

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

FORM ONE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

126

HISTORY

TIME: 2.00 HOURS

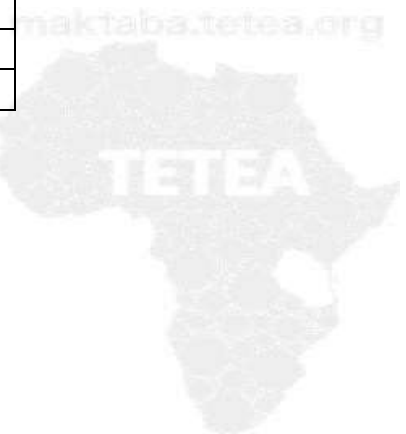
MONDAY 21ST DECEMBER, 2021 A.M

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

i. Which one of the following companies was established by William Mackinnon?

- A. British East African Company
- B. British South African Company
- C. German East African Company
- D. Royal Niger Company

The correct answer is **A. British East African Company**. William Mackinnon was a Scottish businessman who established this company to promote trade and investment in East Africa during the colonial period. The company played a key role in expanding British commercial and political influence in the region.

ii. Who was the President of Zanzibar from 1980 to 1990?

- A. Hon. Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi
- B. Hon. Amani Abeid Karume
- C. Hon. Idris Abdul Wakil
- D. Hon. Salmin Amour Juma

The correct answer is **C. Hon. Idris Abdul Wakil**. He served as President of Zanzibar during this period, following the death of President Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi. His tenure focused on maintaining stability, promoting development, and continuing the policies of the Afro-Shirazi Party.

iii. In which date did the Zanzibar Revolution take place?

- A. 10 January 1964
- B. 11 January 1964
- C. 12 January 1964
- D. 13 January 1964

The correct answer is **B. 11 January 1964**. The Zanzibar Revolution occurred on this date, leading to the overthrow of the Sultan and Arab-dominated government. It marked the beginning of African majority rule and the establishment of the People's Republic of Zanzibar.

iv. Who was the founder of indirect rule policy in Africa?

- A. Donald Cameroon
- B. Edward Twining
- C. Friedrich Lugard
- D. Richard Tumbull

The correct answer is **C. Friedrich Lugard**. Lord Frederick Lugard introduced indirect rule in British colonies, which allowed traditional leaders to administer local areas under the supervision of the colonial government. This system reduced administrative costs and relied on existing structures of authority.

v. Which of the following is the correct list of member states of the East African Community?

- A. Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi
- B. Zambia, Sudan, Uganda, Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania
- C. Congo, Malawi, Uganda, Rwanda, Zambia and Chad
- D. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan

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The correct answer is **D. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan**. These countries are part of the East African Community, a regional intergovernmental organization aimed at promoting economic, political, and social cooperation among member states.

vi. In which year was the Heligoland Treaty signed?

- A. 1878
- B. 1880
- C. 1899
- D. 1890

The correct answer is **D. 1890**. The Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty was signed between Germany and Britain, where Germany gained Heligoland, and Britain secured Zanzibar. This treaty settled colonial disputes and defined spheres of influence in East Africa.

vii. Which one of the following economic activities was NOT among the main sectors of the colonial economy?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Banking
- C. Mining
- D. Pastoralism

The correct answer is **B. Banking**. Colonial economies focused mainly on agriculture, mining, and pastoralism to extract raw materials for export. Banking was not a primary sector but developed later to support trade and colonial administration.

viii. What was the real name of Tippu Tip, who was a famous slave trader?

- A. Barghash bin Said Al-Busaid
- B. Juan Bautista de Anza
- C. Hamad bin Muhammad bin Juma
- D. Hassan Ahmed Bin Ahmed

The correct answer is **C. Hamad bin Muhammad bin Juma**. Tippu Tip was a notorious Zanzibari-Arab slave trader and ivory merchant who played a significant role in the East African slave trade during the 19th century.

ix. TANU was formed from the transformation of which of the following parties?

- A. ASP
- B. TAA
- C. TTCSA
- D. ZAA

The correct answer is **C. TTCSA (Tanganyika Territory African Civil Service Association)**. TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) emerged from TTCSA to lead the independence struggle and unite Africans against colonial rule in Tanganyika.

x. Where is the headquarters of SADC located?

- A. Abuja, Nigeria
- B. Arusha, Tanzania
- C. Bujumbura, Burundi
- D. Gaborone, Botswana

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The correct answer is **D. Gaborone, Botswana**. SADC (Southern African Development Community) is headquartered in Gaborone, which serves as the administrative center for coordinating regional development, economic cooperation, and political integration among member states.

