



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2011

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 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 In History we use A.D and B.C when we talk of years. Why do you think we use A.D and B.C?
 - A They are used to show that an event happened before or after the death of Christ.
 - B They are used to show that an event happened before the death of Christ.
 - C They are used in Radio Carbon dating to show how long ago a creature lived.
 - D They make us understand time charts better.
- 2 The correct order in which creatures evolved was ...
 - A Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals.
 - B Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians and Mammals.
 - C Reptiles, Fish, Mammals and Amphibians.
 - D Reptiles, Mammals, Fish and Amphibians.
- 3 The Early Stone Age people at Kalambo falls used ...
 - A hand axes, bows and arrows, flake tools and fire.
 - B hand axes, cleavers, flake tools, pebble tools and fire.
 - C pebble tools, hand axes, cleavers and flake tools.
 - D pebble tools, hand axes, spears and cleavers. www.eczpastpapers.com
- 4 The greatest change in the development of man through History has been the ...
 - A ability to stand on his feet.
 - B size of his body.
 - C size of his brain.
 - D size of his thumb.
- 5 Writing using a stylus on the stencil is an example of ...
 - A Dirty white painting.
 - B Engraving.
 - C Schematic painting.
 - D Stabbing.
- 6 The Hittites started the idea of ...
 - A farming.
 - B keeping domestic animals.
 - C migration.
 - D smelting iron.
- 7 People whose main occupation is cattle rearing are known as ...
 - A Agriculturalists.
 - B Agriculturalists and pastoralists.
 - C Herders.
 - D Pastoralists.

- 8 Kalundu and Isamu Pati are important because they are ...
 - A Early Stone age sites.
 - B places where the Tonga used to carry out their ceremonial rites.
 - C sites where early men used to bury their dead.
 - D sites where the remains of Early Iron Age people were discovered.
- 9 Which of the following peoples are an example of a decentralized society?
 - A Bemba
 - B Lunda
 - C Luyi
 - D Tonga
- 10 Marriage among the Bemba, the Chewa and the Kaonde was said to be "UXORILocal" because ...
 - A a husband left his village to join his wife at her home.
 - B a wife left her village to join her husband at his home.
 - C children traced descent through their father's line.
 - D children traced descent through their mother's line.
- 11 The word Bantu means people ...
 - A having similar language and culture.
 - B who came from East Africa.
 - C who came from South Africa.
 - D who live in Central Africa.
- 12 The term Khoisan is used to describe the ...
 - A British groups.
 - B Bushmen and Hottentots.
 - C Dutch settlers.
 - D Xhosa people.
- 13 Kapararidze was deposed by the Portuguese because he ...
 - A killed many senior chiefs in his area.
 - B mistreated his subjects.
 - C refused to trade with them.
 - D was a vassal of the Portuguese.
- 14 Sikujani was ...
 - A Dingiswayo's trusted Induna.
 - B Shaka's brother whom he killed to get the throne.
 - C Shaka's brother who worked with Mbhopa to kill him.
 - D Shaka's uncle who chased his mother.
- 15 Who were the kololo by origin?
 - A Fokeng
 - B Hamites
 - C Khumalo
 - D Matebele

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- 16 The first kazembe to receive the title of Mwata Kazembe I was ...
A Chinyanta.
B Kanyembo.
C Lukwesa.
D Ng'anda Bilonda.
- 17 Who was the first Portuguese explorer to reach the Coast of East Africa?
A Bartholomew Diaz
B Francisco da Lacerda
C Gancalo de Silva
D Vasco da Gama
- 18 The leader of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union (ICWU) in Zimbabwe was ...
A Charles Mzingeli.
B Joshua Nkhomo.
C Mathews Zwimba.
D Robert Sambo.
- 19 Coalition government in Northern Rhodesia in 1962 was formed by ...
A A.N.C. and U.P.P.
B U.F.P and A.N.C.
C U.N.I.P. and A.N.C.
D U.N.I.P. and M.M.D.
- 20 Which Zambian leader will go in History books with his 'New Deal' slogan?
A Fredrick Chiluba
B Kenneth Kaunda
C Levy Mwanawasa
D Rupiah Banda

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 ten years within which the event took place.

- A Jameson Raid.
B Mungo Park's second journey.
C Makalaka Revolt.
D Boer commandos attacked Mzilikazi.
E Zwide's army attacked and defeated by Shaka.
F The British Government granted Rhodes a Royal charter.
G The Bemba defeated Mpezeni's Ngoni.
H Zwangendaba died.
I Livingstone's death.
J Clapperton died.

SECTION C (10 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the question that follows in the spaces provided in the answer booklet.

