

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

History Paper 1

2167/1

Thursday

8 NOVEMBER 2018

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

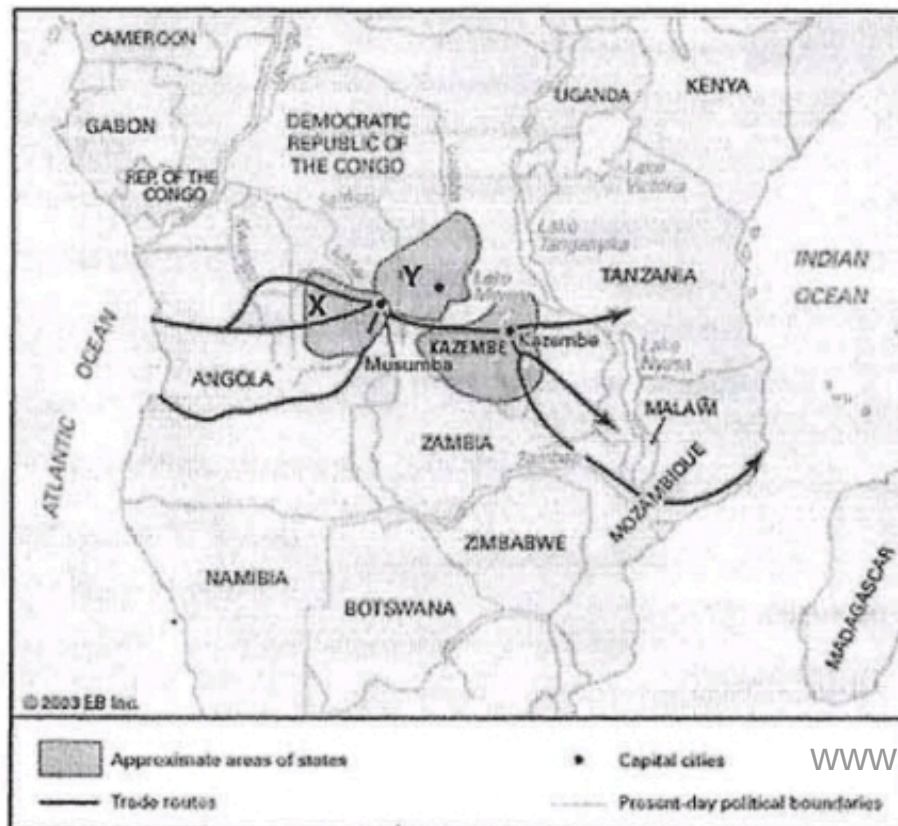
- 1 All questions in Section **A** add up to 30 marks and All questions in Section **B** add up to 30 marks.
- 2 All questions in Section **C** and Section **D** carry **equal** marks.
- 3 You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.
-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



SECTION A (30 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer all questions in this section

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



- 1 (a) (i) Name the kingdoms marked **X** and **Y**. [2]
- (ii) Who was the founder of the kingdom marked **Y**? [1]
- (iii) Who was the founder of the kingdom marked **X**? [1]
- (iv) Name the female chief who was married to the founder of kingdom **Y**. [1]
- (v) Why was this female chief appointed instead of her brothers? [1]
- (vi) It is believed that the **two** brothers of this female chief migrated from kingdom **X** after sometime. Why did they migrate? [1]
- (vii) State any **two** groups of people that migrated from kingdom **X** and established kingdoms in Zambia. [2]
- (viii) State **one** group of people that migrated from kingdom **Y** and established their settlement in Chinsali and Kasama districts. [1]

[10 marks]

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

In Matebeleland the results were far reaching. News of Jameson defeat encouraged the Matebele to think that the company's forces were not invisible and with scarcely forty white policemen left in the country. It appeared that the time had come to evict the conquerors. A general rising was planned for the full moon of the 28th March 1896 but a quarrel on 20th March led to the murder of two Shona policemen. This began the revolt and by the 23rd March the rebellion had spread throughout Matebeleland.