2. Write True if the statement is correct or False if the statement is incorrect in the table below.

i. During the struggle for independence, Zanzibar had only one political party. **True**. Zanzibar was largely dominated by the Afro-Shirazi Party, which mobilized the majority of the African population.

ii. Zanzibar was once ruled by German. **False**. Zanzibar was a British protectorate after being an Arab Sultanate; Germany did not colonize Zanzibar.

iii. The TANU party faced a financial challenge during the struggle for independence. **True**. TANU often lacked adequate funds to organize rallies, campaigns, and mobilize resources during the independence struggle.

iv. The British was the first nation to colonize Tanganyika. **False**. Tanganyika was initially a German colony before being mandated to Britain after World War I.

v. USSR supported the establishment of monoparty system in Africa. **True**. The USSR encouraged centralized and single-party governance in several African countries during the Cold War.

vi. During the colonial period, the provision of health care based on race, gender and religion. **True**. Health services were segregated, with Europeans receiving better care compared to Africans.

vii. Zimbabwe got her independence on 18/04/1978. **False**. Zimbabwe officially gained independence on 18 April 1980.

viii. The Gambia, Ivory Coast and Liberia are among the member states of ECOWAS. **False**. Liberia and Ivory Coast are not full ECOWAS members, and The Gambia is a member. ECOWAS mainly includes West African states.

ix. Under communalism, there was no individual ownership of land. **True**. Land was collectively used and managed by the community rather than by individuals.

x. The guerrilla war in Mozambique began in 1964. **True**. The Mozambican liberation struggle, led by FRELIMO, started armed resistance against Portuguese rule in 1964.

3. Match the correct answer from LIST B which corresponds to LIST A and write the letter of the correct answer in the table provided.

LIST A

i. Berlin Conference

ii. Heligoland Treaty

iii. ASP

iv. Kwame Nkrumah

v. ZNP

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## LIST B

- a. Was a Ghanaian Politician and Revolutionary
- b. Organized by Patrice Lumumba
- c. Formed in 1954
- d. Signed between the German and Great Britain
- e. Formed in 1957
- f. Organized by Otto Von Bismarck
- g. Signed between the German and France
- h. Signed in September 1822

## ANSWERS

- i. f
- ii. d
- iii. c
- iv. a
- v. e

Berlin Conference was organized by Otto Von Bismarck in 1884–1885 to divide Africa among European powers. It marked the beginning of the “Scramble for Africa.”

Heligoland Treaty was signed between Germany and Great Britain in 1890 to settle colonial disputes in East Africa.

ASP (Afro-Shirazi Party) was formed in 1954 in Zanzibar as a political party that later played a key role in the Zanzibar Revolution.

Kwame Nkrumah was a Ghanaian politician and revolutionary who led Ghana to independence in 1957.

ZNPP (Zanzibar Nationalist Party) was formed in 1957 and mainly represented Arab interests during the political struggle in Zanzibar.

4. Fill the blanks with the correct word given in the table below.

Modern names	Old names
a. Ghana	<b>Gold Coast</b>
b. <b>Ivory Coast</b>	Northern Rhodesia
c. Malawi	<b>Nyasaland</b>
d. Lesotho	Basutoland
e. Burkina Faso	<b>Upper Volta</b>

## Answers

Ghana was formerly called Gold Coast before gaining independence in 1957. The name was changed to reflect African identity and pride.

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Ivory Coast was known by its colonial name “Côte d'Ivoire,” meaning the land of ivory, which reflected French colonial influence.

Malawi was known as Nyasaland under British rule. The name Malawi came from the native Maravi kingdom.

Lesotho was formerly called Basutoland, and it gained independence from Britain in 1966.

Burkina Faso was previously known as Upper Volta under French colonial rule and was renamed by President Thomas Sankara in 1984.

5. Answer the following questions in brief.

a) List two (2) features of Feudal mode of production.

- i. The society was divided into classes of landlords and peasants.
- ii. Land was the main means of production, and peasants worked on it for their lords.

In feudalism, production depended on land ownership where peasants (serfs) worked under the control of feudal lords who owned the land. The peasants were bound to the land and gave part of their produce as rent.

b) Write the long form of the following abbreviations.

- i. AMNUT – African Mineral and Natural Union of Tanganyika
- ii. ZPPP – Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party

AMNUT was an organization formed to unite African workers and fight for fair exploitation of mineral and natural resources in Tanganyika.

ZPPP was a political party in Zanzibar that aimed to represent the interests of Africans, especially from Pemba Island.

c) Write two (2) differences between direct and indirect rule system.

- i. In direct rule, colonial powers ruled their colonies through European officials, while in indirect rule, they used local chiefs.
- ii. Direct rule centralized power under colonial officials, while indirect rule maintained traditional authorities with limited power.

Direct rule was mainly practiced by the French, where local institutions were replaced by European systems. Indirect rule, used by the British, maintained local governance structures but made them subordinate to colonial authorities.

d) Identify two (2) demands which fought by Basukuma Union in 1938 during the early phase of the struggle for Independence in Zanzibar.

- i. Equal political rights between Africans and Arabs.
- ii. Better social and economic opportunities for Africans.

