

SMZ  
ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**WEDNESDAY 11th December, 2019.**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A, B, and C.
2. Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
3. Section A and C carry **fifteen (15)** marks each and section B carries **seventy (70)** marks.
4. All writings must be in **blue** or **black** ink.
5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the assessment room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top right hand corner of every page.

maktaba.tetea.org



1. Choose the most correct answer and write its letter in the box provided:

i. The traditional ruler of Zanzibar was:

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

Answer: D. Mwinyi Mkuu

Reason: Mwinyi Mkuu was the traditional title for rulers in Zanzibar before Seyyid Said moved his capital there. Seyyid Said and Said bin Thuwein were Omani rulers, and Tippu Tip was a Swahili-Zanzibari trader.

ii. The major periods of the Stone Age is divided into:

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

Answer: B. Three periods

Reason: The Stone Age is divided into three main periods: Early (Old), Middle, and Late Stone Age. The other options do not reflect this classification.

iii. The best examples of crops grown in permanent crop cultivation were:

- A. Sorghum and cucumber
- B. Pineapples and pumpkins
- C. Banana and potatoes
- D. Millet and watermelon

Answer: C. Banana and potatoes

Reason: Bananas and potatoes are typically grown in permanent farming systems due to their perennial nature, unlike sorghum, millet, or watermelons which are seasonal.

iv. The communities affected by the Ngoni invasion were:

- A. Ngindo and Mwera
- B. Bena and Chagga
- C. Bantu and Chagga
- D. Mwera and Chagga

Answer: A. Ngindo and Mwera

Reason: The Ngindo and Mwera were directly affected by Ngoni migrations in Southern Tanzania. The Bena, Chagga, and other Bantu groups were not as significantly impacted.

v. The division of labour in the age-set system was based on:

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

Answer: D. Age and sex

Reason: In the age-set system, roles were assigned based on the age and gender of individuals. Family size, cattle, or land ownership were not criteria for labor division.

vi. A system by which the major means of production are shared by all members of the society is called:

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

Answer: C. Communalism

Reason: Communalism emphasizes shared ownership of resources, unlike capitalism, which is private, colonialism, which involves external control, or feudalism, which is hierarchical.

vii. The best examples of famous explorers in East Africa were:

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

Answer: D. Dr. Livingstone and Henry M. Stanley

Reason: Livingstone and Stanley were key figures in exploring East Africa, while the others explored regions in West Africa or the interior of the continent.

viii. Written records include:

- A. Books and museums
- B. Books and newspapers
- C. Sheets and archives
- D. Museums and historical sites

Answer: B. Books and newspapers

Reason: Written records consist of documents such as books and newspapers. Museums and sites are not written records but physical sources of history.

ix. Four main language groups of East African communities were:

- A. Khoisan, Cushites, Nilotes, and Bantu
- B. Sandawe, Cushites, Bantu, and Nilotes

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

Answer: A. Khoisan, Cushites, Nilotes, and Bantu

Reason: These are the main language groups. Sandawe and Dorobo are specific ethnic groups, not entire language families.

x. The chronological order of events is usually shown by the following except:

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

Answer: B. Time records

Reason: Time records refer to documents rather than tools like graphs, charts, or timelines that show chronological order.

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

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. 1498	A. The Freire Treaty
ii. 1652	B. Seyyid Said shifted his capital from Oman to Zanzibar
iii. 1818	C. Mputa Maseko led the Ngoni group in Ufipa
iv. 1822	D. Cloves were introduced in Zanzibar
v. 1833	E. Tanganyika gained independence
vi. 1840	F. The coming of Europeans in South Africa
vii. 1844	G. The building of the first railway in Africa
viii. 1845	H. The discovery of diamonds along the Orange and Vaal rivers
ix. 1867	I. The Moresby Treaty
x. 1961	J. Establishment of Christian missionary schools in East Africa
	K. Britain abolished slavery
	L. The signing of the Anglo-German Agreement
	M. Vasco da Gama reached the East African Coast at Malindi

Answers:

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

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

- a) The Ndebele is an example of a pastoral community.
- b) The British trader who operated the Imperial British East African Company was Sir William Mackinnon.
- c) The man's technological innovation during the Middle Stone Age was the use of fire.
- d) The Second President of the United Republic of Tanzania was Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and the current President is Samia Suluhu Hassan.
- e) A person whose work is to study and explain past remains is called an archaeologist.

