

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) - 2003

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 According to the Theory of Evolution the greatest change in the development of man through history has been ...
 - A the size of his thumb.
 - B the size of his body.
 - C the ability to stand on his feet.
 - D the size of his brain.
- 2 Name one Late Stone Age site where Naturalistic paintings were found.
 - A Ingombe Ilede
 - B Nachikufu
 - C Broken Hill
 - D Indus
- 3 The Early farmers from the North belong to the ...
 - A Middle Stone Age.
 - B Neolithic Age.
 - C Early Stone Age.
 - D Early Iron Age.
- 4 One of the following peoples with a Centralized Society was the ...
 - A Tonga.
 - B Lenje.
 - C Bemba.
 - D Soli.

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- 5 There was a Civil War in the Lozi Kingdom following the death of Mulambwa because of the succession disputes between ...
- A Mubukwanu and Silumelume.
 - B Mwana Mbinji and Muyunda.
 - C Mange and Ilishua.
 - D Mulombwe and Kaputungu.
- 6 Which of the following Arab-Swahili trader interfered into the internal affairs of Kazembe's Kingdom?
- A Salim bia Abduella
 - B Tippo Tib
 - C Seyyid Said
 - D Amed Majid
- 7 Which people acted as Middlemen in the trade between Mwata Yamvo and Angolan Portuguese?
- A Chikunda
 - B Bisa
 - C Imbangala
 - D Mbunda
- 8 Zwangendaba led his Ngoni group into modern Zimbabwe after ...
- A being defeated by Shaka.
 - B Soshangane had defeated Nxaba.
 - C his defeat by Soshangane.
 - D his encounter with Nxaba.
- 9 Which of the following was the lowest Ndebele Caste under Mzilikazi?
- A Holi
 - B Zanzi
 - C Enhla
 - D Khumalo

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- 10 The result of the earliest Afro-European contacts in West Africa was ...
- A the rise of the Atlantic Slave Trade.
 - B the Great Trek.
 - C that it brought tribal wars.
 - D the European exploration of Africa.
- 11 Prince Henry the Navigator built a school for sailors at ...
- A Caravel.
 - B Sagres.
 - C Vatican.
 - D Ceuta.
- 12 The change which indirectly helped end slave trade was the ...
- A Reformation.
 - B Renaissance.
 - C Crusade.
 - D Industrial Revolution.
- 13 European Imperialism in the 19th Century was due to ...
- A a desire for raw materials and markets.
 - B a wish to spread Christianity.
 - C a desire for adventure.
 - D over-population in Europe.
- 14 Who chaired the Berlin Conference of 1884 - 85?
- A Winston Blarke
 - B Kaiser William I
 - C Otto Von Bismarck
 - D Neville Chamberlain

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- 15 The Charter granted to the B.S.A. Company in 1899 included the rights to trade and to ...
- A acquire land, mineral rights, appoint officials, tax the people and rule.
 - B advise the African Chiefs to follow the Western type of government.
 - C depose the African Chiefs who resisted white rule.
 - D live peacefully among the Africans.
- 16 "Jesus will come in 1914 and punish evil doers" This preaching is associated with ...
- A John Chilembwe.
 - B Elliot Kamwana.
 - C Charles Domingo.
 - D Willie Mokalapa.
- 17 The treaty which was signed between the British South African Company and Lewanika is called the ...
- A Lochner Treaty.
 - B Moffat Treaty.
 - C Rudd Concession.
 - D Lawley Treaty.
- 18 White settlers in Southern Rhodesia wanted self-government ...
- A to help Africans advance economically.
 - B to keep control over the wealth of the country.
 - C to prevent rebellion.
 - D to spread the benefits of Christianity.
- 19 Who was the leader of the Rhodesian Front Party in Southern Rhodesia?
- A Winston Field
 - B Ndabaningi Sithole
 - C Joshua Nkhomo
 - D Roy Welensky

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- 20 The Federal capital of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was ...
- A Fort Jameson.
 - B Bancroft.
 - C Salisbury.
 - D Abercorn.

SECTION B [10 MARKS]

Below are FIFTEEN (15) events lettered A – O. Choose Ten (10) events and place the letter of each event in the correct box provided in the answer booklet corresponding with the twenty years within which it took place.

- A Dr. Livingstone saw the Zambezi River for the first time.
- B The Portuguese reached the mouth of Congo River.
- C The meeting of European Powers in Berlin to Partition Africa.
- D Christopher Columbus discovered the West Indies.
- E British second occupation of the Cape Colony.
- F The Dutch East India Company started a Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope.
- G Mzilikazi dies.
- H Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.
- I The formation of ZANC (Zambia African National Congress).
- J Central African Federation ends.
- K Southern Rhodesia declaration of U.D.I.
- L The Union of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia.
- M Shaka is born.
- N The Battle between the Xhosa and Europeans around the Fish River .
- O Kaunda Kenneth is born.

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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.

Fortunately for the Bembas in 1830 a man called Chileshe Chepela became Chitimukulu. He took advantage of the situation to centralise the Kingdom by acquiring political power in addition to his ritual powers. He replaced the chiefs with his own relatives who were members of the crocodile clan thereby ending civil wars at the death of Chitimukulu. These relatives simply appointed one of them to become Chitimukulu.

Small armies of the local chiefs joined up to form a permanent national army which Chileshe strengthened by equipping with the latest weapons. These were guns and canons which he obtained from the Arabs through signing an economic alliance in the 1840s.

