



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2001

HISTORY 203

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 100

An additional ten minutes will be given to read through the paper before you begin to answer the questions.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Fill in your particulars in the spaces indicated in the answer booklet.
2. Answer all Sections A – G.
3. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Below are twenty questions. Four choices are given for the completion of each statement. Choose the most suitable and write the letter of your choice in the boxes provided in the answer booklet

1. The study of the culture of a given group of people is called ...
 - A. Archaeology
 - B. Anthropology
 - C. Sociology
 - D. Histology
2. Who is a Geologist?
 - A. A person who studies rocks and earth's crust.
 - B. A person who studies ancient remains.
 - C. A Scientist.
 - D. An Archaeologist.
3. Dinosaurs are ...
 - A. the ancient remains of early men.
 - B. one of the creatures discovered in East Africa.
 - C. a type of creature whose bones were dug up around Kalomo.
 - D. giant reptiles that lived thousands of years ago.
4. A Microlith is a tool associated with the ...
 - A. Early Stone Age.
 - B. Late Stone Age.
 - C. Middle Stone Age.
 - D. Early Iron Age.
5. Which town in Ancient Kush was famous for Iron production?
 - A. Songhai.
 - B. Meroe.
 - C. Zanzi.
 - D. Axum.

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6. Who founded the Gaza Empire?
- A. Sobhuza.
 - B. Manthatise.
 - C. Soshangane.
 - D. Shaka.
7. Sierra Leone was founded in 1787 ...
- A. to establish rubber plantations.
 - B. to settle freed slaves from America.
 - C. to make it a naval base to stop Trans-Atlantic slave trade.
 - D. to settle freed slaves from Britain.
8. Kapararidze was deposed by the Portuguese because ...
- A. he killed many senior chiefs in his area.
 - B. he mistreated his subjects.
 - C. he was a vassal of the Portuguese.
 - D. he refused to trade with them.
9. Name the royal family member of the Lozi who led the rebellion against the Kololo in 1864.
- A. Mulambwa
 - B. Mwanawina
 - C. Sipopa
 - D. Lubosi
10. Lobengula signed the Rudd Concession because ...
- A. he felt that it would get him British protection and ease the pressure from the Boers in the south and concession hunters.
 - B. he wanted white men to come to his country to educate his people and develop his country.
 - C. he was frightened of an attack from the west by Germans and wanted British protection.
 - D. he felt it would give him greater control over the Shona.

11. The man responsible for the colonisation of Zaire by Belgium is ...
- A. H M. Stanley.
 - B. De Brazza.
 - C. Diego Gao.
 - D. Hugh Clapperton.
12. The system by which the British ruled their colonies through their traditional chiefs is called ...
- A. Direct rule.
 - B. Indirect rule.
 - C. Assimilation.
 - D. Association.
13. 'Let's strike a blow and die,' this was said in a Nyasaland rebellion by ...
- A. Elliot Kamwana.
 - B. Jomo Nyirenda.
 - C. John Chilembwe.
 - D. Hastings Kamuzu Banda.
14. Native Welfare Associations in Central Africa were concerned with ...
- A. immediate African National Independence.
 - B. improved Standard of Living for Educated Africans.
 - C. independent African Churches.
 - D. opposing European Rule in Africa.
15. African "Breakaway religious movements" came about because ...
- A. white missionaries wanted independent churches.
 - B. africans thought of having their own separate God.
 - C. africans had become racialists.
 - D. missionaries did not practise what they preached.

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16. David Livingstone is well remembered in African History because ...
- A. he wiped out the slave trade in Africa
 - B. he introduced new ways of living in Africa
 - C. his travels, speeches and writings made Africa known to the outside world.
 - D. he successfully opened up routes into Africa.
17. The British Prime Minister who was in favour of the formation of the Central African Federation was ...
- A. Winston Churchill.
 - B. Margaret Thatcher.
 - C. Harold Wilson.
 - D. Winston Blarke.
18. Coalition government in Northern Rhodesia in 1962 was formed by ...
- A. U.F.P and A.N.C.
 - B. A.N.C. and U.P.P.
 - C. UNIP and U.F.P.
 - D. A.N.C. and UNIP.
19. When Rhodesia declared U.D.I., sanctions were imposed. This meant that ...
- A. Zambia would no longer buy Rhodesian tobacco.
 - B. no country would trade with Rhodesia.
 - C. member states of the United Nations were not supposed to trade with Rhodesia.
 - D. Rhodesia stopped selling goods to other countries.
20. Who is the first President in Southern Africa to have retired from active politics?...
- A. Joshua Nkomo.
 - B. Sir Ketumire Masire.
 - C. Nelson Mandela.
 - D. Kenneth Kaunda.

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SECTION B (10 MARKS)

Below are TEN (10) events lettered A –J. Place the letter of each event in the correct box provided in the answer booklet corresponding with the twenty years within which the event took place.

