



43312899



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA



Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

History

2167/1

Paper 1

Wednesday

15 NOVEMBER 2023

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

- 1** Pull out the **Answer Booklet** inserted in the question paper.
- 2** Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on **every page** of the **Answer Booklet**.
- 3** There are **four** sections in this question paper.
 - (i) Answer **all** the questions from **Section A** and **Section B**.
 - (ii) Answer **one** question from **Section C** and **one** from **Section D**.
- 4** Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

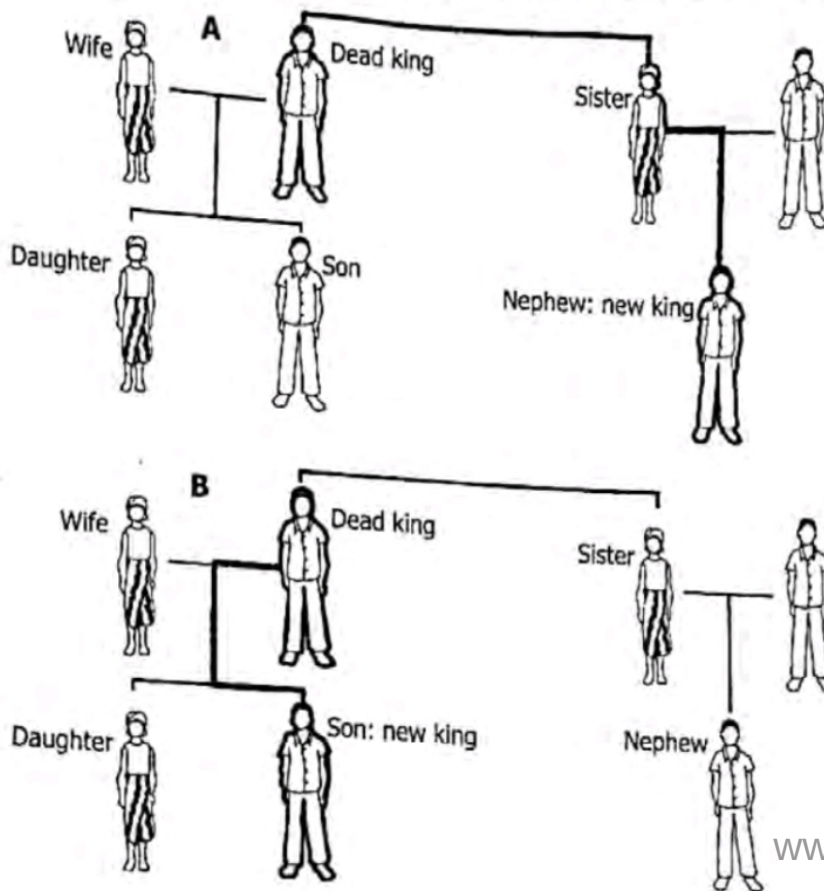
Information for Candidates

- 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 and other electronic gadgets are **not allowed** in the examination room.

SECTION A: CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY [30 MARKS]

Answer all questions in this section.

1 Study the following chart and answer the questions that follow.



- (a) What systems of successions are depicted in charts A and B? [2]
- (b) Mention **one** Zambian tribe which followed the succession system on the chart labelled A and another that followed the system labelled B. [2]
- (c) Among the Kaonde Speaking People, a husband left his home to live at his wife's village. What term was used to describe this system of marriage? [1]
- (d) The Ngoni, Lozi and Lunda Speaking People were known as "centralised societies." What is a centralised society? [1]
- (e) State **one** characteristic of a centralised society. [1]
- (f) Why were the Tonga, Ila and Lenje Speaking People known as "Stateless Societies"? [1]
- (g) How did Chileshe Chepela consolidate the centralisation of the Bemba Kingdom? Give **two** reasons. [2]

[10 marks]

2 Study the following picture and answer the questions that follow.



Kazembe as seen by the Portuguese

- (a) Which group of people were led by the leader depicted in the picture? [1]
- (b) Where did his people trace their origin? [1]
- (c) What is the traditional leader holding in his right hand as shown in the picture? [1]
- (d) Why does he carry the object mentioned in (c)? [1]
- (e) What other **two** features indicated that he was a traditional leader of this group? [2]
- (f) What ceremony was performed by the tribe under his leadership? [1]
- (g) Where did he finally build his capital? [1]
- (h) Why were the Portuguese attracted to the kingdom under his Leadership? [1]
- (i) How did the activities of the Arabs and Swahili traders contribute to the downfall of the kingdom? [1]

[10 marks]

3 In relation to the Central African Federation, answer the questions that follow.

- (a) Name the famous place in Central Africa where Godfrey Huggins and Roy Welensky met to plan for the Federation. [1]
- (b) In which year was the Central African Federation formed? [1]
- (c) Which European country were Godfrey Huggins and Roy Welensky representing? [1]
- (d) Name the political party in their country which supported the idea of a federation in Central Africa. [1]
- (e) What country benefited the most from the Central African Federation? [1]
- (f) Give **four** reasons why the Africans in the protectorates opposed the Federation? [4]
- (g) Which commission recommended the ending of the Federation? [1]

[10 marks]

SECTION B: SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY [30 MARKS]

Answer all questions in this section.

