

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

126

HISTORY

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

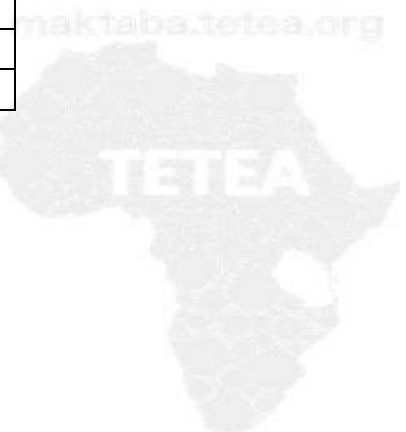
MONDAY 02ND DECEMBER, 2019 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper consists of THREE (3) sections A, B and C.
2. Answer ALL questions in section A and B. Choose FOUR (4) question 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. 6. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials 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		
JUMLA		



Find this and other free resources at: <https://maktaba.tetea.org>

Prepared by Maria Marco for TETEA

**SECTION A: (20 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 best education service during colonialism was provided to**

- A. African youths
- B. British youths
- C. Chief's youths
- D. Asian youths

**Answer:** B. British youths

**Reason:** During colonialism, the best education was reserved for British children or settlers, as they were considered superior by the colonial authorities. Africans received inferior education mainly designed to produce laborers and clerks rather than leaders.

**ii. The African country which attained her independence through discussion only was**

- A. Tanganyika
- B. Msumbiji
- C. Ghana
- D. Zimbabwe

**Answer:** A. Tanganyika

**Reason:** Tanganyika gained its independence peacefully in 1961 through constitutional negotiations with Britain, unlike other African countries that used armed struggle, such as Mozambique or Zimbabwe.

**iii. The process of obtaining iron from the rocks or soil was done through**

- A. Mould iron and soil
- B. Smelting rocks and soil by using fire
- C. Smelting crude iron and soil by using fire
- D. Mould rocks and soil

**Answer:** B. Smelting rocks and soil by using fire

**Reason:** Smelting involves heating iron ore using fire to extract pure iron. This method was used by early Africans to produce iron tools and weapons during the Iron Age.

**iv. Tanganyika societies that practiced communal mode of production were**

- A. Ndorobo and Hadimu
- B. Sandawe and Hadzabe
- C. Hadimu and Hadzabe
- D. Sandawe and Hadimu

**Answer:** B. Sandawe and Hadzabe

**Reason:** The Sandawe and Hadzabe communities in Tanganyika shared resources and worked collectively without private ownership, reflecting the communal mode of production.

**v. The First World War was fought in**

- A. 1905 - 1907
- B. 1910 - 1912
- C. 1914 - 1918
- D. 1918 – 1919

**Answer:** C. 1914 - 1918

**Reason:** The First World War began in 1914 following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and ended in 1918 with Germany's surrender.

**vi. The number of European Nations involved in Berlin Conference was**

- A. Thirteen
- B. Fourteen
- C. Fifteen
- D. Sixteen

**Answer:** B. Fourteen

**Reason:** Fourteen European powers participated in the Berlin Conference of 1884–1885, where they divided Africa into colonies without considering African interests.

**vii. Among the effects of European foreigners in Africa was**

- A. The emergence of Christianity
- B. The emergence of Buddhism
- C. The emergence of Jew
- D. The spread of Islam

**Answer:** A. The emergence of Christianity

**Reason:** Missionaries from Europe spread Christianity in Africa as part of colonial influence, establishing churches, schools, and missions in various regions.

**viii. North east monsoon winds blew from North to**

- A. North east
- B. North west
- C. South west
- D. South east

**Answer:** D. South east

**Reason:** The northeast monsoon winds blow from the northeastern direction toward the southeastern coast of Africa, particularly affecting trade routes in the Indian Ocean.

**ix. Before the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964, clove and coconut plantations were bought by**

- A. Arabians
- B. Indians
- C. Chinese
- D. British

**Answer:** A. Arabians

**Reason:** Before the revolution, most clove and coconut plantations in Zanzibar were owned by Arabs who controlled land and labor, especially using enslaved Africans.

**x. The importation of commodities from Europe encouraged**

- A. Small scale trade development
- B. Agricultural development
- C. Colonial industries development
- D. Livestock keeping development

**Answer:** B. Agricultural development

**Reason:** The arrival of European goods encouraged the expansion of agriculture to produce cash crops like coffee, cotton, and sisal for export to Europe.

