



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) - 2004

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. There are **seven (7)** sections in this paper A – G.
3. Answer all Sections A – G.
4. 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 incomplete sentences. Four choices are given for the completion of each sentence. Choose the most suitable statement and write the letter of your choice in the boxes provided in the answer booklet.

- 1 The words Anno Domini (AD) mean ...
 - A after the death of Christ.
 - B after the birth of Christ.
 - C before the death of Christ.
 - D before the birth of Christ.
- 2 The Stone-Age people used tools and weapons made of ...
 - A Wood.
 - B Iron
 - C Stone
 - D Copper
- 3 Historical remains discovered at Isamu Pati and Kalundu belong to ...
 - A the Early Stone Age people.
 - B the Early Iron Age people.
 - C the Middle Stone Age people.
 - D the Late Stone Age people.
- 4 The first farmers in Africa lived on the banks of the river ...
 - A Nile.
 - B Euphrates.
 - C Indus.
 - D Congo.
- 5 The Middlemen in the Ivory trade between Kazembe and the Portuguese were ...
 - A the Arabs.
 - B the Chikunda.
 - C the Nyamwezi.
 - D the Bisa.

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- 6 What led Mwenemutapa's Kingdom under Matope to reach its greatest extent?
- A Combining of forces with Kazembe.
 - B Trade, conquest and good administration.
 - C Land was suitable for farming.
 - D Everyone in the kingdom became rich.
- 7 The Gaza Empire was founded by ...
- A Soshangane.
 - B Mswati.
 - C Sobhuza.
 - D Zwide.
- 8 When the Kololo crossed the Zambezi they settled first in Tonga-Ila country, but later moved westwards ...
- A because the Luyi Kingdom was weak and divided.
 - B in order to escape from the Ndebele attacks.
 - C because Sebitwane had taken all the cattle of the Tonga and Ila and wanted to find more.
 - D because the Luyi had set up their own small Independent State.
- 9 The main items of goods given to the West African chiefs in exchange for slaves were ...
- A Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton.
 - B Gold, Silver, Beads.
 - C Gold, Silver, Liquor.
 - D Liquor, Cloth, Firearms
- 10 The first European Christian Missionary to establish a mission at Kuruman among the Tswana people was ...
- A Doctor David Livingstone.
 - B Robert Moffat.
 - C John Moffat.
 - D Father Dupont.

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- 11 In 1885 Mpezeni granted a mining concession to ...
- A the North Charterland Exploration Company.
 - B the B.S.A. Company.
 - C Robert Moffat.
 - D Karl Weise.
- 12 African break-away churches came about because ...
- A White missionaries wanted independent churches.
 - B Africans thought of having their own god.
 - C Africans wanted to become independent.
 - D Missionaries did not practise what they preached.
- 13 Welfare Associations in Central Africa were mainly 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.
- 14 The system by which the British ruled their colonies through their traditional chiefs is called ...
- A Association
 - B Indirect rule.
 - C Direct rule.
 - D Assimilation.
- 15 Both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland became British protectorates. Protectorates are ...
- A countries which are conquered by a colonial power.
 - B countries which need protection from their enemies.
 - C countries which have become independent.
 - D countries which are governed by a colonial power but where the interests of local people are supposed to be protected.

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- 16 After the general election in Zambia on the 30th October, 1962 ...
- A UNIP launched the Cha Cha Cha Movement.
 - B a Coalition government of ANC and UNIP was formed.
 - C the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council passed a resolution to pull the country out of the Federation.
 - D the British government decided to give it a responsible government.
- 17 The first leader of the African National Congress Party in Northern Rhodesia was ...
- A David Kaunda.
 - B Harry Nkumbula.
 - C Roy Welensky.
 - D Godwin Mbikusita Lewanika.
- 18 The Africans in Northern Rhodesia disliked the Federation because ...
- A they thought it would bring an African dominated government.
 - B they did not want other people to benefit from their Copper.
 - C they feared that racial policies of Southern Rhodesia would spread to Northern Rhodesia.
 - D they did not like the African Congress.
- 19 Who was the last Governor of Northern Rhodesia?
- A Sir Roy Welensky
 - B Garfield Todd
 - C Godfrey Huggins
 - D Sir Evelyn Hone
- 20 The Unilateral Declaration of Independence (U.D.I) was declared by ...
- A Doctor Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.
 - B Simon Kapwepwe of Zambia.
 - C Ian Smith of Zimbabwe.
 - D Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

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 the event took place.

- A Mulambwa becomes Litunga.
- B Chilembwe Rising.
- C U.D.I. declared in Rhodesia.
- D Portuguese built Zumbo.
- E Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- F Assassination of Francisco d'Almeida, the viceroy of Portuguese India.
- G Lobengula became Matebele King.
- H Robert Mugabe's rule began in Zimbabwe.
- I Zwangendaba dies.
- J Jan Van Riebeeck arrives at the Cape.
- K Ndebele and Shona rebellion.
- L Clapperton set out from Badagri to explore places along the Niger.
- M Mwanawasa becomes president of Zambia.
- N Passfield Memorandum.
- O Pedro Baptista and Amara Jose left Angola for Tete.

