



1. (a) Explain the factors that led to the rise of Undi Kingdom.

(13 marks)

CODE F

- Undi was one of the Malawi states created after the collapse of Cewa Kingdom.
- It was established in Chadiza and Katete areas of Malawi.
- Rose to prominence due to social, political and economic factors.
- Decline of Kalonga –Mzura's Cewa Kingdom, was exploited by Undi.
- Strategic location in Chadiza – Katete are idea for farming/ trade.
- Undi's Kingdom was surrounded by weak neighbours eg Nsenga and Cewa.
- Centralization of political power under the Phiri clan created internal order hence expansion.
- Carried out trade with Portuguese in ivory which was exchange for clothes, beads. Etc. (any one)
- It was rich in minerals.
- Notably gold.
- Tribute from vassal states/conquered states.
- e.g Nsenga and Cewa which strengthened the kingdom.
- Used the Chinkunda in gold trade to create order for traders.
- Taxes collected on gold and ivory traders helped the kingdom to acquire wealth, thus expansion.
- Maintaining internal security/law and order.
- and Defending the empire against external attacks.
- Traditional religious beliefs i.e rain making Shrines which created Unity.
- Undi people had local industries as well as skills i.e were experienced in Iron working.
- And raiding of neighbours.

Any 13 well explained points = 1 mark each

(b) What led to the decline of the kingdom during the 19th century?

(12 marks)

CODE D

- Decline was gradual.
- Due to a number of factors: political Social Economic.
- It began around 1700 A.D and by the 18th century it was no more.
- Coming of Portuguese who took land from chief's formerly under Undi.
- Chikunda traders illegally dug gold and avoided giving Undi his share.
- Slave raiding in Undi's kingdom created disorder in the kingdom.
- Slave dears by-passed the king and dealt with subordinate chiefs – hence reducing the central control.
- Economic decline, hence the king had no means to buy clothes and beads to reward his subjects.
- Wars among the chiefs for trade (slaves) weakened Undi's empire further.
- People in empire accused each other of witchcraft hence divided the empire.
- Coming of Swahili Arabs who raided slaves and increased political instability.
- Break away of some vassal states/ provinces line Nsenga to become independent.
- Lack of a strong civil service and army to maintain central administration.
- Communication difficult in the empire making creation of order difficult.

- Some individual Undi's were weak.
- Ngoni invasion of Undi and Nsenga finished off what attempted was left of Undi's kingdom.

Any 12 well explained points..... (1 mark each)

TOTAL 25 marks.

2. (a) Describe the Portuguese activities in the in Zambezi valley. (12 marks)

Portuguese activities were sequential.

- In 1505 they took over Sofala.
- In 1507, Portuguese took Mozambique Island.
- In 1530, the Established trading posts at Sena, and Tete.
- Fernandez was sent to Mwenemutapa to explain the Portuguese motives.
- Mwenemutapa Nogomo and several of his relatives, and subjects, (about 300) were converted to Christianity.
- But Muslims, were soalousy of portuguse advance, and therefore accused them of being spres.
- In 1561, Portuguese prist, silveria was murdered.
- This changed the royal attitude of the Portuguese.
- More posts were set up at massapa, Dambarare. Buku to Luanze.
- Muslims were chased / banished.
- Mutapa appointed calado as a judicial administrator.
- In 1569, 1000 Portuguese solders were sent to the Zambesi valley by the Portuguese government / king Sebashan.
- These were led by captain Francisco Barreto.
- However opposition from the Gold producing Manyika state prevented them to reach Mweremutapa.
- Failure of the Barreto expedition following his murder.
- In 1574 Vaso Fernandez Hemen with 4000 men attempted to reach Mutapa.
- In 1585 – 1592,imba canibais attacked the Portuguese.
- This ended the Portuguese imperial adventures.
- Marked a new era of alhance with Mutapa.
- The Mutapa gave the patronage, these included Missionaries, traders, solders (any 2) etc.
- Portuguese paid tribute to the Mutapa.
- In 1608, another expedition was sent by king phillip III to Mutapa's silver mines.
- This was under captain – General Nuno Alvarez Pereira.
- It was opposed by Mutapa and Portuguese settlers.
- Were met with other problems, such as diseases, limited supplies etc (any 1), this expedition was more successful in reaching the interior of C. Africa.
- In 1628, Mutapa Gatsi Rusere died and was succeeded by Mutapa Kapararidze.
- He was hostile to the Portuguese and attacked their Garrisons.
- Combined Portuguese- settler attacks on Mutapa led to his defeat (Kapararidze) and execution at Mt. Fure.
- Mutapa Maruva who succeeded him, converted to Christianity and became Filipe.
- He signed an agreement with the Portuguese(1632).
- And guaranteed the freedom of movement for Portuguese traders, missionaries etc.
- He allowed some Portuguese authority over all people in their area C Africans and respect, while increasing Portuguese power and prestige.
- 1665, a civil war broke out, and Mutapa Phillipe was killed.

