

## EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

### JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2012

# HISTORY 203

(INTERNAL & EXTERNAL CANDIDATES)

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 100

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from the question paper.
- 2 Write your name, Examination number and School/Centre name and code on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 3 An additional **ten (10)** minutes will be given to read through the paper before you begin to answer the questions.
- 4 There are **seven (7)** sections in this paper. Sections **A, B, C, D, E, F** and **G**.
- 5 Answer **all** sections.
- 6 Write **all** your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 7 Cell-phones are not allowed in the examination room.

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**SECTION A (20 MARKS)**

**There are twenty (20) questions in this section. Choose the best answer from A, B, C, or D. Then on the Answer Booklet provided mark the letter of the answer that you have chosen with a cross (X).**

- 1 According to the theory of evolution life on Earth began ...
  - A in the forest.
  - B in the marshes.
  - C in water.
  - D on land.
- 2 According to the pre-historians the first true man was ...
  - A Broken hill man.
  - B Homo habilis.
  - C Proconsul.
  - D Zinjanthropus.
- 3 The most important Early Stone Age site in Northern Zambia was ...
  - A Gwisho Hot Spring.
  - B Kalambo.
  - C Nachikufu.
  - D Nsalu.
- 4 The early Farmers from the North belong to the ...
  - A Early Iron Age.
  - B Early Stone Age.
  - C Late Stone Age.
  - D Middle Stone Age.
- 5 Coming from Congo about three hundred years ago were many Zambian people including the ...
  - A Kaonde and Lenje.
  - B Kololo and Sotho.
  - C Lungu and Tabwa.
  - D Tonga and Mambwe.
- 6 Who was the first Mwenemutapa?
  - A Kapararidze
  - B Matope
  - C Mutota
  - D Nyahuma

- 7 The Chikunda were ...
- A Afro-Asians who traded on behalf of the Arabs.
  - B Afro-Portuguese who traded on behalf of the Portuguese.
  - C Pure Africans who carried out an independent trade.
  - D Swahili who traded on behalf of the Mwenemutapa.
- 8 Which of the following was the highest class in Ndebele society?
- A Enhla
  - B Holi
  - C Mwari
  - D Zansi
- 9 The first European explorer to reach the southern tip of Africa was ...
- A Bartholomew Diaz.
  - B Christopher Columbus.
  - C Diego Cao.
  - D Vasco da Gama.
- 10 The battle of the Mhlatuse River was fought between ...
- A Shaka and Dingiswayo.
  - B Zwide and Dingiswayo.
  - C Zwide and Shaka.
  - D Zwide and Sobhuza.
- 11 The Lunda Kingdom of Mwata Kazembe expanded greatly because ...
- A he allowed Msiri to establish a Kingdom among the Yeke.
  - B he was able to control the long distance trade.
  - C of trade with Mwata Yamvo.
  - D of trade with the Swahili.
- 12 It is true that ...
- A Nxaba and Zwangendaba were defeated by Sobhuza.
  - B Nxaba and Zwangendaba were defeated by Soshangane.
  - C Soshangane and Nxaba were defeated by Zwangendaba.
  - D Zwangendaba and Soshangane were defeated by Nxaba.
- 13 Zimbabwe was built by ...
- A Arabs and Swahili.
  - B Karanga and Rozwi.
  - C Portuguese.
  - D some unknown people.

