

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2007

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.		
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11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

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

i. Scholars who study historical remains are called:

- A. Anthropologists
- B. Archaeologists
- C. Archivists
- D. Ethnographers

Answer: B

Reason: Archaeologists study material remains like artifacts and fossils to understand past societies.

ii. The Middle Stone Age is also known as:

- A. Paleolithic Era
- B. Mesolithic Era
- C. Neolithic Era
- D. Iron Age

Answer: B

Reason: The Middle Stone Age is synonymous with the Mesolithic Era, a transitional period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic.

iii. The treaty that prohibited slave exports from Zanzibar was:

- A. Freire Treaty
- B. Harmerton Treaty
- C. Moresby Treaty
- D. Delimitation Treaty

Answer: C

Reason: The Moresby Treaty (1822) restricted Zanzibar's slave exports to certain regions.

iv. The main economic activity of the Sukuma in pre-colonial East Africa was:

- A. Pastoralism
- B. Mixed farming
- C. Trading
- D. Fishing

Answer: B

Reason: The Sukuma practiced mixed farming, combining crop cultivation with livestock keeping.

v. The Ngoni migration was primarily caused by:

- A. Population increase
- B. Mfecane wars
- C. Abolition of slave trade
- D. Trans-Saharan trade

Answer: B

Reason: The Mfecane wars, driven by Shaka Zulu's expansion, triggered the Ngoni migration.

vi. The first European nation to industrialize was:

- A. France
- B. Britain
- C. Germany
- D. Portugal

Answer: B

Reason: Britain was the first to industrialize, starting in the late 18th century with the Industrial Revolution.

vii. A collection of private and public documents is called:

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

Answer: B

Reason: Archives are repositories for storing written documents and records.

viii. The explorer who worked in West Africa was:

- A. Henry M. Stanley
- B. Mungo Park
- C. John Speke
- D. Richard Burton

Answer: B

Reason: Mungo Park explored the Niger River region in West Africa in the late 18th century.

ix. The social factor for interactions among pre-colonial Africans was:

- A. Trade only
- B. Migration and intermarriage
- C. Areas for investment
- D. Population decrease

Answer: B

Reason: Migration and intermarriage fostered social interactions among African communities.

x. The discovery of fire occurred 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, enhancing human survival.

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. Laibon	A. Centralized feudal state
ii. Dr. Louis Leakey	B. Trans-Saharan trade
iii. Christopher Columbus	C. Pastoralist group
iv. Carbon-14	D. Ngoni leader
v. George Goldie	E. Scientific dating method
vi. Transvaal	F. Archaeologist at Olduvai Gorge
vii. Zwangendaba	G. Niger Royal Company founder
viii. Buganda	H. Discovered America
ix. Gao and Timbuktu	I. Boer republic
x. Maasai	J. Maasai religious leader
	K. Long-Distance Trade
	L. Mfecane wars
	M. Zanzibar slave market closure
	N. Homo sapiens
	O. Iron smelting

Answers

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

3. True or False

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

- The Nyakyusa practiced mixed farming in pre-colonial East Africa.
- The Early Stone Age was marked by polished stone tools.
- The Monsoon winds facilitated early trade between Africa and Asia.
- Olduvai Gorge is located in Kondo, Tanzania.
- The Ngoni disrupted trade activities in East Africa.
- Mulattoes were Europeans who settled in West Africa.
- The Ntemi system was used by the Nyamwezi.
- The University of Timbuktu was a center of Islamic learning.
- The Moresby Treaty was signed in 1840.

x. Tanzania holds general elections every ten years.

Answers

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Chagga are an example of a **Bantu** community.
- b) The British company that operated in East Africa was called **Imperial British East Africa Company**.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Late Stone Age was **polished stone tools**.
- d) The first President of Zanzibar was **Abeid Karume**, and the current President is **Hussein Mwinyi**.
- e) The study of past material remains is called **archaeology**.

