



EXAMINATION NO.: _____

THE MALAWI NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

2016 JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

HISTORY

(100 marks)

Subject Number: J081

Monday, 6 June

Time Allowed: 2 hours
1:00 – 3:00 pm

Instructions

1. This paper contains 12 printed pages. Please check.
2. This paper has three sections: A, B and C.
3. Follow the instructions for each section carefully.
4. In the table provided on this page, tick against the question number you have answered.
5. Hand in your question paper to the invigilator when time is called to stop writing.
6. **IMPORTANT**

Make sure you write your **Examination Number** in the spaces provided on **all** pages of this paper before you start answering the questions.

Question Number	Tick Qs 31-38 if answered	Do not write in these columns	
1-15			
16-30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			
36			
37			
38			

© 2016 MANEB

Turn over



Section A

Multiple Choice (30 marks)

There are **thirty** questions in this section. Answer **all** questions by encircling the letter with the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is a disadvantage of oral history?
 - A. It cannot be interrupted by learners for clarification.
 - B. It can easily be outdated.
 - C. It has informants available.
 - D. It reflects biases of the group telling it.
2. Which of the following is **not** a contribution of the Egyptians to the modern world?
 - A. mummification
 - B. architecture
 - C. calendar
 - D. wheel
3. The Capital of Kush was moved to Meroe because Meroe
 - A. was close to Egyptian border.
 - B. had a large supply of wood and iron.
 - C. had a relatively large population.
 - D. was located near the Nile River.
4. How did the Kabaka of Buganda Kingdom make sure that his officials did not turn against him?
 - A. He always changed their jobs.
 - B. He gave them part of the tribute.
 - C. He spied on them.
 - D. He gave them food throughout the year.
5. The Maravi people established their authority over the indigenous people at Mankhamba by
 - A. controlling trade with the East-coast.
 - B. having a uniform system of justice.
 - C. establishing divide and rule system.
 - D. declaring war on them.
6. What was the importance of religion in the Maravi Kingdom?
 - A. It prepared the Maravi people for life after death.
 - B. It contributed to the expansion of the kingdom.
 - C. It brought rains to the kingdom.
 - D. It brought unity to the kingdom.
7. How did Nyatsimba Mutota expand his kingdom?
 - A. He shifted the capital from Great Zimbabwe to the north.
 - B. He constructed stone buildings for the Portuguese.
 - C. He sent out sub-chiefs on military expeditions.
 - D. He embarked on a series of wars.

Continued



8. Of what significance was the health of the king in the Mwenemutapa Empire?
- A. It determined the prosperity of the empire.
 - B. It served as an indicator of the mood of their god.
 - C. It assisted the Mhondoros to consult their spirits.
 - D. It informed them of the right time to worship spirits.
9. Mutota was nicknamed 'Mwenemutapa' because of
- A. his spiritual authority.
 - B. his conquests.
 - C. his famous stone building.
 - D. the vastness of his empire.
10. Why did King Phillip of Macedonia decide to conquer Greece?
- A. to prevent Greece from dominating the Mediterranean region
 - B. to improve Greek trade with other states
 - C. to fulfill his ambition of building a big empire
 - D. to control the Mediterranean Sea
11. Why was Pericles regarded as a Greek statesman?
- A. He conquered the city of Thebes.
 - B. He had great respect for the Greek culture.
 - C. He founded seventy cities.
 - D. He made Athens wealthy and powerful.
12. The Questors in the Roman Government were assigned to
- A. judge cases.
 - B. keep taxes and voting lists.
 - C. look after money.
 - D. protect the rights of the plebeians.
13. Why did the Romans change from a monarchy to a republic?
- A. They were invaded by Alexander the Great.
 - B. Their state had grown too big to be under one king.
 - C. The arrival of the Barbarians had disturbed peace.
 - D. They did not want a repeat of harsh rulers.
14. Why was Julius Caesar ordered **not** to bring his army across the River Rubicon?
- A. Caesar had declared himself ruler of Rome.
 - B. Pompey had been killed by Caesar's army.
 - C. Pompey was jealousy of Caesar's achievements.
 - D. Caesar had denounced the efficiency of the Roman Senate.

Continued/...

15. Why were the teachings of Jesus Christ popular?
- A. He healed people after sermons.
 - B. His messages were full of love and mercy.
 - C. He worked with the Pharisees and Sadducees peacefully.
 - D. He encouraged His followers to worship in the catacombs.
16. Why were the Jewish leaders hostile towards Jesus Christ?
- A. Jesus did not recognize the Roman Emperor.
 - B. Jesus was a threat to their religious positions.
 - C. Jesus had refused to appear before the Sanhedrin.
 - D. Jesus had brought amendments to the Jewish Law.
17. Why was Galilei Galileo put on trial by the Inquisition?
- A. He painted 'the last supper' and 'the Virgin of the Rocks'.
 - B. He carved the statue of the Madonna.
 - C. He held the belief that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun.
 - D. He justified the use of any method in securing positions in society.
18. How did the conquest of the Constantinople by the Turks contribute to the voyages of exploration?
- A. It helped in gaining good access to the sea.
 - B. It forced nations to find an alternative route to the East.
 - C. It turned Constantinople into a centre of sea merchants.
 - D. It promoted unity in the Balkans.
19. Which of the following is **true** about Prince Henry the Navigator?
- A. He established a school of navigation at Sagres.
 - B. He navigated up to the Guinea Coast.
 - C. He wanted to spread Islam.
 - D. He renamed 'Cape of Storms' as 'Cape of Good Hope'.
20. What role did the missionaries play in the abolition of slave trade?
- A. They opened new markets for the abolitionists.
 - B. They preached about equality of all people.
 - C. They assisted the British Parliament to make laws.
 - D. They assisted the British soldiers to locate slave traders.

