#### **EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA**

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

# **HISTORY**

2167/2

PAPER 2

Wednesday

**26 OCTOBER 2011** 

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials: Answer Booklet

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 provided.
- **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 **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 6 If you use more than one **Answer Booklet**, fasten the **Answer Booklets** together.

#### **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	What were the reasons and main stages that led to the formation of the Triple Alliance in 1882 and the Triple Entente in 1907? [12:8]
2	What was meant by the term "Scramble for Africa"? Why and where did European powers acquire colonies in Africa during the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century? [2:18]
3	What were the general causes and results of the First World War 1914 – 1918? [10:10]
4	What led to the development of Japanese imperialism during the second half of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century? To what extent did the Sino-Japanese war (1894 – 1895), the Russo-Japanese war (1904 – 1905) and the First World War (1914 – 1918) contribute to Japanese imperialism? [20]
5	What changes were introduced in Russia by Czar Nicholas II in 1905? Why did the Russians overthrow the Czar in 1917? [10:10]
6	Outline Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points. What were the military provisions of the Treaty of Versailles? [7:13]
7	What were the achievements of the League of Nations during the inter-war period? What are the major differences between the League of Nations and the United Nations?  [14:6]
8	What factors helped Mussolini to rise to power in Italy in 1922? What measures did he take to establish a Fascist dictatorship in Italy between 1922 and 1930? [10:10]
<b>9</b>	What made the Nazis a more attractive alternative to take over the reigns of government after 1929? How did Hitler consolidate his hold on to power by 1934?[10:10]
10	What were the problems in the U.S.A. which prompted President F.D. Roosevelt to introduce the New Deal between 1932 and 1936? Why did some Americans oppose the New Deal?  [10:10]

### **SECTION B**

11	Write briefly on the following aspects of the United Nations Organisation (UNO).			
	(a)	Aims of the UNO.		
	(b)	Principles of the UNO.		
	(c)	UN peace-keeping methods.		
	(d)	WHO and FAO.		
	(e)	Weaknesses of the UNO.	4:4:4:4:4]	
12		y did the United States of America drop the Atomic bombs on Japan in 1945? Japan recovered from the defeat of 1945?	How [6:14]	
13	What caused Britain to give independence to India and Pakistan? What has contributed to the tension between the two states since 1947? [12:8]			
14	Describe the aims and membership of any three of the following:			
		North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).  Warsaw Pact.		
	(c)	The European Union (EU).		
	(d)	African Union (AU).	[7:7:7]	
15	Wri	te brief notes on any <b>three</b> of the following world leaders:		
	(a)	Fidel Castro.		
	(b)	Bill Clinton.		
	(c)	Mikhail Gorbachev.		
	(d)	Robert Mugabe.		
	(e)	Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.	[7:7:7]	
16	Des	scribe the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 and the Six Day War of 1967.	[10 : 10]	
17	Why did the French leave Indo-China in 1954? What actions were taken by the USA to support South Vietnam in the period 1961 – 1975? [10:10]			
18	Define "Nuclear Arms Race". Why was there a Nuclear Arms Race between 1945 and 1963? How did the civilians react to the Nuclear Arms Race? [2:12:6]			
19	Describe the aims, membership and organisation of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). [4:6:10]			
20	Write on any <b>two</b> of the following pressure groups:			
	(a)	Women's Groups.		
	(b)	Industrial Organisations.		
	(c)	Civic Organisations.		
	(d)	Religious Groups.	[10:10]	
		History/2167/2/Z2011		