Europeans began effective exploration of the Interior of Africa after 1750. This was due to several factors which contributed towards exploration. After 1750 some educated and geographically minded young men in Europe felt that the prevailing ignorance about the Interior of Africa was a challenge to them.

Therefore, after this period these men desired to explore the interior so that they could increase their knowledge by knowing more about Africa's river system especially the Congo and Nile. They also wanted to know the botany and natural history of Africa and also the people and their way of life. Some Europeans explored the interior of Africa because they wanted to explore navigable rivers of Africa. They wanted to find the source and course of these rivers so that they could use them as a means of transport inland.

The Industrial Revolution took place in Europe after 1750. New and better machines were invented and more factories were set up resulting in an increase in the production of manufactured goods. The revolution contributed towards exploration in that it increased the demand for raw materials such as copper and palm-oil which were plentiful in the interior of Africa. It therefore crossed the Europeans desire to open up markets for their finished goods in Africa. During the Industrial Revolution better medicines and weapons were discovered. These encouraged exploration in that explorers could now be cured of tropical diseases and could easily defend themselves from hostile tribes inland.

Missionaries had wanted to abolish slave trade but they could not do so because the Africans themselves did not want to stop it. Therefore, missionaries campaigned that the best way was to colonise Africa and convert Africans to Christianity. Because of this, missionaries began to send and give financial support to missionary explorers who would recommend suitable areas in Africa where doctors and teachers could be sent for the people.

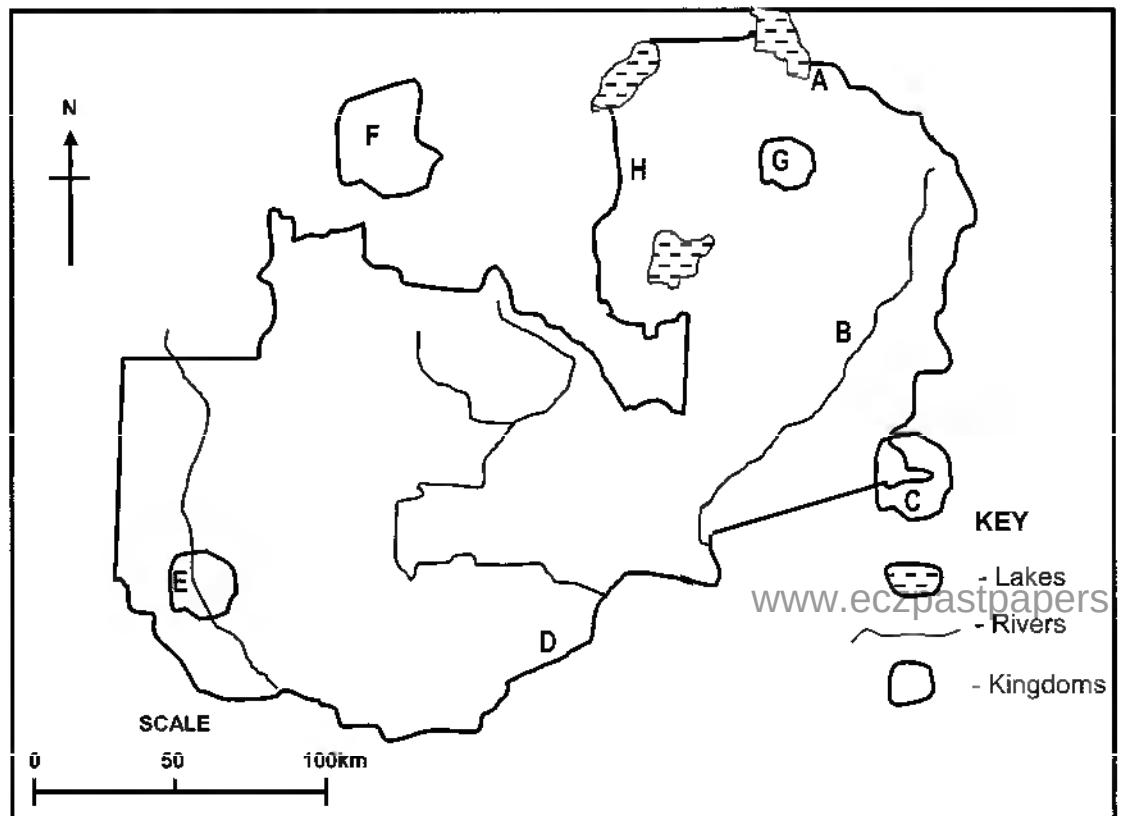
Because of the great desire that the people had to know about the interior of Africa, the African Association was formed in England in 1788. This Association had its aims. It wanted to explore the Niger river, its source, course and mouth. Its second aim was to assist and promote individuals who were willing to go to Africa to explore and publicize information about the geography, climate, vegetation and people of Africa. The Association contributed to the exploration of the Interior of Africa by sending explorers to Africa for the people's desire to increase their knowledge by knowing more about the Interior of Africa.

