EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA
Joint Examination for the School Certificate
and General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY
PAPER 1

Friday 22 OCTOBER 2010 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.
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.

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.

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SECTION A

1 Show the importance of the following in the history of the development of man.
   (a) Pebble tools,
   (b) Hand axes,
   (c) Fire,
   (d) San rock paintings. [5:5:5:5]

2 Outline the origins, extent and importance of the Malawi kingdoms of Kalonga and Undi in the 17th and 18th centuries. [10:10]

3 (a) Explain the meaning of the term “Monopoly of trade”.
   (b) Show how Mwata Kazembe organized his trade.
   (c) What was the contribution of this trade to the growth of Kazembe’s kingdom? [6:7:7]

4 How did colonial rule start and expand in Angola? What was the reaction of the Mbundu people towards colonial rule? [4:6:10]

5 Briefly explain the arrival and conquest of the Lozi by the Kololo.
   Why was Sebetwane liked by both the Kololo and Makalaka (Lozi)? [4:6:10]

6 Describe the social, economic and political effects of Christian missionaries in Central Africa in the 19th century. [7:7:6]

7 Who ruled Zimbabwe (formerly Southern Rhodesia) between 1889 and 1923? Explain in detail how the territory was ruled and give the terms of the 1923 constitution. [10:10]

8 Show the part played by four of the following in African resistance to colonial rule.
   (a) John Chilembwe,
   (b) Eliot Kamwana,
   (c) Charles Domingo,
   (d) Mathew Chigaga Zwimba,
   (e) Willie Mokalapa. [5:5:5:5]

9 Show the steps leading to national independence in Malawi. [20]

10 Outline the development of the Zambian constitution from 1964 to 1996. [20]
SECTION B

11 Describe the way of life of the San and the Khoikhoi before the arrival of the Dutch. [10:10]

12 For what reasons did Bantu groups of people migrate to Southern Africa south of the Limpopo River before 1800? With the aid of a sketch map show where they settled and how their ways of life differed from those of the Late Stone Age people whom they found there. [6:7:7]

13 Account for the organization, main stages and results of the Great Trek in the period between 1835 to 1854. [16:4]

14 Why was Mzilikazi more successful than Cetshwayo in maintaining the power of the Zulu nation? What successes did Cetshwayo achieve and what major problems did he encounter? [4:10:6]

15 List the four white states in South Africa by 1854. What type of policy did each one of them follow before 1867? What effect did it have on South Africa? [2:12:6]

16 How did Sir George Grey and Lord Carnarvon attempt to federate the white South African states and why were they not successful? [4:8:8]

17 What contributions were made to the development of South Africa by any three of the following?

   (a) Louis Botha.
   (b) James Barry Hertzog.
   (c) Dr Verwood.
   (d) Jan Christian Smuts.
   (e) Dr D.K Malan. [7:7:7]

18 Outline the development of the African National Congress up to 1964 with reference to leadership, aims and tactics. Why did the African National Congress fail? [15:5]


20 Give an account of the history of Lesotho since its independence. [20]

[Turn over]