

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2014

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.		
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11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 15 printed page

1. Choose the best answer and write its letter in the table.

i. The first exploitative mode of production was

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

Answer: D

Reason: Slavery was the first exploitative mode of production in human history, as it involved the ownership of people who were forced to work without compensation, benefiting the slave owners. Communalism was non-exploitative, while feudalism and capitalism developed later.

ii. Placing events in order uses

- A. Alphabetical order
- B. Chronological order
- C. Random order
- D. Reverse order

Answer: B

Reason: Chronological order is used to arrange historical events in the sequence of their occurrence, ensuring a logical timeline of cause and effect.

iii. The year 1890 falls in the

- A. 17th century
- B. 18th century
- C. 19th century
- D. 20th century

Answer: C

Reason: The year 1890 falls in the 19th century, as centuries are calculated by adding 1 to the first two digits of the year ($18 + 1 = 19$ th century, covering 1801–1900).

iv. There are _____ years in a decade.

- A. 1
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 1000

Answer: B

Reason: A decade is a period of 10 years, derived from the Greek word "deka" meaning ten.

v. The primary duty of a Maasai Moran was

- A. Clearing homestead
- B. Defending the community
- C. Milking cows
- D. Farming

Answer: B

Reason: In Maasai society, a Moran was a young warrior whose primary role

was to defend the community and its livestock from raiders and wild animals, not domestic tasks like clearing homesteads or farming.

- vi. Legitimate trade replaced slavery in East Africa because of
- A. Caravan trade
 - B. Goods exchange
 - C. Legitimate trade
 - D. Triangular trade

Answer: B

Reason: Legitimate trade, involving the exchange of goods like ivory, cloves, and other commodities, replaced the slave trade in East Africa after its abolition, as it provided an alternative economic system. The question's phrasing seems to contain an error, as option C repeats the term in the question, so "Goods exchange" (B) aligns with the concept of legitimate trade.

- vii. History is the study of
- A. Colonialism
 - B. Great leaders
 - C. Human past activities
 - D. Head of state actions

Answer: C

Reason: History is the study of human past activities, encompassing social, economic, political, and cultural developments across time, not limited to colonialism, leaders, or heads of state.

- viii. Another name for the Middle Stone Age is
- A. Ice Age
 - B. Mesolithic Era
 - C. Neolithic Era
 - D. Paleolithic Era

Answer: B

Reason: The Middle Stone Age is also known as the Mesolithic Era, a transitional period between the Paleolithic (Early Stone Age) and Neolithic (Late Stone Age), characterized by the use of microlithic tools.

- ix. Slaves in pre-colonial Africa were mainly used for
- A. Administration
 - B. Manual labor
 - C. Military service
 - D. Education

Answer: B

Reason: In pre-colonial Africa, slaves were primarily used for manual labor, such as working on plantations, in households, or in trade caravans, rather than administrative, military, or educational roles.

- x. The Dutch settled at the Cape in 1652 to
- A. Mine resources
 - B. Refresh ships

- C. Spread Christianity
- D. Educate locals

Answer: B

Reason: The Dutch established a settlement at the Cape in 1652 primarily to provide food, water, and other supplies to refresh their ships traveling to and from Asia, not for mining, missionary work, or education.

2. Match items in LIST A with LIST B.

LIST A	LIST B
i. Asantehene	a. Chief priest
ii. Homo erectus	b. Upright man
iii. Communalism	c. Non exploitative production
iv. Mfecane	d. Period of chaos in South Africa
v. Tippu Tip	e. East Africa slave trader
vi. "Spring machine"	f. Loom replacement for cloth
vii. Voodoo	g. Cultural practices
viii. Industries	h. Producing goods from raw materials
ix. Transvaal	i. Boer republic
x. Asante Hene	j. Ruler of Asante

ANSWERS

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
j	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j

3. Write T if correct or F if incorrect.

- i. Ali Hassan Mwinyi was first President of Tanzania.
- ii. Iron discovery increased tool production.
- iii. Egyptians used salt for mummification.
- iv. East Africa contacted Middle East around 200 BC.
- v. Tabora grew because of Trans-Saharan trade.
- vi. Maasai pastoralism created centralized governance.
- vii. George Goldie founded the British South Africa Company.
- viii. In pre-colonial Africa, utensils of the rich were made of gold.
- ix. Livingstone was both a missionary and explorer.
- x. Colonialism meant landowners worked their own land.

ANSWERS

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Xhosa were an example of a **pastoralist** community.
- b) The German settler who founded the German East Africa Company was **Carl Peters**.
- c) One of the man's major technological innovations during the Late Stone Age was **the invention of bow and arrow**.
- d) The Third President of the United Republic of Tanzania was **Benjamin William Mkapa** and the current President is **Samia Suluhu Hassan**.
- e) A person trained to study human cultures, languages, and remains is called a **historian**.

5. Study the map given carefully and then answer the questions that follow.
(Map shows a centralized pre-colonial African kingdom with towns and rivers)

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

- A **Kilwa**
- B **Bagamoyo**
- C **Tabora**
- D **Ujiji**
- E **Mikindani**

ii) Name the rivers marked F and G.

- F **Rufiji River**
- G **Ruvuma River**

b) Give the names of two (2) prominent leaders who ruled the kingdom shown.

- i) **Mirambo**
- ii) **Mkwawa**

c) State any two (2) factors that led to the rise of that kingdom.