Question

Using only short phrases or sentences, list **five** reasons why the Europeans after 1750 wanted to explore the Interior of Africa.

SECTION D (15 MARKS)

Study the map below and then answer the questions that follow in the Answer Booklet provided.



Questions

- 1 Name the Early Stone Age Site at **A**.
- 2 Name the site marked **B**.
- 3 Mention **one** kind of painting found at the site marked **B**.
- 4 What is the name of the capital of the Kingdom that developed in area marked **C**?
- 5 Name the earliest trading site **D**.
- 6 What local natural resource helped the trade to become so prosperous at site **D**?
- 7 Name the Kingdom at **E**.
- 8 What was the title given to the rulers of the Kingdom marked **E**?
- 9 Who was the greatest ruler of the Kingdom marked **E**?
- 10 Who conquered the Kingdom marked **E** around 1840?
- 11 Name the chief who controlled the area marked **F** in the second half of the 19th century.

- 12 Name the Kingdom that emerged from Kingdom F and was established in Zambia at place marked H.
- 13 What is the name given to the migrations that took place from the kingdom marked F?
- 14 Name the title of the rulers of the Kingdom marked G.
- 15 What helped the people of the area marked G to become rich and strong and to expand in the second half of the 19th century?

SECTION E (15 MARKS)

Write paragraphs of ten (10) to fifteen (15) sentences on any three (3) of the following topics. Indicate the topics on which you write the paragraphs as the heading in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1 Australopithecus.
- 2 Organisation of Atlantic Slave Trade.
- 3 Shaka's military reforms.
- 4 Eliot Kamwana.
- 5 Passfield Memorandum.

SECTION F (15 MARKS)

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

The Bushmen are believed to have been the earliest inhabitants of Central and Southern Africa. They are called by different names in different parts of Zambia. Some names include Bakafula and Mwandibonene kuli. They are generally short about 1.5 m tall and they have yellowish-brown skin. More over their language is characterised by click sounds.

The Bushmen moved from one place to another in search of food. Their diet included meat, wild fruits and vegetables. They had no knowledge of agriculture and never kept domestic animals except dogs. They lived in caves and rock shelters. They made stone tools which they used in their daily lives.

These people were good artists. They are believed to be the first people to leave works of art. Most of their earliest paintings have phased out and crumbled away. But by studying more recent ones, we can get some idea of what they were like and how they were made. These paintings must have been about important events in their life such as successful hunts or an attack by enemies.

Bushman paintings have been found in most parts of Central and Southern Africa. In Zambia, these paintings have been found in many areas. For instance, along the Muchinga Escarpment, near Lake Mweru and between the Luangwa and Lake Malawi. Some of these paintings are not easy to understand. They show strange shapes of patterns which may have had some magical meaning for the Bushmen.

The Bushmen lived a very simple life. However, their fate came with the arrival of the Bantu speaking people. The Bantu had an advanced technology that technically put them on an advantage when it came to competition with the Bushmen. Consequently, the Bushmen were displaced from their original home lands by these superior people.

Questions

- 1 To which Age did the Bushmen belong?
- 2 What is the other name of the Bushmen?
- 3 What was the main occupation of the Bushmen?
- 4 What name was given to the paintings that showed things as they appear in nature?
- 5 Where are the Bushmen currently found in Africa?
- 6 Why is it that Western Province has no Bushmen paintings?
- 7 Mention **one** reason why Bushmen painted.
- 8 What name was given to the God of the Bushmen?
- 9 Give **one** hunting method of the Bushmen.
- 10 The name given to hunter-gatherers who live in Australia is ...
- 11 In which Stone Age was the Microlith tool used?
- 12 Name an archaeologist who has done most of the research in Zambia.
- 13 Which group of Europeans displaced the Bushmen at the Cape?
- 14 Why did the Bushmen move from place to place? www.eczpastpapers.com
- 15 Name an insect that was treated with respect among the Bushmen.

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 in the Answer Booklet provided.

- 1 Write about the methods of learning about the past.
 - Oral traditions
 - Written records
 - Archaeology
 - Linguistic evidence
 - Anthropology
- 2 Write about the origin, expansion and decline of the Bemba Kingdom.
 - Origins
 - Development and expansion
 - Decline
- 3 Account for the movement and organisation of the Ngoni under Zwangendaba in Central Africa.
 - Origin of the Ngoni in Nguni land
 - Migration into Mozambique
 - Migration into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi