

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2011

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.		
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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. The Omani ruler who introduced clove plantations in Zanzibar was:

- A. Seyyid Said
- B. Mwinyi Mkuu
- C. Barghash bin Said
- D. Majid bin Said

Correct Answer: A. Seyyid Said

Reason: Seyyid Said was the Sultan of Oman who shifted his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840. He promoted clove cultivation as a cash crop for export, making Zanzibar a leading producer of cloves in the world.

ii. The Stone Age period associated with the discovery of fire was:

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

Correct Answer: B. Middle Stone Age

Reason: During the Middle Stone Age, human beings discovered how to control and use fire. This discovery helped in cooking, protection from wild animals, and warmth.

iii. The main economic activity of the Khoisan was:

- A. Hunting and gathering
- B. Crop cultivation
- C. Trade
- D. Ironworking

Correct Answer: A. Hunting and gathering

Reason: The Khoisan people, living in Southern Africa, were primarily hunter-gatherers. They relied on hunting wild animals and collecting wild fruits and roots for survival.

iv. The Ngoni migration was caused by:

- A. Drought
- B. Mfecane wars
- C. European invasion
- D. Overpopulation

Correct Answer: B. Mfecane wars

Reason: The Ngoni migration from Southern Africa to East and Central Africa was triggered by the Mfecane wars, which were a series of tribal conflicts and displacements caused by Shaka Zulu's military campaigns in the early 19th century.

v. The system of exchanging goods without money is called:

- A. Slave trade
- B. Barter trade

- C. Legitimate trade
- D. Long-Distance Trade

Correct Answer: B. Barter trade

Reason: Barter trade is a system where goods and services are exchanged directly without using money. This was common in ancient and pre-colonial African societies.

vi. The Portuguese built Fort Jesus to:

- A. Spread Christianity
- B. Control coastal trade
- C. Establish settlements
- D. Educate locals

Correct Answer: B. Control coastal trade

Reason: The Portuguese built Fort Jesus in Mombasa in 1593 to safeguard their commercial and military interests along the East African coast, particularly to control the profitable Indian Ocean trade routes.

vii. The explorer who searched for Dr. Livingstone was:

- A. John Speke
- B. Henry M. Stanley
- C. Richard Burton
- D. Bartolomeu Dias

Correct Answer: B. Henry M. Stanley

Reason: Henry Morton Stanley was the explorer who famously found Dr. David Livingstone in Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1871, greeting him with the words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

viii. Historical information from artifacts is preserved in:

- A. Archives
- B. Museums
- C. Oral traditions
- D. Written records

Correct Answer: B. Museums

Reason: Museums are institutions that collect, preserve, and display artifacts and other objects of historical, cultural, or artistic significance for public education and research.

ix. The major indigenous language groups in East Africa include:

- A. Bantu, Nilotic, Cushitic
- B. Arabic, Bantu, Nilotic
- C. Swahili, Cushitic, Bantu
- D. Portuguese, Nilotic, Bantu

Correct Answer: A. Bantu, Nilotic, Cushitic

Reason: The major indigenous language groups in East Africa are Bantu, Nilotic, and Cushitic. These represent the largest ethnic and linguistic families in the region based on their origins and language similarities.

x. The treaty that restricted slave trade in East Africa was:

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

Correct Answer: B. Moresby Treaty

Reason: The Moresby Treaty was signed in 1822 between Captain Fairfax Moresby of the British Navy and the Sultan of Oman. It aimed to restrict the slave trade by prohibiting the transport of slaves beyond certain areas and eventually to abolish the trade by sea.

