

SMZ

**ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

**ANSWER**

Year: 2015

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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.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	MARKS	SIGNATURE
1.		
2.		
3.		
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7.		
8.		
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10.		
11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

**This paper consists of 15 printed page**

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

i. The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 is an example of a

- A. Historical site
- B. Historical meaning
- C. Historical event
- D. Historical explanation

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** The union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 was a specific occurrence that marked the formation of the United Republic of Tanzania, making it a historical event. A historical site is a physical location, a historical meaning refers to interpretation, and a historical explanation is an analysis of causes, none of which fit this context.

ii. In the New Stone Age, tools like barbed arrows and spearheads were used mainly for

- A. Cooking
- B. Hunting
- C. Cutting
- D. Fishing

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** During the New Stone Age (Neolithic Era), tools like barbed arrows and spearheads were primarily designed for hunting animals, as they were effective for capturing prey. While they could be used for cutting or fishing, hunting was their main purpose.

iii. A person who studies material remains of past societies is called a

- A. Scientist
- B. Archivist
- C. Anthropologist
- D. Archaeologist

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** An archaeologist studies material remains, such as tools, pottery, and structures, to understand past societies. A scientist is a broad term, an archivist manages records, and an anthropologist studies human cultures, often including non-material aspects.

iv. The land ownership system in pre-colonial Zanzibar known as "Umwinyi" was similar to

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

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** The Umwinyi system in pre-colonial Zanzibar involved hierarchical land ownership where powerful individuals controlled land worked by others,

resembling feudalism's lord-tenant structure. Mercantilism is trade-focused, slavery involves forced labor, and communalism involves shared resources.

- v. Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope in
- A. 1485
  - B. 1486
  - C. 1487
  - D. 1488

**Answer: C**

**Reason:** Bartolomeu Dias, a Portuguese explorer, is historically recorded as rounding the Cape of Good Hope in 1487, marking a significant milestone in European exploration toward Asia.

- vi. Patrilineal societies trace descent through
- A. Mothers
  - B. Fathers
  - C. Families
  - D. Clans

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** Patrilineal societies trace descent and inheritance through the male line (fathers), as opposed to matrilineal societies, which trace through mothers. Families and clans are broader terms not specific to descent tracing.

- vii. The era known as the Middle Stone Age is also called the
- A. Ice Age
  - B. Mesolithic Era
  - C. Neolithic Era
  - D. Paleolithic Era

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** The Middle Stone Age is synonymous with the Mesolithic Era, a transitional period between the Paleolithic (Early Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age), characterized by microlithic tools. The Ice Age is a climatic period, not a cultural era.

- viii. A key factor in the rise of centralized political systems in pre-colonial Africa was
- A. Trade control
  - B. Nomadic lifestyle
  - C. Lack of iron tools
  - D. Oral traditions

**Answer: A**

**Reason:** Control over trade routes and resources, such as those in the Long-Distance Trade, provided wealth and power, enabling the rise of centralized political systems like the Nyamwezi or Buganda. Nomadic lifestyles and lack of iron hindered centralization, while oral traditions supported culture, not governance.

ix. The major language groups in East Africa include all except

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

**Answer: D**

**Reason:** The major indigenous language groups in East Africa are Bantu, Nilotic, and Cushitic, which include languages spoken by native communities like the Kikuyu, Luo, and Somali. Arabic, while influential due to trade and Islam, is not a major indigenous language group in the region.

x. A tool used to display events in chronological order is a

- A. Time graph
- B. Timeline
- C. Time chart
- D. Time record

**Answer: B**

**Reason:** A timeline is a visual tool that displays events in chronological order, showing their sequence over time. Time graphs and charts may represent data differently, and a time record is not a standard term for this purpose.

