

SMZ

**ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

032

**HISTORY**

**TIME: 2.30 HOURS**

**ANSWER**

**Year: 2006**

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**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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7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

i. The first European nation to settle at the Cape of Good Hope was:

- A. British
- B. Dutch
- C. Portuguese
- D. Germans

**Answer:** B

**Reason:** The Dutch settled at the Cape in 1652 to establish a resupply station for ships.

ii. The type of economy where people produce for their own use is called:

- A. Mixed economy
- B. Communal economy
- C. Capitalist economy
- D. Subsistence economy

**Answer:** D

**Reason:** A subsistence economy focuses on producing goods for personal or community use, not for trade.

iii. Which of the following is a written source of history?

- A. Oral traditions
- B. Archaeology
- C. Books
- D. Cultural objects

**Answer:** C

**Reason:** Books contain written records, making them a written source of historical information.

iv. Fort Jesus at the Coast of East Africa was built by:

- A. Oman Arabs
- B. Portuguese
- C. Germans
- D. British

**Answer:** B

**Reason:** The Portuguese built Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1593 to control coastal trade.

v. One of the outcomes of the Ngoni migration was:

- A. Spread of Christianity
- B. Introduction of iron tools
- C. Displacement of other communities
- D. Expansion of trade routes

**Answer:** C

**Reason:** The Ngoni migration caused significant displacement of communities in East Africa due to their military movements.

vi. Seyyid Said transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in:

- A. 1820
- B. 1840
- C. 1885
- D. 1860

**Answer:** B

**Reason:** Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar in 1840 to strengthen trade control.

vii. The economic activity practiced by the Maasai during pre-colonial time was:

- A. Agriculture
- B. Fishing
- C. Pastoralism
- D. Trading

**Answer:** C

**Reason:** The Maasai were primarily pastoralists, relying on cattle herding.

viii. The discovery of fire was during:

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

D. Iron Age

**Answer:** B

**Reason:** Fire was mastered during the Middle Stone Age, aiding human survival.

ix. The first explorers to reach the interior of East Africa were:

A. Traders

B. Missionaries

C. European explorers

D. Colonial administrators

**Answer:** C

**Reason:** European explorers like Speke and Stanley were the first to penetrate East Africa's interior.

x. The Berlin Conference took place in:

A. 1884-1885

B. 1800

C. 1900

D. 1890

**Answer:** A

**Reason:** The Berlin Conference (1884–1885) partitioned Africa among European powers.

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. 1498	A. Berlin Conference partitioned Africa
ii. 1807	B. Discovery of Zinjanthropus
iii. 1822	C. Zanzibar slave market closed
iv. 1840	D. Britain abolished slave trade
v. 1873	E. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
vi. 1885	F. Moresby Treaty signed
vii. 1959	G. Seyyid Said moved capital to Zanzibar
viii. 1961	H. Vasco da Gama reached East Africa
	I. Tanganyika gained independence
	J. Zanzibar gained independence
	K. Omani capture of Fort Jesus

ix. 1963	L. Benjamin Mkapa elected
x. 1964	M. Tanganyika became a republic
	N. Suez Canal opened
	O. British-Boer Peace Treaty in Pretoria

**Answers**

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

3. Write T for True and F for False against each of the following statements.

- i. Coastal city-states were controlled by Oman Arabs.
- ii. The discovery of fire occurred during the Late Stone Age.
- iii. Oral tradition involves the use of songs and stories to pass history.
- iv. The Berlin Conference abolished slavery in Africa.
- v. Tanganyika gained independence in 1960.
- vi. The Boers were British settlers at the Cape.
- vii. Museums preserve only written historical records.
- viii. Barter trade involved the use of money.
- ix. The first human beings appeared in Europe.
- x. The Ngoni were among the migrating groups in East Africa.

**Answers**

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

**SECTION B (30 Marks)**

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Maasai are an example of a **Nilotic** community.
- b) The German company that operated in East Africa was called **German East Africa Company**.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Iron Age was **iron smelting**.
- d) The first President of Tanzania was **Julius Nyerere**, and the current President is **Samia Suluhu Hassan**.
- e) A person who studies human evolution is called a **paleoanthropologist**.

5. Study the map below carefully and answer the questions that follow.  
(A map of the East African Long-Distance Trade routes in the 19th century.)

a) i) Name the towns marked A, B, C, D, and E.

A **Tabora**

B **Ujiji**

C **Bagamoyo**

D **Kilwa**

E **Zanzibar**

ii) Name the ocean marked F.

F **Indian Ocean**

b) Name two (2) prominent traders in the Long-Distance Trade.

i) **Tippu Tip**

ii) **Msiri**

c) State two (2) factors that contributed to the growth of the Long-Distance Trade.

i) **Demand for ivory and slaves**

ii) **Strategic coastal ports**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Why did the Omani Arabs promote clove cultivation in Zanzibar? (Give two reasons.)

i) To generate revenue through exports

ii) To meet global demand for spices

b) Mention two (2) pre-colonial African social practices.

i) Initiation ceremonies

ii) Communal land ownership

c) Define the term "archaeology."

The study of past human societies through material remains

d) List two (2) roles of music in pre-colonial African societies.

i) Celebrating cultural events

ii) Passing down oral history

e) Name two (2) characteristics of Homo erectus.

i) Upright posture

ii) Use of simple stone tools

**7. Explain five effects of the Ngoni migration in East Africa.**

One effect of the Ngoni migration was the introduction of new military tactics and weapons. The Ngoni were known for their organized military system, including the use of cowhide shields, short stabbing spears known as assegai, and the famous military formation called the "cow horn" formation. This greatly influenced local communities' methods of warfare in East Africa.

