EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION (GRADE 9) – 2013

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.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages
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. What do we call the science of studying ancient remains?
   A. Anthropology
   B. Archaeology
   C. Linguistics
   D. Written records

2. The following years 1652, 1789, 1964 and 2004 are arranged in ... order.
   A. Archaeological
   B. Chronological
   C. Scientific
   D. Technological

3. Which one of the following is the longest period of time?
   A. Century
   B. Decade
   C. Millennium
   D. Year

4. The first animals to move on land from the sea were ...
   A. Amphibians.
   B. Fish.
   C. Mammals.
   D. Reptiles.

5. Which of the following man-like creature had the least developed brain?
   A. Australopithecus
   B. Homo habilis
   C. Kenyapithecus
   D. Proconsul Africanus

6. A microlith is a tool associated with the ...
   A. Early Iron age.
   B. Early Stone age.
   C. Late Stone age.
   D. Middle Stone age.

7. Farmers who do not keep cattle but grow crops are known as ...
   A. Agriculturalists.
   B. Herdsman.
   C. Humites.
   D. Pastoralists.
8 One of the reasons why royal sons of Luba chiefs migrated into Zambia in the 16th century was ...  
A there was a Matrilineal System of Succession.  
B there were too many sons for the Limited positions for chiefs.  
C they liked migrating for the sake of adventure.  
D they were sent to explore new grazing areas for the King’s cattle.

9 The armed traders of the Shire and Luangwa Valley regions were the ...  
A Chikunda.  
B Lunda.  
C Shona.  
D Tumbuka.

10 Marriage among the Bemba, the Chewa and the Kaonde was said to be “UXORILOCAL” because ...  
A a husband left his village to join his wife at her home.  
B a wife left her village to join her husband at his home.  
C children traced descent through their fathers line.  
D children traced descent through their mothers line.

11 Who was the last Mwenemutapa?  
A Mambo  
B Matope  
C Mavura  
D Mutota

12 The most important factor that led to the decline of Mwata Kazembe’s Kingdom was ...  
A Mwata Kazembe lost control of the long distance trade on both coasts.  
B The Bemba in the North began to trade with Swahili.  
C The fourth Kazembe began to trade with Arabs and Swahili.  
D The middlemen in the trade, traded on his behalf.

13 Vasco da Gama was surprised to see ... on the East Coast of Africa.  
A prosperous trading centres  
B the Bantu Civilisation  
C the Indian ocean slave trade  
D the Early iron age people living on the coast

14 The country which was colonised by Britain in the 19th Century was ...  
A Cameroon.  
B Mozambique.  
C Tunisia.  
D Zimbabwe.
15  The leader of Nyasaland Southern native association was ... 
   A  David Kaunda. 
   B  Charles Domingo. 
   C  Gershom Njilima. 
   D  Levi Mumba. 

16  Name the first capital of North-Western Rhodesia. 
   A  Kalomo 
   B  Livingstone 
   C  Lusaka 
   D  Monze 

17  The first British administrator of Nyasaland was ... 
   A  Alfred Sharpe. 
   B  Cecil Rhodes. 
   C  Harry Johnstone. 
   D  Kamuzu Banda. 

18  The two leaders that formed the coalition Government in Northern Rhodesia were ... 
   A  Harry Nkumbula and Simon Kapwepwe. 
   B  Harry Nkumbula and Kenneth Kaunda. 
   C  Kenneth Kaunda and Simon Kapwepwe. 
   D  Reuben Kamanga and Kenneth Kaunda. 

19  Which Commission recommended for the break up of the Central African Federation? 
   A  Bledisloe. 
   B  Devlin. 
   C  Hilton Young. 
   D  Monkton. 

20  Which two of the following Central African States gained their independence in the same year? 
   A  Zambia and Malawi 
   B  Zambia and Tanzania 
   C  Zimbabwe and Malawi 
   D  Zimbabwe and Zambia
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  Establishment of Kololo state in Bulozi.
B  The British first captured the cape.
C  Diamond discovered in South Africa.
D  Federation begins.
E  Chilembwe uprising.
F  Zwangedaba’s Ngoni crossed the Zambezi river.
G  Mungo Park was born.
H  British Protectorate over Nyasaland.
I  African association formed.
J  Pedro Baptista and Anastasia Jose visited Kazembe’s Kingdom

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.

The strength of the Zulu nation not only depended on the Success of Shaka’s military changes, but also on the political reforms.

