

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

032

HISTORY

TIME: 2.30 HOURS

WEDNESDAY 11TH DECEMBER, 2018 P.M

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.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
TOTAL		

This paper consists of 15 printed pages

SECTION A (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

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

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

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

ii. The Stone Age is divided into:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWERS

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

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

ANSWERS

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x

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

SECTION B (30 Marks)

Answer ALL questions in this section.

4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

- a) The Zulu were an example of a _____ community.
- b) The British trader who founded the Imperial British East Africa Company was _____.
- c) The major technological advancement during the Late Stone Age was _____.
- d) The first President of Tanzania was _____, and the current President is _____.
- e) A scientist who studies past human remains is called a _____.

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 _____ B _____
C _____ D _____
E _____

ii) Name the ocean marked F.

F _____

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

i) _____ ii) _____

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

i) _____
ii) _____

6. Answer the following questions in brief.

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

i) _____
ii) _____

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

i) _____
ii) _____

c) Define the term "archaeology."

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

i) _____
ii) _____

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

i) _____
ii) _____

SECTION C (40 Marks)

Answer any FOUR (4) questions in this section.

Leave two (2) lines after each question.

- 7.** Discuss five (5) ways in which the Long-Distance Trade impacted East African societies.
- 8.** Explain four (4) factors that contributed to the development of centralized states in pre-colonial Africa.
- 9.** a) Define the term "slavetrade."
b) Describe four (4) effects of the slave trade on African communities.
- 10.** Elaborate five (5) reasons why the Portuguese failed to maintain control over the East African coast.
- 11.** Discuss four (4) social changes introduced by the Omani Arabs in Zanzibar.
- 12.** Explain five (5) advantages of oral traditions as a source of historical information.