

SMZ
ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

Time: 2:30 Hours

ANSWERS

WEDNESDAY 11th December, 2020.

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



i. The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania on 26th April 1964 is an example of:

- A. Historical site
- B. Historical material
- C. Historical event
- D. Historical explanation

Answer: C. Historical event

Reason: The union was a significant event that marked the creation of a single sovereign state. Options A, B, and D do not describe this union accurately.

ii. During the New Stone Age, barbed arrows and spears were used for:

- A. Cooking
- B. Hunting
- C. Cutting
- D. Fishing

Answer: B. Hunting

Reason: Barbed arrows and spears were primarily tools for hunting animals during the New Stone Age. They were not suitable for cooking or cutting.

iii. A person who studies the remains of historical objects is known as:

- A. Scientist
- B. Archivist
- C. Anthropologist
- D. Archaeologist

Answer: D. Archaeologist

Reason: Archaeologists analyze historical remains such as tools, pottery, and ruins to understand past human activities. The other options do not align with this role.

iv. The system of land ownership in Zanzibar that was referred to as Umwinyi was called:

- A. Feudalism
- B. Mercantilism
- C. Slavery
- D. Primitive communalism

Answer: A. Feudalism

Reason: Umwinyi resembled feudal systems where landlords controlled land, and tenants worked on it under obligations.

v. Bartholomew Diaz reached the southern tip of Africa and called it the Cape of Good Hope in:

- A. 1485

- B. 1486
- C. 1487
- D. 1489

Answer: C. 1487

Reason: Bartholomew Diaz reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1487 during his explorations for Portugal.

vi. The societies in which a clan heritage was based on the father line is called:

- A. Motherhood societies
- B. Patrilineal societies
- C. Fatherhood societies
- D. Matrilineal societies

Answer: B. Patrilineal societies

Reason: Patrilineal societies trace lineage and inheritance through the male line, unlike matrilineal societies that trace it through the female line.

vii. The Eastern Coastal Regions from Zulu land to the Cape colonies that occupied by the Ngoni groups were:

- A. Zulu, Ndebele, Swezi, Ngoni, Tambu, and Oyo communities
- B. Oyo, Swezi, Ngoni, Tambu, and Yao communities
- C. Yao, Xhosa, Tutsi, Zimba, and Ngoni communities
- D. Ndebele, Zulu, Swezi, Ngoni, Tambu, and Xhosa communities

Answer: D. Ndebele, Zulu, Swezi, Ngoni, Tambu, and Xhosa communities

Reason: These were the prominent communities impacted or occupied by the Ngoni during their migrations and wars.

viii. The chemical which is used by scientists to date ash from volcanic eruption is:

- A. Potassium - argon
- B. Carbon 14
- C. Linguistic experiment
- D. Potassium carbonate

Answer: A. Potassium - argon

Reason: Potassium-argon dating is used for volcanic ash, while Carbon 14 is typically used for organic remains.

ix. The treaty that was signed between Seyyid Barghash and the British was:

- A. Moresby treaty
- B. Hamerton treaty
- C. Freire treaty
- D. Delimitation treaty

Answer: B. Hamerton treaty

Reason: The Hamerton treaty was signed to abolish the slave trade in Zanzibar.

x. Theories that explain the origin of man are:

- A. Evolutionism and Anglicanism
- B. Evolutionism and Creationism
- C. Evolutionism and Evangelicalism
- D. Evolutionism and Socialism

Answer: B. Evolutionism and Creationism

Reason: Evolutionism explains human development through scientific processes, while Creationism attributes it to divine creation.

2. Match the Items in column A with the responses in column B and write the letter of the correct answer.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
i. The Asante Hene	A. Thinking man
ii. Homo Erectus	B. Form of cultural practices
iii. Communalism	C. Regarded as a chief priest
iv. Voodoo	D. The first non-exploitative mode of production
v. Religion	E. Form of entertainment
vi. Transvaal	F. Upright man
vii. Industries	G. Production of goods from raw materials
viii. Mfecane	H. Led to the loss of the people
ix. Tippu Tip	I. The Boer's republic
x. Spring machine	J. Slave dealer of East Africa
	K. It replaced the hand loom for weaving clothes
	L. A trader who accumulated wealth from slave trade
	M. The traditional religion in Uganda
	N. The national religion in Benin

ANSWERS

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

3. Write T if the statement is correct and F* if the statement is incorrect:

i. Ali Hassan Mwinyi was the first president of Tanzania.

