cause was the emergence of strong and ambitious leaders like Shaka Zulu. Shaka's military innovations and desire to expand the Zulu kingdom forced

neighboring communities either to submit or to flee, sparking a chain reaction of wars and displacements throughout the region.

The third cause was the introduction of new military tactics and weapons. Shaka Zulu introduced new fighting techniques such as the short stabbing spear and the "bull horn" formation, which made warfare more deadly and efficient, intensifying the scale and violence of conflicts.

Additionally, drought and famine contributed to the outbreak of wars. Scarcity of food and water forced communities to fight for survival, leading to the invasion of other territories and the displacement of weaker groups.

Trade competition was also a cause. Control over important trade routes and access to valuable resources such as cattle and iron tools motivated different communities to engage in warfare to dominate economic opportunities.

(iii) Effects of the Mfecane

One effect of the Mfecane was massive depopulation and displacement. Many people lost their lives, while others were forced to flee their homes and settle in distant, unfamiliar territories, leading to the scattering of various communities across Southern Africa.

Another effect was the rise of powerful kingdoms and states. The conflicts resulted in the creation of new, centralized states such as the Zulu, Ndebele, and Gaza kingdoms, which brought previously scattered communities under centralized control and leadership.

The third effect was social disruption. Traditional leadership systems and community relationships were destroyed as people migrated and new leaders took control, changing the social order in many regions.

Additionally, the Mfecane wars led to widespread economic disruption. Farming, trade, and cattle rearing were interrupted by continuous warfare, causing famine, poverty, and the decline of trade activities in affected areas.

Lastly, the wars increased militarization among societies. Communities that survived the conflicts adopted new military tactics and weaponry to defend themselves, resulting in the spread of warfare culture and a focus on military strength in the region.

7. Briefly explain five reasons for the decline of Portuguese rule along the East African coast.

One reason for the decline of Portuguese rule was constant resistance from local African communities. Coastal city-states such as Mombasa and Kilwa, along with inland leaders, frequently rebelled against Portuguese control, weakening their power and making it difficult to maintain authority.

Another reason was the arrival of new foreign powers, especially the Oman Arabs. The Omanis launched several successful attacks on Portuguese forts and settlements along the coast, eventually expelling the Portuguese from key towns like Zanzibar and Pemba.

The third reason was poor administration and lack of effective control. The Portuguese were mainly interested in controlling trade rather than establishing effective governance. Their harsh and oppressive rule made them unpopular and isolated, contributing to their decline.

Additionally, natural disasters such as diseases and attacks from hostile communities made it difficult for the Portuguese to survive in the coastal environment. Many Portuguese settlers died from tropical diseases, which reduced their numbers and weakened their ability to defend their territories.

Lastly, the decline of Portuguese trade routes contributed to their fall. The emergence of new, competing trade routes and markets in the Indian Ocean and Atlantic regions reduced the importance of the East African coast to Portuguese interests, leading to neglect and eventual loss of control.