

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2012

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
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TOTAL		

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

i. The first Zanzibari leader to sign a treaty with the British was:

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

Answer: A

Reason: Seyyid Said was the first Sultan of Zanzibar to establish formal agreements with the British, including treaties on trade and the regulation of slave trading during the early 19th century.

ii. The Stone Age period known for polished tools and farming was:

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

Answer: C

Reason: The Late Stone Age is associated with advanced tools, including polished stone tools, and the beginning of farming activities, whereas earlier stages mainly involved crude and rough tools used by hunter-gatherers.

iii. The main economic activity of the Nilotic people in pre-colonial East Africa was:

- A. Trade
- B. Pastoralism
- C. Crop cultivation
- D. Fishing

Answer: B

Reason: The Nilotic communities, such as the Maasai, Luo, and Turkana, were predominantly pastoralists, keeping large herds of cattle, goats, and sheep, which were central to their economy, culture, and social organization.

iv. The Ngoni migration was triggered by:

- A. Famine
- B. Mfecane wars
- C. Colonial rule
- D. Trade disputes

Answer: B

Reason: The Ngoni people migrated from South Africa to East Africa due to the Mfecane wars, a period of chaos, conflict, and displacement caused by the expansionist policies of Shaka Zulu in the early 19th century.

v. The system where land was worked by tenants for lords was:

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

Answer: B

Reason: Feudalism was a system where land was owned by lords and worked by tenants or peasants in exchange for protection, with the produce or services owed to the landowner. This system existed in some pre-colonial African societies.

vi. The primary goal of early European explorers in East Africa was to:

- A. Spread religion
- B. Map trade routes
- C. Establish colonies
- D. Build schools

Answer: B

Reason: Early European explorers, such as Burton and Speke, mainly came to East Africa to map trade routes, find the source of the River Nile, and gather geographical knowledge, before the later involvement of missionaries and colonizers.

vii. The explorer who discovered Lake Tanganyika was:

- A. Henry M. Stanley
- B. Richard Burton
- C. John Speke
- D. Vasco da Gama

Answer: B

Reason: Richard Burton, accompanied by John Speke, was the first European to reach and discover Lake Tanganyika in 1858 during their exploratory missions in East Africa.

viii. Historical information passed down through generations by word of mouth is called:

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

Answer: C

Reason: Oral traditions are historical accounts, stories, poems, songs, and myths passed verbally from one generation to another to preserve community histories before the introduction of written records.

ix. The language group not indigenous to East Africa is:

- A. Bantu
- B. Nilotic
- C. Cushitic
- D. Portuguese

Answer: D

Reason: Portuguese is a European language introduced by explorers and traders from Portugal in the 15th and 16th centuries. The Bantu, Nilotic, and Cushitic languages are native to East Africa.

x. The treaty that banned the slave trade in Zanzibar was:

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

Answer: C

Reason: The Harmerton Treaty, signed in 1845, was an agreement between the British and the Sultan of Zanzibar, Seyyid Said, aimed at abolishing the export of slaves by sea from Zanzibar.

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. Shaka Zulu	a. Omani ruler of Zanzibar
ii. Homo habilis	b. Leader of the Zulu nation
iii. Feudalism	c. Tool-making man
iv. Seyyid Said	d. System of land ownership
v. Long-Distance Trade	e. Trade across East Africa
vi. Iron Age	f. Period of metal tool use
vii. Tippu Tip	g. Slave trader in East Africa
viii. Mfecane	h. Period of chaos in South Africa
ix. Moresby Treaty	i. Abolished slave trade in Zanzibar
x. Communalism	j. Non-exploitative production mode

ANSWERS

COLUMN A	ANSWER
i. Shaka Zulu	b
ii. Homo habilis	c
iii. Feudalism	d
iv. Seyyid Said	a
v. Long-Distance Trade	e
vi. Iron Age	f
vii. Tippu Tip	g
viii. Mfecane	h
ix. Moresby Treaty	i
x. Communalism	j

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

- i. The Chagga were primarily farmers in pre-colonial East Africa.
- ii. The Early Stone Age introduced iron tools.
- iii. The Swahili culture developed from Afro-Arab interactions.
- iv. Ujiji grew due to the Long-Distance Trade.
- v. The Maasai had a centralized government system.
- vi. The Portuguese introduced new crops to the East African coast.
- vii. Dr. David Livingstone was only a missionary.
- viii. Slaves were used in Zanzibar for clove plantations.
- ix. The Zanzibar Revolution occurred in 1963.
- x. Museums store written historical records.

ANSWERS

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Hehe are an example of a **resistant** community.
- b) The British missionary who explored East Africa was **Dr. David Livingstone**.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Iron Age was **the discovery and use of iron tools**.
- d) The second President of Tanzania was **Ali Hassan Mwinyi**, and the current President is **Samia Suluhu Hassan**.
- e) The process of studying past human remains is called **palaeontology**.

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

- a) Name the stages of human evolution labeled a, b, c, and d.

a **Australopithecus**

b **Homo habilis**

c **Homo erectus**

d **Homo sapiens**

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

Able to make and use simple stone tools.