Any 12 well developed points 1 mark each

(b) How did these activities affect the people there?

- A number of social, political and economic effect
- Positive and negative

- Led to establishment of Portugal settlements;
 - At Sena Tefe, Bukuto, Luanze etc
 - As a result, displaced people (Arabs) who had wanted to control these posts.
 - Established control over Sofala and Mozambique
 - Conversion of people into Christianity by Dominican and Jesuit priest.
 - Notably Mutapa Muhavura and his royals / subjects were converted to Christianity.
 - Led to outbreak of wars (instability) e.g. the 1569 Sebastain expedition.
 - Also the Vasco Fernandez expedition of (1574)
 - Portuguese made alliance with some African chiefs i.e. Mutapa Fillipe, Mutapa Gats, Rusere Canyl
 - Loss of lives as many Africans were killed.
 - Some Portuguese acted as Judicial advisors such as Antomo clada to Mwenemutapa Nogomo.
 - Wars broke out as Africans resisted Portuguese settlers.
 - Powers and authority of African chiefs were undermined / reduced.
 - The agreement between Mutapa Mavura and the Portuguese led to enslavement of Africans and sent to Brazil.
 - Led to disruption of African trade especially in government.
 - Portuguese interfered with local African politics
 - Portuguese also made effort at formal education / promoted by the Jesuit missionaries.
 - For example;
 - Mutapa's son took a degree in theology in 1670
 - And returned home to head the mission.
 - Promoted agriculture, hence introduction of new crops such as maize became the major crop in the area.
 - Led to intermarriage between the Portuguese and African who gave birth to half castes.
- (Any 13 well developed points.....1 mark each)

3. (a) Describe the migration and settlement of the Makololo (kololo) into Buluzi. (12 marks)
(a) Makololo were a collection of Sotho Speakers from the Orange free state area.

- Were a product of Mfecane era.
- They arose out of Shaka's expansionist wars
- Travelled north under the leadership of chief Sebitwane.
- Were defeated by the Griquas at Dithakong in 1823 and lost men and herds of cattle in the Kalahari desert.
- But they defeated the Tswana and managed to reach Zambezi near its confluence with the Chobe in 1831.
- They easily defeated the Thonga and settled on the Toka plateau south of Kafue river.
- While here, they were attacked by the Ndebele.
- Following two battles, either side was victorious
- Sebitwane decided to move further west
- He led his subjects through the gap of Kataba and into the flood plains of Buluzi.
- At this time, the Lozi were weakened by a civil war after Litunga Mulambwa's death.
- The Lozi took advantage of changes in Lozi society.
- The split between the northern and southern Lozi and between the Lozi themselves and the conquered people.
- The Kololo were able to defeat the Lozi in a series of battles between 1833 and 1835.
- The Kololo became skillful at fighting on water and learnt how to use the Canoe.
- Following their defeat, the Lozi split into several groups;
- Tumbua's supporters, went to Lukwaka.
- But while in exile, they kept alive the spirit of Lozi independence.
- But the splitting further, by the Lozi only emphasized their disunity.
- Sebitwane military experience enabled him to defeat the Ndebele, and Msene Ngoni, under Nxaba.

