

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWERS

Year: 2016

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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8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 15 printed pages

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

i. The earliest mode of production in human history was:

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

Correct answer: C. Communalism

Reason: Communalism was the first mode of production in human history, where people lived in small groups and shared property, resources, and labor collectively without classes or exploitation.

ii. Events on a timeline are arranged in:

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

Correct answer: B. Chronological order

Reason: In history, events are arranged in chronological order, meaning in the sequence they occurred from earliest to latest, to understand the flow of historical development.

iii. The year 1890 falls in the:

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

Correct answer: C. 19th century

Reason: Centuries are counted by adding one to the number of hundreds in a year. So, 1890 falls in the 19th century because it comes after 1800 and before 1900.

iv. A century consists of:

- A. 10 years
- B. 50 years
- C. 100 years
- D. 1,000 years

Correct answer: C. 100 years

Reason: By definition, a century is a period of 100 years.

v. The primary role of a Moran in Maasai society was:

- A. Farming
- B. Defending the community

- C. Trading
- D. Cooking

Correct answer: B. Defending the community

Reason: In traditional Maasai society, Morans (young warriors) were responsible for protecting the community from enemies and wild animals.

vi. The slave trade in East Africa was replaced by:

- A. Barter trade
- B. Legitimate trade
- C. Long-distance trade
- D. Triangular trade

Correct answer: B. Legitimate trade

Reason: After the abolition of the slave trade, legitimate trade — which involved trading legal goods like ivory and spices — replaced slave trading in East Africa.

vii. History is the study of:

- A. Man's past activities and development
- B. Colonial systems
- C. Great leaders' actions
- D. Political events only

Correct answer: A. Man's past activities and development

Reason: History broadly covers the study of human past activities, how societies developed, and changes over time — not just political events or leaders.

viii. The Middle Stone Age is also known as:

- A. Paleolithic Era
- B. Mesolithic Era
- C. Neolithic Era
- D. Iron Age

Correct answer: B. Mesolithic Era

Reason: The Middle Stone Age, or Mesolithic Era, was a transitional period between the Old Stone Age (Paleolithic) and New Stone Age (Neolithic).

ix. Slaves in pre-colonial societies were mainly used for:

- A. Administrative roles
- B. Manual labor
- C. Military service
- D. Education

Correct answer: B. Manual labor

Reason: In pre-colonial societies, slaves were primarily used for hard labor

in agriculture, construction, and other physical tasks rather than administrative or educational roles.

- x. The Dutch settled at the Cape in 1652 to:
- A. Mine gold
 - B. Provide supplies for ships
 - C. Spread Christianity
 - D. Establish schools

Correct answer: B. Provide supplies for ships

Reason: The Dutch East India Company established a settlement at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 as a refreshment station to supply fresh food and water to ships traveling between Europe and Asia.

2. Match the years in COLUMN A with the correct events in COLUMN B by writing the letter of the correct answers in the table below:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. 1698	b. Omani Arabs captured Fort Jesus
ii. 1807	c. Britain abolished slave trade
iii. 1822	e. Moresby Treaty signed
iv. 1840	j. Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar
v. 1873	f. Closure of Zanzibar slave market
vi. 1884	g. Berlin Conference
vii. 1902	h. British-Boer Peace Treaty in Pretoria
viii. 1959	i. Discovery of Zinjanthropus
ix. 1962	d. Tanganyika became a republic
x. 1964	a. Zanzibar Revolution

ANSWERS:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
B	C	E	J	F	G	H	I	D	A

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

i. People lived a nomadic life during the Early Stone Age.

Answer: T

ii. Feudalism involved a class system of lords and tenants.

Answer: T

iii. The Nyamwezi practiced a centralized system called Ntemiship.

Answer: F

iv. The slave trade caused suffering mainly to Europeans.

Answer: F

v. Egalitarian states had no centralized authority.

Answer: T

vi. The Dutch introduced new farming methods at the Cape.

Answer: T

vii. Slaves were exported to the Americas for plantation work.

Answer: T

viii. The Hehe and Nyamwezi were centralized states in pre-colonial Africa.

Answer: F

ix. Shaka became the Zulu leader in the 19th century.

Answer: T

x. Historical sites are places where past remains are found.

