

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Joint Examination for the School Certificate
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY **PAPER 2**

2167/2

Monday

21 OCTOBER 2013

Additional materials:
Answer Booklet

www.eczmaterials.com

TIME: 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1** Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 2** There are **twenty** questions in this question paper.
- 3** Answer **three** questions.
- 4** Answer **not more than two** questions from any one section.
- 5** Write your answers in the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 6** If you use more than one **Answer Booklet**, fasten the **Answer Booklets** together with a string.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- 1** All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
- 2** You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.
- 3** **Cell-phones are not allowed in the examination room.**

SECTION A

- 1 Explain the challenges that Bismarck met at home. How did he overcome them? [6:14]
- 2 Why did European countries partition Africa between 1870 and 1914? Discuss the achievements made at the Berlin Conference of 1884 – 1885. [14:6]
- 3 Why did Britain choose to remain isolated from European affairs before 1900? What eventually forced her to return to active participation after isolationism? How did she move out of the isolation? [8:8:4]
- 4 What were the main reasons for the development of Japanese Imperialism during the second half of the 19th century? To what extent did the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95), the Russian-Japanese War (1904-05) and the First World War (1914 – 18) contribute to Japanese imperialism? [20]
- 5 Describe any two of the following:
 - (a) The New Economic Policy (NEP)
 - (b) Stalin's Collectivisation Policy
 - (c) The Great Purges in the 1930s. [10:10]
- 6 What factors/reasons made Germany lose the First World War? What were the main territorial changes of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany in Europe? [12:8]
- 7 Why was it necessary to create a League of Nations? Describe its organisation structure. [5:15]
- 8 Describe Mussolini's Battle of Births, Battle of Wheat, Battle of the Lira and his Public Works. [5:5:5:5]
- 9 Describe Hitler's Foreign Policy. [20]
- 10 What does the term 'New Deal' mean? What steps were taken by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the United States of America to restore economic prosperity? [2:18]

SECTION B

- 11 Write on the Economic and Social Council, The Trusteeship Council, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the United Nations Children Emergency Fund. [6: 4:6:4]
- 12 What have been the major challenges that the Palestinian people have faced between 1948 and 2000? Describe the major results of the six-day war. [10:10]
- 13 What were the reasons which made the Russians and the Western allies to be suspicious of each other? Describe the Berlin Blockade and the Korean Wars of 1950 – 52. [6:7:7]
- 14 Define the term 'Decolonisation'. Why did the Portuguese colonies in Africa get their independence late? Describe the Angolan Civil War. [2:6:12]
- 15 Outline the aims, organisational structure and achievements of the African Union. [3:12:5]
- 16 Why and how was the partition of India done? What problems followed the partition? [12:3:5]
- 17 Describe Mao's China under four of the following: [14:6]
- (a) Agricultural changes
 - (b) Industrial changes
 - (c) The Hundred Flowers campaign
 - (d) The Great Leap Forward
 - (e) The Cultural Revolution [5:5:5:5]
- 18 What were the original aims of the European Community? What were the weaknesses of the European Economic Community (EEC) in the 1980's? Describe the Maastricht Agreement. [4:8:8]
- 19 Explain the challenges faced by France after the Second World War. How did President Charles De Gaulle resolve these challenges? [8:12]
- 20 Write on any two of the following:
- (a) Problems common to African states.
 - (b) Genocide in Burundi.
 - (c) The Kyoto Convention. [10:10]