1 Study the following picture and answer the questions that follow.



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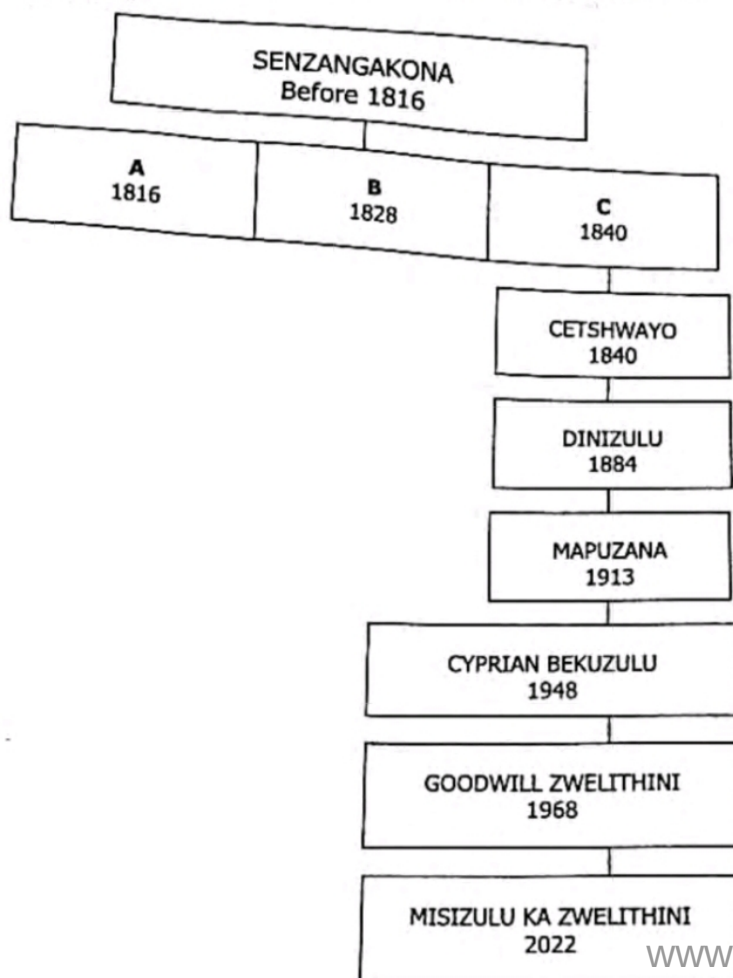
The leader of the first European settlement at the Cape

- (a) Name the nation in Europe where the man depicted in the picture came from. [1]
- (b) Which company sent him to the Cape in South Africa? [1]
- (c) When did he and his men settle at the Cape? [1]
- (d) What were the **four** main instructions given to him by the company? [4]
- (e) Apart from the Khoi khoi, which other **two** African groups did the first European settlers at the Cape find in South Africa? [2]
- (f) On what Bible story did the first European settlers at the Cape base their racial superiority to Africans? [1]

[10 marks]

2

Study the following chart which shows Zulu Geneology and answer the questions that follow.