The Basukuma Union sought equality and fair treatment for Africans who were marginalized under Arab dominance. They demanded equal access to employment, education, and political representation.

e) Name two (2) International Organizations which supported Zimbabwe in the struggle for her independence.

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- i. Organization of African Unity (OAU)
- ii. United Nations (UN)

The OAU supported liberation movements across Africa by providing moral, financial, and diplomatic assistance. The UN played a key role by condemning racial discrimination and colonialism in Southern Africa and pushing for Zimbabwe's independence.

6. Explain four (4) challenges faced by Mozambique in the struggle for her Independence.

One major challenge was lack of unity among liberation movements. In the early stages, different groups such as FRELIMO, COREMO, and others fought separately instead of forming one united front. This weakened the strength of their resistance against Portuguese rule.

Another challenge was limited military and material support. FRELIMO struggled with inadequate weapons, poor communication, and insufficient supplies. The Portuguese, on the other hand, had modern military equipment and foreign support, giving them an advantage.

A third challenge was the difficult geographical terrain. The liberation fighters operated mostly in rural and forested areas, which made movement, coordination, and supply delivery extremely hard. Harsh environmental conditions caused fatigue and disease among the fighters.

Lastly, the Portuguese used oppressive tactics such as mass arrests, torture, and killing of civilians suspected of supporting FRELIMO. These brutal acts created fear among the population and delayed the liberation struggle until 1975 when Mozambique finally gained independence.

7. Analyze four (4) main objectives for the establishment of Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar.

The first objective was to fight against racial discrimination. Africans were marginalized politically and economically by Arabs and colonial authorities. The Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) aimed to promote equality for all races in Zanzibar.

Another objective was to demand self-government and independence. The party mobilized people to fight for freedom from colonial and Arab dominance and to establish an independent Zanzibar under African leadership.

The third objective was to improve the social and economic status of Africans. The ASP worked to ensure that Africans had access to better education, health services, and employment opportunities.

Lastly, ASP aimed to unite all Africans and promote national consciousness. It encouraged solidarity among the black population to strengthen the independence struggle and ensure that Zanzibar would be ruled by its majority citizens.

8. Describe four (4) reasons that led to the invasion of Zanzibar by the colonialists.

The first reason was the desire for trade control. Zanzibar was a major trading hub for slaves, ivory, and spices. European powers, especially Britain, wanted to dominate these profitable trade routes.

Another reason was the spread of Christianity. Missionaries accompanied colonial powers with the aim of converting Africans to Christianity, which also served as a tool for expanding European influence.

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A third reason was political expansion. European countries such as Britain and Germany competed to expand their territories in Africa to strengthen their global political influence. Zanzibar was strategically important for controlling the Indian Ocean coast.

Lastly, the discovery of valuable resources like cloves and its strategic location attracted colonial interest. The island's wealth and favorable position made it an ideal place for establishing a base for trade and administration in East Africa.

9. a) Define the term colonial education.

Colonial education refers to the system of education introduced by colonial powers in Africa with the main purpose of serving their political and economic interests. It aimed to train Africans for low-level administrative and clerical jobs to assist colonial administration rather than to promote real development.

b) Analyze four (4) negative effects of colonial education in Africa.

The first negative effect was the creation of social inequality. Education opportunities were limited to a few people, which created a small elite group while the majority remained uneducated.

Another effect was the destruction of African cultural values. Colonial education promoted European culture and languages while undermining African traditions, beliefs, and indigenous knowledge.

A third effect was economic dependency. The education system trained Africans to work as clerks and interpreters rather than as industrial or scientific experts, keeping African nations dependent on the colonial powers.

Lastly, it created division among Africans. Those who received colonial education often considered themselves superior to the uneducated, leading to class and tribal divisions that affected post-independence unity.

10. Briefly explain four (4) negative impacts of colonial economy to African societies.

The first negative impact was exploitation of African resources. Europeans extracted minerals, agricultural products, and labor from Africa for the benefit of their home countries, leaving Africans poor.

Another impact was land alienation. Large areas of fertile land were taken from Africans and given to settlers, forcing local people into crowded reserves or wage labor on plantations.

A third impact was destruction of local industries. Traditional crafts, blacksmithing, and textile production declined because colonial powers promoted imported goods from Europe.

Lastly, it caused dependence on cash crops. Africans were forced to grow export crops like cotton and coffee, which made their economies vulnerable to price changes in global markets and reduced food security.

11. Show four (4) benefits of multiparty system to African countries.

One major benefit is that it promotes democracy. Multiparty politics allows citizens to choose leaders freely and hold them accountable through competitive elections.

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Another benefit is political participation. It gives people the opportunity to join or support different political parties that represent their interests and opinions.

A third benefit is transparency and accountability. When several parties compete, the ruling party is pressured to perform well and remain answerable to the public to avoid being voted out.

Lastly, a multiparty system encourages national unity through diversity. Different political parties bring together people from various ethnic, regional, and social backgrounds, promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence.