



23001693



# EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA



Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

## History

2167/1

### Paper 1

Friday

19 NOVEMBER 2021

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 (30 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY**

Answer all questions in this section.

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

There were two important chiefs of the Shona Speaking People in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. These were Nyatsimba Mutota (1420 – 50) and his son Matope (1450 – 80). It was during their reign that the kingdom achieved massive development. Mutota was a brilliant leader who embarked on a military campaign to create a vast personal empire. He enlarged his kingdom by conquering tribes of the Zambezi Valley (Tavara and Tonga) from 1425 onwards.

He settled in Great Zimbabwe and was able to control the subordinate chiefs with a firm hand. He later abandoned great Zimbabwe, marched north and established an empire such that, by 1450, most of the modern day Rhodesia came under his control. A number of reasons have been suggested by historians on why Nyatsimba Mutota abandoned great Zimbabwe and moved to the north to establish the great empire. These were:

- The need for salt at Ingombe Ilede in the north. The shortage of salt in Zimbabwe might have forced Nyatsimba Mutota to migrate northwards. At that time, the Tonga at Ingombe Ilede were trading in salt with the Arabs and Swahili traders.
- Nyatsimba Mutota's desire to control the long distance gold trade. He may have been looking for grain due to the bad harvest in Zimbabwe that year, and lastly;
- It could have been Nyatsimba Mutota's desire to expand his Chieftainship. Mutota had no difficulty in defeating the Tavara of the Dande and the Zambezi Valley Tonga. He took away their grain, cattle and land. The Tavara People who gave Mutota the praise name of Lord of the plundered land or conquered lands. This is because he plundered them when he was taking away their land, grain and cattle. Nyatsimba Mutota brought most of present day Zimbabwe under his rule except the Eastern Highlands and Central Sofala for he believed that they were beneficial partners in the long distance trade. The capital of the empire was shifted from Great Zimbabwe to the Mountain Fura near present day Harare. In 1450 Matope, Nyatsimba Mutota's son took over and enlarged the kingdom to include the whole Zambezi Valley up to the Indian Ocean.

In 1450, Nyatsimba Mutota's son, Matope completed his father's work by taking over the Eastern Highlands and part of central Zimbabwe in a series of brilliant campaigns. By the time of his death in 1480, the kingdom was recognised as the supreme political authority from the Zambezi to the Limpopo River and from Kalahari to the Indian Ocean. The problem arose when Matope died. He was succeeded by his son Nyahuma who was inexperienced and lacked leadership qualities. Furthermore, he was younger than some of the chiefs, as a result, two chiefs rebelled against him and declared themselves independent and killed him in 1490.

- (i) What was the title of the rulers of the kingdom in the passage? [1]
- (ii) Name the tribe of the people of the kingdom described in the passage. [1]
- (iii) According to the passage, why did Mutota move his Rozwi Empire from South to the Zambezi Valley? [2]
- (iv) Who succeeded Matope? [1]
- (v) Mention **two** chiefs who rebelled against the man mentioned in questions (iv). [2]
- (vi) Explain **two** factors that encouraged the chiefs mentioned in (v) to rebel. [2]
- (vii) The puppet King whom the Portuguese imposed on the Kingdom in 1629 was ... [1]

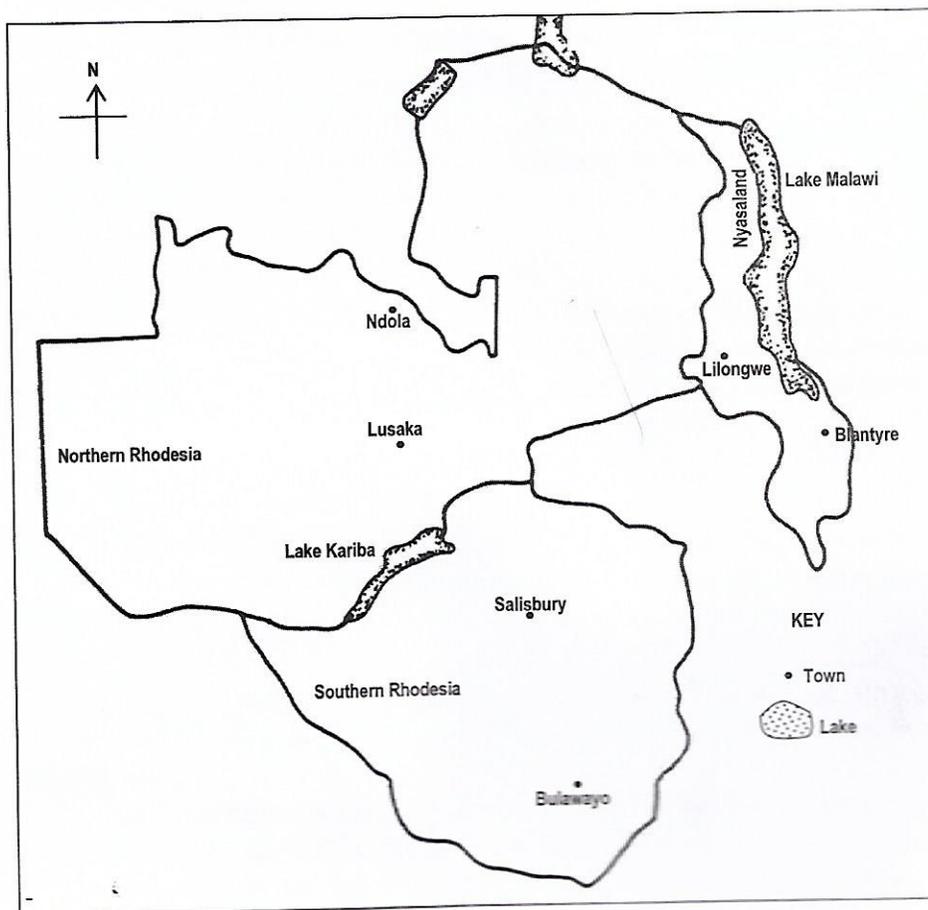
[10 marks]

