

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

ANSWER

Year: 2018

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.		
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11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 15 printed page

i. The first Omani ruler to establish control over Zanzibar was:

- A. Mwinyi Mkuu
- B. Seyyid Said
- C. Tippu Tip
- D. Said bin Thuwein

Correct answer: B. Seyyid Said

Reason: Seyyid Said was the first Omani Sultan to transfer his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar in 1840, establishing strong political and commercial control over the islands. He made Zanzibar the center of trade, especially in cloves and slaves.

ii. The Stone Age is divided into:

- A. Two periods
- B. Three periods
- C. Four periods
- D. Five periods

Correct answer: B. Three periods

Reason: The Stone Age is divided into three main periods: the Early Stone Age, the Middle Stone Age, and the Late (or New) Stone Age. These periods are categorized based on the type of tools used and the advancement of human life.

iii. Crops commonly grown in pre-colonial permanent crop cultivation included:

- A. Millet and sorghum
- B. Bananas and yams
- C. Pumpkins and cucumbers
- D. Maize and cassava

Correct answer: B. Bananas and yams

Reason: In pre-colonial East Africa, communities practicing permanent crop cultivation focused on crops like bananas, yams, and plantains because they could be grown continuously on the same land without shifting, providing a stable food source.

iv. The East African communities most affected by the Ngoni migration were:

- A. Chagga and Maasai
- B. Hehe and Ngindo
- C. Yao and Makonde
- D. Nyamwezi and Sukuma

Correct answer: B. Hehe and Ngindo

Reason: The Ngoni migration in the 19th century brought wars and displacement especially to southern Tanzanian communities like the Hehe and Ngindo. These societies faced Ngoni invasions and military conflicts that altered their social and political structures.

v. The division of labor in pastoral societies was primarily based on:

- A. Wealth and status

- B. Age and sex
- C. Land ownership
- D. Family size

Correct answer: B. Age and sex

Reason: In pastoral societies, labor was divided based on age and sex where men and boys typically handled herding, while women and girls were responsible for domestic tasks like milking animals and preparing food.

vi. The mode of production where resources were shared equally among community members was:

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

Correct answer: B. Communalism

Reason: In communalism, resources such as land, water, and tools were communally owned and shared equally. No one had private ownership, and the production served the entire community rather than individuals.

vii. Famous European explorers in East Africa included:

- A. Mungo Park and Richard Burton
- B. John Speke and Henry M. Stanley
- C. Dr. Barth and Caillie
- D. Dr. Baikie and Dr. Lander

Correct answer: B. John Speke and Henry M. Stanley

Reason: John Speke and Henry M. Stanley were among the most prominent European explorers in East Africa, known for exploring the Great Lakes region and searching for the source of the River Nile.

viii. Written records are typically found in:

- A. Museums and historical sites
- B. Archives and books
- C. Oral traditions and myths
- D. Caves and rock paintings

Correct answer: B. Archives and books

Reason: Written records are preserved in archives, libraries, and books where documented historical information such as letters, reports, and official documents are stored for reference.

ix. The four main language groups in East Africa were:

- A. Bantu, Nilotes, Cushites, and Khoisan
- B. Bantu, Sandawe, Nilotes, and Dorobo
- C. Khoisan, Sandawe, Cushites, and Arabs
- D. Bantu, Nilotes, Arabs, and Dorobo

Correct answer: A. Bantu, Nilotes, Cushites, and Khoisan

Reason: East Africa was historically inhabited by four major language groups: the Bantu who formed the majority, Nilotes, Cushites, and the Khoisan who were among the earliest known groups in the region.

x. A tool used to show the sequence of historical events is:

A. Time graph

B. Time line

C. Time chart

D. Time record

Correct answer: B. Time line

Reason: A time line is a visual tool that displays historical events in chronological order along a line, making it easy to track the sequence and dates of events over time.