- He also took advantage of his to a piece of high ground, where they were cut off by the rising water.
- By mutual understanding, between Sebetwane and the Lozi, the Msene were thrown into the rising waters.
- Cut off by the rising water, the Ndebele were reduced in numbers by starvation.
- Sebetwane employed similar trickery to finish off the force sent against him by Mzilikazi.
- This left Sebetwane to establish Kololo control over Buluzi.

Any 12 well developed points..... 1mark each

(b) How did Sebetwane establish Kololo rule in Buluzi?

- By 1840, Sebetwane had established his rule in Buluzi.
- This was partly through military conquest and partly by the use of diplomacy.
- He created, partly achieved by the defeat of the Msene Ngoni and Ndebele.
- Many of his Lozi subjects were impressed by his military ability and were ready to follow him.
- The Lozi royal family had been scattered in exile,
- However, Sebetwane left other chiefs in charge of their areas.
- And took some of them into his council.
- He took wives from each of the conquered people
- He also made sue Kololo language was adopted all over Bullozi.
- But he didn't force the conquered people to use the age regimentsystem.
- He left the Lozi with their own political systems, while also introducing his own Kololo structure.
- The Kololo became the ruling aristocracy;
- One or two Kololo families were placed in each village as Lords of the land.
- Villages were grouped into provinces under Kololo chiefs
- Sebetwane was based at Liyanti and his daughter, Mamohisane at Nalolo.
- His nephew Mpololo settled at Niliele
- An Induna, with the title Mulansiane was at Sesheko
- Subject people filled the land and sent tributes of corn, nuts, spears, hoes, ivory, canoes (any 2) e.t.c
- They took some for himself and redistributed the rest rule over most of modern Zambian western province.
- They raided and took tribute from the Tonga and Tla areas of Choma, Mazambuka and Nansala (Southern province) and in parts of Angola, Botswana and Rhodesia (anyl)
- He moved capital from Monge in the flood plain to Linyanti (present day Botswana).
- He changed the nature of Buluzi kinship, mixed freely with the people and allowed them to see him.
- He paved to be a great soldier and statesman.
- He died in July 1851.

Any 13 well developed points..... 1mark each.

Total 25 marks

4. (a) Describe the trading activities of Vao in central Africa (15 marks)

(b) What problems did they face? (10 marks)

(a) Yao;

- Moved into Malawi from northern Mozambique around 1850.
- In Malawi, the Yao came into conflict with Nyanja and Manganja people
- In some areas they lived peacefully with the Malawi people for a time, but in the end they were forced to attack them.
- Some of the Yao had fire arms, they were generally successful.
- Operated in between Lake Malawi and Indian Ocean mainly along the southern route of LDT.
- Were specialists in Ivory hunting hence supplied Ivory.
- Later developed in fulltime long distance traders

- Linked shire valley and the coast at the Portuguese port of Mozambique.
- In the 18th century, they opened up routes to Swahili port of Kilwa.
- They raided their neighbours for slaves who were widely demanded within and outside East Africa
- Yao slave dealers supplied slaves between Malawi and Kilwa.
- Acted as middlemen connecting the interior tribes around L. Malawi to the coast.
- They traded with the British to west of L. Malawi and Kilwa.
- Acted as interpreters to foreign traders, like Swahili traders and Portuguese.
- They exchanged food, ivory and skin for guns, cloths, beads, glassware and from Swahili Arabs.
- Provided security to the traders who operated around the southern trade route.
- They developed technology such as dhow building, which boosted trade;
- Notably, Makanjila built dhows to sail on Lake Malawi.
- They grew crops such as Maize, rice, Cassava, tomatoes, planted coconut palms on the shore of L. Victoria
- Bought ivory from the Bisa.
- Took slaves from the Nyanja people and sold them to Kilwa.
- They came very much under the influence of Swahili, many of them were converted to Islam;
- Which probably saw as away of modernising their society and obtaining education for their people
- Paramount chiefs.
- Their states depended on the personal following of the Yao chiefs built up through trade and war.
- Were skilled in art and craft, like weaving mats, making pots that provided trade items.
- Any 15 well developed points.....1 mark each.
- 4(b) What Problems did they face? (10 marks)
- Code p..... (10 marks)
- Faced a number of problems.
- Exhaustion of trade in arms led to internal conflicts and succession wars hence instability.
- Campaign against slave trade by the British affected Yao traders (slave dealers)
- Conflicts between the Yao chiefs and Malawi people
- For instance, they came into conflicts with the Nyanja and Mangochi people.
- Diseases transmission among the Yao traders (caravans) such as small pox which affected their trade.
- There were food shortages, which forced some of them to attack the natives.
- Yao, had enemies like Makua-Lomwe people and Maseko Ngoni who invaded and raided them.
- Yao villages were often at war with one another, which led to persistent wars / instabilities.
- Failed to set up centralized systems, which kept them weakened.
- Due to slave raiding, Yao were depopulated, hence weakened them.
- Influence of Swahili Arabs, who out competed them in trade and eroded their culture.