- A. North-Western Rhodesia and North Eastern Rhodesia joined to form Northern Rhodesia.
- B. Britain's first occupation of the Cape.
- C. Speke saw Lake Victoria.
- D. Portuguese built Zumbo.
- E. Moshesh dies.
- F. Zwangendaba crossed the Zambezi river.
- G. The first strike by miners on the Copperbelt.
- H. Anastazia Jose and Pedro Baptisa crossed the Kazembe area from Luanda to Tete.
- I. P.E.M.S. established a mission station at Sefula.
- J. Mulambwa becomes Litunga.

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SECTION C (10 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions at the end in the spaces provided in the answer booklet.

Between 1968 and 1972 there were a number of factors that led to the formation of one party participatory state. One of these factors was connected with the multi-party system. For instance, some people campaigned on ethnic grounds so that they could be voted into leadership.

Within the central committee of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) there was tension among some members. Some of them felt dissatisfied with the election of Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe to the post of Vice-President in 1967, beating his rival Reuben Kamanga.

Another factor was that there were many political parties that emerged during this period. Some of these parties were violent. It can also be mentioned that some of these parties lacked proper direction or well laid out programmes or manifestos.

Continued power struggle forced the then Republican President Kenneth Kaunda to dissolve the entire central committee in 1969, replacing it with an interim executive committee. In 1970, Kapwepwe resigned his post mainly because of the friction within the central committee. In 1971, he formed a new party called the United Progressive Party (UPP).

There were differences in ideology between UNIP and UPP. Whereas the former followed the principles of socialism, the latter was pro-capitalist. This led to tension in the country. UNIP accused UPP of destabilizing the political and economic climate of the nation. In 1972, the UNIP government banned UPP and soon after passed a law that abolished all political parties except UNIP.

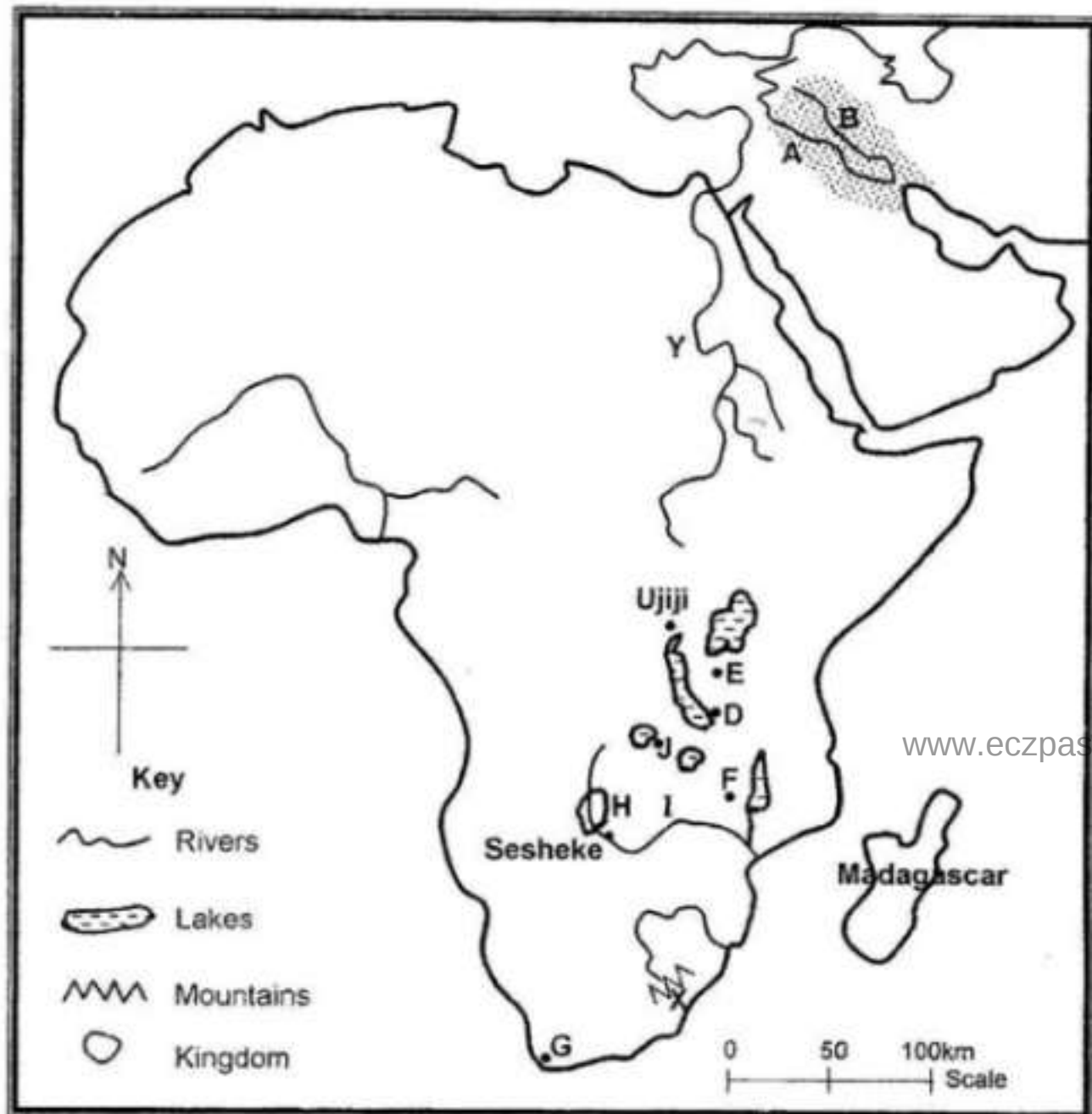
Political organization during this period was not mature enough to follow multi-party system of governance. Leaders failed to tolerate one another and as a result dialogue could not work. There was suspicion and mistrust among political parties

