

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

History Paper 1

2167/1

Monday

6 November 2017

Additional Material:
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from this question paper www.eczpastpapers.com
- 2 Write your **name**, **centre number** and **candidate number** in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 3 Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 4 There are **four** sections in this question paper.
- 5 Answer **all** questions from **Section A** and **Section B**.
- 6 Answer **one** question from **Section C** and **one** from **Section D**.

Information for candidates

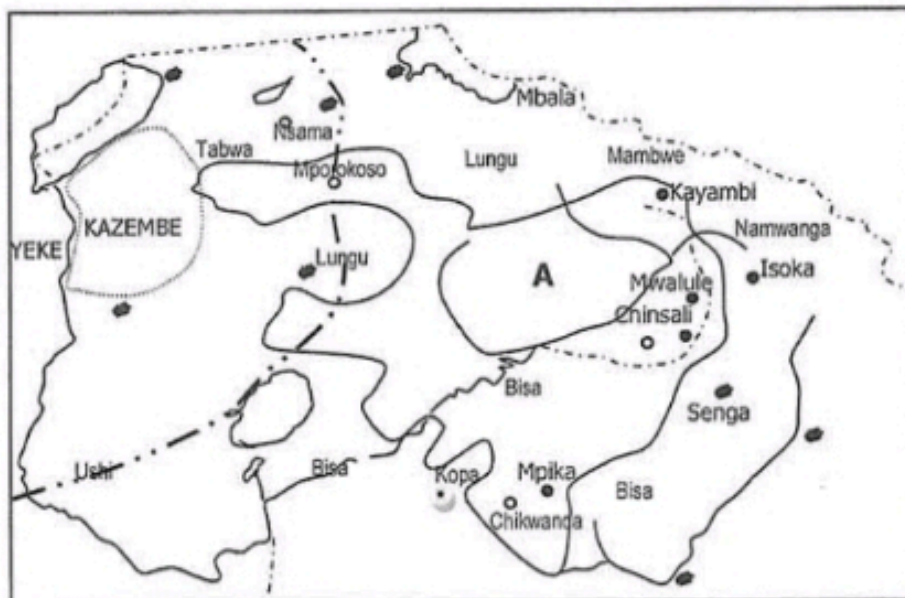
- 1 All questions in **Section A** add up to 30 marks and All questions in **Section B** add up to 30 marks.
- 2 All questions in **Section C** and **Section D** carry **equal** marks.
- 3 You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.
- 4 **Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.**



SECTION A (30 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

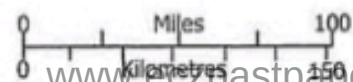
Answer all questions in this section

1 (a) Study the map and answer the questions that follow.



KEY

- Nkula Chief and area
- Kopa King or Senior Chief
- Mpika Administrative Centre or Mission
- Arab Centre
- Early Bamba Area
- ===== Bamba Kingdom at Greatest Extent
- Lunda Kingdom at Greatest Extent
- Lunda Area late 18th Century



Questions

- (i) Name the **two** brothers who led the people who established the kingdom labeled **A**? [2]
- (ii) Why did the **two** brothers migrate and establish the kingdom labeled **A**? [1]
- (iii) Mention **two** factors which contributed to the slow development of kingdom **A** before 1830? [2]
- (iv) Who was the chief of the kingdom marked **A** in 1830 when it began to develop? [1]
- (v) Which Mwata Yamvo was responsible for establishing the Lunda Kingdom of Kazembe? [1]
- (vi) What led to the establishment of Kazembe's kingdom? [1]
- (vii) What effect did the coming of the Yeke have on Kazembe's kingdom? [1]
- (viii) Mention **one** activity of the Arabs which affected the prosperity of Kazembe's Kingdom? [1]

[10 marks]

(b) Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

One of the major results of exploration especially that of Livingstone was the opening up of the interior of Africa to missionary work. Livingstone is so special in this regard because he was both a missionary and explorer. After his death various successful missions were set up in Central Africa.

Questions

- (i)** Mention the town where David Livingstone was born. [1]
- (ii)** To which missionary society did David Livingstone belong? [1]
- (iii)** Give the name of the Tonga chief whom David Livingstone met during his first journey. [1]
- (iv)** In which year did David Livingstone see the falls which he named Victoria? [1]
- (v)** Who was the first leader of the Universities Mission to Central Africa (UMCA)? [1]
- (vi)** Which Arab/Swahili trader helped David Livingstone when he fell ill in 1868? [1]
- (vii)** Mention the place where David Livingstone died. [1]
- (viii)** Give any **three** results of missionary work in Central Africa. [3]

[10 marks]

- (c) Study the picture of Cecil Rhodes below and answer the questions that follow.



