



BLANTYRE SECONDARY CLUSTER
2026 JUNIOR CERTIFICATE MOCK EXAMINATIONS
HISTORY

Examination Marking Key

Section A:

Multiple Choice (20 Marks)

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. D |
| 2. D | 12. A |
| 3. C | 13. A |
| 4. B | 14. A |
| 5. C | 15. C |
| 6. D | 16. A |
| 7. D | 17. C |
| 8. D | 18. D |
| 9. C | 19. D |
| 10. B | 20. D |

Section B (50 Marks)

21. **(10 Marks)**

(a) Primary vs. Secondary Sources:

- Primary sources are first-hand accounts or original artifacts from the time of the event (e.g., diaries, fossils).
- Secondary sources are second-hand accounts written after the event by someone who did not witness it (e.g., textbooks). **(2 marks)**

(b) i. Method: Archaeology. **(1 mark)**

ii. Profession: Archaeologist. **(1 mark)**

iii. Advantages:

(1) Provides information about pre-historic periods where no written records exist;

(2) Provides tangible, scientific evidence through carbon 14 dating. **(4 marks)**

(c) Homo habilis "Skillful Man":

- They were the first hominids to design and use stone tools for tasks like butchering meat.

(2 marks)



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22. (10 Marks)
- (a) Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland:
- To promote economic cooperation between the three territories and to provide a "partnership" model to counter extreme white or black nationalism. (2 marks)
- (b) Factors for Enlightenment:
- (1) The Scientific Revolution (rational thinking);
 - (2) Disillusionment with absolute monarchy and religious dogma. (4 marks)
- (c) Contributions of Enlightenment:
- Promotion of democratic ideals (liberty, equality); the concept of the "Social Contract"; and the separation of powers in government. (4 marks)
- 23 (10 Marks)
- (a) Mali Army:
- (1) To protect the kingdom from external invasions;
 - (2) To maintain law and order and collect taxes/tribute from conquered states. (4 marks)
- (b) Granville Sharp:
- He was a leading British abolitionist who secured the "Mansfield Judgment" (1772), which ruled that any slave setting foot on English soil became free. (2 marks)
- (c) Weaknesses of Berlin Conference:
- (1) It ignored existing African ethnic and linguistic boundaries;
 - (2) No African leaders were invited to represent their own interests. (4 marks)
- 24 (10 Marks)
- (a) Nationalism in Nyasaland:
- (1) Discontent with the "Thangata" (forced labour) system;
 - (2) The influence of returning WWII veterans who fought for freedom abroad. (4 marks)
- (b) Native Associations Weakness:
- They were often elitist, focused only on local grievances, and lacked a unified national agenda or mass following. (2 marks)
- (c) Personalities:



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i. Orton Chirwa:

- Founded the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) to lead the political struggle while Dr Kamuzu Banda was imprisoned. **(2 marks)**

ii. James Frederick Sangala:

- He was a founding member of the Nyasaland African Congress (NAC). **(2 marks)**

25

(10 Marks)

(a) Aztec Empire Growth:

i. Triple Alliance:

- Military pact between Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, and Tlacopan that expanded territorial control. **(2 marks)**

ii. Religion:

- The belief in the need for human sacrifice motivated continuous warfare and expansion to capture prisoners. **(2 marks)**

(b) Reaction to Women in French Rev:

(1) Initial acceptance/participation (March to Versailles);

(2) Later suppression and banning of women's political clubs by the Jacobins. (4 marks)

(c) Contributions of French Revolution:

(1) The Declaration of the Rights of Man;

(2) The spread of modern Nationalism and Secularism. (2 marks)

Section C: Essays (30 Marks)

Note: Deduct 4 marks if not in essay form.

26: Maravi Kingdom

(15 Marks)

(a) Rise/Expansion

(9 marks)

- Focus on the Phiri clan leadership, the Kalonga's centralised authority,
- The development of the "Mphala" system
- Control over ivory and iron trade.

(b) Decline

(6 marks)

- Focus on succession disputes





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- The impact of the slave trade (Yao and Arab traders)
- The rise of the Ngoni invasions.

27: Industrial Revolution in England

(15 Marks)

Reasons (5 points)

- (1) Availability of coal and iron;
- (2) Accumulation of capital from overseas trade;
- (3) Scientific advancements/inventions;
- (4) Stable government and banking system;
- (5) Large labour force due to the Agricultural Revolution.

NB: AWARD MARKS FOR ANY RELEVANT ANSWERS