



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2002

HISTORY 203

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 100

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 Fill in your particulars in the spaces indicated in the answer booklet.
- 2 There are **seven (7)** sections in this paper: **A – G**.
- 3 Answer all section **A – G**.
- 4 Write all your answer in the answer booklet provided.

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

SECTION A

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 If a man was born in 85 BC and died in 40 AD, how old was he when he died?
 - A 45 years
 - B 20 years
 - C 60 years
 - D 125 years
- 2 The two most important Early Stone Age sites in Zambia were ...
 - A Victoria Falls and Kalambo Falls.
 - B Kalundu and Isamu pati.
 - C Chipata and Kafue.
 - D Gwisho and Nsalu.
- 3 Which discovery made it possible for the Middle Stone Age people to live in caves?
 - A Discovery of stone spear heads.
 - B Discovery of missiles.
 - C Discovery of fire.
 - D Discovery of ditches.
- 4 The use of channel decorated pots in Zambia was associated with the ...
 - A Iron Age.
 - B Stone Age.
 - C Bronze Age.
 - D Golden Age.
- 5 The god of the Bushmen is called ...
 - A Mwari
 - B Keagan
 - C Prying mantis
 - D Tsuigoab

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- 6 The first recorded Eclipse of the sun in Zambia which coincided with the crossing of the Zambezi river by the Ngoni happened about ...
- A 1 000 years ago.
 - B 164 years ago.
 - C 146 years ago.
 - D 167 years ago.
- 7 Which of the following man like creatures had the least developed brain?
- A Kenyapithecus.
 - B Zinjanthropus
 - C Proconsul Africanus
 - D Pygimies
- 8 The Lozi National Council is called ...
- A Natamoyo.
 - B Ngambela.
 - C Kuomboka.
 - D Mulongwanji.
- 9 Which Bantu tribes were known as Bantu-Botatwe?
- A Tonga, Lenje, Soli.
 - B Tonga, Ila, Soli.
 - C Tonga, Ila Lenje
 - D Tonga, Ila, Lamba.
- 10 Which is the correct order of the Zimbabwe rulers?
- A Matope, Nyahuma, Mutota, Chikuyo.
 - B Nyahuma, Matope, Chikuyo, Mutota.
 - C Chikuyo, Matope, Nyahuma, Mutota.
 - D Mutota, Matope, Nyahuma, Chikuyo.
- 11 Vasco da Gama was surprised to see on the East Coast of Africa ...
- A prosperous trading centers.
 - B the Indian Ocean slave trade.
 - C the Bantu civilization.
 - D the Early Iron Age people living on the coast.

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- 12 De Lacerda died in 1798 after signing a trade agreement with Mwata Kazembe. Who was this Mwata Kazembe?
- A Nganda Bilonda
 - B Keleka
 - C Ilunga Lukwesa
 - D Kanyembo
- 13 The two countries which were never colonized in Africa are ...
- A Sierra-Leone and Liberia.
 - B Ethiopia and Liberia.
 - C Liberia and Somali.
 - D Togo and Eritrea.
- 14 Mzilikazi was succeeded by his son ...
- A Lobengula.
 - B Mpezeni.
 - C Shaka.
 - D Sebitwane.
- 15 The leader of the White fathers who established Kayambi Mission was ...
- A Bishop Machenzie.
 - B Arnot F.C.
 - C Bishop Dupont.
 - D Doctor Laws.
- 16 How many people represented the African in the Constitution of the Federal government?
- A 3: One from each country.
 - B 2: One from Northern Rhodesia and One from Nyasaland
 - C 6: Two from each territory
 - D 12: Four from each territory

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- 17 U.N.I.P was founded in ...
- A 1948
 - B 1958
 - C 1959
 - D 1964
- 18 The first Capital on North-Western Rhodesia was ...
- A Livingstone.
 - B Kalomo.
 - C Monze.
 - D Lusaka.
- 19 Nyasaland Native Association was led by ...
- A Levi Mumba.
 - B Greshom Njilima.
 - C David Kaunda.
 - D Charles Domingo.
- 20 Who was the last Governor of Northern Rhodesia?
- A Sir Roy Welensky.
 - B Garfield Todd.
 - C Godfrey Huggins
 - D Sir Evelyn Hone

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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** Mzilikazi died.
- B** Second British occupation of the Cape.
- C** Period of the greatest power of the Bemba Kingdom.
- D** Basutoland got her independence.
- E** Second World War ended.
- F** Livingstone saw the Victoria Falls.
- G** Death of Shaka.
- H** Mungo Park first journey begins.
- I** First World War breaks out.
- J** Bones of Broken Hill man discovered.