Questions

- (i) What does the picture above show about Rhodes' dream in Africa? [1]
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- (ii) Name the company which Rhodes formed to help him realize his dream. [1]
- (iii) What attracted Rhodes to Mashonaland? [1]
- (iv) Mention **two** treaties or concessions which were signed before the occupation of Mashonaland. [2]
- (v) What term was used to refer to the first European settlers in Mashonaland? [1]
- (vi) Name the African king with whom Rhodes negotiated the occupation of Mashonaland. [1]
- (vii) In which year did the first European settlers arrive in Mashonaland? [1]
- (viii) What event sparked off the Ndebele war of 1893? [1]
- (ix) Give **one** reason which led to the defeat of the Ndebele in the war of 1893. [1]

[10 marks]

SECTION B (30 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer all questions in this section

- 2 (a) Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.**



Questions

- (i) What activity is shown in the picture above? [1]
- (ii) To which stone age period did the people in the picture belong? [1]
- (iii) Who was their god? [1]
- (iv) Mention **one** way in which they used ostrich egg shells. [1]
- (v) Of what importance were caves to the people in the picture? [1]
- (vi) Mention **two** types of paintings which they made. [2]
- (vii) Give **one** reason why they did not have many children. [1]
- (viii) What animal did they domesticate? [1]
- (ix) Which group of Europeans interfered with their way of life from 1652? [1]

[10 marks]

(b) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The strength of the Zulu nation did not only depend on the military changes which Shaka introduced but also on the administrative reforms. With the military reforms Shaka was able to build a strong army which enabled him to avenge the death of Dingiswayo in 1818 and win many battles.

The administrative reforms put Shaka at the helm of a powerful nation which became dominant in the region by the time of his death.

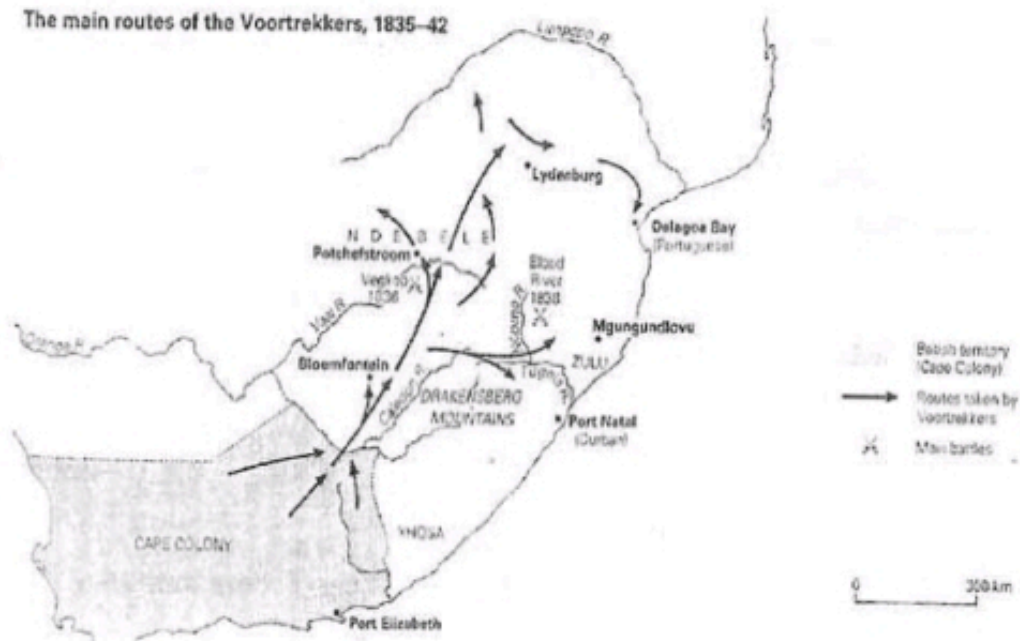
Questions

- (i)** Who was Shaka's father? [1]
- (ii)** State **two** events which contributed to the rise of Shaka. [2]
- (iii)** Mention any **two** military reforms which Shaka introduced. [2]
- (iv)** State any **two** administrative reforms which Shaka introduced. [2]
- (v)** Name the chief who was defeated by Shaka in 1818? [1]
- (vi)** Give the names of **two** of his relatives who killed Shaka. [2]

[10 marks]

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- (c) Study the map below and then answer the questions that follow.



Questions

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- (i) What does the term "Great Trek" refer to? [1]
- (ii) Give any **three** reasons which led to the Great Trek. [3]
- (iii) Name the leader of the trekkers who forced the Ndebele of Mzilikazi from Mosega in 1837. [1]
- (iv) Name the Zulu king who treacherously killed a group of trekkers in 1838. [1]
- (v) What role did the Mfecane play in the Great Trek? [1]
- (vi) Mention **three** republics which were established by the trekkers. [3]

[10 marks]

SECTION C (20 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 3 Describe the activities and ways of life of the Bantu people of Central Africa before 1800. [2:18]
- 4 Describe the political social and economic organisation of the Ndebele society between 1840 and 1868. [8:6:6]
- 5 Describe the activities of these **three** groups in Central Africa in the middle years of the 19th century
- (a) Arab traders
 - (b) European hunters and traders
 - (c) Nyamwezi and YEKE [7:7:6]
- 6 List the terms of the Constitution of the Central African Federation. What disadvantages did the Federation have on Northern Rhodesia? [12:8]

SECTION D (20 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

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Answer one (1) question from this section

- 7 Give an explanation of the coming of the Dutch to the cape of Good Hope . What relations developed between the Dutch and the San and Khoikhoi before 1800? [4:8:8]
- 8 Assess the impact of the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa. [6:7:7]
- 9 What were the:
- (a) terms of the Vereeniging Peace Treaty?
 - (b) agreements of the National Conventions over the Union of South Africa held in 1908 and 1909 and
 - (c) provisions of the Union Constitution. [8:4:8]
- 10 Write short accounts on the work and influence of?
- (a) Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme and
 - (b) Nelson Mandela [10:10]

