ZIMBABWE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY 2167/1

PAPER 1 Southern Africa

NOVEMBER 2017 SESSION 2 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper.

Answer **four** questions.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each question carries 25 marks.

Read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.

Candidates are advised to spend 30 minutes on **each** question.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

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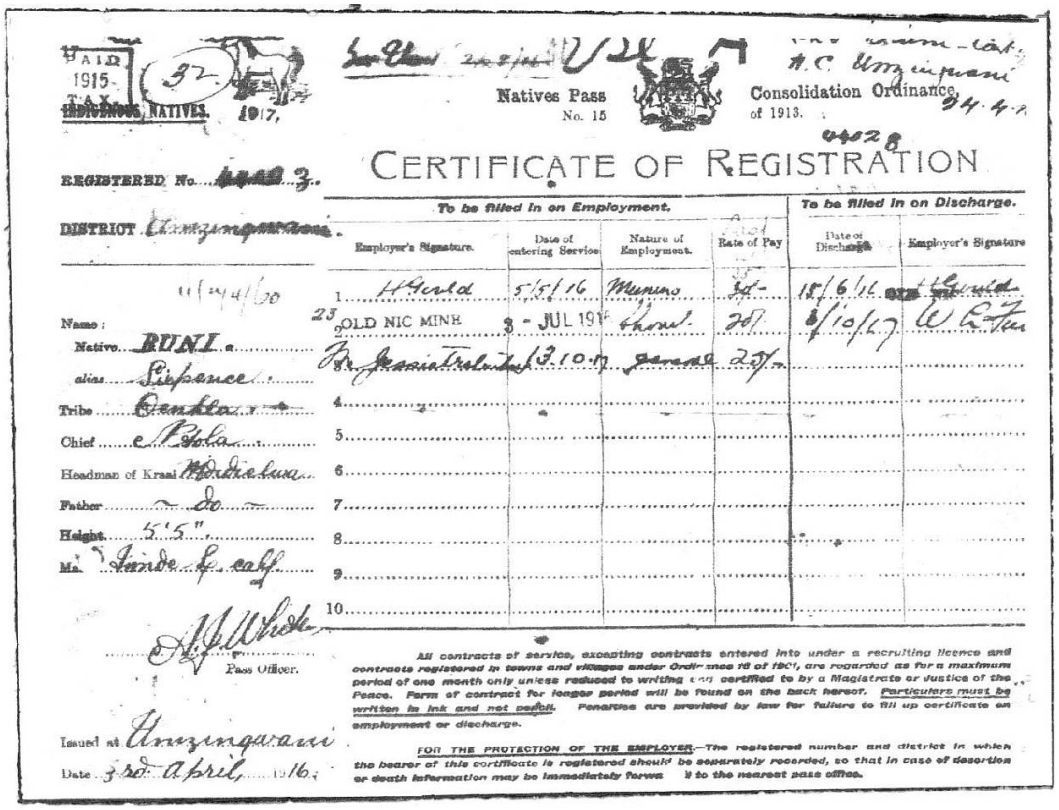
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[Turn over

1 SHORTAGE OF AFRICAN LABOUR IN EARLY COLONIAL ZIMBABWE

Carefully study the following sources and answer **all** the parts of this question.

Source A



PAID 1915 TAX NATIVES 1917

Natives Pass No. 15

Consolidation Ordinance of 1913.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

REGISTERED No. 4448 3.

DISTRICT Umzingwane.

Name: Native BUNI alias Sipence

Tribe Gambo

Chief e/ Bola

Headman of Kraal Mudelwa

Father do

Height 5'5"

Mark Scar L. calf

	Employer's Signature.	Date of entering Service.	Nature of Employment.	Rate of Pay	To be filled in on Discharge. Date of Discharge.	Employer's Signature
1	H Gould	5/5/16	Mining	5/-	15/6/16	H Gould
2	OLD NIC MINE	3 - JUL 191	Shovel	20/-	8/10/17	W C Tan
3	Br Jesuit Trek	13.10.17	Farming	25/-		
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Pass Officer.