- 14** European imperialism in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century was due to ...
- A** a desire for glory.
  - B** a desire for raw materials and markets.
  - C** a wish to spread Christianity.
  - D** overpopulation in Europe.
- 15** The slave trade between Africa and America was undertaken by ...
- A** African chiefs who preferred wine and beer to peace.
  - B** European Christians and non-Christians alike.
  - C** European Christians, Moslems, Arabs and other non-religious people.
  - D** greedy European traders and African chiefs.
- 16** The aim of David Livingstone's Second journey was to ...
- A** find out how navigable the Zambezi River was.
  - B** find out the watershed of the Congo River.
  - C** search for a place where to establish a mission station.
  - D** search for the source of the Nile River.
- 17** One of the chief results of the Scramble for Africa was that ...
- A** Bismarck called a conference in Berlin.
  - B** Britain needed markets to sell her manufactured goods.
  - C** King Leopold of Belgium wanted to rule Congo.
  - D** most of Africa was divided up among European powers.
- 18** Successful mission stations in Malawi were established at ...
- A** Blantyre, Likoma and Livingstonia.
  - B** Inyati, Linyati and Magomero.
  - C** Livingstonia, Magomero and Inyati.
  - D** Magomero, Blantyre and Sefula.
- 19** Indirect rule was introduced in all British Protectorates in order to ...
- A** ensure that chiefs did not lose their power.
  - B** establish more administrative centres.
  - C** make way for independence.
  - D** reduce administrative costs.
- 20** The B.S.A. Company went ahead to occupy Matebeleland after the occupation of Mashonaland because they...
- A** hoped to find huge gold deposits.
  - B** wanted Matebeleland.
  - C** wanted the Matebele cattle.
  - D** wanted to make it one country.



**SECTION B (10 MARKS)**

**Below are ten (10) events lettered A – J. Place the letter of each event in the correct box provided in the Answer Booklet corresponding with the twenty years within which the event took place.**

- A** Mungo Park's first journey
- B** Ilunga Lukwesa becomes Kazembe
- C** Mulambwa dies
- D** Shaka defeats Zwide
- E** Federation of Central Africa starts
- F** Tippo Tib enters Kazembe's Kingdom
- G** Passfield Memorandum passed
- H** Zwangendaba arrives at Mapupo
- I** Lewanika is temporarily deposed
- J** Northern Rhodesia is born

**SECTION C (10 MARKS)**

**Read the following passage carefully and then answer the question that follows. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.**

After passing through Griqualand, Lake Ngami and Shona territory, Sebitwane and his people crossed the Zambezi River at Kazungula and settled in Western Province of Zambia. David Livingstone was impressed with Sebitwane's intelligence and kindness when the two met in 1851. When Sebitwane arrived in Buluzi, he found the Lozi Kingdom very weak because of succession dispute which raged following the death of the 10<sup>th</sup> Litunga Mulambwa.

Sebitwane's rule in Buluzi was remarkable. He became popular among his subjects within years. Sebitwane carried out raids for the sake of capturing wealth some of which was shared among all the people. He abolished 'divine rule'. Instead he mixed freely with all the people and could eat his meals even in public unlike the Lozi Kings. He did not mistreat the conquered people instead he treated them generously. He appointed and retained many Lozi as Indunas. To demonstrate his sincerity in being one with conquered people, he married from the conquered people. Sebitwane recruited Lozis and non-Lozis into his regiment.

Sebitwane called all the people in his Kingdom as his children. He took measures to ensure that the Kololo language was spoken all over his kingdom to

