



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2010

HISTORY 203

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from the question paper.
- 2 Write your name, Examination number and School/Centre name and code on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 3 An additional **ten (10)** minutes will be given to read through the paper before you begin to answer the questions.
- 4 There are **seven (7)** sections in this paper. Sections **A, B, C, D, E, F** and **G**.
- 5 Answer **all** sections.
- 6 Write **all** your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 7 Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

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

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

There are twenty (20) questions in this section. Choose the best answer from A, B, C, or D. Then on the Answer Booklet provided mark the letter of the answer that you have chosen with a cross (X).

- 1 The period from the year 1900 to 2000 makes a ...
 - A century.
 - B decade.
 - C generation.
 - D millennium.
- 2 The following years 1652, 1789, 1964, 2004 are arranged in ... order
 - A archaeological
 - B chronological
 - C scientific
 - D technological
- 3 Most of the archaeological discoveries in East Africa were done by ...
 - A Doctor Bennet Siamwiza.
 - B Doctor Louis Leakey.
 - C Professor Desmond Clark.
 - D Professor Raymond Dart.
- 4 Which insect was a symbol of good health and fortune among the san people?
 - A Butterfly
 - B Praying mantis
 - C Scorpion
 - D Spider
- 5 Which age is believed to have used hand axes, cleavers and other tools found at Kalambo Falls...
 - A Early Iron Age.
 - B Early Stone Age.
 - C Late Stone Age.
 - D Middle Stone Age.
- 6 Chieftainship was introduced in Zambia after ...
 - A 1550.
 - B 1650.
 - C 1750.
 - D 1850.

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- 7 The first European country to take the lead in voyages of discovery was ...
- A England.
 - B Holland.
 - C Portugal.
 - D Spain.
- 8 The correct order of these rulers of the Zambezi flood plain is ...
- A Lewanika, Sipopa, Sekeletu, Sebitwane and Mboo Muyunda.
 - B Mbuyamwambwa, Mboo Muyunda, Mulambwa, Sebitwane, Sekeletu and Lewanika.
 - C Sebetwane, Sekeletu, Sipopa, Mboo Muyunda and Lewanika.
 - D Sebetwane, Sipopa, Sekeletu, Mbo, Muyunda and Lewanika.
- 9 Which of these rain Shrines is associated with the Kingdom of Undi?
- A Maganja
 - B Makewana
 - C Mano
 - D Msinja
- 10 Which missionary society introduced a plough in Tongaland?
- A Jesuit Catholics
 - B Paris Evangelical Missionary Society
 - C Plymouth
 - D White Fathers
- 11 At which town on the East African Coast did Vasco da Gama find a guide called Ibn Majid?
- A Kilwa
 - B Malindi
 - C Mombasa
 - D Pemba
- 12 The most important economic reason that made slave trade come to an end by 1833 was the ...
- A Industrial Revolution.
 - B Reformation.
 - C Renaissance.
 - D Scramble for Africa.
- 13 The following continents were involved in the Atlantic slave trade.
- A Africa, America and Europe
 - B Asia, America and Africa.
 - C Europe, Africa and Australia
 - D Europe, Africa and the New world

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- 14 The leader of the church of the white bird was ...
- A Donald Frazer.
 - B Elliot Kamwana.
 - C Joseph Booth.
 - D Mathews Zwimba.
- 15 The primary aim of Welfare Association was to ...
- A fight against segregation.
 - B fight for federation.
 - C fight for independence.
 - D improve the Welfare of Africans.
- 16 Who became the first Administrator of Northern Rhodesia in 1911?
- A James Maxwell
 - B Robert Coryndon
 - C Sir Lawrence Wallace
 - D Sir Stewart Gore-Browne.
- 17 Why did the British Government opt to use indirect rule in many protectorates?
- A Africans did not allow the British to rule directly.
 - B Africans were not interested.
 - C Indirect rule was introduced by chiefs
 - D It was cheaper to use chiefs.
- 18 The Africans in Southern Rhodesia were in favour of Federation because they ...
- A did not like Roy Welensky.
 - B thought it would bring an African dominated government.
 - C wanted to benefit from the copper of Northern Rhodesia .
 - D were tired of the racial polices and thought that partnership was better.
- 19 The two leaders that formed the coalition government in Northern Rhodesia were ...
- A Harry Nkumbula and Kenneth Kaunda.
 - B Harry Nkumbula and Simon Kapwepwe.
 - C Kenneth Kaunda and Simon Kapwepwe.
 - D Reuben Kamanga and Kenneth Kaunda.
- 20 Who was the last Governor of Northern Rhodesia?
- A Garfied Todd.
 - B Godfrey Huggins.
 - C Sir Evelyn Hone.
 - D Sir Roy Welensky.

