



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

History Paper 2

2167/2

Wednesday

20 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 : WORLD HISTORY FROM 1870 – 1945 (30 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section.

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

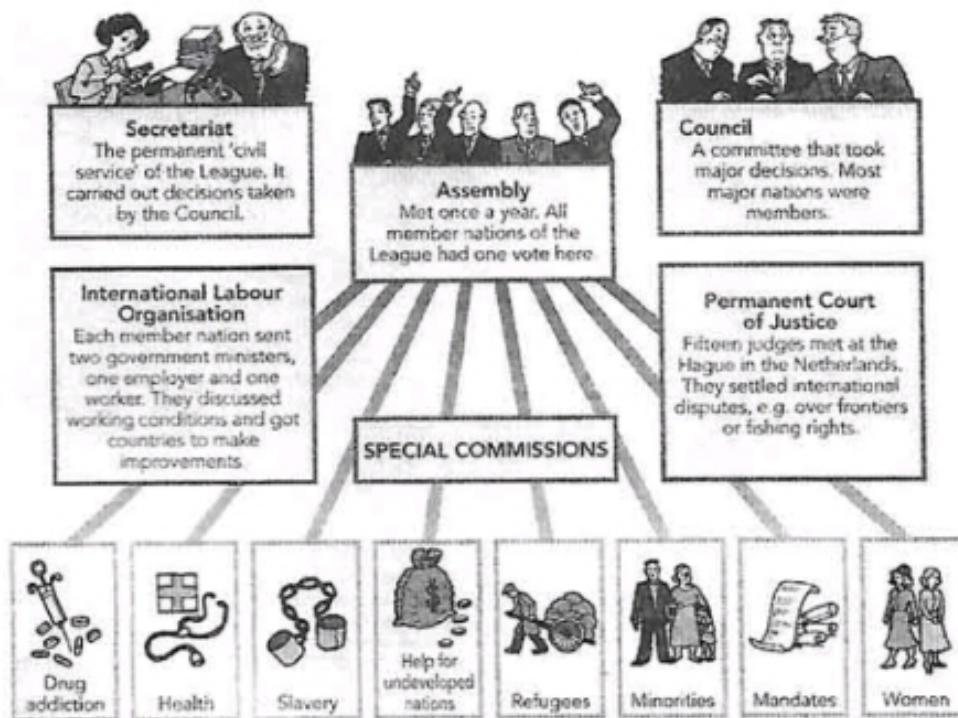


Questions

- (i) Name the region marked **P** on the map which was declared a demilitarized zone. [1]
- (ii) Why was the region marked **P** declared a demilitarized zone? [1]
- (iii) Which one of the named towns on the map is the capital of Germany? [1]
- (iv) According to map evidence, which **two** regions were reclaimed back by Poland at the Versailles Treaty? [1]
- (v) Name the country marked **R**. [1]
- (vi) What term was used to refer to the union between Germany and the country marked **R** on the map? [1]

[6 marks]

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

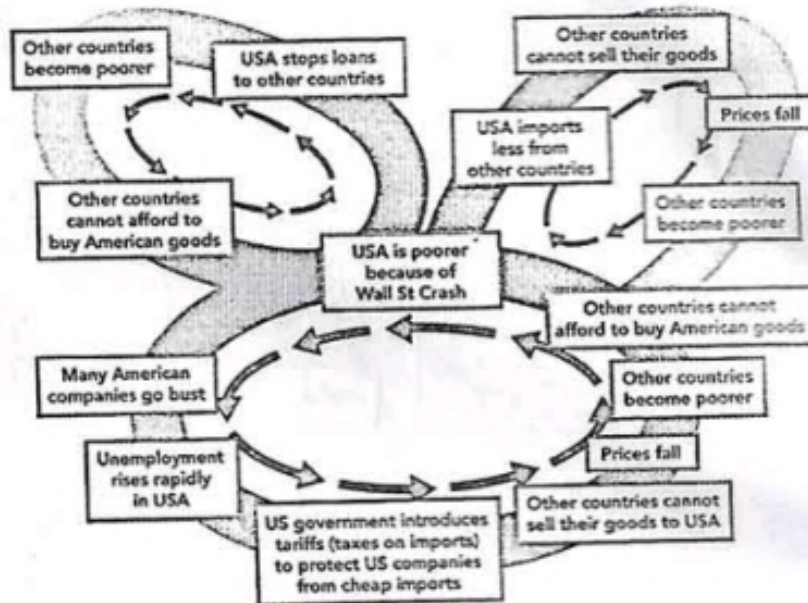


Questions

- (i) Name the organization represented by the chart above. [1]
- (ii) In which year was the organization mentioned in (i) formed? [1]
- (iii) State **two** social problems the special commissions dealt with. [2]
- (iv) Explain **two** other functions of the secretariat apart from the ones mentioned in the chart. [2]
- (v) Why did the organization named in (i) fail to achieve its aims? [2]

