



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

History Paper 1

2167/1

Thursday

21 NOVEMBER 2019

Additional Material:
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to candidates

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from this question paper.
- 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**.

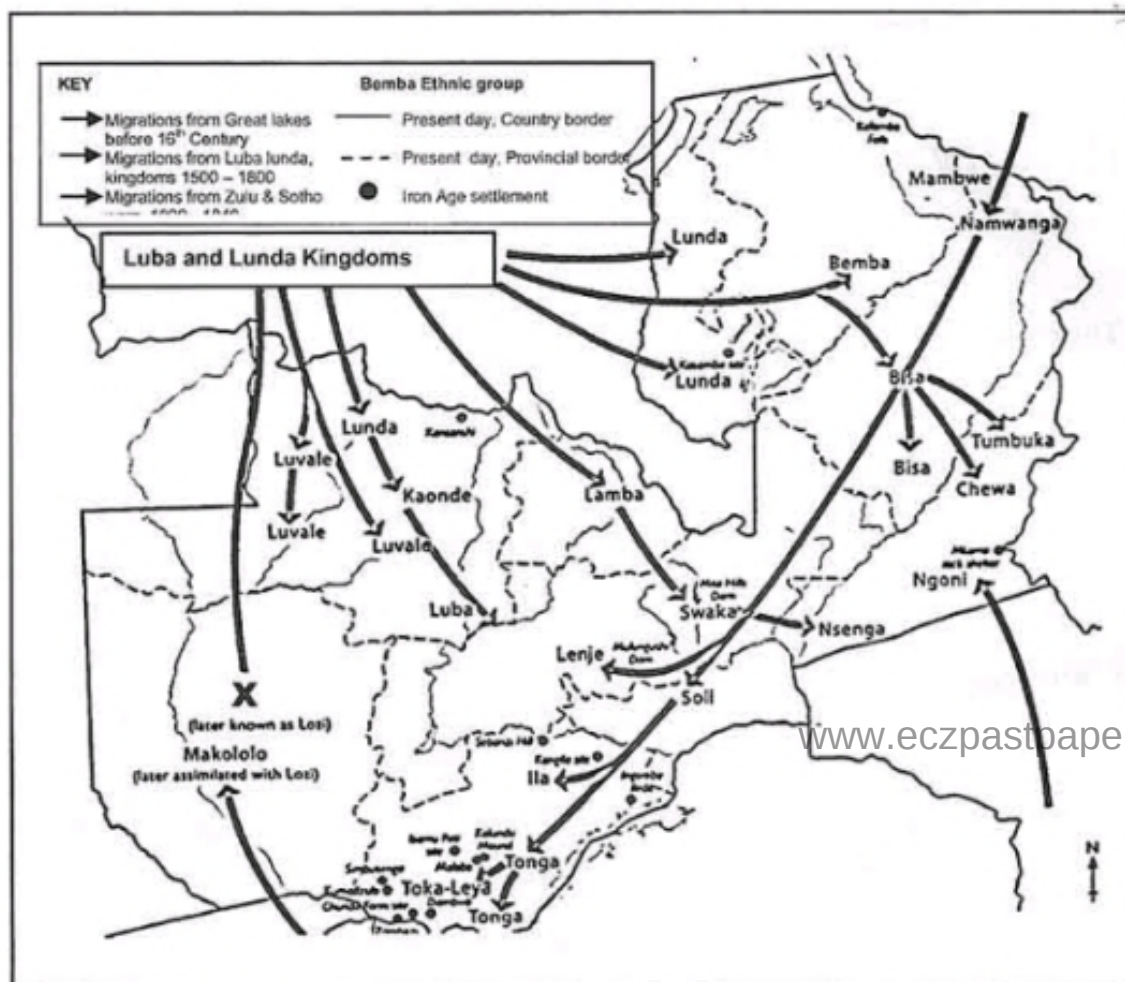
Information for candidates

- 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 below and answer the questions that follow.