Any 10 well developed points.....1 mark each

TOTAL 25 MARKS

5 (a) Describe the activities of livingstonia missionaries in Malawi (Nyasaland) during the second half of the 19th century. (13marks)

CODE A

- Was also the free church of Scotland and a branch of Presbyterian Church.
- First established in 1875 at Cape Maclear at the Southend of L. Malawi.
- Set up by Dr. James Stewart of Lovedale in 1783.
- In memory of Dr. Livingstone's great work in the spread of Christianity.
- Its missionaries included, Dr Roberts law, William Koyi, Dr Elmslie, Dr Henry among others.
- It first worked among the Amachinga Yao and Ngoni in Malawi

- However, it failed to convert the Amachinga Yao who were already Moslems and more satisfied with Muslim education and religion.
- Also the Yao were not ready to give up slave raiding.
- It set up mission stations at cape Maclear south of Malawi in 1875 and later at Liviezi and Ekwendeni among the Ngoni.
- In six years of their stay at cape Maclear, they achieved little apart from setting some local industries.
- Also carried out a certain amount of legitimate trading (selling calico to replace slave trade)
- In 1881 it extended north up to Lake shores to Banda we in Tonga, where they were more successful when it set up mission stations.
- Built 2000 schools in Tongaland to become clerks, builders and interpreters and they took on these jobs.
- Converted the Tonga people into Christianity in the churches built between 1895 – 1905.
- Livingstonia mission also worked among the Ngoni, but less successful.
- They approached chief Chikase in 1878 and also chief Mbelwa in 1879 but the two first kept them waiting.
- It prayed for rain (Dr Elimsie) and it came the following day after severe drought in 1882-86.
- It gave protection to the Tonga people who ran away from the raids of Ngoni and also persuaded King Mbelwa to stop raiding the Tonga.
- It taught Tonga better agricultural methods.
- It set up many schools in many parts of Mbelwa kingdom e.g in 1895 overtown institution was opened at Kondowe further up the lake.
- It trained Africans to become pastors, evangelists, school teachers, craftsmen and Medical assistants.
- Taught people how to read and write.
- Livingstonia soon became famous for providing the most advanced education for Africans in central Africa.
- Contributed to health sector i.e.
- Dr laws did not only preached and teach, he also conducted surgical operations.
- And worked as a carpenter, joiner, printer, photographer, farmers, Engineer, boat builder and druggist (any 2).
- It tried to eradicate slave trade using Christianity and trade / commerce.
- It taught Mbelwa, leadership skills, that he adopted diplomacy other than use of force in controlling the state which was a sign of advanced leadership.

Any 13 well developed points.

b) What problems did missionaries face? (12marks)

(CODE P)

- Quite many.
- Ranging from political social and economic.
- Slave raiding was a major activity among the Yao, hence they refused to give it up.
- It conflicted with the Yao, for taking slave refugees into their community.
- Strong influence of Islam made it unable to convert the Amachinga Yao.
- Civil war between the Tonga and Mbelwa Ngoni affected their work.
- William Koyi and Sutherland were not allowed to preach openly among the Mbelwa Ngoni
- Lacked enough land to set up mission stations.
- Language barrier as they could not communicate with the Yao and Ngoni in their native languages.
- Inadequate funds for supplying goods so as to abolish slave trade.
- The Portuguese disturbed the missionaries at Livingstonia for trespassing in their land.
- Unfamiliar / unfriendly tropical climate which they were not used to.