The first phase was the slaughter of those Europeans in the scattered farms, mines and stores who were far from help. In two weeks 143 whites were killed, few except those who have been able to get to centres such as Bulawayo, Gweru or Belingwe remained alive. In these centres, laagers were formed and every available man enrolled to join in the defense. Patrols scoured the outlying areas, rescuing small parties of survivors or burying the remains of those whom they were too late to save.

As news of the outbreak spread and its seriousness became apparent, every effort was made to send reinforcement to the beleaguered centres. At once, 150 of the Rhodesian horse led by colonel Beal and accompanied by Rhodes left Salisbury to relieve Bulawayo. By the end of April Major Plumer, Assistant Military Secretary from the cape, recruited 800 European volunteers from the cape and Transvaal who mustered at Mafeking ready for the March north wards. Another sixty embarked in Natal for Beira enroute to Rhodesia. Some 600 African troops were raised mainly from Bechuanaland and Johannesburg. In addition, the British government made arrangements for 500 British troops, stationed in South Africa, to supplement the relief forces if needed and a further four companies were sent from England to Cape Town to be held in reserve.

- (b)**
- (i)** What suitable title can you give to the event described in the passage above? [1]
 - (ii)** What office was Jameson holding during this time? [1]
 - (iii)** When was Jameson defeated? [1]
 - (iv)** How did the defeat of Jameson encourage the Ndebele? [1]
 - (v)** Name **two** priests of Mlimo who played an important role during this event. [2]
 - (vi)** According to the passage, what sparked off the event mentioned in question 1? [1]
 - (vii)** Why was the southern route left open? [1]
 - (viii)** How did the open southern route become a disadvantage to the Ndebele during this event? [1]
 - (ix)** What is the name given to the meetings between Rhodes and Ndebele Indunas? [1]

[10 marks]

Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



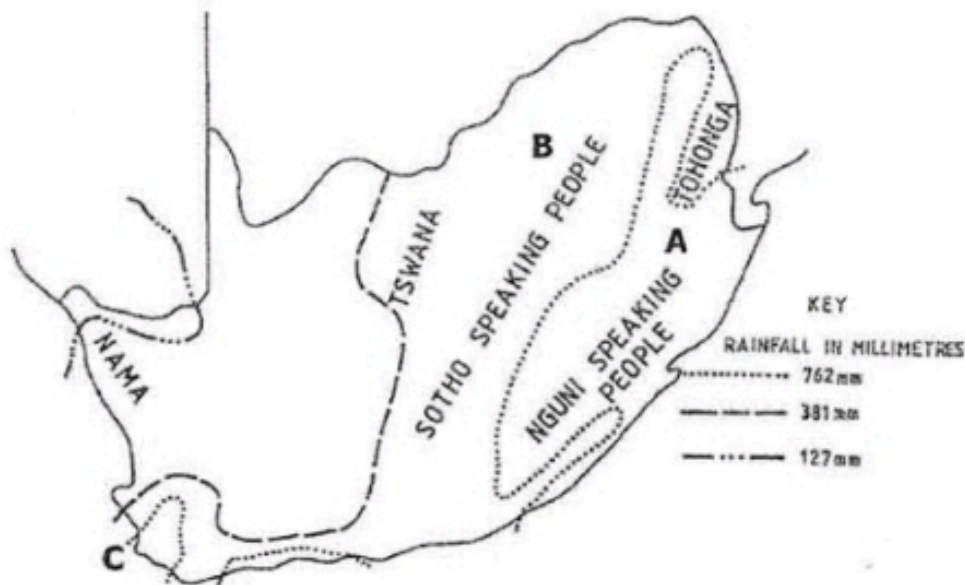
- (c) (i) Name the person in the picture above. [1]
- (ii) What was the name of his political party ? [1]
- (iii) What happened to his country in 1953? [1]
- (iv) Mention **two** ways used by nationalists to fight the colonialists. [2]
- (v) Name the leader of a religious sect that challenged the authority of the man in the picture. [1]
- (vi) Why did the man in the picture introduce one party state? [1]
- (vii) How long did the man in the picture above rule his country? [1]
- (viii) Give **one** reason why the man in the picture lost power in 1991. [1]
- (ix) Who was Sir Roy Welensky? [1]