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** Sipopa became Litunga.
- B** End of Central African Federation.
- C** First World War started
- D** Dr Lacerda died at Kazembe's capital.
- E** David Livingstone visited Sebitwane.
- F** Northern Rhodesia African Congress formed.
- G** Shaka defeated Zwide at Mhlatuze River.
- H** Mzilikazi refused to hand over cattle to Shaka.
- I** Kenneth Kaunda was born.
- J** Shona and Ndebele uprisings

SECTION C (10 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the question that follows. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.

The idea of forming closer political links between the three territories in Central Africa dated back to the early days of European settlement. As early as 1915, the BSA company had suggested amalgamating the two Rhodesia, both then under the company rule, to cut down the administrative costs. But the settlers in Southern Rhodesia had not seen any advantage in this and the matter was dropped.

In 1949 representatives of the three territories met to consider the proposal to form a federation at a conference at the Victoria Falls. They agreed that a Federation would promote the overall economic development of the three territories which were experiencing the post-war boom conditions and a resolution in favour of a Federation was passed unanimously.

In Central Africa there were special reasons for joining the three territories, Nyasaland and Rhodesia. European population was rapidly developing so was the economy both in farming and in manufacturing industry. Northern Rhodesia, with her great copper deposits, was developing big towns on the Copperbelt but had large and backward rural areas. Nyasaland lacking in minerals, relied on agriculture and sent her big surplus population to work as migrant labour in neighbouring countries.

The natural way of transporting tobacco from the North-Eastern part of Northern Rhodesia was down the Nyasaland railway to Beira. It would help Nyasaland a great deal if some wealth that came from Northern Rhodesia's Copper and Southern Rhodesia's tobacco and chromium, could be spent on improving her roads, schools and hospitals. The river Zambezi and some of its tributaries such as Kafue, could be dammed so as to provide electricity. It could be much better to have one government to plan the electricity schemes for the good of all the countries than to have three governments trying to reach agreements, each thinking only of its people. In fact, the Federal government did build a great dam on the Zambezi at the Kariba gorge and the electricity which was produced there was shared between Southern and Northern Rhodesia. All these are economic arguments.

In 1950, the Southern Rhodesia government gave notice that it would leave the Central African Council in a year's time. This frightened many people in Britain into thinking that Southern Africa was becoming harder and harder and people in Britain thought it important that there should be one strong British government in Central Africa to prevent Apartheid and other South-African ideas from coming further north.

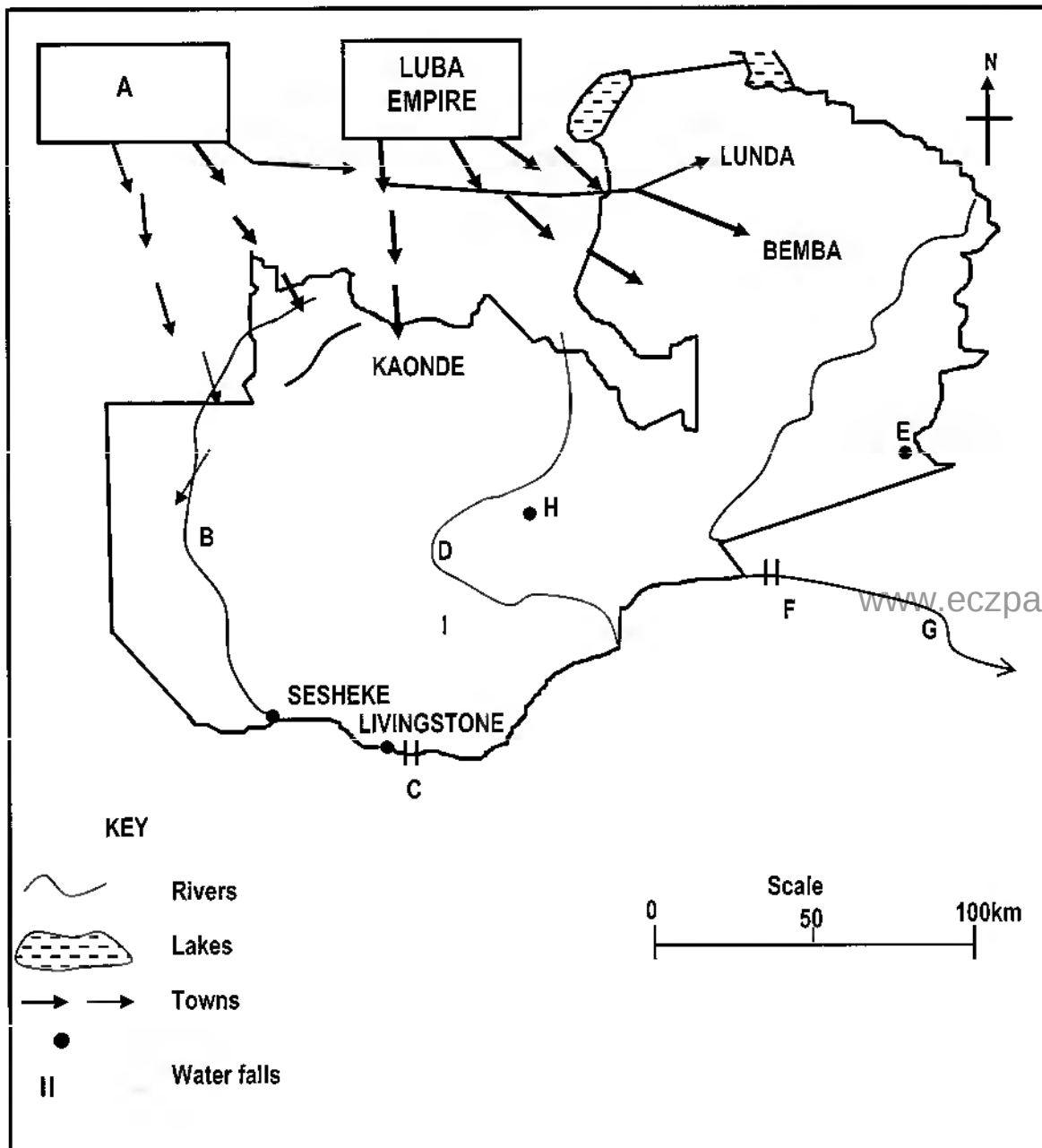
British thought also that the Federation would promote racial partnership in the three territories.