- Hostility from some tribes such as the Mbelwa Ngoni.
- Geographical barriers, i.e they had to pass through thick forests and bushes which was not easy.
- Tropical diseases like malaria, small pox (any1) weakened many of them.
- Some Africans were strongly attached to their culture like polygamy hence refused to change to Christianity.
- Lacked enough man power to evangelise the large area.

Any 12 well explained points..... 1mark each Total = 25marks.

6. (a) why was the 1890 lochner treaty signed? (15marks)

(CODE R) (reasons)

- Signed on 27th June 1890 between the British South African company and the Buluzi.
- British were represented by F.E Lochner and Lewanika of Buluzi.
- It was signed for various reasons;
- LeWANIKA WANTED British protection.
- He also wanted to get western education from the British for his people.
- Lewanika hoped to exploit / benefit from the BSACO like improved trans[ory and postal services.
- He hoped to promote peace and stability in the region, using the British who were strong.
- The earlier contacts of Lewanika with missionaries such as coillard influenced him to sign the Lochner treaty.
- He was tricked by Lochner that he was to receive protection from the British government not the BSACO.
- Chief Khama 11 of Bamangwato who had taken British protection in 1883, also influenced Lewanika, as he positively spoke about its benefits.
- The British wanted to colonise Buluzi Lewanika was delaying them.
- Need by the British to ensure control of mineral right in Buluzi
- Cecil Rhodes had bought ware mining rights for 9000 pounds and he needed to ensure its proper control.
- Need by the British to promote easy movement of capital and labour in Buluzi influenced the British to sign it.
- There was need to protect Christian missionaries from Sesheke chiefs who had attacked them.
- Influence of Makoatse, a message from Kham who persuaded Lewanika to sign the Lochner treaty.
- Need by the BSACO, to keep the Germans in Namibia away from Buluzi.

Any 15 well explained points.....1 mark each

(b) How did the treaty affect Barotse land? (10marks)

CODE E (Effects)

- Affects Barotseland in many ways.
- Political social and economic.
- But largely political
- It placed Buluzi (Barotseland) under British control.
- Missionary activities increased in Buluzi.
- Lewanika recovered 10,360000 hectares west of river Zambezi after the treaty.
- In 1897, BSACO set Robert coryndon as a British resident in Buluzi.
- Led to the signing of the coryndon treaty of 1900.
- Reduced traditional powers of Lewanika.
- Reduced his pay to 850 pounds a year.
- Led to establishment of schools.

- Postal telegraphs.
- Transport and communication developed such as roads, railway lines.
- Lewanika was to hunt and cut trees for canoes in Buluzi.
- Encouraged plantation farming
- As well as mining.
- The British grabbed / alienated land in Buluzi e.g BSACO grabbed land on Butoka plateau for the Lia and Tonga
- Led to displacement of natives / Africans.
- Taxes Africans were to pay taxes such as hut tax.

Any 10 well developed points (1 mark each)
(Total 25marks)

7 (a) explain the causes of 1896-97 Ndebele-Shona uprising.

CODE (causes).....15marks)

- Ndebele rose in 1893 and Shona in 1896 – 97.
- Revolted against the British South Africa Company. (BSACO) in South Rhodesia.
- Ndebele were led by Lobengula's son Nyamanda traditional religious leaders like Mkwati led the Shona.
- The British South African company (BSACO) was led by Cecil Rhodes.
- Causes were political, social and economic.
- Need to regain their independence by Africans.
- Need to recover their land that had been grabbed by the BSACO.
- Defeat of the BSACO forces in the 1875 Jameson raid in South Africa.
- Out break of rinder pest epidemics that killed African cattle, all blamed it on the British.
- Whites raided Africans their cattle.
- Harsh company rule (BSACO) on Shona – Ndebele.
- Forced labour on white plantations.
- Over taxation of shona Ndebele.
- Erosion of power of African chiefs.
- White domination and monopoly of trade in Mashonaland.
- The Shona were inspired by the earlier Ndebele revolt against the British.
- Sending of Africans in reserve with poor conditions
- Role of the religion i.e the Mwari culture.

Any 15 well explained points..... 1 mark each)

7. (b) What role did religion play in these uprisings?