Another effect was the displacement of other communities. As the Ngoni moved into new areas, they conquered and displaced several indigenous groups, such as the Hehe and Bena. Many people were forced to flee their homes and migrate to safer areas, leading to widespread population movements and disruption of traditional settlements.

The Ngoni migration also contributed to the spread of new cultural practices and traditions. As they settled in different parts of East Africa, the Ngoni intermarried with local people and shared aspects of their customs, such as dances, music, and military training, which were then adopted by the local communities.

Additionally, the migration led to the rise of powerful centralized states. Some local leaders, such as Mkwawa of the Hehe, adopted Ngoni military techniques and reorganized their societies to resist Ngoni attacks. This led to the formation of stronger and more organized political systems in response to the Ngoni threat.

Finally, the Ngoni migration caused social and economic disruption in East Africa. Constant wars and displacements interrupted agricultural production and trade, leading to food shortages and the breakdown of normal economic activities in affected areas.

**8. Define the term Stone Age and describe three characteristics of Late Stone Age.**

The Stone Age is a prehistoric period during which early human beings primarily made and used tools and weapons from stone. It is divided into three stages: the Early Stone Age, the Middle Stone Age, and the Late Stone Age, based on the advancement of tools and ways of life.

One characteristic of the Late Stone Age is the use of smaller, more refined and specialized tools. People during this period developed microliths, which were small, sharp stone tools used for hunting, fishing, and gathering. These tools were more effective and easier to handle compared to earlier large stone implements.

Another characteristic is the development of advanced social and cultural practices. Communities began to engage in activities such as rock painting and engraving,

religious rituals, and the burial of the dead with grave goods. These practices indicate a growing sense of community, belief systems, and respect for the deceased.

The third characteristic is the domestication of animals and cultivation of crops. By the Late Stone Age, people started domesticating animals like dogs and began simple forms of farming, though hunting and gathering remained dominant. This marked the early shift towards settled life and food production, laying the foundation for future agricultural societies.

**9. Mention and explain four reasons for the coming of the Portuguese to East Africa.**

One reason for the coming of the Portuguese to East Africa was the search for a sea route to India. The Portuguese wanted to bypass Arab and Venetian middlemen who controlled the overland spice trade. By finding a direct sea route to India, they aimed to trade directly for valuable spices and other goods.

Another reason was the desire to spread Christianity. The Portuguese, like many European powers of the time, saw it as their duty to convert non-Christians to their religion. They believed that by spreading Christianity, they could strengthen their influence and gain religious followers in new territories.

The third reason was the desire for wealth and trade control. East Africa was known for its rich trade in ivory, gold, and slaves. The Portuguese wanted to control this trade by taking over key coastal towns and ports, which would give them access to valuable resources and profitable markets.

A fourth reason was the ambition to establish a Portuguese empire overseas. By expanding their control to East Africa, the Portuguese hoped to build a strong empire that could challenge their European rivals and strengthen their political and military power globally.

**10. List five groups of people involved in the long-distance trade and state the roles of any two groups.**

The five groups of people involved in the long-distance trade were Arab traders, Swahili traders, African interior traders, Nyamwezi porters, and local African rulers.

The Arab traders played the role of financing and organizing trade caravans. They supplied goods such as cloth, beads, and firearms, which were exchanged for slaves, ivory, and other African goods. They also built trade settlements and controlled major coastal ports like Zanzibar and Kilwa.

The Nyamwezi porters served as transporters of goods. They carried trade goods across long distances on foot from the interior to the coast and vice versa. Their



work was essential in maintaining the flow of goods between distant regions during the long-distance trade era.

**11. Outline four effects of colonialism in East Africa.**

One effect of colonialism in East Africa was the loss of African independence. African societies were forcefully brought under European rule, and traditional rulers were either removed or reduced to powerless figureheads under colonial governments.

Another effect was the introduction of new cash crops. Colonial authorities encouraged the production of crops such as coffee, cotton, and sisal for export. This changed African economies from subsistence farming to economies based on cash crop farming for European markets.

Colonialism also brought about the introduction of new infrastructure. Roads, railways, and ports were constructed to facilitate the transport of goods to the coast for export. While this infrastructure improved communication, it mainly served colonial interests rather than local needs.

Lastly, colonialism introduced new social services, including Western-style education and healthcare. However, these services were limited in availability and mainly designed to benefit European settlers and a small group of African elites, creating social inequalities.

**12. Describe five effects of the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964.**

One effect of the Zanzibar Revolution was the overthrow of the Arab-dominated government. The revolution ended centuries of Arab political control and installed a new African-led government under President Abeid Karume.

Another effect was the establishment of a socialist system. The new government implemented socialist policies, including the nationalization of land, banks, and large businesses. These reforms aimed to reduce economic inequalities and improve the living standards of ordinary people.

The revolution also led to the loss of life and property. Many Arabs and Indians were killed or forced to flee the country, and their properties were seized by the government or redistributed to Africans.

A further effect was the union between Zanzibar and Tanganyika. In April 1964, the two countries united to form the United Republic of Tanzania, with the aim of strengthening political, economic, and security cooperation between the mainland and the islands.

Lastly, the revolution improved social services. The new government expanded education, healthcare, and housing services for the African population, which had been marginalized under the previous Arab-led administration.