

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2005

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. | | |
| 4. | | |
| 5. | | |
| 6. | | |
| 7. | | |
| 8. | | |
| 9. | | |
| 10. | | |
| 11. | | |
| 12. | | |
| TOTAL | | |

1. Choose the most correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the table below.

i. One shortcoming of oral tradition as a historical source is that it is:

- A. Handed from one generation to another
- B. Difficult to verify facts
- C. Given by elders
- D. Based on songs

Answer: B

Reason: Oral traditions are challenging to verify due to potential distortions over time, unlike written records.

ii. The transition from mercantilism to industrial capitalism led to:

- A. Demand for slaves
- B. Demand for raw materials and markets
- C. Use of navigable rivers
- D. Abolition of trade

Answer: B

Reason: Industrial capitalism required raw materials for factories and markets for manufactured goods.

iii. The study of past material remains through scientific analysis is called:

- A. Archives
- B. Archaeology
- C. Museums
- D. Historical sites

Answer: B

Reason: Archaeology involves scientific analysis of material remains like artifacts and fossils.

iv. A mixed farming society in pre-colonial East Africa was:

- A. Maasai
- B. Karamajong
- C. Nyakyusa
- D. Hadzabe

Answer: C

Reason: The Nyakyusa practiced mixed farming, combining crop cultivation and livestock keeping.

v. The leader who organized the opening of new lands was called:

- A. Ntemi
- B. Katikiro
- C. Abakopi
- D. Laibon

Answer: A

Reason: The Ntemi was a Nyamwezi leader responsible for organizing land settlement and governance.

vi. The stage of human evolution where agriculture was practiced was:

- A. Early Stone Age
- B. Middle Stone Age
- C. Late Stone Age
- D. Iron Age

Answer: C

Reason: Agriculture began during the Late Stone Age (Neolithic), with crop cultivation and domestication.

vii. The main economic activities in pre-colonial Africa included:

- A. Industries and fishing
- B. Agriculture and trade
- C. Lumbering and harvesting
- D. Carpentry and pottery

Answer: B

Reason: Agriculture and trade were central to pre-colonial African economies.

viii. A function of Maasai morans was all except:

- A. Defending the community
- B. Controlling religion
- C. Protecting herds
- D. Searching for pasture

Answer: B

Reason: Maasai morans focused on defense, herd protection, and pasture searching, not religious control.

ix. The contact between Africa, Europe, and America was based on:

- A. Long-Distance Trade
- B. Trans-Saharan Trade
- C. Trans-Atlantic Trade
- D. Barter Trade

Answer: C

Reason: The Trans-Atlantic Trade linked Africa, Europe, and America through the slave trade and goods exchange.

x. The people who guided caravans during the Trans-Saharan trade were:

- A. Berber merchants
- B. Tuareg Takshifts
- C. Ghanaian investors
- D. Bisa traders

Answer: B

Reason: Tuareg Takshifts were nomadic guides who navigated caravans across the Sahara.

2. Match the items in Column A with the responses in Column B by writing the letter of the correct answer in the table below.

| Column A | Column B |
|--|----------------------------------|
| i. Agents of industrial capitalism | A. Early Iron Age |
| ii. Bunyoro | B. Loss of manpower |
| iii. Trans-Saharan trade | C. Explorers |
| iv. Chagga and Pare | D. Permanent crop cultivation |
| v. Ntemi | E. North African trade |
| vi. Nandi and Pokot | F. Tropical diseases |
| vii. Social effect of Portuguese contact | G. Organizer of new lands |
| viii. Fall of Portuguese rule | H. Pastoralists |
| ix. Homo habilis | I. Inter-lacustrine feudal state |
| x. Neolithic revolution | J. Skilful early human |
| | K. Moresby Treaty |
| | L. Ngoni migration |
| | M. Sedentary life |
| | N. Trans-Atlantic Trade |
| | O. Zanzibar Revolution |

Answers

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|----|---|
| i | ii | iii | iv | v | vi | vii | viii | ix | x |
| C | I | E | D | G | H | B | F | J | M |

3. Write T if the statement is correct and F if the statement is incorrect in the table below.

- i. The Neolithic revolution marked the start of a sedentary life.
- ii. The Early Stone Age had permanent shelters.
- iii. Civil war was a cause of the Ngoni migration.
- iv. Museums are places for study tours and tourism.
- v. The Harmerton Treaty was signed in 1845.
- vi. Olduvai Gorge is a historical site in Kondoia.
- vii. The Ntemi was responsible for collecting tributes.
- viii. The slave trade caused loss of security.
- ix. The Portuguese introduced new crops in East Africa.
- x. The contact between Africa and the Middle East began by 200 BC.