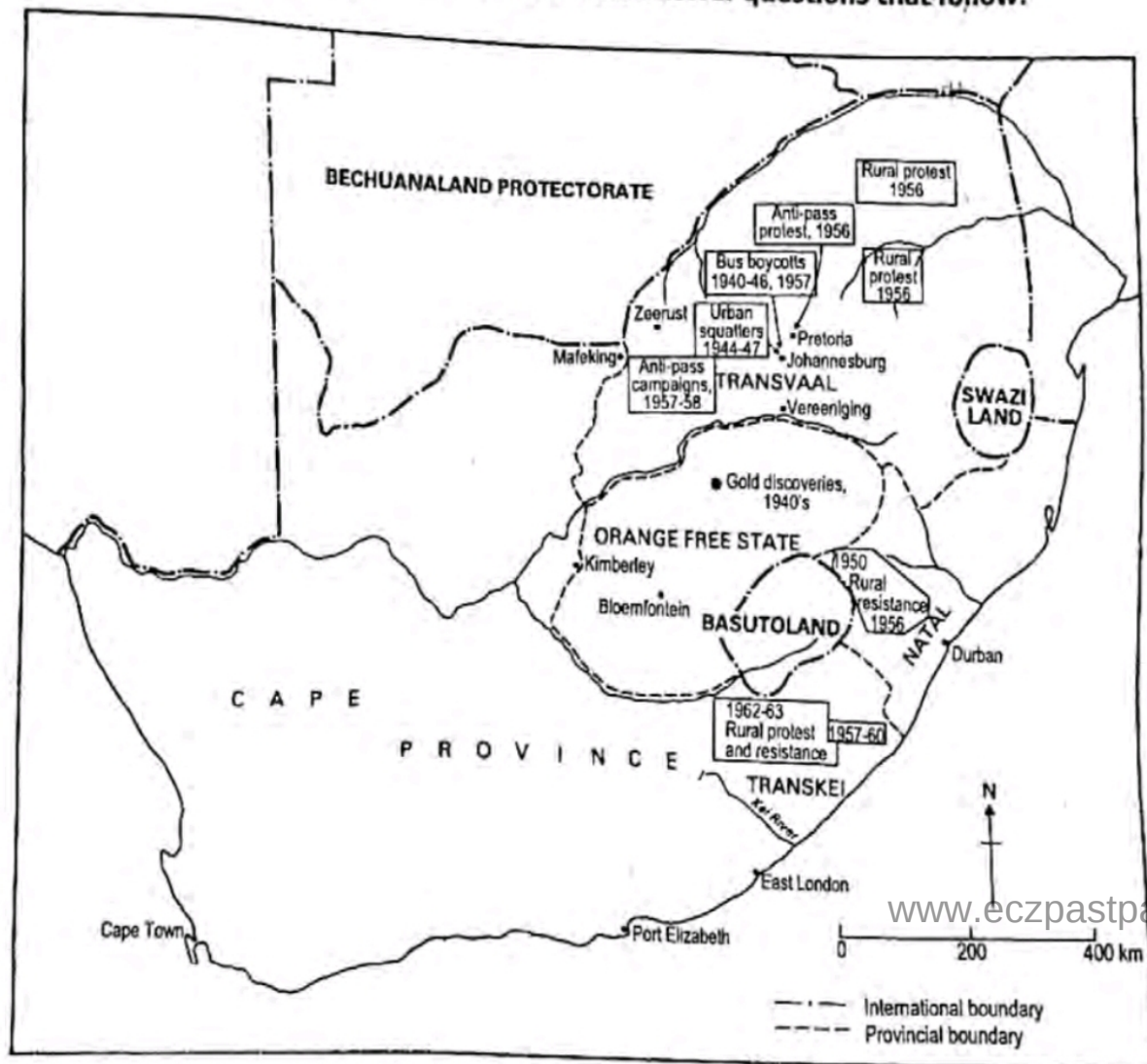


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- (a) Name the Zulu king in the slot labelled **A** on the chart. [1]
- (b) How did the man named in (a) become king of the Zulu? [1]
- (c) How did the man named in (a) build the Zulu chiefdom into a great nation? [1]
- (d) Mention one British trader that the king mentioned in (a) traded with. [1]
- (e) Why did the leader depicted in the slot labelled **B** not welcome Boer Trekkers? [1]
- (f) At which battle did the Boers defeat the Zulu in 1838? [1]
- (g) Who was the commander of the Boer military force that defeated the Zulu in 1838? [1]
- (h) Why did the British invade Zululand in 1879? [1]
- (i) What was the final outcome of this war between the British and the Zulu impis in 1879? [1]
- (j) Who was the last Zulu king in the 20th Century? [1]

[10 marks]

- 3 Study the following map showing African reactions against European rule in the Union of South Africa after 1910 and answer questions that follow.



- (a) Name the place on the map where a peace treaty which led to the formation of the Union of South Africa was signed between the Boers and the British in 1902. [1]
- (b) According to the map evidence, in which town were the African Urban squatters found? [1]
- (c) Why were there more urban squatters in the town mentioned in (b)? [1]
- (d) According to the map evidence, when were the first Anti-pass protests held? [1]
- (e) State **two** causes of Bus boycotts from 1940 -1946. [2]
- (f) Mention **one** factor that caused rural resistance and protests from 1956 to 1963. [1]
- (g) Which African leader influenced the protests and boycotts depicted on the map? [1]
- (h) To which political part did he belong? [1]
- (i) What term was given to the protests, boycotts and resistances depicted on the map? [1]

[10 marks]

SECTION C: CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY, [20 MARKS]**Answer one (1) question from this section**

- 1 Account for the origin, development and decline of the Luba Kingdom in Katanga. [8:8:4]
- 2 Explain the career and importance of the following: [10:10]
 - (a) Kalonga Masula.
 - (b) Mulambwa.
- 3 What were Cecil Rhodes' ambitions in Central Africa? How did the British South African Company (B.S.A.) gain control of Mashonaland? [4:16]
- 4 What led to the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland? Give the terms of the Federal Constitution of 1953. [10:10]

SECTION D: SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY [20 MARKS]**Answer one (1) question from this section**

- 1 Compare and contrast the way of life of the San and the Khoikhoi before the arrival of the Europeans in South Africa. How did the San and the Khoi-Khoi react to the Dutch intrusion of the Cape in 1652? [14:06]
- 2 How did Dingani come to power? Describe his rule from 1829 to 1840. [5:15]
- 3 Who were the Uitlanders? What were their grievances? How did Kruger respond to them? [2:12:6]
- 4 What led to the South African War of 1899 to 1902? Outline the course and results of this War? [8:8:4]