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.

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For hundreds of years, Historians, Scientists and Archaeologists have been working hard to find out the evolution of man. Many studies of species have been carried out but proved unsatisfactory. The excavations are not only done in Britain but are done all over the world including Africa.

Africa is believed to be a source of ancient remains, such as tools, bones of human creatures, pots and many others. Most of these excavations are carried out on the African continent.

In East Africa, at a place called Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania, Doctor Leakey excavated the bones of a creature, which he believed could have been the first man. From the study he carried out, Doctor Leakey named the creature *Homohabilis*. Using the Radio Carbon Dating 14, he said that the creature lived over a million years ago.

The word Homo habilis means handy man. The creature had a better thumb and fingers. Homo habilis was able to control the natural resources and environment which surrounded him. Although his brain was quite small, he was able to think of making tools for cutting and scrapping. Doctor Leakey named these tools as pebble tools.

Doctor Leakey also found stones beside Homo habilis which were piled together in form of a semi-circle. This semi-circular kind of stone pile was a kind of wall which could have been used as a shelter from wind. Doctor Leakey called it a wind break. This was probably the first wind break or shelter made in the history of mankind.

Other excavations beside Homo habilis included bones of small animals, birds and fish. This evidence proved that he was a hunter and food gatherer.

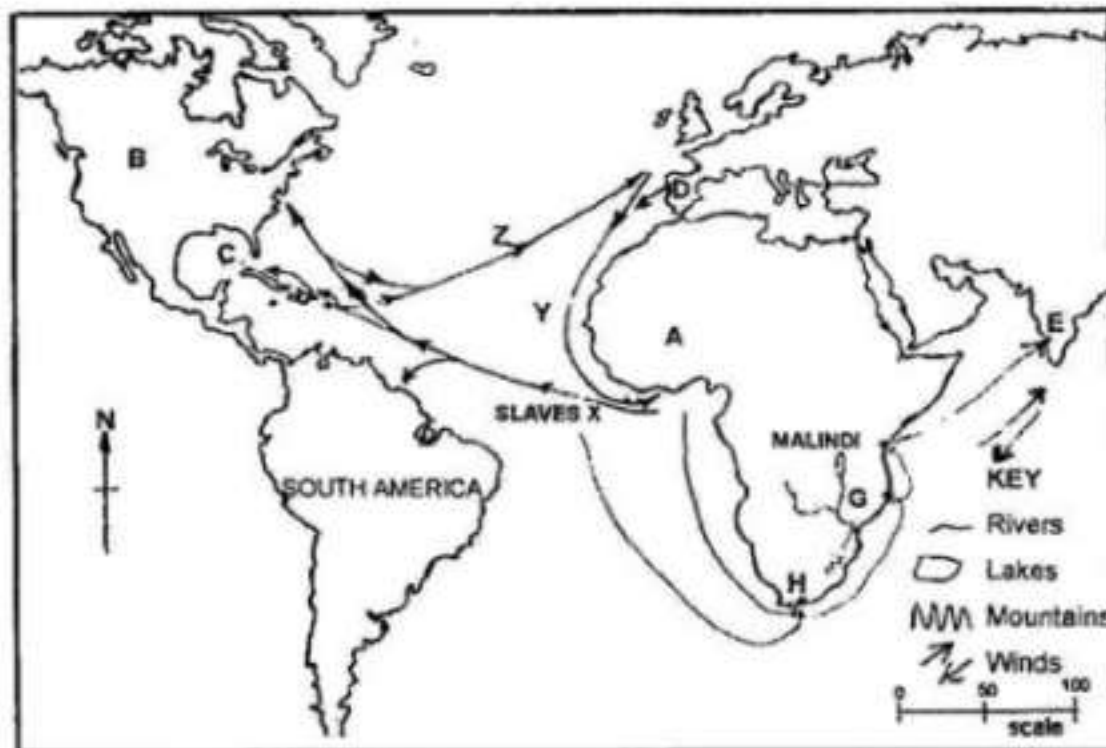
QUESTION:

Using only short phrases or sentences, list down **five (5)** characteristic features which made Homo habilis the first true man.