Answers

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Yao are an example of a **Bantu** community.
- b) The Portuguese explorer who reached East Africa in 1498 was **Vasco da Gama**.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Middle Stone Age was **microlithic tools**.
- d) The first President of Tanzania was **Julius Nyerere**, and the current President is **Samia Suluhu Hassan**.
- e) A place where historical remains are found is called a **historical site**.

5. Study the diagram below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(A diagram showing stages of human evolution: Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens.)

- a) Name the stages of human evolution labeled A, B, and C.

A Homo habilis

B Homo erectus

C Homo sapiens

- b) Mention one (1) feature of the stage labeled "A."

Ability to make simple tools

- c) State two (2) characteristics of the stage labeled "C."

i) **Advanced language skills**

ii) **Complex social structures**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

- a) Name two (2) early missionary centers in East Africa.

i) **Rabai**

ii) **Bagamoyo**

- b) Mention two (2) functions of historical sites.

i) **Preserving past human activities**

ii) **Providing evidence for research**

- c) List four (4) major imports to East Africa during the Long-Distance Trade.

i) **Cloth**

ii) **Beads**

iii) **Glassware**

iv) **Metal tools**

d) Give two (2) reasons for the fall of Portuguese rule in East Africa.

i) **Resistance from coastal communities**

ii) **Competition from other European powers**

e) Identify two (2) methods of dating historical events.

i) **Carbon-14 dating**

ii) **Stratigraphy**

7. Discuss five (5) negative impacts of the Ngoni migration on East African societies.

One negative impact **of** the Ngoni migration was the outbreak of frequent wars and conflicts. As the Ngoni moved into new territories, they attacked and conquered various communities. This led to the destruction of villages, death of many people, and the disruption of peaceful relations among different ethnic groups.

Another effect was the displacement of local communities. The fear of Ngoni attacks forced many communities to abandon their ancestral lands and migrate to safer areas. This caused overcrowding in some regions and led to competition over limited resources such as land and water.

The third negative impact was the decline of productive activities. Due to constant warfare and insecurity, people could no longer farm, hunt, or engage in trade. This led to food shortages, famine, and economic hardships in many parts of East Africa.

Additionally, the Ngoni migration led to the loss of cultural heritage. Some societies lost their traditional customs, leadership structures, and religious practices as they were assimilated or destroyed by the Ngoni. This weakened the cultural identity of affected communities.

Lastly, it caused the emergence of militarized societies. Many communities adopted military tactics and weapons similar to those of the Ngoni for self-defense. This increased violence and instability in the region, as communities lived in constant fear of raids and wars.

8. Explain four (4) differences between local trade and long-distance trade in pre-colonial Africa.

One difference was the distance covered. Local trade involved the exchange of goods within nearby villages or communities, while long-distance trade connected regions separated by hundreds or even thousands of kilometers.

Another difference was the type of goods traded. In local trade, people exchanged simple everyday items such as foodstuffs, utensils, and livestock. In contrast, long-distance trade involved valuable and rare items like gold, ivory, salt, and slaves.

The third difference was the means of transport. Local trade typically used head-porters and pack animals within short distances. Long-distance trade, however, often relied on caravans of porters and camels to move goods across deserts, forests, and mountains.

Lastly, the organization of trade differed. Local trade was informal and based on barter and trust among neighbors, while long-distance trade was highly organized, involving professional traders, middlemen, and established trade routes with specific markets and resting points.

9. a) Define the term "Trans-Atlantic Trade."

The Trans-Atlantic Trade was a triangular trading system that connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas between the 16th and 19th centuries. It involved the exchange of slaves from Africa to the Americas, raw materials from the Americas to Europe, and manufactured goods from Europe to Africa.

b) Describe four (4) effects of the Trans-Atlantic Trade on African societies.

One effect was the depopulation of African societies. Millions of Africans were captured and sold as slaves, especially young and able-bodied men and women. This reduced the population in many regions and weakened the workforce needed for agricultural and economic activities.

