

SMZ  
ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL  
FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

012

HISTORY

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**WEDNESDAY 11th December, 2021.**

**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.

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## 1. Multiple Choice Questions

i. The first exploitative mode of production in human history was:

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

Answer: D. Slavery

Reason: Slavery was the earliest exploitative system, where individuals were owned and forced to work without rights, unlike communalism, which was non-exploitative.

ii. What order is used when placing events on a timeline?

- A. Alphabetical Order
- B. Chronological Order
- C. No specific Order
- D. Reverse Order

Answer: B. Chronological Order

Reason: Timelines arrange events in chronological order, showing their sequence from earliest to latest.

iii. Which century would the year 1815 be in?

- A. 17th century
- B. 18th century
- C. 19th century
- D. 20th century

Answer: C. 19th century

Reason: A century is determined by adding one to the hundreds place of a year. 1815 falls in the 19th century.

iv. How many years are there in a decade?

- A. 1 year
- B. 10 years
- C. 100 years
- D. 1,000 years

Answer: B. 10 years

Reason: A decade consists of 10 years.

v. The following are responsibilities of a Moran except:

- A. Clearing the homestead and food preparation
- B. Defending the entire community

- C. Defending the herds against raiders and wild animals
- D. Going in search of pasture and water

Answer: A. Clearing the homestead and food preparation

Reason: Morans, as warriors, were not traditionally tasked with domestic duties like clearing homesteads or food preparation.

vi. Slave trade in East Africa was replaced by:

- A. Caravan trade
- B. Exchanging of goods
- C. Legitimate trade
- D. Triangular trade

Answer: C. Legitimate trade

Reason: Legitimate trade, involving the export of commodities like ivory and cloves, replaced the slave trade after its abolition.

vii. History is a study of:

- A. How colonialists come to Africa
- B. Man's activities through various stages of his development
- C. The actions of great men in the world
- D. The actions of heads of states

Answer: B. Man's activities through various stages of his development

Reason: History involves studying human activities, progress, and events over time.

viii. The Middle Stone Age is also called the:

- A. Ice Age
- B. Mesolithic Era
- C. Neolithic Era
- D. Paleolithic Era

Answer: B. Mesolithic Era

Reason: The Middle Stone Age, or Mesolithic Era, bridges the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) and Neolithic (New Stone Age) periods.

ix. The primary use for slaves in most societies was:

- A. To work as government officials
- B. To settle conquered territories
- C. To perform manual labor
- D. To serve as warriors

Answer: C. To perform manual labor

Reason: Slaves were primarily used for tasks such as farming, construction, and other forms of manual labor.

x. The Dutch established a settlement at the Cape in 1652 in order to:

- A. Practice apartheid
- B. Provide food and fresh water to Dutch ships
- C. Live with the Khoi and San people
- D. Start mining gold and diamonds

Answer: B. Provide food and fresh water to Dutch ships

Reason: The Dutch set up a supply station at the Cape to support ships traveling to and from Asia.

## 2. Matching Items

i. 1698 ii. 1776 iii. 1787 iv. 1865 v. 1816 vi. 1961 vii. 1959 viii. 1995 ix. 1977 x. 1953	A. Benjamin Mkapa chosen as the President in Tanzania's first multiparty election B. The closure of Zanzibar slave market C. The USA got her Independence from Britain D. Jakaya Kikwete chosen as the President in Tanzania's first multiparty election E. The French Revolution F. Discovery of Zinjanthropus at Olduvai George G. Oman Arabs took control of Fort Jesus H. British and Boers signed Peace Treaty in Pretoria I. William Wilberforce initiated Humanitarian Movements J. Tanganyika became a Republic with Mr. J.K. Nyerere as the president K. Freetown and Sierra Leone as a settlement for freed slaves L. Signing of Moresby Treaty M. Anglo – French wars in Buganda N. USA established Liberia as a settlement for freed American Slaves O. Tanganyika became Independent with Mr. J.K. Nyerere as the Prime Minister
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Answers:

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
G	C	N	K	I	O	F	A	B	J

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

i. During the period of Early Stone Age, people had permanent settlement.

Answer: F

Reason: Early Stone Age people were nomadic hunters and gatherers, lacking permanent settlements.

ii. The classes of slaves and masters were found in the feudal modes of production.

Answer: F

Reason: Slavery was a distinct mode of production, separate from feudalism, which relied on serfs, not slaves.

iii. Mtemism was the system of political organization among the Nyamwezi.

Answer: T

Reason: The Nyamwezi used the Mtemi system, where chiefs governed their communities.

iv. Slavery and slave trade caused a lot of misery and suffering to the Europeans.

Answer: F

Reason: Slavery and the slave trade primarily caused suffering for the enslaved Africans, not Europeans.

v. Non-centralized states were also known as Egalitarian states.

Answer: T

Reason: Non-centralized states lacked hierarchical governance and were considered egalitarian.

vi. One impact of the Dutch settlement at the Cape was the introduction of a new culture.

Answer: T

Reason: The Dutch settlers introduced European culture to the Cape region.

vii. Slaves were exported to Europe to work in plantations of sugar, tobacco, cotton, and coffee and in various mines.

Answer: T

Reason: African slaves were sent to Europe and the Americas to work in plantations and mines.

viii. The Nyamwezi in Tanzania and Yoruba of Nigeria are examples of centralized states in pre-colonial Africa.

Answer: T

Reason: Both the Nyamwezi and Yoruba established centralized governance systems with strong leaders.

ix. In the 16th century, Shaka, a powerful warrior, became the leader of the Zulu.

