

SMZ

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

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

**ANSWER**

Year: 2017

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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<br>NUMBER      | MARKS | SIGNATURE |
| 1.                      |       |           |
| 2.                      |       |           |
| 3.                      |       |           |
| 4.                      |       |           |
| 5.                      |       |           |
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| 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 formation of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964 is an example of:
- A. Historical site
  - B. Historical event
  - C. Historical record
  - D. Historical theory

**Correct answer: B. Historical event**

**Reason:** The unification of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964 was an important occurrence in history, making it a historical event.

- ii. Tools used during the New Stone Age were primarily for:
- A. Cooking
  - B. Hunting
  - C. Building
  - D. Weaving

**Correct answer: B. Hunting**

**Reason:** In the New Stone Age, people made sharper, more advanced stone tools mainly used for hunting animals as a means of obtaining food.

- iii. A person who excavates and studies historical remains is called:
- A. Historian
  - B. Archivist
  - C. Archaeologist
  - D. Anthropologist

**Correct answer: C. Archaeologist**

**Reason:** An archaeologist is a specialist who excavates and studies material remains like tools, pottery, and ruins from past human societies.

- iv. The system of land ownership in pre-colonial Zanzibar was known as:
- A. Umwinyi
  - B. Ntemiship
  - C. Communalism
  - D. Capitalism

**Correct answer: A. Umwinyi**

**Reason:** Umwinyi was a land ownership system in pre-colonial Zanzibar where a class of landlords (winyi) controlled land and tenants paid tribute or labor.

- v. Vasco da Gama reached the East African coast in:
- A. 1487
  - B. 1498
  - C. 1500
  - D. 1510

**Correct answer: B. 1498**

**Reason:** The famous Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama arrived at the East

African coast, specifically in Mombasa and Malindi, in 1498 during his voyage to India.

- vi. Societies where inheritance was traced through the mother were called:
- A. Patrilineal
  - B. Matrilineal
  - C. Communal
  - D. Feudal

**Correct answer: B. Matrilineal**

**Reason:** In matrilineal societies, descent, inheritance, and lineage follow the mother's line.

- vii. The Ngoni settled in the following East African regions except:
- A. Songea
  - B. Ufipa
  - C. Kilimanjaro
  - D. Ngindo

**Correct answer: C. Kilimanjaro**

**Reason:** The Ngoni migrated and settled in areas such as Songea, Ufipa, and Ngindo, but did not settle in Kilimanjaro, which was mainly occupied by the Chagga.

- viii. The scientific method used to date organic remains is:
- A. Potassium-argon
  - B. Carbon-14
  - C. Stratigraphy
  - D. Linguistic analysis

**Correct answer: B. Carbon-14**

**Reason:** Carbon-14 dating is a method used to determine the age of organic materials like bones, wood, and cloth up to about 50,000 years old.

- ix. The treaty that restricted slave trade in Zanzibar was:
- A. Harmerton Treaty
  - B. Moresby Treaty
  - C. Freire Treaty
  - D. Delimitation Treaty

**Correct answer: B. Moresby Treaty**

**Reason:** The Moresby Treaty of 1822 was an agreement between Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar to limit slave trade activities along the East African coast.

- x. The two main theories explaining the origin of man are:
- A. Creationism and Evolutionism
  - B. Socialism and Capitalism
  - C. Anglicanism and Evolutionism
  - D. Evangelicalism and Creationism

**Correct answer: A. Creationism and Evolutionism**

**Reason:** The origin of man is explained by two primary theories: Creationism,

which attributes human origin to divine creation, and Evolutionism, which is based on scientific evidence of gradual biological development.