Another effect was the disruption of social structures. Traditional leadership systems and community relations were destroyed as chiefs and local leaders were bribed or threatened to supply slaves, leading to betrayal, disunity, and social instability.

The third effect was the spread of firearms and increased violence. European traders supplied African middlemen and chiefs with guns in exchange for slaves. This fueled wars, raids, and insecurity as communities attacked one another to capture slaves for trade.

Lastly, the trade introduced foreign goods that undermined local industries. Cheap imported cloth, alcohol, and manufactured items replaced traditional African products, discouraging local crafts and leading to economic dependency on foreign items.

10. Elaborate five (5) economic activities of pre-colonial African societies.

One economic activity was agriculture. Many African communities practiced subsistence and mixed farming, growing crops such as millet, sorghum, maize, yams, and bananas, and keeping livestock like cattle, goats, and sheep for food and trade.

Another activity was hunting and gathering. Societies like the San of Southern Africa survived by hunting wild animals and gathering fruits, nuts, and roots from forests and grasslands, providing them with food and raw materials for tools.

The third economic activity was fishing. Communities living near rivers, lakes, and coastal areas engaged in fishing using nets, hooks, and traps. Fish provided food, trade goods, and materials for making items like fish oil.

Trade was also an important activity. Both local and long-distance trade flourished, with people exchanging goods such as salt, iron tools, textiles, and foodstuffs. Trade connected different regions and facilitated cultural exchanges.

Lastly, ironworking and craftsmanship were practiced. Blacksmiths produced tools, weapons, and ornaments, while artisans created pottery, woven cloth, and wood carvings. These goods served domestic, religious, and commercial purposes.

11. Discuss four (4) roles of the Ntemi in the Nyamwezi society.

One role of the Ntemi was to serve as a political leader. He governed the chiefdom, settled disputes, and maintained law and order by enforcing customary laws and traditions among his people.

Another role was that of a military commander. The Ntemi organized the defense of the chiefdom against external enemies and led warriors during times of war to protect the territory and people.

The third role was religious leadership. The Ntemi acted as an intermediary between the people and ancestral spirits, presided over religious ceremonies, and offered sacrifices to ensure peace, good harvests, and protection from misfortune.

Additionally, the Ntemi managed economic activities. He regulated land distribution for farming, controlled trade within the chiefdom, and coordinated communal labor for major projects such as clearing fields, building roads, and constructing granaries.

12. Write a short essay on the contact between Africa and the Middle East before 1500, using the following guidelines:

a) Background

Long before 1500, African societies along the East African coast and parts of North Africa had established contacts with the Middle East. These interactions were facilitated by the Indian Ocean trade and overland routes across the Sahara Desert.

b) Reasons for contact

One reason for contact was trade. Africans exported gold, ivory, animal skins, and slaves, while Middle Eastern traders brought textiles, beads, spices, and glassware. The need for these valuable goods encouraged regular interactions.

Another reason was the spread of religion. Arab traders and scholars introduced Islam to the African coast and interior regions. Mosques were built, and Islamic practices such as prayer, fasting, and pilgrimage spread among African communities.

The third reason was the search for settlement and refuge. Some Arabs and Persians settled along the East African coast, intermarrying with local populations and establishing towns such as Kilwa, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

Additionally, exploration and curiosity motivated interactions. Middle Eastern travelers and scholars such as Ibn Battuta visited African regions to learn about their people, cultures, and trade systems.

c) Impacts

One impact was the spread of Islam and Arabic culture. Many African societies adopted Islamic beliefs, laws, and customs, which influenced their social structures, dress, architecture, and languages.

Another impact was the emergence of the Swahili culture. The blending of African and Arab traditions along the East African coast created a unique culture and language known as Swahili, which facilitated trade and social integration.

The third impact was economic growth. Regular trade increased wealth and prosperity in coastal towns, attracting merchants and craftsmen and leading to the rise of powerful city-states.

Lastly, there was cultural and technological exchange. African societies acquired new knowledge in medicine, navigation, architecture, and writing systems from their Middle Eastern contacts.

d) Conclusion

In conclusion, contact between Africa and the Middle East before 1500 had significant social, religious, and economic effects. It facilitated cultural exchanges, trade relations, and the spread of Islam, shaping the history and development of African societies along the coast and beyond.

Would you like me to organize these answers into a clean revision booklet-style text as well?