(b) Study the table showing leading Central African Missionaries and fill in the blank spaces in the answer booklet.

SNO	Name of Missionary	Missionary Society that Sent him	Countries of Operation	Mission Station Opened
1	Robert Laws	(i) .....	Malawi	(ii) .....
2	(iii) .....	Paris Evangelical Mission Society	Zambia	(iv) .....
3	Bishop Mackenzie	(v) .....	Malawi	(vi) .....
4	(vii) .....	(viii) .....	Zimbabwe	- Hope Fountain - Inyati Mission
5	Father DuPort	(ix) .....	Zambia	(x) <i>du</i> .....

[10 marks]

(c) Study the map and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) What was the name given to the union of the **three** territories shown on the map? [1]
- (ii) Why were the territories amalgamated? [1]
- (iii) Give the present names of the **three** territories named on the map. [3]
- (iv) Why did the people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland oppose the arrangement mentioned in (i)? [1]
- (v) Mention **two** people who served as prime ministers of the Federal Government. [2]
- (vi) How did Southern Rhodesia benefit economically from Northern Rhodesia? [2]

[10 marks]

## SECTION B (30 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY

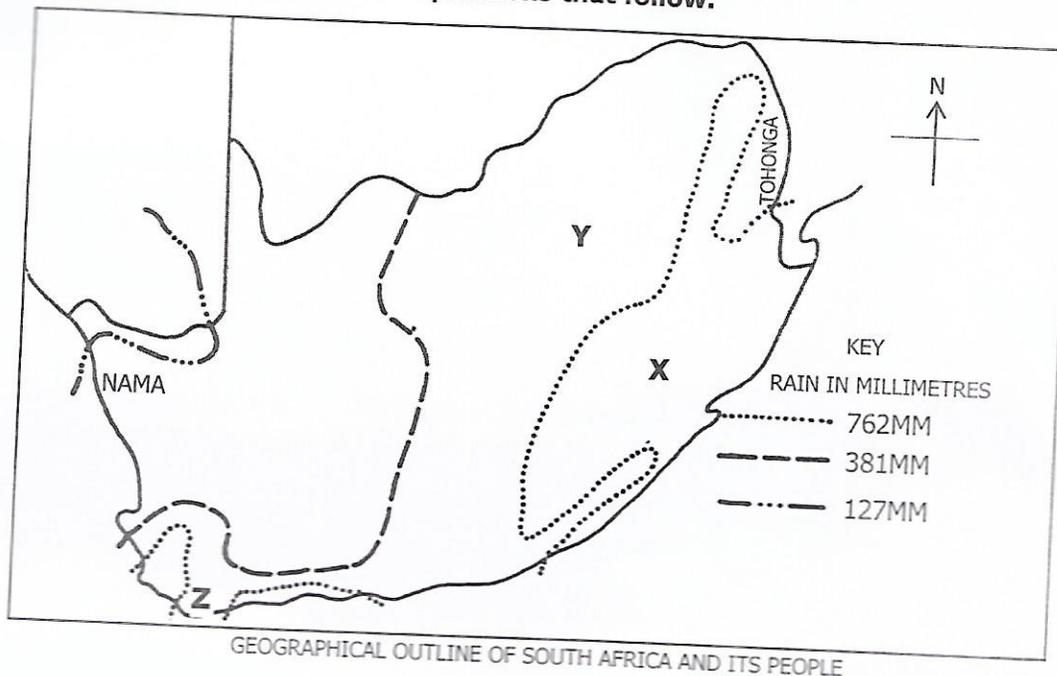
Answer all questions in this section.

