

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2010

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		

SECTION A (30 Marks)

1. For each item, select the most correct answer. Write its letter in the table below.

i. The first exploitative mode of production in human history was:

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

Answer: D

Reason: Slavery was the first exploitative mode of production, as it involved forced labor without compensation, benefiting slave owners. Communalism was non-exploitative, while feudalism and capitalism developed later in historical progression.

ii. Which order is used when placing events on a timeline?

- A. Alphabetical
- B. Chronological
- C. No specific order
- D. Reverse order

Answer: B

Reason: Chronological order arranges events in the sequence of their occurrence, from earliest to latest, ensuring a logical timeline for understanding historical developments.

iii. Which century does the year 1815 fall in?

- A. 17th
- B. 18th
- C. 19th
- D. 20th

Answer: C

Reason: The year 1815 falls in the 19th century, as centuries are calculated by adding 1 to the first two digits of the year ($18 + 1 = 19$ th century, covering 1801–1900).

iv. How many years are there in a decade?

- A. 1
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 1,000

Answer: B

Reason: A decade consists of 10 years, derived from the Greek word "deka" meaning ten, a standard unit for measuring time periods.

v. Which of the following is not the responsibility of a Maasai moran?

- A. Clearing homestead
- B. Defending community
- C. Protecting herds
- D. Searching for pasture

Answer: A

Reason: Maasai morans, as young warriors, were tasked with defending the community, protecting herds, and searching for pasture. Clearing homesteads was typically a domestic role performed by women or other community members, not morans.

vi. The slave trade in East Africa was replaced by:

- A. Caravan trade
- B. Goods exchange
- C. Legitimate trade
- D. Triangular trade

Answer: C

Reason: After the abolition of the slave trade, legitimate trade, involving commodities like ivory, cloves, and gum copal, replaced it in East Africa, providing an alternative economic system focused on non-human exports.

vii. History is the study of:

- A. Colonialists' arrival
- B. Man's past development
- C. Great leaders' actions
- D. Heads of State

Answer: B

Reason: History encompasses the study of human past development, including social, economic, political, and cultural activities across time, not limited to colonial arrivals, leaders, or heads of state.

viii. The Middle Stone Age is also called the:

- 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, a transitional period between the Paleolithic (Early Stone Age) and Neolithic (Late Stone Age), marked by the use of microlithic tools.

ix. The primary role of slaves in early societies was:

- A. Government service
- B. Territorial expansion
- C. Manual labor
- D. Military service

Answer: C

Reason: In early societies, slaves were primarily used for manual labor, such as agricultural work, household tasks, or trade caravans, rather than government, territorial, or military roles.

x. The Dutch settled in Cape Town in 1652 to:

- A. Practice apartheid
- B. Resupply ships
- C. Live among San
- D. Mine resources

Answer: B

Reason: The Dutch established a settlement at the Cape in 1652 to resupply their ships with food, water, and other provisions for voyages to Asia, not to practice apartheid (a later policy), live with the San, or mine resources.

2. Match Column A with Column B. Write the letter in the answer box.

Column A	Column B
i. 1698	a. Zanzibar slave market closed
ii. 1807	b. Omani Arabs captured Fort Jesus
iii. 1822	c. Britain abolished slave trade
iv. 1840	d. Moreshby Treaty signed
v. 1873	e. Seyyid Said moved capital to Zanzibar
vi. 1884	f. Berlin Conference partitioned Africa
vii. 1959	g. Zinjanthropus discovered
viii. 1961	h. Tanganyika gained independence
ix. 1962	i. Tanganyika became a republic
x. 1995	j. Benjamin Mkapa elected

ANSWER

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

3. Write T if the statement is correct, F if incorrect.

i. Early Stone Age people built permanent settlements.

ii. Feudal societies had masters and slaves.

iii. Ntemiship was a political institution of the Nyamwezi.

iv. Slave trade brought suffering to Europeans.

v. Egalitarian states were non-centralized.

vi. Dutch settlers introduced new cultural practices at the Cape.

vii. Slaves were taken to Europe for mining.

viii. Both Nyamwezi and Hehe had centralized kingdoms.

ix. Shaka became a powerful Zulu leader in the 19th century.

x. Archaeology studies places where past remains are found.

