

**SMZ**

**ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

**032**

**HISTORY**

**TIME: 2.30 HOURS**

**FRIDAY 2<sup>ND</sup> DECEMBER, 2011 P.M**

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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.**

<b>FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY</b>		
<b>QUESTION NUMBER</b>	<b>MARKS</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
<b>1.</b>		
<b>2.</b>		
<b>3.</b>		
<b>4.</b>		
<b>5.</b>		
<b>6.</b>		
<b>7.</b>		
<b>8.</b>		
<b>9.</b>		
<b>10.</b>		
<b>11.</b>		
<b>12.</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

**This paper consists of 7 printed pages**

**SECTION A (30 Marks)**  
**Answer ALL questions in this section.**

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
  - 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
  - iii. The main economic activity of the Khoisan was:
    - A. Hunting and gathering
    - B. Crop cultivation
    - C. Trade
    - D. Ironworking
  - iv. The Ngoni migration was caused by:
    - A. Drought
    - B. Mfecane wars
    - C. European invasion
    - D. Overpopulation
  - v. The system of exchanging goods without money is called:
    - A. Slave trade
    - B. Barter trade
    - C. Legitimate trade
    - D. Long-Distance Trade

- vi. The Portuguese built Fort Jesus to:
- A. Spread Christianity
  - B. Control coastal trade
  - C. Establish settlements
  - D. Educate locals
- vii. The explorer who searched for Dr. Livingstone was:
- A. John Speke
  - B. Henry M. Stanley
  - C. Richard Burton
  - D. Bartolomeu Dias
- viii. Historical information from artifacts is preserved in:
- A. Archives
  - B. Museums
  - C. Oral traditions
  - D. Written records
- 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
- x. The treaty that restricted slave trade in East Africa was:
- A. Freire Treaty
  - B. Moresby Treaty
  - C. Harmerton Treaty
  - D. Delimitation Treaty

**ANSWERS**

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.

<b>COLUMN A</b>	<b>COLUMN B</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

**ANSWERS**

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

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

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

**ANSWERS**

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

**SECTION B (30 Marks)**

Answer **ALL** questions in this section.

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Maasai are an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ community.
- b) The British explorer who mapped Lake Victoria was \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Middle Stone Age was \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The first President of Tanzania was \_\_\_\_\_, and the current President is \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The study of human evolution is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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.

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b) Name the continents marked A and B.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

c) What is the ocean marked C?

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

e) List two (2) features of centralized states.

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION C (40 Marks)**

Answer any **FOUR (4)** questions in this section.

Leave **two (2)** lines after each question.

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

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

9. a) Define the term "feudalism."

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

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

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

12. Write short notes on the following:

- a) Ngoni migration
- b) Historical sites
- c) Iron Age
- d) Barter trade