

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2013

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.		
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12.		
TOTAL		

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

i. The leader of the Omani Arabs who established Zanzibar as a commercial hub was:

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

Correct Answer: B. Seyyid Said

Reason: Seyyid Said was the Sultan of Oman who officially transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840. He made Zanzibar a commercial hub by controlling trade routes and promoting clove plantations.

ii. The Stone Age period characterized by the use of crude stone tools was:

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

Correct Answer: A. Early Stone Age

Reason: The Early Stone Age is known for the simplest and crudest stone tools like hand axes and choppers, used for basic survival tasks such as hunting and cutting.

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

- A. Crop cultivation
- B. Pastoralism
- C. Trading
- D. Iron smelting

Correct Answer: B. Pastoralism

Reason: The Cushites mainly depended on livestock keeping (pastoralism) as their way of life, moving from place to place in search of water and pasture for their herds.

iv. The Ngoni migration primarily affected communities in:

- A. Northern Tanzania
- B. Southern Tanzania
- C. Coastal Kenya
- D. Western Uganda

Correct Answer: B. Southern Tanzania

Reason: The Ngoni people migrated from South Africa during the Mfecane wars and settled in Southern Tanzania, where they waged wars and displaced other communities.

v. The system of governance where land was controlled by chiefs was called:

- A. Communalism
- B. Feudalism

- C. Slavery
- D. Capitalism

Correct Answer: B. Feudalism

Reason: In feudal systems, land was owned by chiefs and kings while ordinary people lived and worked on the land in exchange for loyalty, labor, or military service.

vi. The main purpose of the Portuguese arrival in East Africa was to:

- A. Spread Christianity
- B. Control Indian Ocean trade
- C. Establish permanent settlements
- D. Explore the interior

Correct Answer: B. Control Indian Ocean trade

Reason: The Portuguese came to East Africa mainly to dominate the profitable Indian Ocean trade, capturing key towns like Mombasa and Kilwa to control trade routes.

vii. The European explorer who mapped the Congo River was:

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

Correct Answer: B. Henry M. Stanley

Reason: Henry Morton Stanley is famous for exploring Central Africa and mapping the Congo River, contributing significantly to geographical knowledge of the region.

viii. Historical information from written documents is stored in:

- A. Museums
- B. Archives
- C. Oral traditions
- D. Historical sites

Correct Answer: B. Archives

Reason: Archives are specialized institutions or collections where written historical documents such as government records, letters, and official papers are stored and preserved.

ix. The major language groups in pre-colonial East Africa included all except:

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

Correct Answer: D. Swahili

Reason: Swahili is not a major language group but a Bantu language that emerged through interaction between Bantu-speaking Africans and Arabs along the coast. The major language groups are Bantu, Nilotic, and Cushitic.

x. A method to determine the age of ancient organic remains is:

- A. Potassium-argon dating
- B. Carbon-14 dating
- C. Linguistic analysis
- D. Geological mapping

Correct Answer: B. Carbon-14 dating

Reason: Carbon-14 dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of ancient organic materials like bones, wood, and charcoal by measuring the decay of carbon-14 isotopes.

Alright — here's everything organized exactly as you asked:

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.

List A	List B
i. Stone Age tools were mostly made of	A. Agreement to stop slave trade by sea signed in 1845
ii. The year the Berlin Conference began	B. 1884
iii. A leader of the Maji Maji rebellion in Southern Tanganyika	C. Fire and stones
iv. The Long Distance Trade involved exchange of goods such as	D. Matumbi
v. The person known for discovering Olduvai Gorge fossils	E. Zinjanthropus
vi. Moresby Treaty was signed in	F. Dr. Louis Leakey
vii. The earliest known human species found in East Africa	G. Ivory, slaves, and cowrie shells
viii. A powerful coastal town in East Africa before 1500	H. Stone
ix. A popular slave market in East Africa	I. Kilwa
x. A route used to transport slaves from interior to coast	J. 1822
	K. Zanzibar
	L. Nyamwezi Route
	M. Chief Mkwawa
	N. Kinjeketile Ngwale
	O. Khoisan people

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
H	B	N	G	F	J	E	I	K	L

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

- i. The Bantu were primarily farmers in pre-colonial East Africa. — T
- ii. The Middle Stone Age introduced polished stone tools. — F
- iii. The Omani Arabs introduced Islam to the East African coast. — F
- iv. The House of Wonder in Zanzibar is a museum. — T
- v. The Ngoni migration introduced new military tactics in East Africa. — T
- vi. The Kamba and Nyamwezi were major traders in the Long-Distance Trade. T
- vii. The theory of creationism explains human evolution scientifically. — F
- viii. The Portuguese built Fort Jesus to control Mombasa. — T
- ix. Zanzibar became independent in 1964. — T
- x. Archives store oral traditions and myths. — F

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Sukuma are an example of a **Bantu** community.
- b) The German company that operated in East Africa was called **German East Africa Company**.
- c) The major technological innovation during the Early Stone Age was **the making and use of crude stone tools**.
- d) The first President of Zanzibar was **Abeid Amani Karume**, and the current President is **Hussein Ali Mwinyi**.
- e) A person who studies human cultures and societies is called an **anthropologist**.

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

a)

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

A **Bagamoyo**

B **Kilwa**

C **Mombasa**

D **Tabora**

E **Ujiji**

ii) Name the ocean marked F.