2. match the items in COLUMN A with the correct responses in COLUMN B, I will pair each term with its corresponding description based on historical and contextual accuracy. Below is the solution:

| <b>COLUMN A</b>         | <b>COLUMN B</b>                        |
|-------------------------|--|
| i. Mfecane              | b. Period of chaos in South Africa     |
| ii. Homo sapiens        | c. Thinking man                        |
| iii. Communalism        | a. Non-exploitative mode of production |
| iv. Fort Jesus          | e. Portuguese stronghold in Mombasa    |
| v. William Wilberforce  | d. British anti-slavery activist       |
| vi. Trans-Saharan Trade | g. Trade across the Sahara Desert      |
| vii. Seyyid Said        | h. Omani ruler of Zanzibar             |
| viii. Iron Age          | i. Period of metal tool use            |
| ix. Moresby Treaty      | f. Treaty to abolish slave trade       |
| x. Kinjeketile Ngwale   | j. Leader of the Maji Maji rebellion   |

**ANSWERS.**

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

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

- i. Julius Nyerere was the first president of Tanzania.
- ii. The discovery of iron improved agricultural tools.
- iii. The Swahili culture emerged from Afro-Arab interactions.
- iv. Tabora grew due to the Long-Distance Trade.
- v. The Maasai had a centralized political system.
- vi. The Dutch introduced the Swahili language at the Cape.
- vii. Dr. David Livingstone was both a missionary and an explorer.
- viii. Slaves were used in Europe for plantation work.

- ix. The Zanzibar Revolution occurred in 1964.  
 x. Museums preserve and display historical artifacts.

### ANSWERS

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The two main classes under feudalism were **lords** and **serfs**.
- b) The **monsoon** winds facilitated trade between East Africa and Asia.
- c) The term AD stands for **Anno Domini**, while BC stands for **Before Christ**.
- d) The leader of the Hehe resistance against German rule was **Chief Mkwawa**.
- e) The economic activity involving the production of pottery is called **ceramics**.

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

- a) Name the stages of human evolution labeled a, b, c, and d.
  - a **Australopithecus**
  - b **Homo habilis**
  - c **Homo erectus**
  - d **Homo sapiens**
- b) Mention one (1) feature of the stage labeled "a."
 

**Walked upright on two legs (bipedal locomotion)**
- c) State two (2) characteristics of the stage labeled "d."
  - i) **Lived in organized communities and built permanent shelters**
  - ii) **Used advanced tools made from stone, bone, and metal**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

- a) Name two (2) early missionary stations in East Africa.
  - i) **Bagamoyo**
  - ii) **Rabai**

- b) Mention two (2) functions of archives.
  - i) **Preserving written records and documents for future reference**
  - ii) **Providing reliable information for researchers and historians**
- c) List four (4) major exports from Zanzibar during the 19th century.
  - i) **Cloves**
  - ii) **Ivory**
  - iii) **Slaves**
  - iv) **Copra**
- d) Give two (2) reasons for the rise of centralized states in Africa.
  - i) **Availability of strong leadership and powerful rulers**
  - ii) **Control over important trade routes and resources**
- e) Identify two (2) types of trade conducted in pre-colonial Africa.
  - i) **Local trade**
  - ii) **Long-distance trade**

7. Discuss five (5) economic impacts of early interactions between East Africans and foreigners.

The early interactions introduced new crops such as cloves, rice, and coconuts to East Africa. These crops improved agricultural diversity and increased food production in coastal areas, helping to support larger populations and trade.

There was the establishment of long-distance trade networks connecting East Africa with Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. Goods such as ivory, gold, slaves, and animal skins were exchanged for foreign products like textiles, beads, and firearms, which boosted regional economies.

New industries such as shipbuilding and cloth weaving emerged due to increased trade demands. Coastal towns like Kilwa, Mombasa, and Zanzibar became important trading ports where various goods were produced and exchanged.

The introduction of new technologies such as iron tools and improved farming methods enhanced productivity. Tools like iron hoes and axes allowed people to clear more land for agriculture and improve the quality of their harvests.

Foreign interactions also led to the development of urban centers and towns along the coast. These towns became centers of commerce, attracting traders and craftsmen, which promoted economic specialization and urbanization.