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.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. 1498	a. Britain abolished the slave trade
ii. 1652	b. Zanzibar became independent
iii. 1822	c. Vasco da Gama reached Malindi
iv. 1833	d. Dutch settlement established at the Cape
v. 1840	e. Moresby Treaty signed
vi. 1867	f. Seyyid Said moved his capital to Zanzibar
vii. 1873	g. Discovery of diamonds in South Africa
viii. 1890	h. Closure of Zanzibar slave market
ix. 1963	i. Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty
x. 1964	j. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Answer

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

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

- i. The Maasai relied on milk and meat as their staple foods.
- ii. The Late Stone Age was marked by the use of microlithic tools.
- iii. The Great Trek led to the establishment of Boer republics in South Africa.
- iv. Slaves were considered property during the slave trade.
- v. Tanzania holds general elections every five years.
- vi. The Zanzibar Stone Town is an example of a historical site.
- vii. The Nyamwezi and Kamba were key participants in the Long-Distance Trade.
- viii. The theory of evolution is also called the creation theory.
- ix. The fall of Fort Jesus marked the decline of Portuguese power in East Africa.
- x. Early contact with Asians introduced new crops to East Africa.

ANSWERS

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

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Zulu were an example of a **centralized** community.
- b) The British trader who founded the Imperial British East Africa Company was **Sir William Mackinnon**.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Late Stone Age was **the invention of microlithic tools**.
- d) The first President of Tanzania was **Julius Kambarage Nyerere**, and the current President is **Samia Suluhu Hassan**.
- e) A scientist who studies past human remains is called an **archaeologist**.

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

- a)
 - i) Name the towns marked A, B, C, D, and E.
 - A Mombasa**
 - B Bagamoyo**

- C Kilwa
- D Sofala
- E Lamu

ii) Name the ocean marked F.

F Indian Ocean

b) Name two (2) prominent leaders who ruled the Swahili coast during the Omani period.

i) **Seyyid Said**

ii) **Said bin Sultan**

c) State two (2) factors that led to the rise of the Swahili city-states.

i) **Strategic position along the East African coast for trade**

ii) **Interaction with traders from Arabia, Persia, India, and China**

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) Why did Seyyid Said promote clove cultivation in Zanzibar? (Give two reasons.)

i) **To make Zanzibar a major center of clove production for export and trade income**

ii) **Because the island's fertile soil and favorable climate were suitable for clove farming**

b) Mention two (2) pre-colonial African industries.

i) **Iron smelting**

ii) **Pottery making**

c) Define the term "archaeology."

Archaeology is the scientific study of past human life and activities by examining material remains such as tools, pottery, bones, and ruins.

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

i) **It was used during religious and ritual ceremonies**

ii) **It was a means of entertainment and storytelling**

e) Name two (2) characteristics of Homo erectus.

i) **They walked upright on two legs (bipedalism)**

ii) **They made and used fire for cooking and protection**

7. Discuss five (5) ways in which the Long-Distance Trade impacted East African societies.

The Long-Distance Trade led to the introduction of new foreign goods into East African societies. Items such as cloth, beads, firearms, and glassware from Asia and Europe became available in the region through trade routes connecting the interior with coastal towns like Kilwa and Mombasa.

It facilitated the spread of Islam in East Africa. Arab and Swahili traders who participated in the trade introduced Islamic teachings, built mosques, and converted many people along the trade routes, especially in coastal towns.

The trade contributed to the rise and growth of powerful city-states along the coast. Towns like Zanzibar, Pemba, and Lamu prospered due to their involvement in the trade, acting as major centers for the exchange of goods such as ivory, slaves, and gold.

Long-Distance Trade encouraged inter-cultural interaction and exchange. Different ethnic groups from the interior and coastal areas met regularly through trade activities, promoting new ideas, customs, and languages, which led to the emergence of a mixed Swahili culture.

It caused the displacement and suffering of local communities due to slave raids. Many people were captured and sold into slavery, weakening some societies and causing insecurity, while others like the Nyamwezi became stronger by participating as middlemen.

8. Explain four (4) factors that contributed to the development of centralized states in pre-colonial Africa.

The growth of strong and capable leadership was a key factor in the formation of centralized states. Leaders such as Shaka Zulu and Kabaka Mutesa I were able to unite their people, organize armies, and manage resources effectively, enabling the development of strong states.