F **Indian Ocean**

b) Name two (2) prominent leaders of the Zanzibar Sultanate.

i) **Seyyid Said**

ii) **Barghash bin Said**

c) State two (2) factors that contributed to the growth of Zanzibar's trade.

i) **Its strategic location along the Indian Ocean trade routes**

ii) **Favorable monsoon winds that facilitated maritime trade**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Why did the Omani Arabs encourage Indian traders to settle in Zanzibar?

(Give two reasons.)

i) **To increase commercial activities and boost trade in Zanzibar**

ii) **To act as middlemen between the Omani Arabs and the interior traders**

b) Mention two (2) pre-colonial African economic activities.

i) **Pastoralism**

ii) **Iron smelting**

c) Define the term "oral tradition."

Oral tradition is the passing of historical, cultural, and social information from one generation to another through spoken word such as stories, songs, and proverbs.

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

i) **To celebrate important social events such as harvests and victories**

ii) **To perform religious and spiritual rituals**

e) Name two (2) characteristics of Australopithecus.

i) **Walked upright on two legs (bipedalism)**

ii) **Had a small brain size compared to modern humans**

7. Discuss five (5) social impacts of early trade between East Africa and the Middle East.

One impact was the spread of Islam along the East African coast. Arab traders introduced their religion, and many coastal communities converted to Islam, influencing local customs, dress, and laws.

Another impact was the emergence of the Swahili culture. As Arabs, Persians, and Africans interacted, a unique culture combining African traditions with Arabic and Islamic elements developed, including the Swahili language.

There was also intermarriage between Arabs and Africans. This led to mixed communities and strengthened social ties between traders and local societies, promoting peaceful relations and trade partnerships.

Early trade brought new architectural styles, especially in coastal towns. Stone houses, mosques, and public buildings modeled after Middle Eastern designs were constructed, changing the appearance of East African towns.

Lastly, early trade encouraged urbanization. As trading centers like Kilwa, Mombasa, and Zanzibar grew into busy towns, people from different regions moved there for trade opportunities, creating diverse urban populations.

8. Explain four (4) factors that led to the decline of the Portuguese in East Africa.

One factor was strong resistance from local communities. Coastal city-states like Mombasa and Kilwa, together with inland groups, often rebelled against Portuguese rule and their harsh methods of control.

Another factor was competition from the Omani Arabs. The Omani Arabs, determined to control the Indian Ocean trade, launched military campaigns against Portuguese fortresses and gradually expelled them from key towns.

Economic difficulties also weakened Portuguese control. The high cost of maintaining distant forts and military garrisons in East Africa drained their resources, while profits from trade decreased.

Finally, poor leadership and corruption affected the Portuguese administration. Weak, divided, and often corrupt officials failed to manage the colonies effectively, leading to instability and a loss of authority.

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

Barter trade is the system of exchanging goods and services directly without using money as a medium of exchange.

b) Describe four (4) advantages of barter trade in pre-colonial Africa.

One advantage was that it enabled communities to acquire goods they could not produce themselves, promoting mutual benefit and regional cooperation.

It also strengthened social relationships, as trade involved direct interaction between different communities, fostering friendship and alliances.

Another advantage was that it made trade possible in the absence of money, allowing communities to meet their needs through the exchange of available resources.

Lastly, barter trade supported economic self-reliance, encouraging societies to produce surplus goods for trade and improve their skills in agriculture, hunting, and craftsmanship.

10. Elaborate five (5) effects of the Ngoni migration on East African societies.

One effect was widespread displacement of local communities. As the Ngoni moved into southern Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia, they drove many groups from their lands.

Another effect was the introduction of new military tactics, such as the cow-horn formation, short stabbing spears, and age-regiment systems, which influenced warfare in the region.

The Ngoni migration also led to the formation of new states and political alliances. Some displaced communities united for defense or were absorbed into Ngoni-controlled territories.

Social disruption was another impact. The migration caused insecurity, famine, and population movements, disturbing local economies and social systems.

Lastly, the Ngoni intermarried with local populations, spreading their culture and language, and contributing to the cultural diversity of East African societies.

11. Discuss four (4) roles of early Christian missionaries in East Africa.

One role was the spread of Christianity. Missionaries built churches and converted many Africans to Christianity, introducing new religious practices.

They also introduced Western education. Missionaries built schools where Africans learned reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious studies.

Another role was the provision of medical services. Missionaries established clinics and hospitals, improving health care and combating local diseases.

Lastly, missionaries played a part in ending the slave trade. They campaigned against slavery, built settlements for freed slaves, and encouraged Africans to adopt agriculture and handicrafts for survival.

12. Explain five (5) benefits of ironworking in pre-colonial African societies.

One benefit was the production of better farming tools like hoes and axes, which increased agricultural productivity and food security.

Another benefit was the manufacture of superior weapons, giving communities an advantage in warfare and defense against enemies.

Ironworking also encouraged trade. Iron products such as spears, knives, and farming tools were exchanged for other goods like salt, cloth, and livestock.

It contributed to social development by creating specialized occupations. Blacksmiths gained high social status and were respected for their skills.

Lastly, ironworking promoted the growth of settlements. Communities often settled near sources of iron ore and charcoal, leading to the development of early industrial centers.