ANSWER

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

SECTION B (30 Marks)

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

a) The Nyamwezi 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 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 person who studies ancient remains is called an **archaeologist**.

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

(A map of the East African coast showing Omani-controlled ports in the 19th century.)

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

A **Zanzibar**

B **Mombasa**

C **Kilwa**

D **Bagamoyo**

E **Malindi**

ii) Name the ocean marked F.

F **Indian Ocean**

b) Name two (2) prominent Omani rulers in East Africa.

i) **Seyyid Said**

ii) **Barghash bin Said**

c) State two (2) factors that led to the rise of Omani control in East Africa.

i) **Control of maritime trade routes**

ii) **Support from Indian merchants**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

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

i) To generate revenue through exports like cloves

ii) To strengthen Zanzibar as a commercial hub

b) Mention two (2) pre-colonial African industries.

i) Iron smelting

ii) Salt making

c) Define the term "historical site."

A place where evidence of past human activities, such as artifacts or structures, is preserved

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

i) Passing down historical knowledge

ii) Reinforcing cultural values

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

i) Advanced tool-making skills

ii) Complex social structures

7. Discuss five (5) economic effects of the Long-Distance Trade in East Africa.

i) It led to the development of market centers and urban settlements such as Tabora and Ujiji where traders met and exchanged goods.

ii) The trade introduced new goods such as beads, cloth, and guns into local economies, which changed consumption patterns and lifestyles.

iii) It stimulated the growth of agriculture and production of goods such as ivory and slaves to be exchanged for foreign goods.

iv) The trade encouraged the development of infrastructure such as trade routes and caravan trails across regions of East Africa.

v) It created new job opportunities such as porters, guides, and local brokers who assisted traders during their journeys.

8. Explain four (4) reasons for the failure of Portuguese rule in East Africa.

i) Strong resistance from local people such as the Zimba and coastal city-states like Mombasa weakened Portuguese control.

ii) Poor administration and lack of commitment by Portuguese officials made their rule ineffective and corrupt.

iii) The rise of rival powers such as the Omani Arabs, who eventually expelled the Portuguese from the coast.

iv) Long distance from Portugal and poor communication made it difficult for the Portuguese to manage and defend their East African territories effectively.

9. a) Define the term "slave trade."

Slave trade refers to the buying and selling of human beings as property, particularly the forced transportation of Africans to be used as laborers in foreign lands.

b) Describe four (4) social impacts of the slave trade in East Africa.

i) It caused depopulation in many African communities, as large numbers of people were captured and sold.

ii) It led to the destruction of families and communities, as many people were separated from their loved ones.

iii) The trade introduced violence and insecurity due to frequent raids and wars aimed at capturing slaves.

iv) Traditional moral values and social systems broke down as trust among communities was lost due to betrayal and kidnapping.

10. Elaborate five (5) reasons for the rise of centralized states in pre-colonial Africa.

i) The availability of iron technology enabled the production of weapons and farming tools, which helped leaders control larger territories and ensure food surplus.

- ii) The control of trade routes and economic resources such as gold, ivory, and salt increased the wealth and power of certain communities.
- iii) The influence of strong and charismatic leaders such as Kabaka of Buganda and Mansa Musa of Mali promoted unity and loyalty.
- iv) The development of efficient administrative systems including tax collection and organized armies helped in maintaining control.
- v) Religious beliefs and cultural unity often brought people together under a single ruler or system, promoting the idea of central governance.

11. Discuss four (4) contributions of early missionaries to East African societies.

- i) They introduced formal Western education by building schools and teaching reading and writing.
- ii) They established health services by constructing hospitals and dispensaries to treat diseases.
- iii) They spread Christianity, which led to religious transformation and the decline of traditional beliefs.
- iv) They campaigned against slavery and influenced the abolition of slave trade in East Africa.

12. Explain five (5) advantages of using oral traditions as a source of historical information.

- i) Oral traditions preserve history in societies without written records, ensuring that important events are remembered.

- ii) They reflect the cultural beliefs, values, and practices of the people, giving a deeper understanding of their society.
- iii) They are easily accessible to community members and passed down through generations.
- iv) Oral traditions can be used to cross-check written records and fill in gaps where documents are missing.
- v) They promote local participation in history by allowing people to contribute to and maintain their historical knowledge.