[8 marks]

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

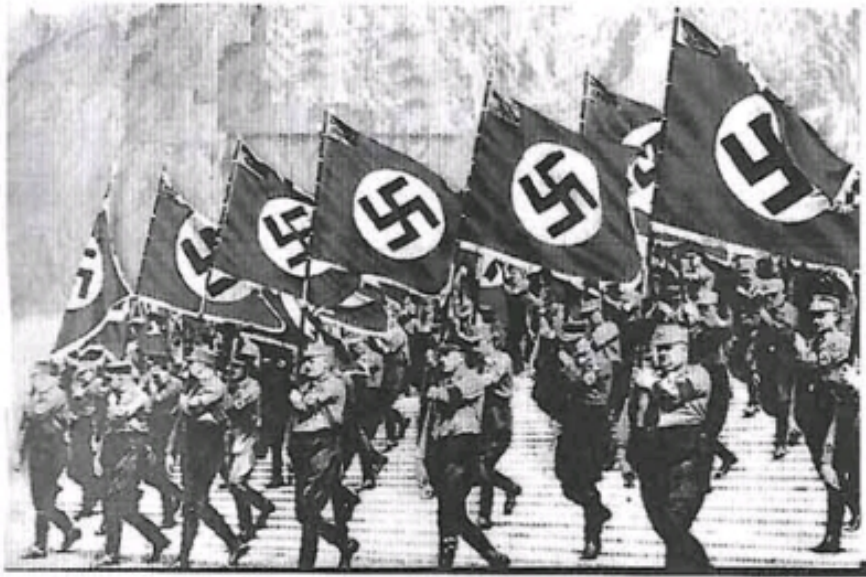


Questions

- (i) In which year did the USA experience the situation represented by the diagram above? [1]
- (ii) What term was used to refer to the situation depicted on the diagram? [1]
- (iii) Explain **three** measures undertaken to solve the situation mentioned in (ii). [3]
- (iv) Name the American leader who undertook the measures mentioned in part (iii). [1]
- (v) State **two** results of the measures undertaken in question (iv). [2]

[8 marks]

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



Questions

- (i) To which organization did the people in the picture belong? [1]
- (ii) Who was the leader of the organization mentioned in question (i)? [1]
- (iii) Why did the people in the picture took to the streets by 1933? Give **three** reasons. [3]
- (iv) What name was given to the symbol shown on the flag carried by the people in the picture? [1]
- (v) Name **two** groups of the secret police introduced by the organization in the picture when they came to power by 1933. [2]

[8 marks]

SECTION B: WORLD HISTORY FROM 1945 TO PRESENT TIME (30 Marks)

Answer all questions in this section

- 2 (a) Study the map below and answer the following questions.



Questions

- (i) What do the acronym COMESA stand for? [1]
- (ii) Describe **two** aims of COMESA [2]
- (iii) From which of the named COMESA member countries on the map are the Headquarters found? [1]
- (iv) Identify the COMESA members labelled **A**, **B** and **C** on the map. [3]
- (v) Explain **two** ways in which Zambia benefits for being a member of COMESA. [2]

[9 marks]

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

United Nations (UN) forces stormed ashore at Inchon in September 1950. At the same time, other UN forces and South Korean troops advanced from Pusan.