[10 marks]

SECTION B (30 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer all questions in this section

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



Geographical outline of South Africa and its People

- 2 (a) (i) Name **one** factor that encouraged people to settle in the areas marked **A** and **B**? [1]
- (ii) Name **three** chiefdoms that came up among the Nguni speaking people. [3]
- (iii) In which present day country do you find the Nama people? [1]
- (iv) One leader of the Sotho speaking people founded his kingdom on a flat topped mountain. What was his name? [1]
- (v) What name is given to his kingdom now? [1]
- (vi) Who were the first people to settle at the place marked **C**? [1]
- (vii) Two big movements took place in South Africa, one at the cape and the other among the Nguni speaking people, what were they called? [2]

[10 marks]

Read the following passage written by John Philip while working in South Africa and answer the questions that follow.

"I consider it very unwise to make the Kaffirs hopeless by taking their cattle, by unlawful trade, or by capturing the land where their cattle feed ... If you take from herdsmen their cattle, you at once make robbers of them They have nothing left, and they are forced to hide in the bush and live by plunder."

- (b) (i) What was the career of John Philip? [1]
- (ii) Which country did John Philip come from? [1]
- (iii) Mention the missionary society which he worked for. [1]
- (iv) Which ordinance was passed as a result of his work at the cape? [1]
- (v) When was the ordinance passed? [1]
- (vi) Mention **two** ways in which the ordinance helped the Hottentots and other non-whites. [2]
- (vii) What was the Boer reaction to this ordinance? [1]
- (viii) Why did the Boers act like that? [1]
- (ix) Mention the act that was passed in 1833. [1]

[10 marks]

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Study the pictures below and answer the questions that follow.



Picture A - Rhodes



Picture B Kruger

- (c) (i) What were the full names of the men in picture **A** and **B**? [2]
- (ii) When was the man in picture **A** born? [1]
- (iii) Which territories did the men in Picture **A** and **B** rule? [2]
- (iv) What was the dream of the man in picture **A**. [1]
- (v) What name was given to foreigners who came to make a fortune in Gold mining in 1885? [1]
- (vi) How did the man in picture **B** treat these fortune seekers? [1]
- (vii) State any **two** grievances that the fortune seekers had against the man in picture **B**. [2]

[10 marks]

SECTION C (20 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 3 With the help of a sketch map of Zambia show the tribes that came from Luba and Lunda kingdoms. What impact did they have in Zambia?[4:8:8]
- 4 Why and how did the Portuguese penetrate the area between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers after 1500? Include a description of the Prazoe system in your answer. [2:18]
- 5 What contributions did **three** of the following missionaries make to the development of Christianity and politics in Central Africa?
- (a) Robert Laws,
 - (b) John Smith Moffat,
 - (c) Father Dupont,
 - (d) Francois Coillard. [7:7:6]
- 6 Trace the history of mining in Northern Rhodesia. What factors favoured the development of the mining industry in Zambia? [14: 6]

SECTION D (20 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 7 Describe the way of life of the Khoi-khoi before 1652. What led to the breakdown of their customs? [16:4]
- 8 What were the principle changes made by the British administration of the cape colony between 1806 and 1836? Why were the settlers not happy with the changes that were introduced? [10:10]
- 9 Describe the contribution and influence of Clemens Kadalie in the awakening of African Nationalism. What were the weaknesses of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union? [8:6:6]
- 10 How did South African invasion of Angola became a turning point in her rule over Namibia? Give the terms of the drafted constitution for the independence of Namibia. [10:10]