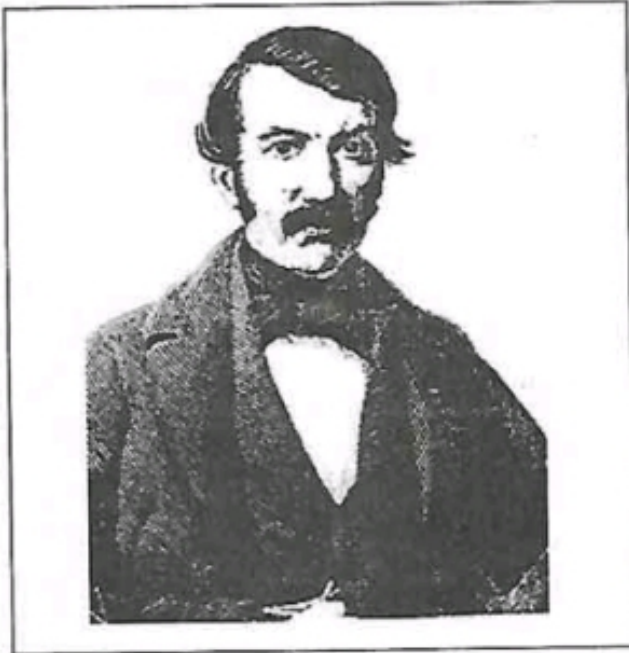


Questions

- (i) Name the movements depicted on the map above. [1]
- (ii) In which present day country do we find Luba-Lunda kingdoms? [1]
- (iii) Give **two** political reasons for the movements shown on the map above. [2]
- (iv) Which group settled at a place marked **X** in the 17th century? [1]
- (v) Who later conquered the group that settled at **X** in the 1830s? [1]
- (vi) From the map, mention **three** tribes commonly known as Bantu Botatwe. [3]
- (vii) State any effect of these movements shown on the map in Zambia. [1]

[10 marks]

(b) Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



Questions

- (i) Name the missionary in the picture above. [1]
- (ii) To which Missionary Society did he belong? [1]
- (iii) Which African chief did he meet in 1851? [1]
- (iv) What plans did he have for the kingdom whose chief is mentioned in question (iii) above? [1]
- (v) Name the Mission Society which was established as a result of his appeals. [1]
- (vi) Who was the leader of the Missionary Society mentioned in question (v) above? [1]
- (vii) What was the aim of the Free Church of Scotland in Central Africa? [1]
- (viii) Which Missionary Society was the most successful at spreading Christianity and opposing slave trade north of the Zambezi River? [1]
- (ix) What is the name of the leader of the Missionary Society mentioned in question (viii) above that founded Chilubula mission? [1]
- (x) Name the French missionary sent by the Paris Evangelical Mission Society (PEMS) to work among the Lozi in Barotseland. [1]

[10 marks]

[Turn over]

(c) Study the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The following passage is taken from a speech made by Kenneth Kaunda in October in Livingstone just before the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"These people must be told that we are no longer babies. We do not hate the colour of the man, but his conduct ... we want the franchise, now.... What can we do against people with the mentality of ... Welensky? They are enemies fighting against us; they must be told it is our country; we are not afraid of guns or atomic bombs ... As long as power remains with them, it is a police state and no people can prevail..., unless and until the foreign power is removed, there can be no peace. We want the franchise and we want it now."

Questions

- (i) Who was the foreign power described in the speech by Kenneth Kaunda? [1]
- (ii) When was the Federation established? [1]
- (iii) What was the capital of the Federation? [1]
- (iv) Who was the first Federal Prime Minister? [1]
- (v) How many countries formed the Central African Federation? [1]
- (vi) Name **two** Acts passed by the Federal government in 1957 and 1958? [2]
- (vii) Which country in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland benefited most from the Federation? [1]
- (viii) Who was the last Federal Prime Minister mentioned in the passage? [1]
- (ix) Name the commission which was set up to look into the working of the Federation. [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