Answer: F

Reason: Julius Nyerere was the first president of Tanzania, not Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

ii. The discovery of iron helped the man to increase the tools.

Answer: T

Reason: Iron tools allowed humans to produce stronger and more effective implements for agriculture, construction, and warfare.

iii. Egyptians used salt to keep their dead people for a long time.

Answer: F

Reason: Egyptians used natron, a type of naturally occurring salt, and other preservation techniques for mummification, not common salt.

iv. East Africa interacted with people from the Middle East in the early 200 BC.

Answer: T

Reason: East Africa engaged in trade with the Middle East as early as 200 BC through maritime routes and cultural exchanges.

v. Tabora town grew because of Trans-Saharan trade.

Answer: T

Reason: Tabora became a key hub in the Trans-Saharan trade routes, connecting various regions through commerce.

vi. The pastoral way of life made Maasai to be a strong centralized system of government.

Answer: F

Reason: The Maasai had a decentralized social and political system rather than a centralized form of governance.

vii. George Goldie was the founder of British South Africa Company.

Answer: F

Reason: Cecil Rhodes was the founder of the British South Africa Company, not George Goldie.

viii. In pre-colonial Africa, utensils used by rich people were made by using gold.

Answer: T

Reason: Gold was a symbol of wealth and status, and it was often used to make utensils for the wealthy in pre-colonial Africa.

ix. Dr. David Livingstone not only was missionary but also explorer.

Answer: T

Reason: David Livingstone is renowned both as a missionary spreading Christianity and as an explorer mapping parts of Africa.

x. Colonialism was a system in which landowners cultivated their land themselves.

Answer: F

Reason: Under colonialism, land was often worked by local laborers under exploitative systems while controlled by foreign landowners.

4. Fill in the Blanks

- a) Major groups of people under capitalism are bourgeoisie and proletariat
- b) The monsoon winds helped traders from Asia to reach in East Africa.
- c) The AD means Anno Domini, while the BC means Before Christ.
- d) Kinjeketile Ngwale was the famous spiritual leader man from Ngarambe.
- e) The economic activity which involved the use of hides and skins to make various items such as bags is known as leather tanning.

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

- a) Name the man labeled by the following letters:

- a: Australopithecus
- b: Homo habilis
- c: Homo erectus
- d: Homo sapiens

- b) Mention one feature of a man labeled "a".

Australopithecus had small brain capacity and walked upright but was not fully adapted to tool use.

- c) State two characteristics of the man mentioned in "d".

- i. Highly developed brain capable of reasoning and innovation.
- ii. Ability to create and use complex tools for various purposes.

Let me process this image and provide detailed answers to the questions sequentially. Hold on.

6. Answer the following questions in brief

- a) Outline two centres of early Christian missionaries in East Africa.

- i. Rabai near Mombasa
- ii. Bagamoyo in Tanzania

- b) Mention two functions of a museum.

- i. Preservation of historical artifacts and cultural heritage.
- ii. Education and research by providing knowledge about past events and societies.

- c) List four Zanzibar's major exports during the Omani Arabs rule.

- i. Cloves
- ii. Ivory
- iii. Slaves
- iv. Coconut products

- d) Give two factors that led to the rise of state organization in Africa.

- i. Control of trade routes, which brought wealth and resources to leaders.
- ii. Strong leadership and the establishment of centralized authority.

e) Identify the types of slave trade in the African continent.

- i. Trans-Saharan slave trade
- ii. Trans-Atlantic slave trade

7. Examine five functions of oral tradition

Oral tradition plays a crucial role in preserving and transmitting the cultural, social, and historical heritage of communities, especially in societies with limited written records. The following are its key functions:

- **Preservation of history**
Oral tradition serves as a medium for preserving the history of communities. Through storytelling, songs, and proverbs, historical events, significant leaders, and achievements are remembered and passed down to future generations.
- **Education of younger generations**
It acts as an informal education system, teaching cultural values, norms, and societal expectations. By listening to elders, young people learn how to behave, their roles in society, and moral lessons.
- **Entertainment**
Oral traditions often include tales, riddles, and songs that entertain the community. This form of storytelling not only amuses but also strengthens social bonds and communal cohesion.
- **Cultural identity and pride**
Oral traditions foster a sense of identity and pride within communities. They remind people of their roots, achievements, and unique cultural practices, helping them maintain their heritage.
- **Source of historical evidence**
For historians, oral traditions provide crucial evidence of past events, especially in pre-literate societies. They fill gaps left by the absence of written records, helping reconstruct the history of such communities.