5. Map-Based Questions

Study the map below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(A map of the East African coast showing Swahili city-states in the 19th century.)

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

A **Mombasa**

B **Zanzibar**

C **Kilwa**

D **Malindi**

E **Pate**

ii) Name the ocean marked F.

F **Indian Ocean**

b) Name two (2) prominent Swahili city-states.

i) **Kilwa**

ii) **Mombasa**

c) State two (2) factors that led to the rise of Swahili city-states.

i) **Trade with Arabs and Indians**

ii) **Strategic coastal location**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Why did Seyyid Said promote trade in Zanzibar? (Give two reasons.)

- i) To increase revenue through exports
- ii) To establish Zanzibar as a commercial hub

b) Mention two (2) pre-colonial African economic activities.

- i) Agriculture
- ii) Trade

c) Define the term "historical site."

A place where evidence of past human activities is preserved

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

- i) Resolving disputes
- ii) Preserving oral traditions

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

- i) Advanced language skills
- ii) Complex tool-making

7. Explain five (5) economic effects of the slave trade on East African societies.

One economic effect of the slave trade was the depopulation of productive labor. Many able-bodied men and women were captured and sold as slaves, leaving behind the elderly, children, and the weak. This greatly reduced the workforce needed for agriculture, trade, and crafts, causing a decline in economic productivity.

Another effect was the disruption of agricultural activities. Frequent slave raids and insecurity in many regions forced people to abandon their farms. Large areas of fertile land remained uncultivated, leading to food shortages and famine in several parts of East Africa.

The third economic effect was the destruction of trade and markets. The slave trade discouraged peaceful trade relations as communities were constantly at war and distrustful of one another. Important markets and trade routes were

abandoned as people sought safety, causing a breakdown in the local and regional economy.

Additionally, the slave trade led to the development of new trading centers. Ports like Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, and Kilwa flourished as slave trade centers, attracting merchants and increasing commerce in goods such as ivory, spices, and textiles, alongside the trade in human beings.

Lastly, the slave trade increased wealth for a few individuals and coastal elites. Arab and Swahili traders, African chiefs, and middlemen involved in the trade amassed great wealth through the sale of slaves. This created economic inequalities and concentrated wealth in the hands of a few.

8. Discuss four (4) reasons for the Portuguese invasion of East Africa.

One reason for the Portuguese invasion of East Africa was the search for a sea route to India. The Portuguese wanted to control the spice trade by bypassing overland routes dominated by Arab and Asian traders. By conquering East African coastal towns, they could secure safe harbors and supply stations for their ships en route to India.

Another reason was the desire to spread Christianity. The Portuguese aimed to convert the local populations to Christianity and reduce the influence of Islam, which had been established along the East African coast by Arab traders for centuries.

A third reason was the search for wealth and valuable goods. The Portuguese were attracted by East Africa's rich resources such as gold, ivory, and other trade commodities. Controlling these trade networks would bring them considerable wealth and economic power.

Lastly, the Portuguese sought to build a powerful overseas empire. Their ambition was to establish colonies and fortresses along strategic coastal points, enabling them to dominate sea routes, control trade, and expand their political and military influence globally.

9. a) Define the term "Mfecane wars."

The Mfecane wars were a series of violent conflicts, migrations, and wars that took place in Southern Africa in the early 19th century, primarily caused by competition over land, cattle, and power among African communities. The term "Mfecane" means "crushing" or "scattering" in Zulu.

b) Describe four (4) impacts of the Mfecane wars on African communities.

One impact of the Mfecane wars was widespread depopulation. Many people were killed in battles, while others fled from their homelands to escape violence. Large areas became depopulated, and entire communities disappeared.

Another impact was the formation of new powerful states. The chaos of the Mfecane led to the rise of strong centralized kingdoms such as the Zulu under Shaka, the Ndebele under Mzilikazi, and the Sotho under Moshoeshoe. These new states provided security and political organization.