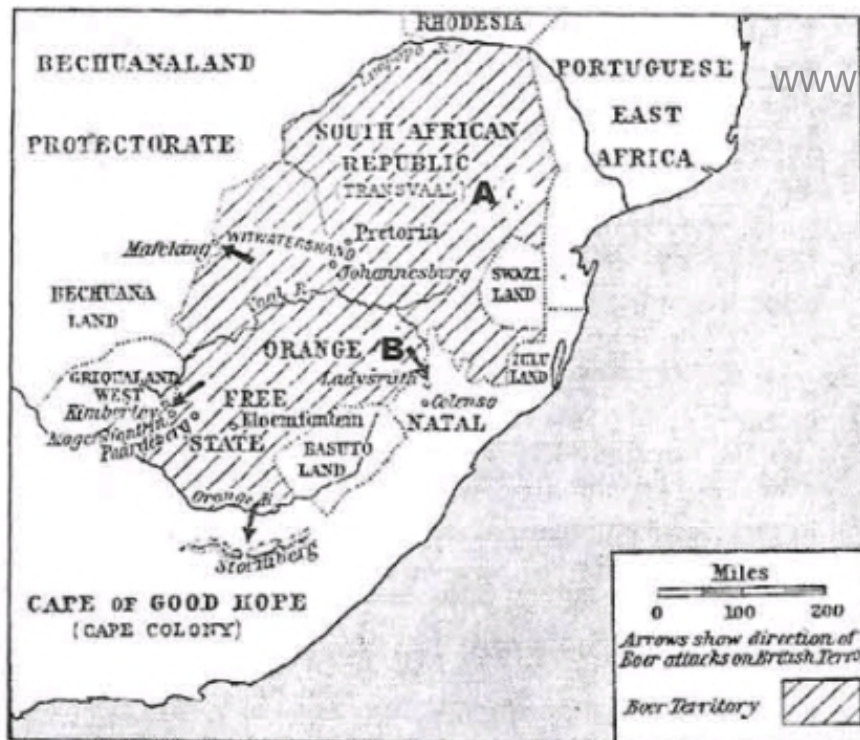
- (i) The picture above shows the earliest inhabitants of South Africa. Who were these people? [1]
- (ii) These people never made any permanent settlement but lived as ... [1]
- (iii) How did the people shown in the picture make their arrows more effective in their hunting? [1]
- (iv) ... is a very small sharp stone tool used by the people in the picture. [1]
- (v) There are people in Australia with similar way of life as those in the picture above. What were they called? [1]
- (vi) One type of paintings done by these people was naturalistic. In which province were they found in Zambia? [1]
- (vii) Why were there no traces of painting in Western Province done by these people? [1]
- (viii) Give at least **two** facts of the political life of the people mentioned in (i) above. [2]
- (ix) How did the Dutch disrupt the San's way of life? [1]

[10 marks]

- (b) (i) Who was Moshesh's father? [1]
- (ii) Which group of people did Moshesh lead? [1]
- (iii) Moshesh first settled at a flat topped mountain which they called Butha-buthe. What does the phrase 'Butha-Buthe' means? [1]
- (iv) Why did Moshesh shift to another mountain top which he called Thaba Bosiu? [1]
- (v) Moshesh was giving gifts to his strong neighbours to prevent war with them. Give **two** examples of gifts Moshesh gave to his strong neighbours. [2]
- (vi) What was the name of the national assembly of various chiefdoms chaired by Moshesh? [1]
- (vii) State any **three** achievements of Moshesh in his life time as a leader of his kingdom [3]

[10 marks]

(c) Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



Questions

- (i) Who occupied the areas marked A and B? [1]
- (ii) Which areas did the British occupy? [1]
- (iii) What mineral was discovered in the area marked A? [1]

- (iv) What was the name given to the people of British origin who came to mine the mineral mentioned in question (iii) above? [1]
- (v) What mineral was discovered in the area marked B? [1]
- (vi) State **three** groups that claimed ownership of this mineral mentioned in question (v) above. [3]
- (vii) What war took place in the areas marked A and B from 1899 to 1902? [1]
- (viii) Name the treaty that was signed in 1902. [1]

[10 marks]

SECTION C (20 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 3 What were the terms of the treaty signed by Mwenemutapa Negoma in 1573? How did it affect the history of Mwenemutapa Kingdom? [06:14]
- 4 Show why Kololo rule was popular among the Lozi and Kololo people during the reign of Sebitwane. Why were the Kololo eventually overthrown by the Lozi in 1864? [10:10]
- 5 Distinguish between primary and secondary resistance. Discuss specific incidents of primary resistance in Zambia and Malawi. [4:8:8]
- 6 Explain the events which led to the establishment of a new constitution in Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia) in 1923. Give the terms of this constitution. [12:8]

SECTION D (20 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 7 Where did Bantu groups of people in Southern Africa south of the Limpopo River settle? Why did they settle in these areas? [10:10]
- 8 What were the military and political changes introduced by Shaka in the Zulu Nation? Describe how Shaka died. [10:6:4]
- 9 Why did Prime Minister Verrmoerd want Bantustans to be independent? What was the reaction of the blacks to Bantustan's independence? [10:8:4]
- 10 Describe the relationship between Lesotho and South Africa from 1966 to 1999. [20]