2. Match the years in COLUMN A with the correct events in COLUMN B by writing the letter of the correct answer in the table below.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. 1498	a. Zanzibar Revolution
ii. 1807	b. Vasco da Gama reached East Africa
iii. 1822	c. Britain abolished slave trade
iv. 1840	d. Seyyid Said moved capital to Zanzibar
v. 1873	e. Closure of Zanzibar slave market
vi. 1885	f. Berlin Conference partitioned Africa
vii. 1902	g. British-Boer Peace Treaty in Pretoria
viii. 1959	h. Discovery of Zinjanthropus
ix. 1961	i. Tanganyika gained independence
x. 1962	j. Tanganyika became a republic

ANSWER

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

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

- i. The Sukuma practiced mixed farming in pre-colonial East Africa.
- ii. The Late Stone Age was marked by the use of iron tools.
- iii. The Omani Arabs promoted clove cultivation in Zanzibar.
- iv. Bagamoyo grew due to Trans-Saharan trade.
- v. The Ngoni introduced new weapons in East Africa.
- vi. The Dutch introduced Christianity at the Cape.
- vii. Slaves were used in the Americas for mining.
- viii. The Nyamwezi and Hehe had centralized political systems.
- ix. Shaka Zulu was a 19th-century leader.
- x. Historical sites include Olduvai Gorge.

ANSWER.

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

a) The Maasai are an example of a _____ community.

Answer: pastoral

b) The British explorer who mapped Lake Victoria was _____.

Answer: John Hanning Speke

c) The major technological advancement during the Middle Stone Age was _____.

Answer: the discovery of fire

d) The first President of Tanzania was _____, and the current President is _____.

Answer: Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Samia Suluhu Hassan

e) The study of human evolution is called _____.

Answer: paleoanthropology

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

(A map of the Triangular Trade routes across Africa, Europe, and the Americas.)

a) Name the trade system shown on the map.

Answer: Triangular Trade

b) Name the continents marked A and B.

i) **A:** Europe

ii) **B:** Africa

c) What is the ocean marked C?

Answer: Atlantic Ocean

d) Mention three (3) goods transported on route D (Africa to Americas).

- i) Slaves
- ii) Gold
- iii) Ivory

e) Mention three (3) goods transported on route E (Americas to Europe).

- i) Cotton
- ii) Sugar
- iii) Tobacco

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Mention two (2) functions of oral traditions.

- i) To preserve historical events and cultural beliefs
- ii) To educate younger generations about customs and values

b) List two (2) methods of food acquisition in the Early Stone Age.

- i) Hunting
- ii) Gathering

c) Give two (2) benefits of salt-making in pre-colonial Africa.

- i) It was used for food preservation and seasoning
- ii) It was a valuable trade commodity that brought wealth

d) Name four (4) groups involved in the Long-Distance Trade in East Africa.

- i) Yao
- ii) Nyamwezi
- iii) Arabs
- iv) Swahili

- e) List two (2) features of centralized states.
- i) Presence of a powerful king or leader
- ii) Existence of organized army and taxation system

7. Discuss five (5) negative social effects of the slave trade on East African communities.

The slave trade caused the destruction of families and communities in East Africa. Many people, including children and elders, were captured and sold into slavery, which resulted in broken family structures and loss of social bonds.

It increased insecurity and constant fear in many areas. Villages were raided frequently by slave traders and local middlemen, forcing people to abandon their homes and move to safer, remote regions.

The trade promoted violence and warfare among communities. Some African leaders organized wars and raids against their neighbors to capture slaves, which worsened hostility and created long-term conflicts.

It led to depopulation of certain regions, especially along the coastal areas and in the interior, where large numbers of young, able-bodied men and women were taken away. This weakened the working population and reduced the productivity of those societies.

The spread of foreign customs and practices, including intermarriages between traders and locals, disrupted traditional African cultures and led to the decline of indigenous social systems and beliefs.

8. Explain four (4) factors that led to the rise of the Zanzibar Sultanate.

The strategic geographical position of Zanzibar made it a natural center for trade in East Africa. Its location along the Indian Ocean trade routes attracted traders from Arabia, Persia, India, and Africa.

The transfer of the Omani capital from Muscat to Zanzibar by Seyyid Said in 1840 increased the island's political and economic significance. This made Zanzibar the headquarters for Omani rule and administration in East Africa.

The booming clove plantation economy in Zanzibar contributed to its wealth and power. Cloves became a highly demanded export commodity, and the Sultanate benefited from controlling its trade and production.