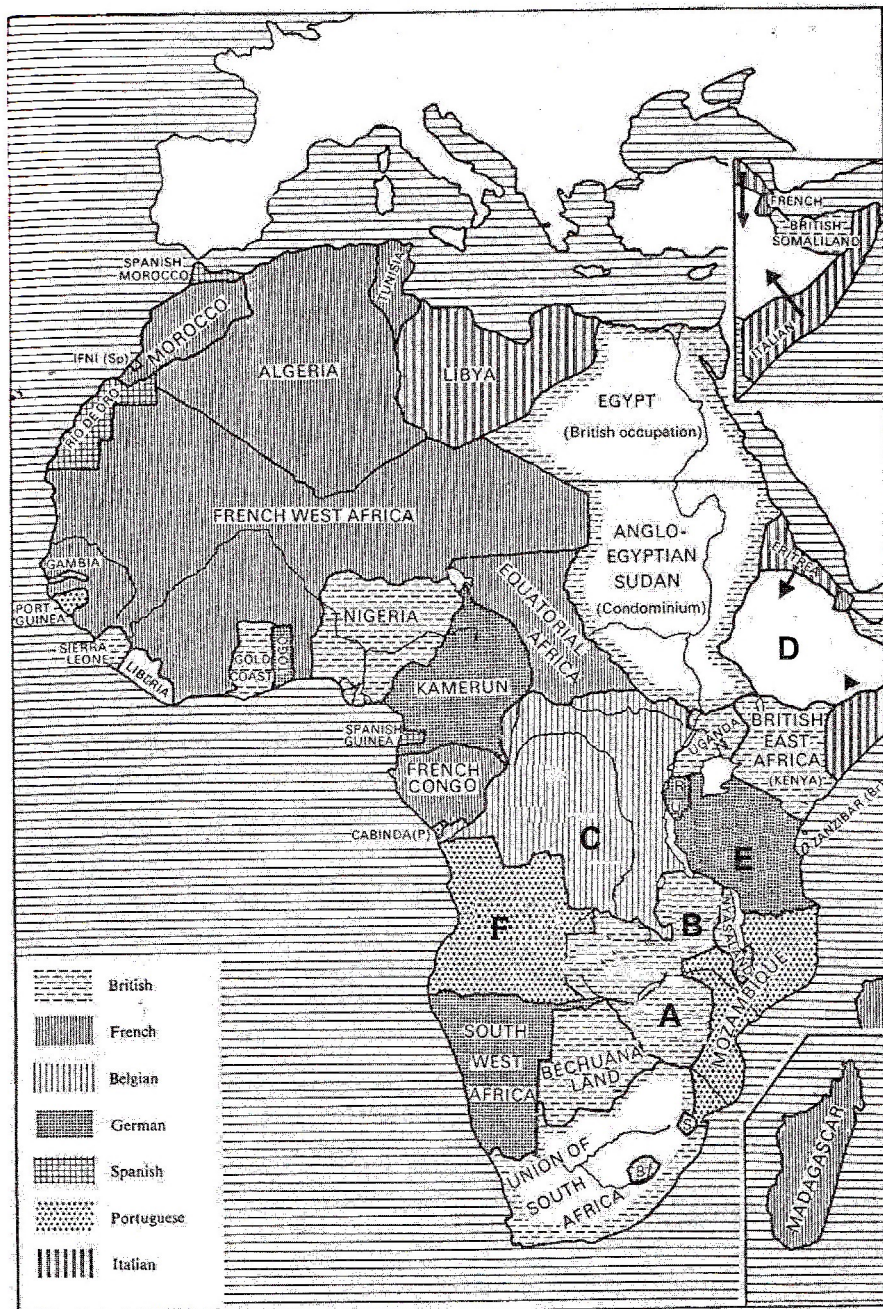
ensure national unity. From the broken Kingdom he created a new and prosperous Kingdom. The Lozi accepted the Kololo as their masters and settled with them peacefully for twenty years. Sebitwane died in 1851. He was succeeded by his daughter Mamochisane who abdicated in favour of a brother called Sekeletu. Sekeletu lacked the intelligence of his father, Sebitwane.

### **QUESTION**

Using short phrases or sentences list **five (5)**, reasons why the rule of Sebitwane was accepted by the conquered people.

**SECTION D (15 MARKS)**

**Study the map and then answer the questions that follow.**



**Questions**

- 1 What do you call the period when Africa was divided to show the countries as they are seen in the given map today?
- 2 Name country marked **A**.
- 3 Name the first black Prime Minister of the country marked **A**.
- 4 Which European country colonised country marked **B**?
- 5 In which year did country **B** become independent?
- 6 What was the colonial name for country marked **B**?
- 7 Name the country marked **C**.
- 8 Which European explorer helped much in the colonisation of country marked **C**?
- 9 Which European country had the largest number of colonies in Central Africa?
- 10 Name the King who considered colony **C** as his personal property.
- 11 Name country marked **D**.
- 12 At what battle were the Italian soldiers defeated by soldiers of country **D**?
- 13 Name the country marked **E**.
- 14 Which European nation lost country **E** to Britain after the First World War?
- 15 Which European nation colonised **F**?