Issued at Umzingwane

Date 30 April 1916

To be filled in on Employment.

All contracts of service, excepting contracts entered into under a recruiting licence and contracts registered in towns and villages under Ordinance 19 of 1901, are regarded as for a maximum period of one month only unless reduced to writing and certified to by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. Form of contract for longer period will be found on the back hereof. Particulars must be written in ink and not pencil. Penalties are provided by law for failure to fill up certificate on employment or discharge.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE EMPLOYER.—The registered number and district in which the bearer of this certificate is registered should be separately recorded, so that in case of desertion or death information may be immediately forwarded to the nearest pass office.

The above photograph shows the Certificate of Registration carried by every male African from the age of 16 years in colonial Zimbabwe.

Adapted from a book by Zimbabwean historians published in the 1990s.

Source B

Ten shillings a month was a ridiculously low wage for an African considering the price of food at that time. It was not surprising at all why Africans were unwilling to work for it. After working for thirty days an African would get ten shillings. He could only buy twenty four pounds of meat at five cents per pound. It was enough for an adult male African for twelve days only.

Adapted from a comment by the Native Commissioner for Hartley (Chegutu) in 1895.

Source C

Africans at first wanted to go on living in their traditional ways. Inspite of a certain amount of land alienation to the few thousand white settlers, there was still a great deal of land available for the half a million Africans. They were not used to the money economy and had little desire for the things money could buy.

Adapted from a book by a white historian, published in the 1960s.

(a) Study Source A

Identify the ways by which the Certificate of Registration was used to control African labour. [4]

(b) Read Source B

Is this source reliable on the reasons why Africans were unwilling to work for the European settlers in the early colonial period in Zimbabwe?
Explain your answer

[5]

(c) Read Source C

Does the source sufficiently explain why there was a shortage of labour on settler farms and mines in early colonial Zimbabwe?
Explain your answer. [5]

(d) Read Source B and Source C

Do the two sources differ on the causes of labour shortages on European farms and mines in early colonial Zimbabwe?
Explain your answer. [5]

(e) Study Source A

What do you think were the reactions of the different groups of people in colonial Zimbabwe to the introduction of the Certificate of Registration for adult African males?
Explain your answer. [6]

2 **(a)** State any **six** items produced by the blacksmiths during the Early Iron Age period in Southern Africa. [6]

(b) Describe **six** negative effects of the discovery of iron during the Early Iron Age period in Southern Africa. [11]

(c) To what extent did the discovery of iron improve the social life of the Early Iron Age people? [8]

3 **(a)** Name any **six** government officials of the Mutapa State. [6]

(b) Describe **six** internal factors that led to the decline of the Mutapa State. [11]

(c) How far were the internal political factors responsible for the collapse of the Mutapa empire? [8]

4 **(a)** Identify the **three** Nguni Chiefdoms and their respective paramount chiefs at the beginning of the 19th Century. [6]

(b) Describe **six** results of *Mfecane* south of the Limpopo. [11]

(c) Did the people of Southern Africa benefit from *Mfecane*? Explain your answer. [8]

5 **(a)** State any **six** causes of the *Mfecane*. [6]

(b) Describe **six** features of the political system of the Zulu State under Tshaka. [11]

(c) To what extent was Tshaka a cruel ruler? [8]

6 **(a)** Name any **three** missionaries of the London Missionary Society and any **three** Catholic missionaries who worked in Zimbabwe between 1850 and 1900. [6]

(b) Describe **six** activities of the Catholic missionaries in Zimbabwe up to 1900. [11]

(c) To what extent was the failure of the Catholic missionaries caused by the influence of the African Traditional religion in this period? [8]