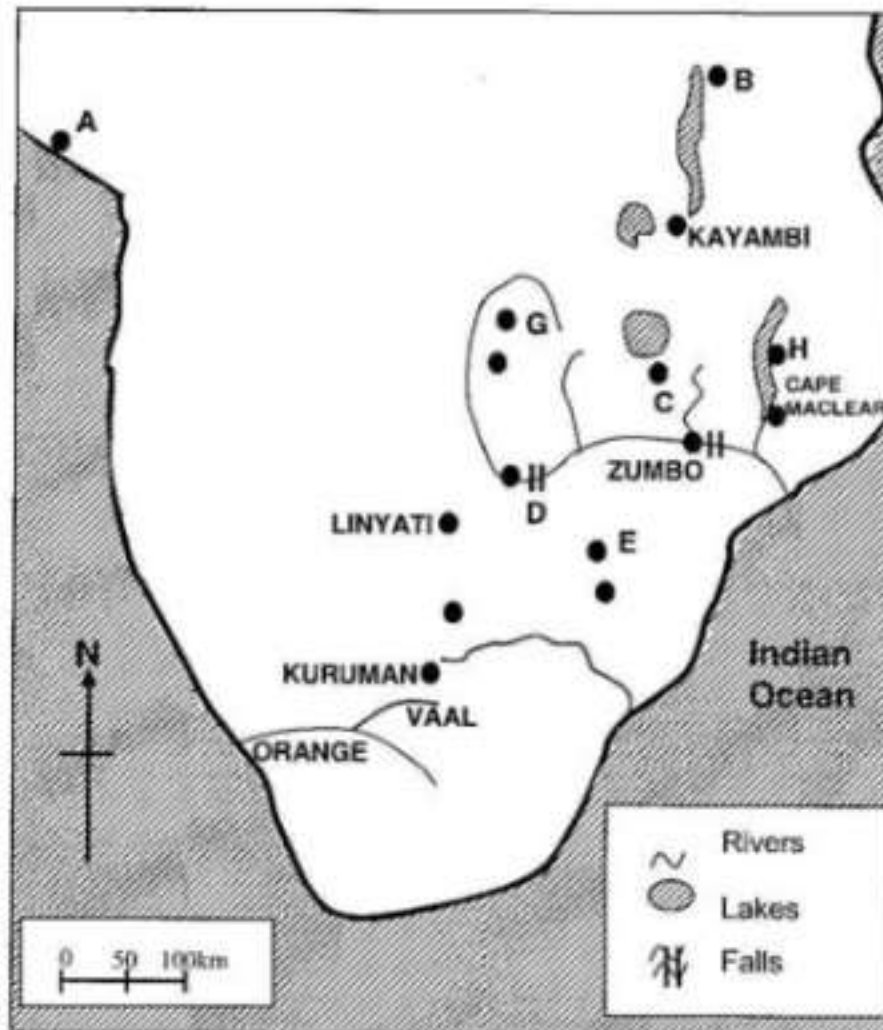
To be able to acquire guns and canons is one thing and to be able to use them effectively is another. Chileshe was faced with the problem of how to teach his people to use them. Luckily, for him in 1856 he was attacked by the Ngoni at the Battle of Chinsali. This attack gave him chance to teach his people how to use guns and canons in a real situation. It also encouraged the Bembas to unite against an external enemy and showed them the importance of assimilating their conquered people into the Bemba culture. The skill and strength of the two great leaders: Chileshe Chepela (1830 – 1860) and Chitapankwa (1865 – 1883) made the Kingdom to expand through conquests.

QUESTION

Give **five (5) reasons** which led to the development and expansion of the Bemba Kingdom from 1830 – 1860.

SECTION D**[15 MARKS]**

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



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QUESTIONS

- 1 Which missionary established Kuruman Mission?
- 2 Name the place marked **B** where Livingstone met H. M Stanley.
- 3 The place marked **C** is where Livingstone died. Name the place.
- 4 What is the Falls marked **D** called?
- 5 After who was the Falls named?
- 6 Which Missionary Society was established at Ujiji?
- 7 Livingstone reached town **A** during one of his journeys. Name the town.

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- 8 Which missionaries established a mission station at Cape Maclear?
- 9 London Missionary Society was established at place E. What was the place called?
- 10 Name the Missionary Society that was active in Northern Province.
- 11 What mission station was established at place marked G?
- 12 Who was the missionary in charge of this mission station?
- 13 Name the mission station at H.
- 14 Which Catholic Order established a mission station at Empandeni?
- 15 Which European country established a trading station at Zumbo?

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 Early Stone Age Tools
- 2 Radio Carbon Dating
- 3 Reasons why Africa was explored after 1750
- 4 Pioneer Column
- 5 Causes of the Ndebele Rebellion

SECTION F**[15 MARKS]**

Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow:

**QUESTIONS**

- 1 Which Stone Age period do the people in the picture belong to?
- 2 What name was given to the people in the picture?
- 3 What was their other occupation apart from gathering?
- 4 Name the main tool used by the above named people.
- 5 What was their god called?
- 6 Name a group of people in South Africa that is similar in many ways to those in the picture.
- 7 How did the people in the picture spend their free time?
- 8 Which domesticated animal did they keep?
- 9 Why did these people have limited number of children?
- 10 Which insect represented their god?
- 11 What was noticeable about their language?
- 12 Where are these people found today?
- 13 Which group of white people displaced them from the Cape?
- 14 What name is given to the same type of people in Australia?
- 15 A drawing showing things as they appear in nature is called ...

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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** How did Early Iron Age people smelt Iron and use it to make various items?
 - Smelting of Iron
 - Examples of Iron items

- 2** Describe the rise and decline of Udi's Empire.
 - Origin
 - Factors for the rise of the Kingdom
 - Trade monopoly
 - Reasons for decline

- 3** Give an account of the life and work of David Livingstone.
 - Early life
 - History of his journeys
 - His death
 - Results of his work

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