Answer: F

Reason: Shaka Zulu became a leader in the early 19th century, not the 16th century.

x. Places where remains of the past have been found are referred to as Archaeology.

Answer: F

Reason: Archaeology is the study of the past through material remains, while such places are called archaeological sites.

4. Fill in the blanks

- a) The Middle Stone stone age started around 500,000 BC and ended around 50,000 BC.
- b) The Wamakua and Luguru were examples of matrilineal societies.
- c) The language which was replaced by Dutch as the official language in South Africa was Afrikaans
- d) Barter trade is an act of trading goods or services for other goods or services without intervening medium of exchange of money.

5. Study the map below and answer the questions

- a) Give out the name of the trade system shown on the map above.

Answer: Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

- b) Name the continents marked A and B.

i. A: Africa

ii. B: Europe

- c) What is the Ocean marked C?

Answer: Atlantic Ocean

- d) Mention three goods transported on route D.

i. Slaves

ii. Gold

iii. Ivory

- e) Mention three goods transported on route E.

i. Sugar

ii. Cotton

iii. Tobacco

6. Answer the following questions in short

- a) Mention two functions of historical sites.

i. Preservation of cultural and historical heritage.

ii. Promotion of tourism and education.

- b) Give two ways in which man obtained food during the Early Stone Age.

i. Hunting animals using stone tools.

ii. Gathering wild fruits, nuts, and roots.

c) List two advantages of salt-making.

- i. Salt is used for food preservation.
- ii. Salt enhances the flavor of food and is a valuable trade commodity.

d) Name four techniques used to acquire slaves in Africa.

- i. Raiding villages and capturing people.
- ii. Kidnapping individuals during wars.
- iii. Selling debtors into slavery.
- iv. Using judicial systems to punish criminals by enslaving them.

e) Write two characteristics of communalism.

- i. Resources were collectively owned and shared.
- ii. Decisions were made through consensus among community members.

7. Outline five positive social effects of early contact between East Africa and foreigners from the Middle and Far East

The interaction between East Africa and foreigners from the Middle and Far East had several positive social impacts:

- Spread of religion  
The interaction led to the introduction and spread of Islam, which influenced East African cultures and traditions.
- Cultural exchange  
Foreigners introduced new cultural practices, such as dressing styles and architectural designs, enriching East African traditions.
- Introduction of formal education  
Foreign traders and missionaries contributed to the establishment of schools, promoting literacy and education.
- Development of the Swahili culture  
The fusion of African and Arabic cultures resulted in the development of the Swahili language and culture, which is prominent along the East African coast.
- Improved social relations  
The interaction encouraged peaceful coexistence and intermarriage between East Africans and foreigners, strengthening bonds between the communities.

8. State five advantages of woodworking in pre-colonial African communities

- Production of tools and weapons  
Woodworking enabled the creation of essential tools for farming and weapons for hunting and defense.
- Construction of shelters  
Wood was used to build houses, providing communities with durable and reliable shelters.
- Facilitation of transportation  
Woodworking produced items such as canoes, carts, and other transport tools, improving mobility.
- Enhancement of trade  
Wooden products like carvings and furniture were traded, fostering economic growth.
- Artistic expression  
Woodworking allowed for the creation of decorative and religious items, showcasing the creativity of artisans.

9. Discuss four consequences of the migration and settlement of the Bantu speakers in East Africa

The migration and settlement of the Bantu speakers significantly impacted East Africa:

- Spread of agriculture  
Bantu people introduced advanced farming techniques, increasing food production and supporting larger populations.
- Displacement of indigenous communities  
The migration led to the displacement of smaller ethnic groups like the Khoisan, altering the demographic structure.
- Introduction of ironworking  
The Bantu brought iron-smelting technology, which improved tools and weapons, advancing agricultural and military practices.
- Cultural integration  
Interaction between the Bantu and indigenous groups led to cultural exchanges, resulting in shared languages and traditions.



10. Explain five limitations of archives as a source of history

- Limited accessibility  
Archives may be located in distant places, making them difficult to access for researchers.
- Bias in documentation  
Historical records in archives may reflect the perspectives of the writers, leading to biased interpretations.
- Fragility of materials  
Documents in archives are often fragile and prone to damage, resulting in the loss of important information.
- Language barriers  
Some records are written in old or foreign languages, making them difficult for modern researchers to understand.
- Incomplete information  
Archives may lack comprehensive records, leading to gaps in the historical narrative.

11. Write five ways in which the pastoralist societies in Africa benefited from their animals

- Source of food  
Pastoralist societies relied on milk, meat, and blood from their animals as primary food sources.
- Means of transport  
Animals such as camels and donkeys were used for transporting goods and people across regions.
- Economic value  
Livestock served as a form of wealth and were traded for goods and services, promoting economic growth.
- Cultural significance  
Animals played an important role in rituals, ceremonies, and as a symbol of status within the community.
- Fertilizer production  
Animal dung was used to fertilize soils, enhancing agricultural productivity.

12. Briefly explain the following terms

a) Centralized states

Centralized states are political systems where power and authority are concentrated in a central government or ruler. Examples include the Buganda and Zulu kingdoms.

b) Museums

Museums are institutions that preserve and display artifacts, documents, and other historical items for education and cultural enrichment.

c) Kinship

Kinship refers to the social relationships and bonds formed by blood, marriage, or adoption, which define roles and responsibilities within a family or community.

d) Anthropology

Anthropology is the study of human societies, cultures, and their development over time, focusing on both physical and cultural aspects.

e) Iron Age

The Iron Age is a historical period marked by the widespread use of iron tools and weapons, which revolutionized agriculture, trade, and warfare.