Answer: T

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

a) The **Early** Stone Age began around 2.5 million years ago.

b) The Chagga and Pare were examples of **matrilineal** societies, with inheritance through the **female** line.

c) The slave trade was abolished in British territories in **1807**.

d) The language replaced by Dutch at the Cape was **Portuguese**.

e) The exchange of goods without money is called **barter trade**.

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

a) Name the trade system shown on the map.

Triangular trade

b) Name the continents marked A and B.

i) **Africa**

ii) **America**

c) What is the ocean marked C?

Atlantic Ocean

d) Mention three (3) goods transported on route D.

i) **Slaves**

ii) **Gold**

iii) **Ivory**

e) Mention three (3) goods transported on route E.

i) **Sugar**

ii) **Cotton**

iii) **Tobacco**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Mention two (2) functions of museums.

i) **Preserving historical objects**

ii) **Educating the public about past human activities**

b) List two (2) methods of food acquisition during the Middle Stone Age.

i) **Hunting**

ii) **Gathering**

c) Give two (2) benefits of iron smelting in pre-colonial Africa.

i) **Production of better farming tools**

ii) **Facilitated the making of stronger weapons**

d) Name four (4) methods used to acquire slaves in East Africa.

i) **Raiding villages**

ii) **Warfare**

iii) **Selling criminals and debtors**

iv) **Kidnapping**

e) List two (2) features of feudalism.

i) **Existence of lords and tenants**

ii) **Payment of rent through labor or produce**

7. Discuss five (5) negative impacts of the slave trade on East African societies.

The slave trade led to the **depopulation of productive people** because many able-bodied men and women were captured and sold.

It caused **insecurity and constant wars** as communities raided each other to capture slaves for trade.

It led to the **collapse of traditional industries and farming**, as labor was taken away from productive activities.

The trade introduced **foreign dependency**, where societies relied on foreign goods like guns and cloth in exchange for slaves.

It caused **social disintegration**, breaking families and weakening social structures as people were separated.

8. Explain four (4) factors that led to the growth of Swahili culture in East Africa.

The **intermarriage between Africans and foreigners** such as Arabs, Persians, and Indians contributed to the formation of Swahili culture.

The **spread of Islam** by Arab traders influenced religion, architecture, and social organization along the coast.

Trade contacts between coastal people and foreigners brought foreign goods, ideas, and lifestyles, shaping the Swahili way of life.

The **use of Kiswahili language**, which blended local Bantu languages with Arabic, unified the coastal communities culturally and linguistically.

9. a) Define the term "Iron Age."

The **Iron Age** was a historical period when human societies discovered and widely used iron tools and weapons.

b) Describe four (4) impacts of iron technology on African societies.

Iron technology **improved agriculture** as better tools like hoes and axes were made.

It **enhanced hunting and warfare** by producing stronger weapons such as spears and swords.

Ironworking led to the **growth of settlements and urban centers** where iron smelting took place.

It promoted **trade and specialization**, as surplus products and iron tools were exchanged with other communities.

10. Elaborate five (5) reasons for the decline of the Omani Empire in East Africa.

There was **internal power struggle** among the Omani ruling class over leadership and control of territories.

The **increase of European colonial influence** weakened Omani authority in East Africa.

The **decline of the slave trade**, which was a major economic activity for the empire, reduced their income.

The **rebellions by local communities** like the Mazrui and Nyamwezi challenged Omani dominance.

The **long distance from Muscat to East Africa** made it difficult to administer and control the territories effectively.

11. Discuss four (4) contributions of missionaries to East African societies.

Missionaries **introduced formal education** by establishing schools and training centers.

They built **health services** by setting up hospitals and dispensaries.

Missionaries worked to **spread Christianity**, changing religious beliefs and practices.

They played a role in **ending the slave trade** by advocating for its abolition and rescuing slaves.

13. Write short notes on the following:

a) Barter trade

Barter trade was the **exchange of goods and services without using money**, where people traded items of equal value.

b) Historical sites

Historical sites are **places where remains of past human activities and civilizations are preserved** for study and tourism.

c) Homo habilis

Homo habilis was an **early human ancestor known as 'the handy man'** because of their ability to make and use simple stone tools.

d) Centralized states

Centralized states were **pre-colonial African societies ruled by powerful kings or chiefs**, with organized administrative systems and armies.

e) Ngoni migration

The Ngoni migration was the **movement of the Ngoni people from South Africa to East and Central Africa in the 19th century**, driven by conflicts like the Mfecane.