2. Match the years in LIST A with events in LIST B. Write the letter in the table.

<b>LIST A</b>	<b>LIST B</b>
i. 1498	a. Vasco da Gama reached East Africa
ii. 1652	b. Dutch settle at the Cape
iii. 1818	c. Ngoni migration to Songea
iv. 1822	d. Moresby Treaty signed to restrict slave trade
v. 1840	e. Seyyid Said moves capital to Zanzibar
vi. 1873	f. Closure of Zanzibar slave market
vii. 1959	g. Discovery of Zinjanthropus
viii. 1961	h. Tanganyika gains independence
ix. 1962	i. Tanganyika becomes a republic
x. 1995	j. Benjamin Mkapa first multiparty president

**ANSWERS**

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

3. Write T if the statement is correct and F if it is incorrect.

- i. Early Stone Age people were nomadic.
- ii. Feudalism included distinct classes of lords and tenants.
- iii. Ntemiship was used by the Nyamwezi.
- iv. The slave trade mainly harmed European societies.
- v. Egalitarian states had no centralized authority.
- vi. The Dutch introduced new farming at the Cape.
- vii. Slaves were exported to the Americas for plantations.
- viii. Hehe and Nyamwezi were centralized states.
- ix. Shaka became Zulu leader in the 19th century.
- x. Historical sites are locations of past remains.

**ANSWERS**

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Maasai practiced a **pastoral nomadic** socio political system.
- b) The British trader who established the British East Africa Protectorate was **Sir William Mackinnon**.
- c) A key technological innovation in the Middle Stone Age was the use of **fire and stone flakes** tools.
- d) The Fourth President of Tanzania was **Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete** and the current President is **Samia Suluhu Hassan**.
- e) A professional who excavates and studies fossils is called a **palaeontologist**.

5. Study the map given carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

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

**A Katanga**

**B Kilwa**

**C Ujiji**

**D Tabora**

**E Kigoma**

ii) Name the rivers marked F and G.

**F River Congo**

**G River Ruvuma**

b) Give the names of two (2) significant rulers of that kingdom.

i) **Mirambo**

ii) **Nyungu ya Mawe**

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

i) The control of long-distance trade routes which passed through its territory, connecting coastal and inland traders.

ii) The availability of rich natural resources such as ivory and iron, which were highly demanded commodities in regional trade.

6. Answer the following questions in short.

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

To increase the wealth of Zanzibar through the export of cloves, which were in high demand in foreign markets.

To strengthen the island's economy and make Zanzibar a leading trading center in the Indian Ocean region.

b) Outline any two (2) industries that existed in pre colonial African societies.

i) **Iron smelting and blacksmithing**

ii) **Pottery making**

c) Define the term "Potassium argon dating."

Potassium argon dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of volcanic rocks and ash layers by measuring the ratio of radioactive potassium-40 to argon-40 gas.

It is particularly useful in dating ancient archaeological sites and fossil remains found within volcanic deposits.

d) Mention two (2) social roles of song and dance in pre colonial African communities.

i) They were used during religious and spiritual ceremonies to honor ancestors and communicate with the spiritual world.

ii) They served as a medium for storytelling, passing down historical events, traditions, and cultural values to younger generations.

e) List two (2) features of Homo neanderthalensis.

i) They had a large and robust body structure with strong limbs adapted for cold climates.

ii) They possessed a larger brain capacity than earlier human species, though slightly less than modern Homo sapiens.

7. Discuss five (5) contributions of mission societies to the colonization process in Africa.

Mission societies helped to spread Western education among African communities, which prepared local Africans to work in colonial administrations as clerks, interpreters, and teachers. This created a class of Africans who supported colonial structures.

They introduced Christianity, which weakened African traditional beliefs and religious systems. By undermining indigenous religions, missionaries paved the way for easier colonial control since traditional leaders lost influence over their people.

Missionaries collected valuable geographical, cultural, and political information about African societies. They forwarded these reports to European governments and traders, which assisted in planning colonization and exploitation strategies.