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

i) **Highly developed brain capacity.**

ii) **Capable of developing complex languages and social organizations.**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Name two (2) early trade centers in East Africa.

i) **Kilwa**

ii) **Zanzibar**

b) Mention two (2) functions of historical sites.

i) **They preserve evidence of past human activities.**

ii) **They provide educational and research information about history.**

c) List four (4) major imports to Zanzibar during the Omani rule.

i) **Cloth**

ii) **Beads**

iii) **Guns**

iv) **Dates**

d) Give two (2) reasons for the rise of the Omani Sultanate in Zanzibar.

i) **Its strategic position for controlling trade along the East African coast.**

ii) **The weakening of Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean.**

e) Identify two (2) types of pre-colonial African societies.

i) **Centralized states**

ii) **Decentralized societies**

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

The slave trade led to the destruction of productive economies in East African societies. Many people who were captured as slaves were active farmers, herders, and craftsmen, leaving behind economies without sufficient labor to sustain agriculture and industry.

It caused a decline in agricultural production. As many strong and able-bodied individuals were captured and sold, farms and plantations were left unattended, leading to food shortages and famine in some areas.

Trade routes and markets that previously handled local goods were disrupted and diverted to focus on the slave trade. This weakened the exchange of valuable African products such as ivory, gold, and salt, and replaced them with human beings as the main trade commodity.

The introduction of European manufactured goods in exchange for slaves discouraged local industries. Traditional African crafts like cloth weaving and metalworking declined as cheaper imported products became widely available through slave traders.

The accumulation of wealth by slave traders and foreign merchants created unequal economic systems. While a few individuals enriched themselves through the trade in human beings, the majority of the population suffered from poverty and displacement.

8. Discuss four (4) factors that facilitated the growth of pre-colonial African trade.

The availability of valuable trade commodities such as gold, ivory, salt, and animal skins attracted both local and foreign traders, encouraging the growth of trade across different African regions.

The development of trade routes, both overland and coastal, made the transportation of goods possible across long distances, linking different societies and creating strong economic networks.

The demand for foreign products such as glassware, beads, and cloth from Asian and Arab merchants encouraged African traders to engage in trade to obtain these desirable items.

The establishment of market towns and trade centers along routes and coasts provided secure places for trade exchanges, storage of goods, and rest for traders, which promoted continuous and organized trade.

9. a) Define the term "communalism."

Communalism is a traditional social and economic system where resources such as land and tools were owned and used collectively by a community, and people worked together to meet their basic needs.

b) Explain four (4) characteristics of communalism in pre-colonial Africa.

Land was owned collectively by the entire community. No individual had private ownership of land, and everyone had the right to access and use it for farming, grazing, or settlement.

Production activities like farming, hunting, and fishing were carried out collectively by members of the society. The harvest and products were shared equally or according to need among all members.

Social equality was practiced where no class divisions existed. Leaders and elders had authority based on age or wisdom rather than wealth or inherited power.

Mutual assistance and cooperation were emphasized. People worked together during times of hardship, sickness, or famine, ensuring that no one was left to suffer alone.

10. Describe five (5) effects of early European contact with East Africa.

The arrival of Europeans introduced new religions, especially Christianity, to East African societies, which influenced local beliefs and practices.

European traders and explorers brought new crops and plants such as maize and cassava, which were gradually adopted by African farmers, changing local diets and agricultural systems.

The introduction of new languages such as Portuguese and English created new forms of communication that affected local languages and cultures.

European contact led to the establishment of trading forts and settlements along the East African coast, which altered existing African political and economic structures.

The beginning of European slave trade and resource exploitation created social instability, population displacement, and economic changes that would later lead to colonial domination.

11. Elaborate four (4) roles of traditional healers in pre-colonial African societies.

Traditional healers provided medical treatment to community members by using herbs, roots, and natural remedies to cure diseases and injuries.

They acted as spiritual leaders and were consulted to perform rituals, sacrifices, and prayers to appease ancestors and spirits in times of sickness, drought, or misfortune.

Traditional healers served as counselors and advisors, offering guidance on personal, family, and social matters, including resolving conflicts and settling disputes.

They preserved and passed down indigenous knowledge about medicine, culture, and beliefs, ensuring the continuation of traditional practices across generations.

12. Write short notes on the following:

a) Mfecane wars

The Mfecane wars were a series of violent conflicts and forced migrations that took place in Southern Africa during the early 19th century, mainly caused by the expansion of the Zulu kingdom under Shaka Zulu. These wars displaced many communities, leading to the movement of groups such as the Ngoni into East Africa.

b) Archives

Archives are official collections or storage places for historical documents, records, and written materials. They preserve important information about the past, such as government papers, letters, treaties, and maps, for research and historical reference.

c) Homo erectus

Homo erectus was an early human species that lived between 1.9 million and 100,000 years ago. It is known for being the first to use fire, make more advanced tools, and possibly develop simple forms of spoken language. They had larger brains and more upright postures compared to earlier human species.

d) Long-Distance Trade

Long-Distance Trade refers to the exchange of goods over large distances, especially in pre-colonial Africa where traders moved items such as ivory, gold, slaves, and cloth between interior regions and coastal towns. It connected various African societies with the outside world, particularly through the Indian Ocean trade network.