QUESTION

Using short phrases or sentences list five (5), reasons for the formation of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Central Africa.

SECTION D (15 MARKS)

Study the map and then answer the questions that follow.



Questions

- 1 Name the Empire **A** on the map?
- 2 Empire **A** had its capital at a place called ...
- 3 What title was given to the kings of empire **A**?
- 4 Who were the middlemen to the east of kingdom **A**?
- 5 Name the traditional ceremony that is made possible by river marked **B**.
- 6 Name the people that celebrate it.
- 7 The waterfalls marked **C** were known as ... to the Toka Leya of Mukuni
- 8 Name river **D**.
- 9 Name the priest who was referred to as father Moto Moto by the Bemba.
- 10 Give the old name of town **E**.
- 11 Name the place marked **F** where the Ngoni crossed river **G** into Zambia
- 12 In which year did they cross?
- 13 Which early creature had its remains discovered by miners in the place marked **H**?
- 14 In which year was the creature discovered?
- 15 Which tribe is considered to be the earliest to settle in the place marked **I**?

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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, in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1 The Tonga political organization
- 2 Dixon Denham
- 3 Charles Domingo
- 4 Ngoni after Zwangendaba's death
- 5 The scientific theory on the origin of the Earth.

SECTION F (15 MARKS)

Carefully read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in the Answer Booklet provided.

Today these people live in East, Central and Southern Africa. They speak languages which are similar and have related culture. One theory states that these people came from West Africa. From west Africa, these people spread out in the eastern and western directions. One reason for their migrations was the growth of the biggest desert in the world.

Two vast empires were founded in the Congo. Here their population increased so greatly that a second wave of migration soon took place. Still in the nineteenth century, conditions in South Africa forced these people to move again.

Generally, these people are cattle raising. They also planted crops, usually millet. The men made wooden, iron and copper tools and women made pottery. Before planting they burnt off the grass or cleared the Bush and then sowed the seeds. When the soil become poorer they moved to new places. In Zambia, these people established a trading centre.

Questions

- 1 Which people are referred to in the passage?
- 2 Where is the origin of these people?
- 3 What do we call people who study languages?
- 4 Which desert is referred to in the passage?
- 5 What do we call people who keep grazing animals?
- 6 The skill that these people had of making clay pots is called ...
- 7 Mention one other original crop grown by these people not mentioned in the passage.
- 8 Name the Congo kingdom the Chewa of Undi originated from.
- 9 What do we call societies without paramount chiefs?
- 10 What is the system of trade that took place in Southern Province in which money was not used?
- 11 The movement of these people that happened in the 19th century is generally referred to as the ...
- 12 Umutomboko is a ceremony performed by which group of people?
- 13 What is the name of the trading centre mentioned in the passage?
- 14 Among some of these people, it was the man who moved to live with the wife's parents. This type of marriage is called ...
- 15 Which group of people arrived in 1652 at the cape to disturb the way of life of the people?

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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** Account for the rise and decline of the Undi's kingdom.
 - Origin
 - Factors for growth
 - Reasons for decline
- 2** Give an account of Mzilikazi and the Ndebele state.
 - Origin
 - Movement
 - Political organisation
- 3** Describe how the BSA company occupied North Western Rhodesia
 - European interest
 - Lochner treaty
 - Coryndon treaty
 - Lewanika treaty

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