**2. Write True if the statement is correct or False if the statement is incorrect in the space provided.**

i. Multiparty system in Zimbabwe was prohibited by Colonial Government. **True**

Explanation: The colonial rulers in Zimbabwe restricted Africans from forming political parties to suppress independence movements.

ii. British and Sultan were not cooperated on ruling Zanzibar. **False**

Explanation: The British and the Sultan of Zanzibar cooperated under a protectorate system where the Sultan remained symbolic while Britain had full control.

iii. Africans were given fertile land for agricultural activities during colonialism. **False**

Explanation: Fertile lands were taken by Europeans for plantations, while Africans were left with poor soils in reserves.

iv. German East Africa Company was led by Karl Peters. **True**

Explanation: Karl Peters founded and led the German East Africa Company, which administered parts of Tanganyika before official colonization.

v. Gold and ivory were imported from Asia. **False**

Explanation: Gold and ivory were exported from Africa to Asia and Europe, not imported.

vi. Samora Machel was a trader who reached in Africa. **False**

Explanation: Samora Machel was a freedom fighter and the first president of Mozambique, not a trader.

vii. Inter-marriage and migration were the reasons for spreading of iron technology in East Africa.

**True**

Explanation: Movement of people and inter-marriages allowed the exchange of skills, leading to the spread of ironworking technology.

viii. Hemmed bin Mohamed (Tippu Tipu) involved in minerals trade. **False**

Explanation: Tippu Tipu was involved in slave and ivory trade, not minerals.

ix. European foreigners influenced on the growth of Swahili language in the East African coast.

**False**

Explanation: The Swahili language developed earlier through interaction between Africans and Arabs, not Europeans.

x. One among the benefits of the Union of Zanzibar and Tanganyika is free education. **True**  
Explanation: After the Union in 1964, the Tanzanian government expanded access to free and universal education as a national development goal.

**3. Match the years in List A with their important events in List B. Write the letter of the correct answer in the table below.**

**List A**

- i. 1938
- ii. 1961
- iii. 1964
- iv. 1980
- v. 1992

**List B**

- a. The death of Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere
- b. Re-introduction of multi-party system in Tanzania
- c. Zimbabwe Independence
- d. Majimaji War
- e. Basukuma Union
- f. Zanzibar Revolution
- g. Abolition of slave trade in Zanzibar
- h. Tanganyika Independence

**Answers**

- i. e. Basukuma Union
- ii. h. Tanganyika Independence
- iii. f. Zanzibar Revolution
- iv. c. Zimbabwe Independence
- v. b. Re-introduction of multi-party system in Tanzania

**Explanation:**

In 1938, the Basukuma Union was formed in Tanganyika as one of the early African cooperative movements.

In 1961, Tanganyika gained independence peacefully from British colonial rule under Julius K. Nyerere.

In 1964, the Zanzibar Revolution took place, leading to the overthrow of the Arab-dominated government and later the Union with Tanganyika.

In 1980, Zimbabwe achieved independence from British colonial rule under Robert Mugabe's leadership.

In 1992, Tanzania reintroduced the multiparty political system, ending the single-party rule of CCM that had lasted since 1965.

#### 4. Fill the blanks with the correct word given in the bracket below.

*(Gombani, North, Explorers, Bagamoyo, Amani, Jumbe, Missionaries, South)*

a) Kizimkazi mosque was the first one to be built in the **South** of Unguja island.

Explanation: The ancient Kizimkazi mosque, built around the 12th century, is located in the southern part of Unguja and is one of the oldest Islamic landmarks in East Africa.

b) The **Amani** and **Gombani** stadia were constructed after the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964.

Explanation: After the revolution, the government promoted sports and community events by building new stadiums such as Amani in Unguja and Gombani in Pemba.

c) The earliest agents of colonialism to reach in Africa were **Explorers**.

Explanation: European explorers came first to discover routes and resources, paving the way for missionaries and later colonial powers.

d) Kaole ruins are located in **Bagamoyo** Tanzania.

Explanation: The Kaole ruins, found near Bagamoyo on the coast, are ancient remains of an Islamic settlement showing early trade and Arab influence.

e) The urban or street leader who was accepted by the majority was known as **Jumbe**.

Explanation: A Jumbe was a respected local leader who acted as a headman or community elder, helping to maintain order and resolve conflicts.

#### 5. Answer the following questions in short.

a) Name two (2) areas where slaves from Africa were sent.

i) **America**

ii) **Arabian countries**

Explanation: During the slave trade, millions of Africans were sent across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas and through the Indian Ocean to Arabia for labor in plantations and households.

b) Give one (1) difference between colonialism and capitalism.

**Answer:** Colonialism involves the political control and exploitation of one country by another, while capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership and profit-making.

**Explanation:** Colonialism focuses on domination and resource extraction through political rule, whereas capitalism emphasizes trade and production under private enterprise within a nation.

c) List two (2) tribes that joined together with Germany to fight against the Hehe tribe.

i) **Sangu**

ii) **Bena**

**Explanation:** During the Hehe resistance led by Chief Mkwawa, the Sangu and Bena tribes cooperated with the Germans, providing information and military assistance against the Hehe fighters.