QUESTION

Using only short phrases or sentences, list down **five (5) reasons** which led to the banning of other political parties by the UNIP government in 1972.

SECTION D (15 MARKS)

Study the map and answer the questions that follow.



QUESTIONS

1. What name was given to the land around rivers **A** and **B**?
2. Why are these two rivers important?
3. Name the river **Y** where farming began in Africa.
4. What is the Stone Age site marked **D**?
5. Which missionary society established a mission at Ujiji?

6. Which missionary society established the mission at Lealui near Sesheke?
7. Name the Ngoni chief who died at the place **E**.
8. Name the geographical barrier that prevented the Southern Bantu at place **X** to migrate further westwards in the first half of the 19th century
9. Who was the leader of the Ngoni group that settled at the place marked **F**?
10. Name the first whites to settle at the place marked **G**.
11. What kingdom was established at the place marked **H**?
12. What title was given to the chief of this kingdom at **H**?
13. What was the earliest trading centre established at the place marked **I**?
14. Name one of the three groups of the Bantu who clashed with each other in the first two decades of the 19th century in South Africa.
15. Name kingdom **J**.

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SECTION E (15 MARKS)

Write paragraphs of TEN (10) to FIFTEEN (15) sentences on any THREE (3) of the following topics. Write the topics on which you write the paragraphs as the heading.

1. Kenyapithecus
2. Results of Luba-Lunda Migrations
3. Nyahuma's Rule
4. Causes of Shona Rebellions 1896 – 1897
5. Monckton Commission

SECTION F (15 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

In 1821 Mzilikazi fled from Shaka with the Khumalo clan and crossed the Oliphant river. He then settled at Eku Pumeleni. This place was not suitable as it was very close to Shaka who wanted to punish Mzilikazi for disloyalty. This made Mzilikazi to move further to Mhlalandela where he met a missionary who became his life long friend. Mhlalandela was not very safe also as the Ndebele were attacked by the Bapedi, Korana, Rolong and many others which made them to move to Mosega.

At Mosega the list of Ndebele enemies was increased by the boers. When the Ndebele saw a boer party coming, they attacked it and the boers were defeated. The boers then came again under a different leader and defeated the Ndebele forcing them to flee Mosega. Following this defeat by the boers, the Ndebele went to Matopo hills where they in turn defeated the people they found and established themselves there.

QUESTIONS

1. Who assisted Shaka to become the Zulu chief?
2. Name Mzilikazi's father?
3. Give **one** reason the Ndebele left Eku Pumeleni.
4. What does Eku Pumeleni mean?
5. What was the first battle called between Mzilikazi and the boers?
6. Who was defeated in the above mentioned battle?
7. From Mosega, the Ndebele used two routes, one group was led by Mzilikazi. Mention the leader of the other group.
8. Which people did the Ndebele find at Matopo Hills?
9. Name the lowest class in Matebeleland.
10. Name the Ngoni Queen who married Mzilikazi.
11. When did Mzilikazi die?
12. Who established Inyati mission in Matebeleland?
13. Name the Zulu king who attacked Mzilikazi in 1830.
14. Which group did Mzilikazi fight in Tongaland forcing them into Bulozu?
15. Who succeeded Mzilikazi?

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SECTION G (15 MARKS)

Write an essay on any ONE of the following topics. You may use the points given after each question for your guidance in writing the essay in suitable paragraphs.

- 1. Give the reasons for the rise and decline of the Lunda Kingdom of Mwata Kazembe.**
 - Origin
 - Development of the kingdom
 - Reasons for expansion
 - Decline
- 2. What were the causes of the Scramble for Africa. Describe the results of the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885.**
 - Causes
 - Berlin Conference
 - Results
- 3. Describe the steps leading to the establishment of the Central African Federation.**
 - Support for Federation
 - Opposition against Federation
 - Establishment of Federation

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