

CENTRAL WEST EDUCATION DIVISION

2025 MALAWI SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION

MOCK EXAMINATION

HISTORY

PAPER II (120 Marks)

MARKING KEY

Section A (40 marks)

1. a). (i). Factors that influenced migration of the Lomwe.

- Portuguese oppression.

They running away from the oppression of the Portuguese.

- Tribal wars.

They were running away from tribal wars amongst themselves.

- Slave trade.

They were afraid of slave trade.

(ii). Factors that influenced the Lomwe settlement in the Southern Malawi.

- Employment opportunities.

They had an opportunity to be employed in the tea plantations.

- Availability of fertile soils.

This was ideal for farming.

- The Mang'anja were so peaceful

They mixed well with the Lomwe

- Stability

There was stability created by the British colonial rule in the Shire Highlands.

b). (i). Problems/challenges at Cape Maclear

- Yao raids.
- Unhygienic conditions
- Conflict between Islam and Christianity.

(ii). Reasons why Chiwere Ndhlovu welcomed the missionaries in his territory

- The Missionaries were associated with the rain making
- For prestige



c) (i). Objectives of Dr. David Livingstone's Missionary work in the Central Africa.

- To spread Christianity
- To end slave trade
- To introduce western Education
- To introduce legitimate trade

(ii). Reasons why the Yao were the first ethnic group to embrace Islam in Malawi.

- Their frequent contacts with the Swahili-Arabs.
- To cement their economic ties with the Swahili-Arabs.
- Some aspects of their culture were similar to some Islamic practices.

2. (a). Causes of the Arab-Portuguese rivalry in the land of Zanj.

- Competition for trade monopoly.
- The Portuguese were Christians while Arabs were Moslems.
- Africans favoured Swahili-Arabs than the Portuguese.

(b).(i). Roles of the British South African Company in the Occupation of Southern Rhodesia

- Signing Treaties with African Chiefs
- Administration of the colonies on behalf of the British Government

(ii). Impact of labour migration in Nyasaland

- Availability of foreign goods
 - Labour migrants brought new items to Nyasaland.
- Disruption of marriages.
 - Some migrant labourers never or took long time to come back.
- Spread of foreign cultures.
 - They brought new cultures like language.

c). (i). Federation means a union of states under one national government.

(ii) African Independent Churches are churches that were established, run and controlled by the Africans themselves.

d). Reasons for African Opposition to the Central African Federation

- Federation was imposed on Africans.
- Africans feared that racial segregation policies of Southern Rhodesia would spread to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- Federation would delay self- government.
- Africans felt that they would be marginalized under the Federation.

e. (i) Successes of the Central African Federation.

- Opening of the federal university in Southern Rhodesia.
- Construction of Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Nyasaland.
- Construction of Nkula Hydro-power station.

(ii). Role played by African Independent Churches towards Nationalism in Malawi

- They served as a platform for African political awakening.
- They promoted civilization among Africans through schools, skills, agriculture
- The leaders acted as spokespersons for the voiceless masses against the colonial government's harsh policies.

Section B (40 marks)

3. (a). Reasons why Russia was not allowed to attend the Paris Peace Conference

- She practiced communism
- She withdrew from the First World War.

b). Functions of the League of Nations

- To maintain World Peace
- To promote social- economic development
- To decide border disputes.

c). How the First World War influenced the March 1917 Revolution in Russia

- The War expenses raised inflation as food prices rose
- Tsar sent his troops against Germany and Austria-Hungary with inadequate arms, food, medical facilities as a result soldiers died and many deserted and joined rioters
- Tsar sent almost all the vehicles to the battle front. Transport for food and passengers within the country became a problem.
- Productive men were forcefully conscripted with most of the horses as well taken away for war purposes. This angered peasants and Landlords since farm work needed the productive men and horses

d). Ways which assisted Stalin to emerge as a leader in Russia.

- Support from the politburo.
- He had support from the politburo because of his idea of spreading communism in Russia first.
- His position as a secretary general.
- He used his position to appoint those who were loyal to him in important positions.



e). Impact of communism on Russia

- It promoted laziness
- It promoted strikes among peasants
- It promoted inflation rates to rise as the Russian currency became valueless
- It robbed the population of self-reliance.

f). Factors that contributed to the failure of the United Nations Organization.

- In most cases there has been lack of cooperation and absence of some permanent members
- It has had constant problem of funding
- Most member states prefer to vote by their blocs rather than on Merit
- The use of Veto by permanent members has always paralyzed the political activities of UNO.
- Some member states depend more on their regional bodies in settling disputes than on the UNO.
- UNO usually fails to deal with disputes at an early state which allows a problem to become complicated.

