

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2009

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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8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

SECTION A (30 Marks)

i. The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 is an example of

- A. Historical site
- B. Historical meaning
- C. Historical event
- D. Historical theory

Answer: C

Reason: The union was a specific occurrence forming the United Republic of Tanzania, making it a historical event.

ii. Tools in the New Stone Age like barbed arrows were mainly used for

- A. Cooking
- B. Hunting
- C. Cutting
- D. Fishing

Answer: B

Reason: Barbed arrows in the Neolithic Era were primarily used for hunting animals.

iii. A specialist who studies historical remains is called a

- A. Scientist
- B. Archivist
- C. Anthropologist
- D. Archaeologist

Answer: D

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

iv. Pre-colonial Zanzibar's Umwinyi land system was

- A. Feudalism
- B. Mercantilism
- C. Slavery
- D. Communalism

Answer: A

Reason: The Umwinyi system resembled feudalism with hierarchical land control.

v. Bartholomew Dias reached the Cape of Good Hope in

- A. 1485
- B. 1486
- C. 1487
- D. 1488

Answer: C

Reason: Dias rounded the Cape in 1487, a key milestone in exploration.

vi. Societies tracing heritage via fathers are called

- A. Motherhood
- B. Patrilineal

- C. Fatherhood
- D. Matrilineal

Answer: B

Reason: Patrilineal societies trace descent through the male line.

vii. The Middle Stone Age is also called

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

Answer: B

Reason: The Middle Stone Age is synonymous with the Mesolithic Era.

viii. The treaty limiting Zanzibar's slave trade was the

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

Answer: A

Reason: The Moresby Treaty (1822) restricted Zanzibar's slave trade.

ix. The theories explaining human origin include

- A. Evolutionism & Anglicanism
- B. Evolutionism & Creationism
- C. Evolutionism & Evangelicalism
- D. Evolutionism & Socialism

Answer: B

Reason: Evolutionism and Creationism are the main theories on human origin.

x. The Iron Age began around

- A. 500 BC
- B. 1000 BC
- C. 2000 BC
- D. 500 AD

Answer: B

Reason: The Iron Age in Africa began around 1000 BC with ironworking.

I understand you want me to reformulate **Question 2** from the provided ZEC-style History exam paper for Form Two, ensuring that:

- The answers are not sequentially ordered (i.e., not i-a, ii-b, iii-c, ..., x-j).
- The items in Column B are shuffled ("changanya") to avoid any predictable pattern.
- The question maintains the matching format with clear, historically accurate matches, addressing the original issue where "Asantehene" lacked a suitable match and "Voodoo" appeared twice.
- The answers are provided without reasons, as per your previous instructions for non-multiple-choice questions.

2. Match 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. Asantehene	a. East African slave trader
ii. Homo erectus	b. Goods production
iii. Communalism	c. Period of chaos in South Africa
iv. Mfecane	d. Non-exploitative production
v. Tippu Tip	e. Traditional religion
vi. Spring machine	f. Trade across East Africa
vii. Voodoo	g. Upright man
viii. Industries	h. Replacement for loom
ix. Transvaal	i. Boer republic
x. Long-Distance Trade	j. Ruler of Asante

Answers

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
j	g	d	c	a	h	e	b	i	f

3. Write **T** for a correct statement and **F** for an incorrect statement.

i. Ali Hassan Mwinyi was Tanzania's second president.

ii. Iron tools increased tool variety in Africa.

iii. Egyptians used salt for mummification.

iv. East Africa traded with the Middle East by 200 BC.

v. Tabora grew because of Trans-Saharan trade.

vi. Pastoralism centralized Maasai governance.

vii. George Goldie founded the British South Africa Company.

viii. Pre-colonial African utensils were made of gold.

ix. Livingstone was both missionary and explorer.

x. Colonialism involved landowners farming their own land.

Answers

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

SECTION B (30 Marks)

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Pare are an example of a **Bantu** community.
- b) The British explorer who mapped the Congo River was **Henry Morton Stanley**.
- 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 human culture is called **anthropology**.

5. Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.