He reorganized the loosely controlled chieftainship and homesteads of the Northern Nguni into a single large centralized Kingdom in which all authority came directly from him, the king. Shaka ensured that his power was absolute and his word was law. He was greatly feared.

Shaka did not appoint his relatives to important posts within the Kingdom. Instead he appointed commoners based on merit. One had to prove himself to be a competent warrior and leader. By so doing, Shaka created an effective and efficient system of government. Those appointed were loyal to him.

Shaka also introduced the tribute system and the conquered people were expected to pay annual tribute to him. This enabled Shaka to effectively control the defeated groups. Tribute also provided him with important resources to use in the long distance trade such as ivory and slaves.

Participation in the long distance trade with the Portuguese was also an important political aspect of the Zulu Kingdom. This ensured the growth of the Zulu nation.

Shaka also had a diplomatic relationship with the Europeans at the Cape. He was careful not to deliberately provoke them.

Shaka further appointed his mother, Nandi as the Queen of the Zulu nation. She was highly respected and sometimes acted as Shaka’s advisor.
The Zulu Society was also politically divided into regiments. All young adults between 15 and 35 years were drafted into male and female regiments. The male and female regiments lived separately. Each village had regimental cattle that were obtained through raids.

Shaka also introduced a deliberate policy of assimilation for all the conquered tribes. The conquered people were fully incorporated into the Kingdom. This ensured the expansion of the Zulu nation.

Question
Using only short phrases or sentences list five (5) political changes that Shaka made.

Section D  (15 marks)
Study the map and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions
1. What name is given to the area between rivers Tigris and Euphrates?
2. The development of iron smelting was started by people in the Middle East. Who are these people?
3. Where did the first farmers in Africa develop from?
4. What is the old name for Ethiopia?
5. Name the area marked A.
6. What made territory B more important after 1885?
7 Which people were found in the areas C and D?

8 Who finally solved the geographical problem of the river Niger?

9 Which explorer travelled through route I?

10 Name one of the explorers that travelled through route 2 in the years 1857 to 1859?

11 Name the explorer who travelled through route 3.

12 Which explorer travelled through route 4?

13 Name the Archaeologist who did a lot of work at Olduvai gorgo.

14 What important iron working centre developed at Kush?

15 Name the country that colonised Botswana.

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 San paintings

2 The causes of the European voyages of discovery.

3 Aims and results of Livingstone’s work in Central Africa.

4 What is History? Identify and explain five ways of learning History.

5 The Monckton Commission

Section F (15 marks)

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

In the second half of the 15th century, the Portuguese had increased their activities in the interior of Africa. They penetrated the Zambezi valley in Mozambique, Angola and the Congo. Their interest in these activities were Economic reasons, Religious reasons and political reasons.

At first they wanted to look for mineral resources in the interior of Africa. They also wanted to spread their religion. They established trading posts along the Zambezi river.

However, the Portuguese later developed political ambitions and wanted to create a Portuguese empire in Central Africa from the east to the West Coast. They were to achieve this through getting rid of some powerful African Kingdoms in Central Africa.
Questions
1. Mention one Portuguese trading centre along the Zambezi River.
2. What religion were the Portuguese trying to spread in Central Africa?
3. Name the king they were looking for in Central Africa.
4. Which Mwenemutapa stopped trading with Portuguese?
5. Who were the Portuguese middlemen in Undi’s Kingdom?
6. What trading item attracted the Portuguese to enter Mwenemutapa’s Kingdom?
7. Name the large land estates or plantations that the Portuguese established in the Zambezi valley.
8. Which Mwenemutapa was appointed by the Portuguese as a Puppet?
9. Who led a Portuguese expedition to Kazembe Kingdom in 1798?
10. Give one reason why the Portuguese took a lead in the voyages of discovery.
11. Name a Portuguese town where most of the voyages started from.
12. Which Portuguese explorer had an accident at the Cape in 1487?
13. Name a Portuguese explorer who was given a title of ‘Dom’.
14. In which year was the sea route to India finally discovered by the Portuguese Sailors?
15. Name one item the Portuguese were looking for in India.

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. Write about the San under the following headings:
   - Appearance
   - Economic activities
   - Social and religious organisation

2. Describe the origin, expansion and collapse of the Mwenemutapa Empire.
   - Origin
   - Expansion
   - Decline/collapse of the Kingdom.

3. What were the causes, and effects of the Mfecane?
   - Definition
   - Causes
   - Effects