8. Explain four tactics used by the British to occupy the Cape

The British employed various strategies to establish their control over the Cape Colony in South Africa. These tactics include:

- **Military force**
The British used their military power to defeat Dutch settlers and indigenous groups. For example, they captured the Cape from the Dutch during the Napoleonic Wars in 1806, solidifying their presence in the region.
- **Treaties with local leaders**

- The British signed treaties with local rulers to secure political and economic control. These agreements often favored British interests, granting them access to land and resources.
- Encouraging British settlers
The British promoted migration to the Cape by offering land and incentives to settlers. This influx of British settlers reinforced British culture and dominance in the colony.
- Administrative reforms
By introducing British laws and governance structures, the British undermined Dutch influence. They established systems that centralized power under British rule, such as abolishing slavery in 1834, which weakened Boer economic systems.

9. How does the discovery of fire enable man to bring social and economic development during the Middle Stone Age?

The discovery of fire marked a turning point in human evolution, with profound social and economic implications during the Middle Stone Age.

- Cooking food
Fire allowed humans to cook food, making it more digestible and nutritious. Cooked food reduced the effort needed for digestion and improved overall health, supporting population growth.
- Provision of warmth
Fire enabled humans to survive in colder climates, expanding their range of habitation. This adaptability allowed the spread of human populations to diverse environments.
- Protection from predators
Fire served as a tool for scaring away wild animals at night, ensuring safety for early humans. This protection allowed humans to focus on developing other survival strategies.
- Tool and weapon making
Fire was used to harden wooden tools and weapons, enhancing their durability and effectiveness. This innovation improved hunting and defense capabilities.
- Social gatherings
Fire became a focal point for social interactions, fostering communication and cooperation. Around campfires, humans shared stories, developed language, and built stronger community bonds.

10. Describe four roles of the clan head in pre-colonial African societies

The clan head was a pivotal figure in pre-colonial African societies, responsible for maintaining order, overseeing resources, and representing the community.

- Settlement of disputes
The clan head acted as a mediator, resolving conflicts within the community. By ensuring justice and fairness, they maintained peace and harmony among members.
- Spiritual leadership
As the spiritual leader, the clan head performed rituals, sacrifices, and prayers to seek blessings from ancestors and protect the community from misfortune.
- Management of resources
The clan head oversaw communal resources such as land, livestock, and water. They allocated these resources equitably, ensuring the welfare of all members.
- Representation in external matters
The clan head represented the community in interactions with other clans or groups. They negotiated treaties, alliances, and trade agreements, ensuring the community's interests were safeguarded.

11. Illustrate four factors that contributed to the Ngoni migration

The Ngoni migration, which occurred in the 19th century, was driven by several factors:

- The Mfecane wars
The Mfecane wars in South Africa caused widespread displacement and chaos. The Ngoni fled these conflicts to find safety and stability in new territories.
- Overpopulation
Increased population in their homeland led to competition for limited resources such as land and food. Migration allowed the Ngoni to seek fertile lands elsewhere.
- Search for fertile land
The Ngoni migrated in search of fertile agricultural land and grazing areas for their cattle, ensuring their economic survival.
- Expansionist motives
The Ngoni sought to expand their territory and assert dominance over other groups. Their military strength enabled them to conquer and settle in new regions.

12. Write short notes on the following

a) Evolution

Evolution is the gradual process by which living organisms develop and adapt over time through changes in their physical and genetic traits. This process, explained by Charles Darwin's theory of natural selection, highlights how species evolve to survive in their environments.

b) Dating in history

Dating in history refers to methods used to determine the age of historical artifacts and events, such as Carbon 14 dating or stratigraphy. These techniques help place discoveries in chronological order.

c) Australopithecus

Australopithecus is an extinct genus of early human ancestors that lived approximately 4 million years ago. Known for walking upright, they represent a crucial stage in human evolution, bridging the gap between apes and Homo species.

d) Slash and burn cultivation

Slash and burn cultivation is an agricultural method where vegetation is cut and burned to clear land for farming. While effective for short-term productivity, it can lead to deforestation and soil degradation over time.