2 With reference to the Late Stone Age, answer the questions that follow.

- (a) (i) Where did the Late Stone Age People settle in South Africa before the arrival of the Europeans? [1]
- (ii) Where are they currently found? [1]
- (iii) Mention **two** economic activities of the Late Stone Age People. [2]
- (iv) Apart from using bows and poisoned arrows, what other method did they use for catching animals? [2]
- (v) Why did they lead a nomadic type of life? [1]
- (vi) What kind of insect represented their god Keggan? [1]
- (vii) How did the Late Stone Age People spend their free time? [2]

[10 marks]

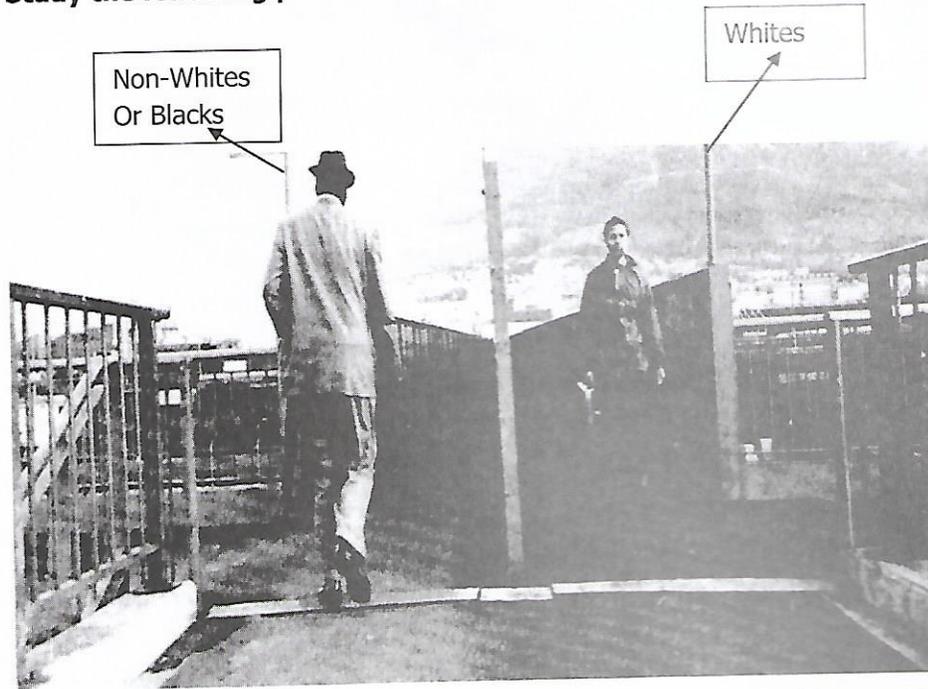
(b) Study the map which shows the distribution of the Bantu in Southern Africa and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Name the major Bantu Speaking group that settled in the place mark X on the map. [1]
- (ii) Give **three** reasons the place marked X attracted the Bantu Speaking People. [3]
- (iii) Which groups of people inhabited the place marked Y before the 1800? [1]
- (iv) Name the first group of people to inhabit the place marked Z. [1]
- (v) Name a foreign group that arrived in 1652 and settled in area Z. [1]
- (vi) Who was the leader of the group mentioned in question (v)? [1]
- (vii) Why was there tension between the earliest groups to settle in area Z and the foreign group named in question (v)? [2]

[10 marks]

(c) Study the following picture and answer the questions that follow.



A bridge in Cape Town divided into two gangways, one for whites, the other non-whites

- (i) What does the picture depict? [1]
- (ii) In which country was the scenario in the picture practiced? [1]
- (iii) Why did the whites believe in the policy depicted in the picture? [1]
- (iv) Name **two** racial groupings depicted in the picture which were negatively affected by the policy. [2]
- (v) Mention **two** Laws that were enacted to actualise the policy. [2]
- (vi) How did the following policies negatively affect Africans? [2]
  - (a) Group Areas Act 1950.
  - (b) Native Passes and Document Act 1952.
- (vii) When was the policy done away with? [1]

[10 marks]

**SECTION C (20 MARKS) CENTRAL AFRICAN HISTORY**

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 3 Who were the Bantu Speaking People? Explain the causes and course of the Bantu migrations from the Cameroonians Highlands into various parts of Central and Southern Africa. [2:10:8]
- 4 How did Mani Kongo manage to successfully build a large kingdom? What factors led to the collapse of the Kingdom? [10:10]
- 5 Account for the origin, development and decline of the Lunda Kingdom of Mwata Kazembe. [6:8:6]
- 6 How did North Eastern Rhodesia come under British South African Company (BSA) rule during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century? [20]

**SECTION D (20 MARKS) SOUTHERN AFRICAN HISTORY**

Answer one (1) question from this section

- 7 Describe the relationship of the Dutch with the first and second inhabitants of South Africa before 1800. [10:10]
- 8 Discuss Shaka's early life. How did he rise to power in the Zulu nation? What military reforms did he introduce? [5:7:8]
- 9 Why did the Anglo-Boer War start in 1899? Explain why each side was prepared to go to war and state the outcome of this war? [12:8]
- 10 Describe the steps leading to the Union of South Africa in 1902 – 1910. What were the terms of the 1909 Union of South Africa? [10:10]

*SenZangakoni nandi*

*Spear shield*

*fighting bear panted*

*men we military*

*men we always on duty*

*fighting using horn and arrow*

**2 0 2 1**

*Digane  
Mhazane  
History/2167/1  
Mboya*

*Digane*