**SECTION E (15 MARKS)**

**Write paragraphs of ten (10) to fifteen (15) sentences on any three (3) of the following topics. Indicate the topics on which you write the paragraphs as the heading, in the Answer Booklet provided.**

- 1 Causes of the 1935 Copperbelt strike
- 2 Hunting methods used by the San people
- 3 Terms of the Berlin Conference 1884 - 1885
- 4 Kenyapithecus
- 5 Trade at Ingombe Ilede

**SECTION F (15 MARKS)**

**Carefully read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow in the Answer Booklet provided.**

The Portuguese wanted to establish trade links between Angola and Mozambique. To do this they carried out a number of explorations across Central Africa. Various groups and individuals were involved in these journeys. Two Pombeiros left Angola and reached Tete in 1811. This journey was followed by another expedition in 1830 by two army officers Monteiro and Gamitto. They started off from Tete but were not allowed by Kazembe to pass beyond his capital.

A trader in Angola, Silva Porto began a coast to coast journey in 1862 and reached Buluzi in the same year before ill health prevented him from going further. His Pombeiro servants continued the journey and eventually reached the East Coast.

During these journeys across Central Africa, some Portuguese became involved in local politics and sometimes they carried out illegal trade without the authority of African chiefs. A good example is Undi's Kingdom. These activities by the Portuguese and their Pombeiro annoyed the African chiefs and they tried everything possible to prevent the foreigners from entering their territories.

The Portuguese government, however was not very interested in African territories. It was more interested in other colonies such as Goa where the Portuguese had established large plantations. This lack of support from their government made these expeditions across Africa a failure. Instead David Livingstone's journeys turned out to be of more importance to Central Africa than these Portuguese expeditions.

**Questions**

- 1 In what century were these journeys made?
- 2 Why did the traders from Angola fail to reach the East Coast?
- 3 Name the Portuguese river settlement mentioned in the passage.
- 4 Name the other Portuguese settlement on the Zambezi which is not mentioned in the passage.
- 5 Name one African Kingdom where the Portuguese carried out more illegal trading and led to its collapse.
- 6 Name the Portuguese explorer who rounded the Cape of good hope in 1487.



- 7** Which people were the rulers of Buluzi when Silva Porto arrived in 1852?
- 8** Who was the first Portuguese sailor to reach the East Coast of Africa?
- 9** What did the Portuguese want in the interior of Africa?
- 10** Mention any one valuable contribution that the Portuguese made to Africa.
- 11** Name the Portuguese colony in the lower Zambezi.
- 12** What work did the Pombeiros mentioned in the passage do for the Portuguese?
- 13** Which European nation finally gained control of Central Africa towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- 14** Name one famous Portuguese explorer who died near Kazembe's village in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 15** Who took over the leadership of this expedition after the death of this Portuguese explorer?

**SECTION G (15 MARKS)**

**Write an essay on any one of the following topics. you may use the points given after each question for your guidance in writing the essay in suitable paragraphs.**

- 1** What were the causes, course and effects of the Luba-Lunda migrations?
  - Causes
  - Nature of the migration
  - Effects of their movements
- 2** Write about Shaka and the Zulu nation.
  - Shaka's rise to power
  - Military training
  - Shaka's wars
  - Death of Shaka
- 3** What role was played by the Trade Union Movement in the struggle for Zambia's Independence?
  - Reasons for formation
  - Important leaders
  - Role of trade unions in the struggle for independence