(A diagram showing stages of tool development: Early, Middle, Late Stone Age, and Iron Age.)

a) Name the stages of tool development labeled a, b, c, and d.

a **Early Stone Age**

b **Middle Stone Age**

c **Late Stone Age**

d **Iron Age**

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

Use of microlithic tools

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

i) **Use of iron tools**

ii) **Improved agricultural practices**

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 museums.

i) **Preserving artifacts**

ii) **Educating the public**

c) List four (4) major exports from Zanzibar during the 19th century.

i) **Cloves**

ii) **Ivory**

iii) **Slaves**

iv) **Copra**

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

i) **Strategic coastal location**

ii) **Trade with Arabs and Indians**

e) Identify two (2) types of trade in pre-colonial Africa.

i) **Barter trade**

ii) **Long-Distance Trade**

7. Discuss five (5) social effects of early interactions between East Africans and foreigners.

One social effect was the introduction of new religions such as Islam and Christianity. Foreign traders and missionaries brought their faiths, which were gradually adopted by many East Africans, changing their traditional beliefs.

Another effect was the emergence of Swahili culture along the East African coast. This culture resulted from intermarriages between Arabs and local Bantu people, blending African and Arab customs, language, and practices.

There was also a change in the social structure of some communities. Contact with foreigners led to the rise of wealthy traders and leaders, which widened the gap between the rich and the poor.

Education systems also changed. Missionaries introduced formal education, which replaced traditional methods of passing knowledge and prepared some Africans for new roles in church and colonial administration.

Lastly, foreign interaction caused some loss of African cultural identity. As foreign lifestyles, dressing styles, and languages were adopted, some traditional African customs were abandoned or looked down upon.

8. Explain four (4) factors that led to the growth of the Omani Sultanate in Zanzibar.

One factor was the strategic location of Zanzibar. Its position along the East African coast made it a perfect center for trade between the interior of Africa, the Middle East, India, and Europe.

The Omani Sultanate also had strong naval power. Their ability to control the Indian Ocean and protect their trade routes helped them establish authority in Zanzibar.

The decline of Portuguese power along the East African coast enabled the Omanis to take control. After defeating the Portuguese, the Omanis took over their former territories and expanded their influence.

Another factor was the booming clove plantation economy in Zanzibar. The fertile soil and demand for spices made Zanzibar a wealthy region, attracting more settlers and strengthening Omani rule.

9. a) Define the term "Iron Age."

Iron Age refers to a historical period when human societies began to make and use tools and weapons made of iron, which replaced earlier materials like stone and bronze.

b) Describe four (4) impacts of iron technology on African societies.

Iron technology improved agricultural production. With stronger iron tools like hoes and axes, people could clear land more easily and grow more food.

It also contributed to population growth. The surplus food produced with iron tools supported larger populations and led to the growth of permanent settlements.

The use of iron weapons strengthened armies. Societies with iron weapons could defend themselves better and expand their territories through conquest.

Iron working became a specialized skill. Some individuals and families focused on making tools and weapons, leading to social division of labor and trade in iron goods.

10. Elaborate five (5) effects of the Dutch settlement at the Cape on local communities.

One effect was land dispossession. The Dutch settlers took large areas of fertile land from local African groups such as the Khoikhoi, pushing them into poor areas.

Another effect was the disruption of traditional livelihoods. Many indigenous people lost access to grazing land and were forced to abandon their way of life.

The Dutch introduced forced labor systems. Some local people were enslaved or made to work on settler farms under harsh conditions, leading to exploitation and suffering.

There was also a spread of European diseases. The local populations, having no immunity to these diseases, suffered great losses in numbers.

Social and cultural structures were weakened. As Dutch rule expanded, African institutions, beliefs, and leadership systems were undermined or destroyed.

11. Discuss four (4) roles of clan leaders in pre-colonial African societies.

Clan leaders acted as judges. They settled disputes and ensured justice was served in line with traditional customs and laws.

They played a religious role. Clan leaders led ceremonies, offered sacrifices, and communicated with ancestors to ensure the well-being of the community.

They were responsible for land allocation. Clan leaders decided how land was distributed among members of the clan, ensuring fair use of resources.

They preserved customs and traditions. By teaching young people and organizing cultural events, clan leaders helped to maintain the identity and unity of the society.

12. Write short notes on the following:

a) Barter trade

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for other goods without using money. In early African societies, people exchanged items like salt for food or tools for livestock depending on their needs.

b) Historical sites

Historical sites are places where significant events in history occurred or where evidence of past human activities has been preserved. Examples in East Africa include Olduvai Gorge and Kilwa ruins.

c) Ngoni migration

Ngoni migration refers to the movement of the Ngoni people from Southern Africa to parts of East Africa in the 19th century. Their migration affected local societies through wars and the spread of military tactics like the use of cowhorn formation.

d) Oral traditions

Oral traditions are methods of passing down history, beliefs, customs, and values by word of mouth from one generation to another. They include songs, stories, proverbs, and legends and are valuable sources of African history.