CODE R (role)..... 10marks.

- Religion provided leadership to the uprising.
- It forged unity as the Shona and Ndebele were brought together to fight against a common enemy.
- It gave morale to fighters not to give up.
- Religion gave a false promise that European bullets were harmless.
- It denied whites collaborators who feared being punished by ancestral spirits.
- It gave sanctuaries / accommodation to fighters;
- E.g. Tabazakamambo cave of the Mwari cult.
- Promised security and protection to fighters.
- It made the uprising a mass other than tribal affair / uprising.
- It gave blessings to the uprising making it open for all Africans to join.
- Provided traditional weapons to use e.g axes, spears, arrows, stones etc.
- It made the lower and upper classes to join the uprising.
- It was after killing the religious leaders Nehanda and Kagubi that the uprising was suppressed.

Any 10 well explained points..... 1 mark each.
Total 25marks

8. Explain the contribution of the following in the liberation of Northern Rhodesia. (Zambia).

(a) Zambia African National Congress (ZANC).

(10marks)

- Was formed 26th / October/ 1958.
- With Kenneth Kaunda as president, Kapwepwe as treasurer, and General Sipalo as secretary General.
- Others: Sikota, Wina Grey Zulu Lewis changufu among others (any 1)
- It had massive support in the northern, the copperbelt, and the Eastern province.
- Kenneth Kaunda's "Obstinancy" over the April 1959 election forced government to act.
- As a result, on March 12 1959, ZANU officials were taken into custody by Governor Benson.
- Kaunda was sent first to Kabompo jail, and later to prisons in Salisbury and Lusaka.
- Kapwepwe was sent to Mongu, Wina's home district.
- Wina himself ended up to Luwingu (Kapwepwe's home district)
- The aim was to separate / isolate the nationalists from their supporters.
- Violence followed at Chilubi Island in Lake Bangweulu.
- As well as parts of northern and Copperbelt province.
- Over 100 Africans were arrested
- The subsequent election gave Nkumbula an ANC seat.
- ZANC was banned.
- But its ban gave birth to new parties like UAC, UNIP, and UNFM to continue with the struggle.
- It mobilized Africans to oppose European rule.

Any 10 well developed points..... 1 mark

(b) United National Independence Party (UNIP)

15MARKS.

- It was formed in September 1959.
- Was a merger between Paul Kalichin's African National independence party (ANIP) and the United National Freedom Party (UNFP).
- It capitalized on differences in other parties and welcomed defectors into its ranks.
- In January 1960, Kaunda was released from prison to become UNIP president.
- With Simon Kapwepwe as second in command.
- The two turned to party reorganization.
- In 1957, Kaunda had spent 6 months in Britain, studying the organization of the British Labour Party.
- Also studied CPP activities in Ghana.
- UNIP's organization was a combination of the two foreign parties (above) and Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non violence.
- By 1962, UNIP had 23 regional organisations and 67 constituencies.
- It also had 986 branches country wide.
- The party aimed at majority rule and self government
- And it advocated for a non violent approach.
- As well as positive action.
- UNIP became a mass party.
- It adopted the one man one vote party slogan.
- Also aimed at pulling Zambia out of the Central African Federation (CAF) and ultimate independence.
- In September elections gave UNIP 14 seats in the LEGCO, ANC 07 and UFP 16 (United Federal Party)
- An alliance was then forged between UNIP and UFP in return for concessions.
- Rigorous campaigns for independence began.
- The right to independence began.

- The right to independence was granted in March in 1963.
- And in one month, a new constitution was drafted.
- Zambia was to become an independence republics with a president and LEGCO.
- There was more friction between UNIP and ANC in August oct 1963 especially in the copper belt.
- The January 1964 elections gave UNIP 55 seats and ANC 10 seats.
- Kenneth Kaunda automatically became Prime minister and didn't need Harry Nkumbula anymore.
- Internal self government was granted.
- There was also friction between Alice Lenshina's Lumpa Church and UNIP, which led to death of 700 Africana.
- Despite a number of problems encountered, UNIP eventually led Zambia to independence on 24th /01/1964.
- With Kenneth Kaunda as president.

Any 15 well explained points (15marks)

Total = 25points.