5. a) Study the map and answer the questions:

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

- A: Algiers
- B: Tunis
- C: Timbuktu
- D: Gao
- E: Cairo

ii. Name the rivers marked F and G.

- F: Niger River
- G: Senegal River

b) Give the names of the two popular leaders who ruled the above empire.

- i. Mansa Musa
- ii. Sundiata Keita

c) State any two factors that led to the rise of that empire.

- i. Control over gold and salt trade routes
- ii. Strong leadership under rulers like Mansa Musa and Sundiata Keita

6. a) Why Sultan Said encouraged Indians to settle in Zanzibar? Give two reasons.

- i. To increase trade and commerce by leveraging Indian merchants' skills
- ii. To develop Zanzibar as a trade hub connecting East Africa with India and the Persian Gulf

b) Outline any two industries that were developed in the African societies during pre-colonialism.

- i. Iron-smelting industry: Used for making weapons and farming tools
- ii. Textile industry: Production of clothes from locally sourced cotton

c) Define the term Carbon 14.

Carbon 14 is a radioactive isotope of carbon used in dating organic materials to determine their age, particularly in archaeology and history.

- d) Mention two ways in which music and dance enhanced human interaction during pre-colonial Africa.
- Music and dance were used in communal gatherings, fostering unity and cultural exchange
  - They served as a medium for storytelling and preserving traditions

e) List two characteristics of Homo sapiens.

- Ability to use complex tools and develop technology
- Development of advanced cognitive skills, including language and reasoning

7. Elaborate five ways in which Companies and Associations assisted the colonization of Africa.

- Companies like the British South Africa Company signed treaties with local leaders, paving the way for colonial rule
- They established trade routes that facilitated the movement of goods and military forces
- Companies built infrastructure, such as roads and railways, that supported colonization
- Associations promoted European settlement and resource extraction in African territories
- They financed expeditions and provided logistical support for colonial administrations

8. Examine four factors that led to interaction among Africans before colonialism.

- Trade: The exchange of goods like gold, ivory, and salt facilitated interaction among different communities
- Migration: Movements of people due to wars, overpopulation, or famine brought communities into contact
- Intermarriage: Marriages between different ethnic groups strengthened social ties
- Religion: Traditional beliefs and rituals, as well as the spread of Islam, fostered cultural exchange

9. a) Define the barter trade system.

The barter trade system is a method of exchange in which goods and services are traded directly without the use of money

b) Explain four impacts of local trade to African societies.

- Promoted economic growth by facilitating the exchange of surplus goods
- Strengthened social ties and cultural exchange between communities
- Encouraged specialization in production, such as pottery or iron-smelting
- Contributed to the development of towns and market centers

10. Illustrate four factors that led to the emergence of centralized states in East Africa during the 19th Century.

- Strong leadership: Charismatic leaders united communities under centralized governance
- Control of trade: States that controlled trade routes amassed wealth and power
- Military strength: States with organized armies could expand and defend their territories
- Agriculture: The ability to produce surplus food supported larger populations and administrative structures

11. Describe five changes that occurred after the British took over the Cape from the Dutch in 1806.

- Abolition of slavery in 1834, changing labor dynamics
- Introduction of British laws and administrative systems
- Expansion of British settlements into the interior
- Conflicts with the Boers, leading to the Great Trek
- Development of infrastructure, including roads and ports, to support British trade

12. Explain five advantages of iron tools during the ancient period.

- Increased agricultural productivity through efficient farming tools
- Enhanced warfare capabilities with stronger weapons
- Improved construction techniques, enabling the building of better structures
- Facilitated trade by producing high-quality goods for exchange
- Supported technological advancements in other industries, such as transport and crafts