4. a). Economic Condition in Europe after the First World War.

- Huge debts to be paid back to USA due to the War loans
- High unemployment rates due to closure of industries
 - heavy dependence on imports
 - low industrial production due to death of productive people

b). Effects of Great Depression on the European Economy

- Closure of banks and industries
- Ordinary people who had their savings in the banks lost their savings
- High unemployment rate
- European countries that depended on USA for loans suffered a lot as the aid was cut off.
- Britain and German changed their leadership hoping to survive the depression under the new leaders and policies

c). How the New Deal attempted to solve economic problem in the USA

- The government temporary took over and restructured the banking system and reformed the stock exchange
- Under the Farmers Relief Act, The Government encouraged farmers to reduce output to improve prices
- The government created the Civil Conservation Corps to provide jobs for young men in conservation project



- under the National Industrial Recovery Act there was Public Works Administration which made availability cash for building dams, schools, bridges etc.

d). Steps that France and Belgium took when Germany failed to continue with reparations.

- Occupation of the industrial areas of the Ruhr.
- They took control of the economic activities of this region.
- Killing some people.
- Some workers who staged some demonstrations were killed.

e). Strategies which assisted the Nazi to consolidate power in Germany.

- Use of the Gestapo.
 - The wing tortured opponents of the Nazi.
- Use of concentration camps.
 - This enforced loyalty to the Nazi.
- Use of the enabling law.
 - The Fuhrer became a dictator.

f). Why Italy joined the First World War on the side of Allied Powers.

- Italy was promised territories by the allied powers.
- Italy and Austria – Hungary were traditional enemies; they could not work together.

Section c (40 marks)

5. Causes and results of the Chilembwe uprising in 1915.

CAUSES

- Resentment against the colonial administrative policies
- Effects of the outbreak of the First World War
- Joseph Booth's idea on "Africa for Africans"
- Poor relationship between Africans and William Livingstone
- Chilembwe's exposure in America helped him to learn of the importance of the equality among the human race

RESULTS

- A defeat to Chilembwe and his followers
- Thangata system was abolished and government policies were improved



- Chilembwe's PIM church was destroyed and banned
- A commission of inquiry was set up to find out the real cause of the uprising
- Deportation of suspected Missionaries
- The Mission educated Africans were blamed together with Joseph Booth for influencing Chilembwe
- A number of new missionaries and schools began to be controlled by the government after 1915

6. Factors that contributed to the formation of African Independent Churches

- Desire to serve African interests
- Influence of Western form of education
- Misunderstandings on church doctrines with historic churches e.g Polygamy
- Dissatisfaction with the long period for someone to be baptized or ordained
- Slow decentralization of leadership in the Missionary controlled churches
- Dissatisfaction with the discriminatory practices in the European Missionary Churches
- Dissatisfaction with the education offered by some missions especially Dutch Reformed Church.

7. Factors that led to the defeat of Germany and her Allies during the First World War.

- The Allied had more man power than the Central Powers
- Germany's failure to control her expansive colonies where even some turned against her during the war.
- The entry of the USA into the war on the side of the Allied Powers accelerated the defeat of the Central Powers
- Germany fought the war on many fronts to her disadvantage.
- The Allied Powers had able and focused political leaders such as Lloyd George and George Clemenceau
- Germany was badly let down by her colleague like Italy who decamped, Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary who had to be assisted all the time. Turkey accepted defeat easily
- Allied Powers had adequate financial and industrial resources in Europe and in their colonies that were used to sustain the forces during the war.
- The Allied Powers had powerful weapons, for example, they used tankers, aircraft and battleships.
- The Central Powers were centrally surrounded by the Allied Powers as they lay in the centre of Europe.



8. Compare UNO and the League of Nations

- Both were meant to promote a World Peace
- Both failed to solve conflicts by major powers
- Both try to foster socio- economic development through agencies
- Both were formed under the influence of the American presidents
- In both bodies each country has one vote in the General Assembly
- Both were easily undermined in the alliances made outside the bodies
- UNO has a wide membership unlike the League of Nations which only handled European affairs and had no more than fifty members
- UNO is committed on safeguarding individual human rights unlike the League of Nations
- UNO has the Uniting for Peace Resolution to override a Veto while the League did not have
- Just like the League of Nations had no permanent army so does the UNO.