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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.

At the time North-Western Rhodesia was occupied by the British, Lewanika was king of the area. Lewanika accepted British protection because he wanted protection from the Ndebele. He had influence from his friend Khama of the Ngwato people who had already received British protection in 1885. He wanted protection from internal enemies. He had fears of Germans and Portuguese who were coming in land from Namibia and Angola respectively. Lewanika also had influence from a French Protestant Missionary Francois Coillard.

It was Coillard who wrote a letter on behalf of Lewanika to the British Administration asking for British protection. When Rhodes heard this he sent F.C. Lochner to sign a treaty in 1890. Its terms were:

The BSA Company was given rights to mine in Tongaland. Lewanika was to receive £2 000 per year. The BSA Company promised Lewanika protection from Ndebele raids. The Company was to send its representative called Coryndon. Rhodes sent Coryndon to be Resident at Lealui. In 1899 the British Parliament passed a law called North-Western Rhodesia Order-in-Council. This law allowed the company to administer North-Western Rhodesia except Barotseland proper. On the basis of this law a new treaty was signed. This was the Coryndon Concession in 1900. Its terms were:

The company was given the right to govern North-Western Rhodesia except Barotseland proper. The company was allowed to make land rights and to settle the settlers in Tongaland. The company was given judicial power to deal with civil cases involving settlers and Africans. Lewanika's pay was reduced from £2 000 to £850.

This treaty made Lewanika to lose judicial powers, land rights and rights to demand tributes in Tongaland as the company started the system of taxation throughout the country. In the end Lewanika lost politically except Barotseland proper. This marked the occupation of North-Western Rhodesia.