- i) **Control of trade routes and trading centers**
- ii) **Availability of strong and organized military systems**

6. Answer the following questions in short.

a) Why did Sultan Barghash promote clove cultivation in Zanzibar? Give two (2) reasons.

To increase government revenue through taxes collected from clove exports.

To strengthen the island's economy and promote international trade links.

To satisfy the increasing demand for cloves in international markets.

To create employment opportunities for the local population.

b) Outline any two (2) industries that developed in African societies during pre-colonial times.

i) **Iron smelting industry**

ii) **Pottery making industry**

c) Define the term "Radiocarbon dating."

Radiocarbon dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of once-living materials by measuring the amount of radioactive carbon-14 remaining in the sample.

d) Mention two (2) ways in which drumming and dance enhanced social cohesion in pre-colonial Africa.

i) **They brought people together during ceremonies and festivals.**

ii) **They promoted unity and communication within communities.**

e) List two (2) characteristics of *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

i) **They had a well-developed brain with the ability to reason and speak.**

ii) **They made advanced tools and practiced organized hunting and gathering.**

7. Elaborate five (5) ways in which chartered companies supported the colonization of Africa.

The chartered companies signed treaties with African rulers to acquire land and control trade routes. These treaties allowed European powers to establish political and economic control over African territories through agreements often misunderstood by African leaders.

They built roads, railways, and ports that facilitated the movement of goods, troops, and officials. This infrastructure was crucial for the economic exploitation of resources and easier administration of colonized areas.

Chartered companies acted as administrators in areas where their governments had not yet established direct colonial rule. They collected taxes, maintained order, and enforced colonial laws on behalf of their home governments.

They organized military campaigns against African resistance movements. Chartered companies hired private armies or allied with rival African groups to suppress opposition, paving the way for full colonization.

Chartered companies promoted European settlement by providing land and investment opportunities. This attracted settlers who supported the colonial economy through farming, mining, and trade, strengthening colonial control.

8. Examine four (4) factors that fostered inter ethnic interactions in Africa before colonialism.

Trade was a major factor that encouraged different ethnic groups to interact. Communities exchanged goods such as salt, iron, ivory, and cloth across regions, creating economic and social ties between diverse groups.

Marriage alliances between different communities helped to create peaceful relationships and cultural exchange. Through intermarriage, groups established bonds that promoted cooperation and mutual support.

Migration due to drought, wars, or the search for fertile land led different ethnic groups to settle in new areas. This movement resulted in interactions as people adapted to new environments and cultures.

Religious and cultural festivals brought various groups together. These gatherings provided opportunities for people to share beliefs, music, dances, and traditions, fostering unity and communication.

9. a) Define barter trade.

Barter trade is a system of exchanging goods and services without using money, where one item is traded directly for another based on mutual agreement between the trading parties.

- b) Explain four (4) impacts of regional trade on African communities.

Regional trade promoted economic specialization, where certain communities focused on producing specific goods like salt, iron, or livestock, which they exchanged for other items they lacked.

Trade encouraged the growth of towns and market centers. Places where traders met regularly developed into permanent settlements, which later became important urban areas.

It led to cultural exchanges as people from different backgrounds interacted. This interaction spread languages, customs, religious beliefs, and technologies among various African societies.

Trade strengthened political systems by increasing the wealth of rulers and chiefs, who taxed traders and used the revenue to maintain armies, expand their territories, and support their administration.

10. Illustrate four (4) factors that contributed to the formation of centralized states in 19th-century East Africa.

The control of long-distance trade routes enabled some communities to accumulate wealth and influence. Leaders who controlled key trading points gained resources needed to form strong centralized governments.

The availability of iron technology allowed communities to produce better weapons and farming tools. Superior weapons enabled leaders to defend their territories and expand their control over neighboring groups.

The presence of charismatic and capable leaders such as Mirambo and Kabaka Mutesa I played a major role in uniting people under strong centralized authority, promoting stability and organization.

External threats from rival groups or foreign traders encouraged people to unite for protection. The need for collective security against invaders led to the formation of larger, well-organized states.

11. Describe five (5) changes introduced in the Cape after the British overtook it in 1806.

The British abolished the slave trade in the Cape in 1807. Although slavery itself remained for some time, this marked the beginning of legal reforms and changes in labor practices.

They introduced English as the official language of administration and education, replacing Dutch. This had long-term effects on the culture and communication within the colony.

The British expanded the territory by defeating and dispossessing indigenous groups like the Xhosa, increasing colonial control over land and resources for white settlers.

They encouraged the settlement of British immigrants in the Cape, changing the social composition and increasing the influence of British customs, laws, and institutions.

The British established new legal and administrative systems, including the use of British law courts. This replaced the previous Dutch legal system and standardized governance across the colony.

12. Explain five (5) advantages of iron tools in ancient African societies.

Iron tools increased agricultural productivity by enabling people to clear forests, till land, and harvest crops more efficiently. This supported population growth and the development of permanent settlements.

They improved hunting and defense capabilities through the production of spears, arrows, and knives. Communities with better weapons could defend themselves and hunt more effectively.

Iron tools contributed to the growth of industries such as blacksmithing and trade. Blacksmiths became important members of society, and iron products were highly valued in local and long-distance trade.

The availability of iron tools promoted construction activities. Stronger tools made it possible to build better houses, fences, and storage facilities, improving the quality of life.

They enabled communities to expand their territories by conquering neighbors. Superior weapons gave some groups military advantages, which they used to establish larger, more powerful states.