The involvement of Omani Arabs in the slave trade and long-distance trade networks increased the Sultanate's influence. The wealth gained from these trades allowed them to build military strength and establish political control over the East African coast.

9. a) Define the term "feudalism."

Feudalism is a system of social, economic, and political organization where land was owned by a ruling class or kings, who distributed it to local leaders, chiefs, or nobles in exchange for loyalty, military service, and a share of the produce. Ordinary people, usually peasants or serfs, worked on the land and provided services to the landowners.

b) Describe four (4) characteristics of feudalism in pre-colonial Africa.

Land ownership was concentrated in the hands of kings, chiefs, or ruling families. Ordinary people had no right to own land permanently and were allowed to use it in exchange for labor or produce.

There existed a system of labor service where peasants or commoners were required to work on the landowners' farms, cultivate crops, and pay tribute in the form of food, goods, or services.

Military protection was provided by the landowners to the people living on their lands. In return, the common people offered loyalty and could be called upon to serve as soldiers in times of war.

Social classes were clearly defined in feudal societies. There were kings, chiefs, nobles, peasants, and slaves, each with specific roles and duties. The upper class controlled resources, while the lower classes worked for them.

10. Elaborate five (5) impacts of the Bantu migration on East African societies.

The Bantu migration spread agricultural knowledge and practices across East Africa. They introduced new crops such as bananas, millet, and sorghum, improving food production in the regions they settled.

It led to the introduction of ironworking technology. The Bantu people were skilled in making iron tools and weapons, which enhanced farming, hunting, and defense in East African communities.

New languages and cultural practices were introduced through the Bantu migration. Many of the local languages spoken in East Africa today belong to the Bantu language family, showing the lasting cultural influence of these migrants.

The Bantu brought new forms of political organization, including clan-based leadership and centralized chiefdoms. They established kingdoms and states with organized systems of governance.

The migration also led to conflicts with the indigenous communities they encountered, such as the Khoisan and other hunter-gatherer groups. In some

cases, the Bantu displaced these groups from their lands, while in others, they intermarried and formed new communities.

11. Discuss four (4) contributions of the Omani Arabs to East African development.

The Omani Arabs promoted the spread of Islam along the East African coast. They built mosques, schools, and encouraged religious education, which led to the growth of Islamic culture and practices in the region.

They introduced clove plantations, especially in Zanzibar, making the island one of the world's leading producers of cloves. This helped boost the economy and provided employment opportunities for the local population.

The Omani Arabs participated actively in the long-distance trade, connecting East Africa with Arabia, India, and beyond. They traded in ivory, slaves, and other goods, which enhanced commercial activity and the growth of coastal towns.

They contributed to the architectural development of coastal cities like Zanzibar and Mombasa. They built stone houses, forts, and palaces using Arab architectural styles, some of which still stand today as historical landmarks.

12. Write short notes on the following:

a) Ngoni migration

The Ngoni migration refers to the movement of the Ngoni people from present-day South Africa into East and Central Africa during the 19th century. They moved due to pressure from the Mfecane wars initiated by Shaka Zulu. The Ngoni settled in areas of Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia. Their arrival introduced new military tactics, such as the use of cowhide shields and short stabbing spears.

b) Historical sites

Historical sites are places where evidence of past human activities, settlements, or

events has been preserved. These sites are important sources of historical information. Examples in East Africa include Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, Fort Jesus in Kenya, and Kilwa Kisiwani. They help researchers and historians study ancient cultures and societies.

c) Iron Age

The Iron Age was a period in human history when people began using iron tools and weapons. In Africa, the Iron Age started around 1000 BC. The use of iron tools improved farming, hunting, and warfare. Ironworking also promoted the growth of settlements and trade because iron products were valuable commodities.

d) Barter trade

Barter trade is a system of exchanging goods and services without using money. In pre-colonial Africa, people would trade items such as salt, cloth, iron tools, and food crops directly with one another. This type of trade was common before the introduction of currency and played a vital role in promoting inter-community relations and trade networks.