Continued/...



21. The British decided to end slave trade because of
- the involvement of the local people.
 - the death of many British explorers.
 - the opposition from members of parliament.
 - the realization that slavery was cruel.
22. Which of the following European nations competed for territories in Central Africa?
- Britain and Germany
 - Portugal and Britain
 - Germany and Holland
 - Holland and Portugal
23. What was the **immediate** effect of the scramble for Africa?
- border disputes in Africa
 - abandonment of democratic forms of government
 - wars of conquest between whites and blacks
 - failure to produce enough food
24. European countries claiming land in Africa were supposed to
- spread Christianity.
 - end slave trade.
 - develop the land.
 - occupy the land.
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
25. In what way did the United Gold Coast Convention (U.G.C.C.) differ from the Convention People's Party (C.P.P.)?
- C.P.P. wanted immediate change while U.G.C.C. was for gradual change.
 - C.P.P. fought for the rights of urban people while U.G.C.C. fought for the rights of rural people.
 - C.P.P. was mainly for the educated while U.G.C.C. was for the uneducated.
 - C.P.P. was favoured by whites while U.G.C.C. was favoured by ex-servicemen.
26. Ghanaians were **not** happy with the 'Burns Constitution' because it did **not**
- give them immediate freedom.
 - include the element of multipartism.
 - protect the rights of the poor.
 - give Africans the right to initiate policies.
27. What did Nkrumah mean by 'Positive Action'?
- campaigning with other political parties
 - peaceful political campaigns
 - campaign of violence
 - holding meetings with the colonial government

Continued/...

28. Why was the Coussey Committee set up in Ghana?
- A. to decide the date for elections
 - B. to make regulations for political campaigns
 - C. to decide on Constitutional changes
 - D. to monitor the elections
29. Why did the Nyasaland African Congress invite Dr. Banda?
- A. He was the only sponsor of the party.
 - B. He was the only educated Nyasa.
 - C. He was believed to have courage to fight the colonialists.
 - D. He was a strong enemy of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
30. Which of the following groups informed peoples' grievances to the government in Nyasaland?
- A. the freedom fighters
 - B. the Native Associations
 - C. the independent political parties
 - D. the Young Turks

Section B (40 marks)

There are **four** questions in this section. Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided. Each question carries **10 marks**.

31. a. What position did each of the following officials hold in the government of ancient Egypt?

(i) the Vizier _____ (1 mark)

(ii) the Nomarch _____ (1 mark)

- b. Explain any **two** reasons why the Egyptians developed the calendar.

(4 marks)

Continued/...

31. (Continued)

- c. What evidence is there to show that the Egyptians believed in life after death? Give any **two** points.

(4 marks)

32. a. Why did the Portuguese take a lead in the voyages of exploration? Explain any **two** points.

(4 marks)

- b. State any **two** results of the Portuguese voyages of discovery.

(4 marks)

- c. What was the aim of the English voyages of exploration?

(2 marks)

33. a. Mention any **two** African tribes that were involved in the East African slave trade.

(2 marks)

Continued/...

33. (Continued)

- b. Why was there an increase in the demand for slaves in the East Coast of Africa in the 19th century? Give any **two** reasons.

(4 marks)

- c. How did William Wilberforce contribute to the abolition of slave trade?

(2 marks)

- d. Name any **two** countries that were created as home for freed slaves in West Africa.

(2 marks)

34. a. State any **two** aims for the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963.

(2 marks)

- b. Explain **two** views of the 'Casablanca' group on the formation and operation of the OAU.

(4 marks)

34. (Continued)

- c. Give any **two** reasons why the OAU has failed to maintain peace and political stability in some independent African countries.

(4 marks)

Section C (30 marks)

There are **four** questions in this section. Choose any **two** and write an essay of about **a page** on each question on the papers provided overleaf. If you **do not** write your answer in essay form, you will automatically lose **3 marks**. Each question carries **15 marks**.

35. Discuss the advantages **and** disadvantages of archaeology as a source of historical information. (15 marks)
36. Explain the factors that led to the rise **and** decline of the Kush Kingdom. (15 marks)
37. Discuss the factors that contributed to the rapid spread of the Islamic religion. (15 marks)
38. Explain the positive **and** negative effects of the Partition of Africa on the African continent. (15 marks)

Continued/...