

SMZ

**ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

THURSDAY 5TH DECEMBER, 2013 P.M

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.		
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8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 15 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 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
- 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
- iii. The main economic activity of the Cushites in pre-colonial East Africa was:
 - A. Crop cultivation
 - B. Pastoralism
 - C. Trading
 - D. Iron smelting
- iv. The Ngoni migration primarily affected communities in:
 - A. Northern Tanzania
 - B. Southern Tanzania
 - C. Coastal Kenya
 - D. Western Uganda
- v. The system of governance where land was controlled by chiefs was called:
 - A. Communalism
 - B. Feudalism
 - C. Slavery
 - D. Capitalism
- 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

- vii. The European explorer who mapped the Congo River was:
 A. John Speke
 B. Henry M. Stanley
 C. Richard Burton
 D. Vasco da Gama
- viii. Historical information from written documents is stored in:
 A. Museums
 B. Archives
 C. Oral traditions
 D. Historical sites
- ix. The major language groups in pre-colonial East Africa included all except:
 A. Bantu
 B. Nilotic
 C. Cushitic
 D. Swahili
- 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

ANSWERS

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

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

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.

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

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 Sukuma are an example of a _____ community.
- b) The German company that operated in East Africa was called _____.
- c) The major technological innovation during the Early Stone Age was _____.
- d) The first President of Zanzibar was _____, and the current President is _____.
- e) A person who studies human cultures and societies is called a _____.

5. Study the map below carefully and answer the questions that follow.
(*a map of the Zanzibar Sultanate's trade routes in the 19th century.*)

- a) i) Name the towns marked A, B, C, D, and E.
A _____
B _____
C _____
D _____
E _____
- ii) Name the ocean marked F.
F _____
- b) Name two (2) prominent leaders of the Zanzibar Sultanate.
i) _____
ii) _____
- c) State two (2) factors that contributed to the growth of Zanzibar's trade.
i) _____
ii) _____

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

- a) Why did the Omani Arabs encourage Indian traders to settle in Zanzibar?
(Give two reasons.)
i) _____
ii) _____
- b) Mention two (2) pre-colonial African economic activities.
i) _____
ii) _____
- c) Define the term "oral tradition."

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

i) _____

ii) _____

e) Name two (2) characteristics of Australopithecus.

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) social impacts of early trade between East Africa and the Middle East.

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

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

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

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

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

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