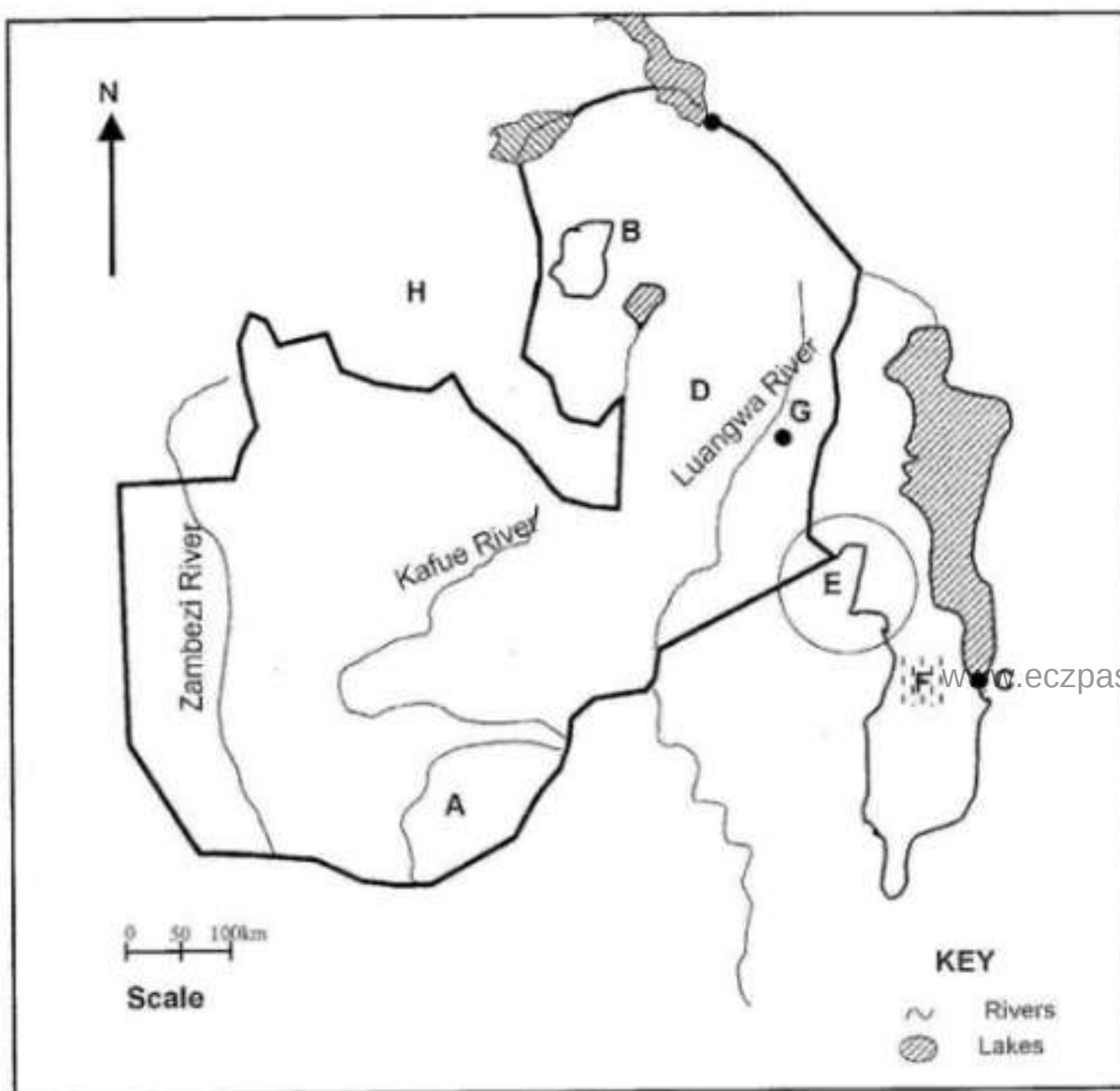
QUESTION

Using only short phrases or sentences, list down five (5) reasons that made Lewanika ask for British protection.

SECTION D

[15 MARKS]

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



QUESTIONS

- 1 Name the Early Iron Age trading center marked A.
- 2 How was it discovered?
- 3 What is the name of Kingdom B?
- 4 Which people founded this Kingdom?

- 5 What mission was established at place **C**?
- 6 Which Missionary Society was responsible for its establishment?
- 7 The site marked **D** is famous for rock paintings. Name the site.
- 8 What type of painting was found at site **D**?
- 9 From which Kingdom did Kingdom **E** break away?
- 10 What was its capital?
- 11 Name the important Chewa rain making shrines.
- 12 Which Ngoni group settled in the area marked **F**?
- 13 Name the Colonial Administrative center marked **G**.
- 14 Which explorer was responsible for the colonization of the state marked **H**?
- 15 Which European nation colonized the area?

SECTION E [15 MARKS]

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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 Zinjanthropus
- 2 The Kuomboka Ceremony
- 3 Cecil Rhodes
- 4 Resolutions of the Berlin Conference
- 5 Willie Mokalapa

SECTION F [15 MARKS]

Carefully read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Far more important for the future was the impact on Zambia of the Mfecane, a series of migrations set in motion by Shaka Zulu's Empire in South Africa. Zulu raids and conquest forced some peoples to move farther and farther away in search of security while the Empire itself was torn by wars and rebellions and some groups broke away from it. One such group was the Ngoni, they took their herds of cattle far away to the north and finally settled in Ufipa to the South end of Lake Tanganyika. Here their leader died and the Ngoni split into smaller groups and dispersed into different directions settling into what are now Zambia and Malawi. Ngoni warriors, whose military discipline made them far more effective fighters than almost any other people in Zambia, adopted the local language but retained their customary way of life. They raided for cattle and for captives to increase their armies. Their assegais were deadlier weapons than any found on the plateau until the end of the century.

Another group that left was the Ndebele. They moved north and established themselves around Bulawayo in present day Zimbabwe. They did not settle north of the Zambezi but they forced another group of Sotho-speaking people to move farther up the Zambezi. These Sotho-speaking people settled among the Lozi where they established their rule. They imposed their language at great speed and soon their rule became very popular among the Lozi.

QUESTIONS

- 1 Shaka discouraged the use of the long throwing spear and he introduced a better one. What was its name?
- 2 Who led the Ndebele into Transvaal in 1821?
- 3 Who were the Ndebele by origin?
- 4 What is the name given to the large scale movement of peoples from Zulu land in the 19th century?
- 5 What were these people looking for?
- 6 When the Ngoni split, who led the group which became known as TUTA?
- 7 Name Mzilikazi's capital.
- 8 On their way to Eastern Zambia, the Ngoni fought with another tribe. Which tribe did they fight within Zambia?
- 9 When did Zwangendaba cross the Zambezi river?

- 10 Name the place where Zwangendaba died.
- 11 Who was the leader of the group known as Gwangara?
- 12 How did the Ngoni earn their living?
- 13 Name the leader of the Kololo who ran away from the wars of wandering who defeated the Luyi in present day Western Zambia.
- 14 Why did he find it easy to defeat the Lozi?
- 15 At which river was Zwide defeated by Shaka?

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 San under the following headings:
 - Appearance
 - Social, Political organisation
 - Occupation and leisure time activities
- 2 What were the causes and results of Luba-Lunda Migrations into Central Africa?
 - Origin
 - Causes of migrations
 - Results of migrations
- 3 Describe the Portuguese Search for a sea route to India.
 - Reasons for the search
 - Early attempts
 - Bartholomew Diaz
 - Vasco da Gama
 - Effects on Africa

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