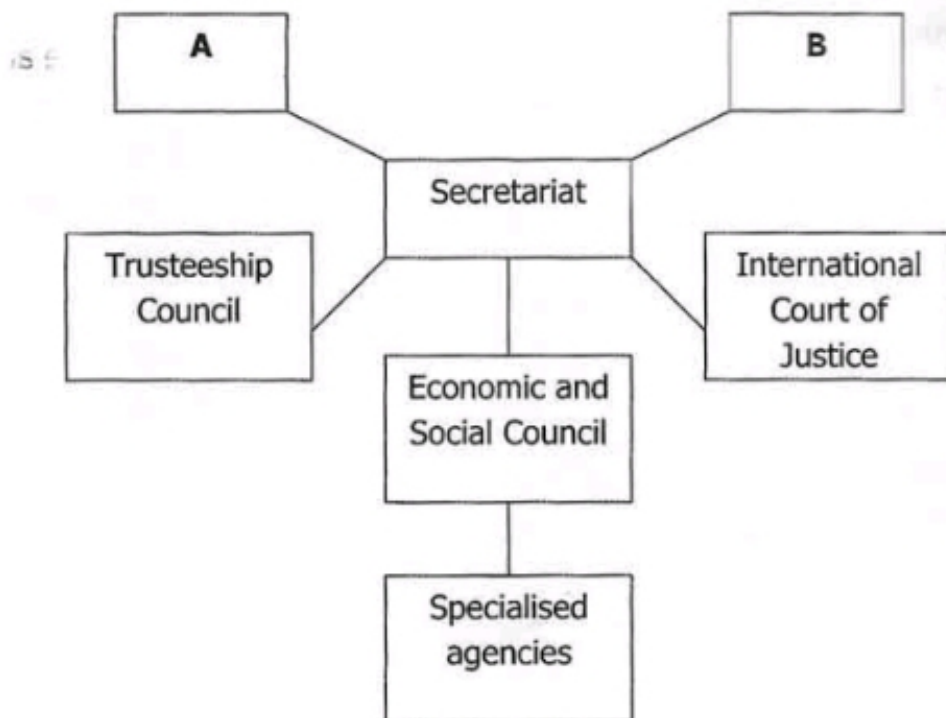
The North Koreans were driven back beyond their original boarder (the 38th parallel) within weeks. MacArthur had quickly achieved the original UNO objective of removing North Korean troops from South Korea. But the Americans did not stop. Despite warnings from China's leader Mao Tse Tung, that pressing on would mean China joining the war. The UNO approved the plan to advance into North Korea. By October, USA forces had reached the Yalu River and the border with China. The nature of the war had now changed. It was clear that MacArthur and Truman the USA president were striving for a bigger prize to remove communism from Korea completely.

Question

- (i) Which cold war incident is referred to in the passage? [1] www.eczpastpapers.com
- (ii) When did the incident referred to take place? [1]
- (iii) Who was the leader of South Korea at that time? [1]
- (iv) Name the American force commander referred to in the passage. [1]
- (v) Why did Mao Tse Tung join the war? [1]
- (vi) Name the leader of the USA named in the passage. [1]
- (vii) How was this conflict resolved? [1]

[7 marks]

- (c) Study the structure of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) below and answer the questions that follow.



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Questions

- (i) Name the organs labelled **A** and **B** on the chart. [2]
- (ii) Who heads the Secretariat? [1]
- (iii) Name the current head of the Secretariat. [1]
- (iv) Name any **two** specialized agencies of the UNO. [2]
- (v) State **one** duty of the economic and social council. [1]
- (vi) Where is the Headquarters of the International Court of Justice? [1]
- (vii) Give **one** function of the Secretariat. [1]

[9 marks]

(d) Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Nationalism was the consciousness, feeling or desire to obtain independence. During the Second World War (WW2), the colonial powers recruited a number of Africans to fight in the war. After the war, the service men realized that it was wrong for one foreign country to rule another. They therefore, started to agitate for independence. The colonial powers Britain and France were too weak to suppress serious African revolts for self-rule. In this way, nationalistic movements rapidly grew after the Second World War. In addition to this, the two super powers, USA and USSR were every hostile to colonialism, so they gave assistance to nationalist leaders in form of money, equipment and training. The United Nations with its principal of self-determination offered a platform to nationalist leaders to appeal for world support.

Questions

(i) What do you understand by nationalism? [1]

(ii) Name the **two** leading colonial powers in Africa. [2]

(iii) Mention **two** forms of support the two super powers, USA and USSR gave to nationalist leaders. [2]

[5 marks]

SECTION C: WORLD HISTORY FROM 1870 TO 1945 (20 MARKS)

Answer only one essay question from this section

3 What were the causes and effects of the partition of Africa? [14: 6]

4 Why did Britain adopt the policy of Splendid Isolation. Why did she abandon it by 1914? [10:10]

5 State the aims of the League of Nations. Why did the League fail to achieve some of its aims? [4:16]

6 Discuss the career of Joseph Stalin under the following sub headings:-

(a) Collectivisation of agriculture.

(b) Industrialisation of Russia. [12:8]

SECTION D: WORLD HISTORY FROM 1945 TO PRESENT TIME (20 MARKS)

Answer only one essay question from this section

- 7** What are some of the common features of the Arab states? Show why and how relations between Israel and the Arab States have resulted in any two wars fought between 1948 and 1973. [4:8:8]
- 8** Why did Britain decide to give independence to her colonies? What common problems did most African countries face after independence? [10:10]
- 9** What were the aims of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)? Describe the organizational structure of SADC. [4:16]
- 10** Answer any **two** questions.
- (i)** Comment on the rural-urban population drift.
 - (ii)** Does Zambia have a good or bad work culture?
 - (iii)** Describe gender violence. Explain the forms and effects of gender violence. [10:10]

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