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SECTION D**(15 MARKS)**

Study the map and answer the questions that follow.

**QUESTIONS**

1. Mention one item that was carried on route **Z**.
2. Slaves were carried on route **X** from Africa to the New World. Who discovered islands **C**?
3. Mention one item that was carried on route **Y**.
4. What ocean lies between continent **A** and **B** on the map?
5. What name was given to the trade that involved the three continents?
6. Why was it given that name?
7. Name the person who fought very hard to abolish the above mentioned trade.
8. Name country **D**.
9. Which explorer named settlement **H** as Cape of Storms?
10. Why was it given that name?
11. What country is marked **E**?
12. Which sailor discovered the sea route to country **E**?
13. Which country in Africa was established for freed slaves from America?
14. Who discovered the mouth of the river Congo?
15. What name is given to the Act against slave trade passed in 1833?

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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. Australopithecus
2. Trade at Ing'ombe Ilede
3. Reasons for the rise and expansion of Mwenemutapa's Kingdom
4. Jan Van Riebeeck and the occupation of the Cape
5. Lochner Treaty

SECTION F (15 MARKS)

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

In Western province of Zambia, there are people known as the Lozi. There are many versions concerning the origin of these people, for instance, it was believed that they came from Zimbabwe due to certain similarities. Some pockets of the Lozi people believe that they have ever lived in Barotseland since they were created there. But most of the historians agree that the Lozi came from the Lunda Empire up north in Katanga region. www.eczpastpapers.com

When they arrived in Barotseland, the Lozi people established a kingdom. However, around the 1830's the Kololo came from the South and easily defeated, the Lozi. The Kololo actually started ruling the Lozi up to sometime when the Lozi people reclaimed their power and throne. The leader of the Kololo established a new capital to the southern end of the Kingdom. When he died, the daughter ruled just for a short while after which she was succeeded by her brother.

After a long period of Kololo rule, the Lozi, got back their power. It was at this time that they came to have a Lozi Kingdom again. The Lozi killed all the Kololo men they laid their hands on, and they spared the women who they got as wives. A few Kololo men managed to run away to Lake Ngami. Power struggle began among the Lozi, which saw some kings out of power. At a certain point, in time a ruler called Lewanika became the king. This is the man who tried to bring back some old Lozi customs and he ruled up to 1916.

QUESTIONS (15 MARKS)

1. What was the original name of the Lozi?
2. Who was the first leader of the Lozi King?

3. What is the title given to the Lozi King?
4. What was the other name for Lewanika?
5. Name the Lozi king whose death happened at the same time as the arrival of the Kololo.
6. Who succeeded the above mentioned king?
7. What was the name of the Lozi royal boat?
8. Who was the leader of the Kololo?
9. Why did he leave South Africa?
10. Why did he easily defeat the Lozi?
11. What was the Kololo's new capital?
12. Name the woman who succeeded this leader from South Africa.
13. Who did she give the throne to?
14. Whom did the Kololo fight at the Zambezi River?
15. Name the Lozi annual ceremony.

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. Write about the methods of learning about the past.
 - Oral Traditions
 - Archaeology
 - Written Records
 - Anthropology
 - Linguistics
2. Give an account of Moshesh and his Basuto Nation.
 - Origin
 - Social and Political organisation
 - Ndebele and Boer attacks
 - Protection from the British
3. How did the BSA Company gain control of Mashonaland?
 - Rhodes' aims
 - Gubler Treaty
 - Moffat Treaty
 - Rudd Concession
 - BSA Company Charter
 - Pioneer Column

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