The third impact was mass migrations. Many groups were forced to move from their ancestral lands in search of safety and fertile areas. These migrations altered settlement patterns and spread new cultures, languages, and traditions across Southern and Central Africa.

Finally, the wars caused economic disruption. Agriculture and trade activities were interrupted, leading to famine and poverty. Cattle, which were the main form of wealth, were looted or destroyed, affecting the livelihood of many communities.

10. Elaborate five (5) social effects of early interactions between Africans and Arabs.

One social effect was the spread of Islam. Through intermarriages, trade, and cultural exchanges, many African coastal communities converted to Islam, which introduced new religious beliefs, customs, and laws.

Another effect was the development of the Swahili culture and language. The interaction between Bantu-speaking Africans and Arabs gave rise to the Swahili language, a blend of Bantu and Arabic, and a unique coastal culture that combined African and Arab traditions.

The third effect was intermarriage between Arabs and Africans. These marriages led to the formation of a distinct mixed-race community with a blended heritage. Their offspring became influential in trade, politics, and religious leadership along the coast.

Additionally, early interactions introduced new architectural styles. The Arabs introduced the construction of stone houses, mosques, and towns with narrow streets and markets, changing the appearance and organization of many coastal settlements.

Lastly, social stratification increased. As trade expanded, wealthy Arab traders and African elites gained social privileges and status over the ordinary people. This created a class system based on wealth and ancestry, especially in coastal cities.

11. Discuss four (4) functions of archives in preserving historical information.

One function of archives is to store official records. Archives preserve government documents, treaties, court records, and administrative reports that are important for understanding a country's political and legal history.

Another function is to safeguard personal and private records. Archives house letters, diaries, photographs, and manuscripts of individuals, which offer insights into the social, cultural, and personal experiences of past generations.

A third function is to support academic and historical research. Researchers, students, and historians rely on archived materials to gather reliable information, verify facts, and write accurate historical accounts and analyses.

Lastly, archives help in preserving cultural heritage. By keeping records of traditions, customs, and practices, archives contribute to protecting a society's identity and passing on its cultural legacy to future generations.

12. Write an essay on the Great Trek, using the following guidelines:

a) Meaning

The Great Trek was a large-scale migration of Dutch-speaking settlers, known as Boers, who left the British-controlled Cape Colony in South Africa during the 1830s and 1840s. They moved into the interior regions of South Africa in search of independence and new lands.

b) Participants

The main participants of the Great Trek were the Boers, also called Voortrekkers. These were descendants of Dutch settlers who had lived in the Cape Colony for generations but were dissatisfied with British colonial policies and control.

c) Causes

One cause of the Great Trek was the Boers' desire for political independence. They opposed British laws that restricted their freedom and undermined their traditional system of governance.

Another cause was disagreement over the abolition of slavery. The British outlawed slavery in the Cape Colony in 1834, a decision that angered Boer farmers who relied on enslaved labor for their economic activities.

The third cause was land hunger. The growing Boer population needed new farming land and pastures for their cattle. Moving inland allowed them to access fertile and less crowded areas.

Lastly, there was religious motivation. The Boers, who were deeply religious, believed they had a divine right to settle new lands and live according to their beliefs without interference from colonial authorities.

d) Impacts

One impact of the Great Trek was the establishment of new Boer republics such as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. These independent states gave the Boers self-rule and control over their affairs.

Another impact was conflicts with African communities. As the Boers moved inland, they clashed with groups such as the Zulu, leading to violent battles like the Battle of Blood River.

The trek also contributed to population movements and resettlements. Many African communities were displaced, while others were incorporated into new political and economic systems established by the Boers.

Finally, the Great Trek laid the foundation for future racial segregation policies in South Africa. The Boers' belief in white superiority influenced the creation of discriminatory practices against indigenous Africans.

e) Conclusion

In conclusion, the Great Trek was a significant historical event that reshaped the political, social, and demographic landscape of South Africa. It reflected the settlers' determination for independence, altered African societies, and set the stage for future conflicts and developments in the region.