Mission stations often served as bases and resting points for European explorers, traders, and colonial officials. These stations offered accommodation, food, and medical care, facilitating European activities deep in African territories.

Missionaries preached peace and obedience to colonial authority, discouraging resistance against European settlers and administrators. This helped reduce opposition and made it easier for colonial governments to impose their policies.

8. Explain four (4) reasons which promoted African intercommunity interactions before colonial rule.

Trade was a major reason as communities exchanged goods such as salt, iron tools, cattle, grains, and cloth. Markets became central meeting points where people from different ethnic groups interacted and established relations.

Intermarriages between members of different communities fostered peaceful relations and mutual cooperation. These family ties created alliances that helped communities live and work together harmoniously.

Warfare and conquests led to the movement of people, spreading cultures and languages. Victorious communities expanded their territories, integrating conquered people and promoting interaction through new political systems.

Religious practices and rituals brought people together during festivals, initiations, and ceremonies. These gatherings enabled different communities to interact, share beliefs, and develop mutual respect.

9. a) Define maritime trade.

Maritime trade is the exchange of goods and services conducted through sea routes using ships and boats to connect different regions and countries across oceans and coastal areas.

- b) Explain four (4) effects of coastal trade on African societies.

It led to the rise of powerful coastal city-states such as Kilwa, Mombasa, and Sofala, which controlled trade routes and accumulated wealth through taxes and commerce.



The trade introduced new goods like clothes, beads, firearms, and spices into African societies, changing consumption patterns and increasing dependency on foreign products.

There was increased cultural interaction between Africans, Arabs, Persians, and Indians, leading to the spread of Islam, the Kiswahili language, and new architectural styles along the East African coast.

The coastal trade encouraged the growth of slavery as African societies captured and sold people to foreign traders in exchange for valuable goods, which disrupted communities and societies.

10. Illustrate four (4) factors that led to the emergence of centralized polities in 19th-century East Africa.

The growth of long-distance trade strengthened the wealth and influence of certain leaders who controlled trade routes, enabling them to consolidate power and establish strong centralized systems.

Access to iron technology allowed communities to produce superior weapons and tools, which helped rulers build strong armies and expand their territories by conquering neighboring societies.

The influence of charismatic leaders such as Mirambo and Kabaka Mutesa I, who had exceptional political and military skills, helped to unify different clans and establish organized systems of governance.

External threats from rival communities and slave raiders encouraged smaller groups to unite under powerful leaders for protection and defense, leading to the formation of centralized states.

11. Describe five (5) transformations after the British assumed control at the Cape post-1806.

The British introduced new laws, including the abolition of the slave trade in 1807 and the emancipation of slaves in 1834, which changed the labor system and forced settlers to find new labor sources.

English was declared the official language of administration, replacing Dutch in government offices, schools, and courts, which altered the cultural and administrative environment at the Cape.

British settlers were encouraged to migrate to the Cape, leading to land disputes and the displacement of African communities as new farms and settlements were established.

The British implemented a tax system to raise revenue for administration and development, which forced Africans to seek wage labor in settler farms and towns to pay taxes.

Roads, harbors, and public infrastructure were improved to promote trade and communication between different parts of the colony and with Britain, boosting the colonial economy.

12. Explain five (5) benefits of smelting and using iron in ancient African communities.

Iron tools improved agricultural productivity by making land clearing, cultivation, and harvesting more efficient. This increased food production and supported population growth.

Iron weapons such as spears, arrows, and swords enhanced the military strength of communities, enabling them to defend themselves and expand their territories through conquest.

Ironworking promoted trade because iron tools and weapons were highly valued commodities exchanged locally and regionally, contributing to economic prosperity.

The availability of iron tools allowed the construction of better housing structures, storage facilities, and enclosures, improving the living standards of many African societies.

Ironworking skills contributed to specialization within communities, creating employment opportunities for blacksmiths and craftsmen, and promoting technological advancement and innovation.