**d) Analyze any two (2) basic criteria on which Tanganyika citizen should have in August 1960 election.**

- i) The person must be a **Tanganyikan citizen aged 21 years or above**. This ensured only adults with maturity could participate in the democratic process.
- ii) The person must be **mentally stable and not imprisoned**. This guaranteed fair representation and accountability in the electoral system.

**Explanation:** These conditions were designed to ensure that voters were responsible and capable individuals who could make informed decisions during Tanganyika's pre-independence elections.

**e) Write the long forms of the following abbreviations.**

i) **ZRB – Zanzibar Revenue Board**

Explanation: This is a government agency responsible for collecting and managing tax revenues in Zanzibar.

ii) **TAZARA – Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority**

Explanation: It is the joint railway organization between Tanzania and Zambia that operates the railway line from Dar es Salaam to Kapiri Mposhi, facilitating trade and transport between the two countries.

**6. List four (4) aims of the early struggle for independence in Tanganyika.**

- i) One of the main aims of the early struggle for independence in Tanganyika was to end colonial rule and gain political freedom. Africans wanted to have their own government and leaders rather than being ruled by foreigners.
- ii) Another aim was to fight against racial discrimination and social inequality. Africans demanded equal rights in education, employment, and access to social services that had been reserved for Europeans and Asians.
- iii) The movement also aimed to recover the land and resources that had been taken by colonial settlers. Many Africans had lost fertile land to Europeans, and the struggle sought to restore ownership and dignity to the indigenous people.
- iv) The early struggle aimed to promote national unity and cooperation among Tanganyikans. Leaders like Julius Nyerere encouraged people from different tribes and religions to come together under one national identity to achieve independence peacefully.

**7. Briefly explain four (4) importance of using iron tools during the Iron Age.**

- i) The use of iron tools improved agricultural production. With stronger and sharper tools like hoes and axes, people could cultivate larger areas of land and grow more food, which led to population growth.

- ii) Iron tools made hunting and defense more effective. Weapons such as spears, swords, and arrows were stronger and more durable than those made of stone or wood, allowing communities to protect themselves and hunt efficiently.
- iii) Iron technology encouraged trade and specialization. Blacksmiths produced tools and weapons that were exchanged with neighboring communities for food, livestock, or other goods, which strengthened the economy.
- iv) The use of iron tools also contributed to the development of permanent settlements. People could clear forests more easily and build strong houses, leading to the rise of organized villages and towns.

#### **8. Identify four (4) changes occurred in health sector in Africa after independence.**

- i) After independence, many African governments established more hospitals and health centers in both urban and rural areas to provide better access to medical care.
- ii) There was an increase in the training of local doctors, nurses, and other medical professionals. This reduced dependence on foreign medical workers and improved the quality of healthcare.
- iii) Governments launched campaigns to fight against common diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and cholera through vaccination, sanitation, and public awareness programs.
- iv) Health services became more affordable and accessible to the poor through government subsidies and public health programs, replacing the expensive colonial health systems that favored Europeans.

#### **9. Outline five (5) positive impacts brought by Asians in Zanzibar.**

- i) Asians introduced various business and trade activities that improved Zanzibar's economy. They established shops, wholesale stores, and export businesses that connected Zanzibar to international markets.
- ii) They contributed to the development of infrastructure, such as roads and buildings, especially in Stone Town and other commercial areas where they invested in trade centers and residential structures.
- iii) Asians introduced new agricultural and industrial skills, including spice processing, textile work, and carpentry, which diversified local industries.
- iv) They provided employment opportunities to local people in their businesses, helping to improve living standards and economic participation of Zanzibaris.
- v) Asians also contributed to education by establishing schools and supporting social welfare services that benefited both Asian and African communities in Zanzibar.



**10. Write four (4) guidelines that were received by the governor from the colonial government.**

- i) The governor was instructed to maintain peace and order within the colony. This included controlling local resistance movements and ensuring loyalty to the colonial administration.
- ii) The colonial government directed the governor to collect taxes from Africans and ensure that revenue was sent to support the colonial administration and development projects.
- iii) The governor was required to promote cash crop production such as sisal, cotton, and coffee, which benefited the colonial economy through export.
- iv) Another guideline was to protect the interests of European settlers and traders by giving them access to land and business opportunities while limiting African economic competition.

**11. State four (4) agreements of capitalist nations after the Berlin Conference of 1884 - 1885.**

- i) The capitalist nations agreed to divide Africa peacefully among themselves to avoid conflicts in Europe. Each European power was allocated specific territories to control and exploit.
- ii) They agreed that any power that occupied a coastal area should also have the right to control the interior regions connected to that coast. This encouraged rapid colonization inland.
- iii) The nations decided that they would notify each other before taking over any new territory in Africa. This rule was meant to reduce disputes and ensure mutual recognition of colonial claims.
- iv) They also agreed to abolish slave trade and promote free navigation on major African rivers such as the Congo and Niger. This was presented as a humanitarian measure but was actually meant to facilitate colonial trade.