The availability of iron technology contributed to centralized state formation. Iron tools improved agriculture and weaponry, which allowed communities to expand their territories, produce surplus food, and defend themselves against enemies, laying the foundation for powerful states.

The control of trade routes and centers supported the growth of centralized states. Communities that controlled important trade routes or engaged in the trade of valuable goods such as salt, gold, ivory, and slaves gained wealth and resources to build armies and expand political control.

The need for defense and protection against external threats led to the development of centralized states. Communities came together to form larger, stronger states for the purpose of ensuring security against invasions, slave raids, and attacks from rival groups.

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

Slave trade refers to the capturing, buying, selling, and transporting of human beings as property, particularly the trade of Africans to foreign lands, including Arabia, Asia, and the Americas, for labor, during both the trans-Saharan and trans-Atlantic periods.

b) Describe four (4) effects of the slave trade on African communities.

Slave trade led to the depopulation of many African regions. A large number of able-bodied men and women were captured and sold into slavery, reducing the population and leaving behind weak and elderly people who could not sustain their communities.

It caused the destruction of African societies and economies. Frequent slave raids led to the abandonment of villages and farms, disrupting agriculture and causing food shortages and poverty in many areas.

Slave trade increased warfare and conflict among African societies. Some communities attacked others to capture slaves for trade, leading to a state of constant insecurity, fear, and the collapse of smaller, weaker communities.

The trade introduced new goods and weapons into African societies. In exchange for slaves, traders brought firearms, gunpowder, and luxury items, which altered traditional ways of life and gave certain groups military advantages over others.

10. Elaborate five (5) reasons why the Portuguese failed to maintain control over the East African coast.

The Portuguese faced strong resistance from coastal city-states. Towns like Mombasa and Kilwa frequently rebelled against Portuguese rule, forcing them to spend resources on military campaigns, which weakened their hold over the region.

The vast coastline made it difficult for the Portuguese to govern effectively. The long stretch of the East African coast with scattered settlements made communication and enforcement of control challenging for the Portuguese authorities.

The Portuguese had limited resources and manpower. They were few in number and lacked enough soldiers and administrators to manage their settlements and fortresses, making them vulnerable to local and foreign attacks.

The Portuguese failed to establish good relations with the local people. Their harsh treatment, high taxes, and monopoly over trade angered the inhabitants of the coast, leading to regular uprisings and hostility towards Portuguese rule.

Competition from other foreign powers like the Oman Arabs undermined Portuguese control. The Omani Arabs, who were interested in the coastal trade, organized military campaigns against the Portuguese and eventually expelled them from most coastal towns.

11. Discuss four (4) social changes introduced by the Omani Arabs in Zanzibar.

The Omani Arabs spread the Islamic religion widely in Zanzibar. They built mosques, introduced Islamic education, and encouraged the local population to convert to Islam, changing religious practices in the region.

They introduced new styles of dressing and architecture. Omani Arabs built stone houses and palaces with Arabian designs and influenced the adoption of long robes and head coverings among the people of Zanzibar.

The Arabs encouraged intermarriage between Arabs and local Swahili people. This blending of cultures led to the creation of a unique Swahili-Arab identity, reflected in language, culture, and social customs in coastal areas.

They improved urban life by establishing organized towns with clear administrative structures. Zanzibar became a major urban center with markets, mosques, and residential areas, transforming it from a small town into a significant cosmopolitan city.

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

Oral traditions preserve the history of communities without written records. In many African societies where writing was not common, oral stories, songs, and proverbs kept the memory of past events, heroes, and customs alive.

They provide insights into the culture and values of a community. Through oral narratives, historians can understand a society's beliefs, moral teachings, and traditional practices that might not be recorded elsewhere.

Oral traditions are flexible and can be updated to include new events. Since they are passed from one generation to another, communities can add new experiences and lessons, making them a living source of history.

They capture personal and communal experiences. Oral testimonies can reveal the feelings, emotions, and perspectives of individuals or groups involved in historical events, offering a human view of the past.

Oral traditions are useful in areas where written sources are scarce or biased. They help historians reconstruct the history of marginalized communities and verify facts from written records that might have been produced by colonial or foreign writers.