7	(a)	List any **six** items which the Portuguese obtained from trade with the Mutapa State.	[6]
	(b)	Describe **six** methods used by the Portuguese to gain control of trade in the Mutapa State between 1650 and 1700.	[11]
	(c)	To what extent did the rulers of the Mutapa State contribute to the success of these methods?	[8]
8	(a)	Identify any **six** problems experienced by the people of Southern Africa as a result of European colonisation.	[6]
	(b)	Outline **six** reasons why Great Britain was involved in the scramble for territories in Southern Africa.	[11]
	(c)	Did social factors contribute to Great Britain's involvement in the scramble for territories in Southern Africa? Explain your answer.	[8]
9	(a)	State any **three** treaties signed between Lobengula and Europeans from 1887 to 1889 and their respective signatories.	[6]
	(b)	Describe **six** recruitment features of the Pioneer Column.	[11]
	(c)	How far did the Pioneers contribute to the successful occupation of Mashonaland?	[8]
10	(a)	List any **six** British nationals who visited Zimbabwe between 1890 and 1896.	[6]
	(b)	Outline **six** causes of the Shona uprising of 1896-97.	[11]
	(c)	To what extent were the Shona grievances solved after the uprising?	[8]
11	(a)	State any **six** different diseases which affected African miners in colonial Zimbabwe.	[6]
	(b)	Describe **six** working conditions of African mine workers in colonial Zimbabwe before 1960?	[11]
	(c)	To what extent were the African mine workers able to resist exploitation during that period?	[8]

12 **(a)** List any **six** problems faced by African workers on European farms in colonial Zimbabwe. [6]

(b) Describe **six** problems faced by white colonial farmers in their attempt to destroy African agriculture before 1960. [11]

(c) Did the colonial government succeed in solving these problems? Explain your answer. [8]

13 **(a)** Name any **six** countries in Southern Africa from where migrant labourers were recruited for South African gold mines. [6]

(b) Outline **six** problems faced by the early gold mining companies in South Africa before 1910. [11]

(c) How far were the gold mining companies able to solve these problems by 1910? [8]

14 **(a)** Name the **three** countries that formed the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and their respective leaders at that time. [6]

(b) Outline **six** provisions of the constitution of the Central African Federation. [11]

(c) How far did the Federal Constitution disadvantage Africans? Explain your answer. [8]

15 **(a)** Identify any **six** African grievances against the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. [6]

(b) Outline **six** measures taken by the Africans to oppose the Federation. [11]

(c) To what extent were these measures successful? [8]

16 **(a)** State any **three** names of the armies created by the Smith regime to fight against the guerrillas and any **three** female guerrillas in the armed struggle in Zimbabwe. [6]

(b) Describe **six** roles played by women during the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. [11]

(c) To what extent did the role played by women contribute to the attainment of Independence in Zimbabwe? [8]

17 **(a)** Identify any **six** branches of the Rhodesian Joint Operations Command used to attack the guerrillas during the armed struggle. [6]

(b) Outline **six** measures taken by the Rhodesian government to contain the activities of the armed struggle from 1975 to 1979. [11]

(c) How effective were these measures?
Explain your answer. [8]

18 **(a)** Identify any **six** fundamental Human Rights enshrined in the constitution of Zimbabwe. [6]

(b) Outline **six** principles governing the electoral system enshrined in the constitution of Zimbabwe. [11]

(c) How far has the government adhered to these principles in conducting elections since 2000? [8]

19 **(a)** Name any **six** member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). [6]

(b) Describe **six** roles played by SADC in maintaining peace within the region. [11]

(c) To what extent has SADC been successful in maintaining peace within the region? [8]

20 **(a)** Name any **three** neighbouring countries of Zimbabwe and their respective capital cities. [6]

(b) Describe **six** problems caused by the brain drain in Zimbabwe. [11]

(c) To what extent has the government been able to solve these problems? [8]

21 **(a)** Name any **six** leaders of anti-apartheid movements in South Africa after 1965. [6]

(b) Describe **six** efforts of the African National Congress (ANC) governments in improving the social lives of the people of South Africa since 1994. [11]

(c) To what extent have the people of South Africa benefited from these efforts? [8]

22 **(a)** Name the **three** political parties formed in Mozambique in the early 1960s and their respective leaders. [6]

(b) Describe **six** economic problems experienced by the Mozambicans since independence. [11]

(c) How far has the government of Mozambique been able to solve these problems? [8]