8. Explain four (4) strategies used by the Dutch to establish control at the Cape.

The Dutch built forts such as Fort de Goede Hoop (Castle of Good Hope) to protect their settlement and assert military control over the surrounding area. This discouraged resistance and secured the colony against potential threats.

They established a refreshment station for ships passing between Europe and Asia. This strategic move allowed the Dutch to control maritime routes and supply ships with fresh food and water, strengthening their presence at the Cape.

The Dutch introduced a system of land allocation where they granted land to settlers known as free burghers. These settlers developed farms and provided food supplies to the colony and passing ships, helping to stabilize Dutch control.

The Dutch formed alliances with certain local groups while using military force against others who resisted their rule. By dividing local communities and suppressing opposition, they managed to maintain dominance over the region.

9. a) Define the term "communalism."

Communalism is a traditional socio-economic system in which property and resources are owned collectively by the community, and people work together to produce and share what they need for survival.

- b) Describe four (4) features of communalism in pre-colonial Africa.

Land and resources such as water sources and grazing areas were collectively owned by the entire community. No individual or family had personal ownership of land, and resources were shared equally.

Decisions were made through collective consultation and agreement among community members. Elders and respected leaders guided these discussions, but decisions reflected the will of the entire group.

There was cooperation in economic activities like farming, hunting, and building homes. People worked in groups, especially during activities such as harvesting, which promoted unity and mutual support.

Communities provided for the welfare of all their members. Those unable to work, such as the elderly, orphans, and the sick, were supported and cared for by others, ensuring that no one lacked basic needs.

10. Elaborate five (5) effects of the Bantu migration in East Africa.

The Bantu migration led to the spread of ironworking technology across East Africa. This advanced technology improved agricultural practices and weapon-making, which contributed to societal growth and defense.

New languages and dialects emerged as the Bantu mingled with local communities. Many East African languages today, such as Kiswahili, have roots in Bantu languages, reflecting this cultural blending.

The Bantu introduced new crops such as millet, sorghum, and bananas. This diversified agriculture and improved food security in the regions they settled, supporting population growth.

The migration caused displacement and conflict with indigenous communities. Some local groups were absorbed into Bantu societies, while others moved to new areas, altering the demographic and cultural map of East Africa.

It contributed to the establishment of centralized states and organized communities. As Bantu groups settled in fertile areas, they formed kingdoms and chiefdoms, introducing new political structures and systems of governance.

11. Discuss four (4) roles of traditional leaders in pre-colonial African societies.

Traditional leaders acted as political heads of their communities. They made decisions on matters such as conflict resolution, land distribution, and relations with neighboring groups, maintaining order and stability.

They performed religious and spiritual roles, conducting rituals and ceremonies to honor ancestors and seek blessings for rainfall, harvests, and protection from diseases and enemies.

Traditional leaders served as judges in their communities. They settled disputes over land, marriage, and crimes, using customary laws and ensuring that justice was done in line with traditional values.

They organized and led their people in times of war and conflict. Traditional leaders had the responsibility to protect their communities, mobilize warriors, and plan military strategies against external threats.

12. Explain five (5) limitations of using oral traditions as a source of historical information.

Oral traditions are often altered over generations as stories are passed down. This can lead to exaggerations, omissions, or changes that distort the accuracy of historical facts.

The information depends on the memory of individuals, which can be unreliable. Important details may be forgotten or confused with unrelated events, affecting the credibility of the account.

Oral traditions are usually biased, as they tend to glorify ancestors and leaders while downplaying negative aspects such as defeats or injustices, offering an incomplete view of the past.



They are limited in scope and detail, often focusing on major events while neglecting everyday life, economic activities, and the roles of ordinary people, leaving gaps in historical records.

Oral traditions can easily be influenced by myths and supernatural beliefs. This makes it difficult to distinguish factual events from legendary or symbolic stories, reducing their reliability as historical evidence.