



EXAMINATION NO.: _____

THE MALAWI NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD

2023 MALAWI SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

HISTORY

Monday, 3 July

Subject Number: M081/I

Time Allowed: 1 hour

11:00 – 12:00 pm

PAPER I

(50 marks)

Instructions

1. This paper contains 9 printed pages. Please check.
2. The paper has 50 multiple choice questions. Answer **all** the questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. Write your **Examination Number** in the spaces provided on all the pages of this paper.
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.

Question Number	Do not write in these columns	
1-5		
6-10		
11 - 15		
16 - 20		
21 - 25		
26 - 30		
31 - 35		
36 - 40		
41 - 45		
46 - 50		
Total		

1. Which of the following migrant groups into Central Africa originated from Mozambique?
 1. Yao
 2. Lhomwe
 3. Ngoni
 4. Ndebele
 - A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 2 and 4
 - D. 3 and 4
2. Why did the Yao settle along Lake Malawi?
 1. There were friendly communities.
 2. The area was strategically located for trade.
 3. The area offered employment opportunities.
 4. The area was stable due to colonial rule.
 - A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 2 and 4
 - D. 3 and 4
3. Which of the following Yao groups was skilled in iron smelting?
 - A. Achisi
 - B. Amasaninga
 - C. Amachinga
 - D. Amangochi
4. Who led the Jere Ngoni from Zulu land towards Central Africa?
 - A. Nxaba
 - B. Ngwane
 - C. Soshangane
 - D. Zwangendaba
5. How did the Portuguese colonial rule contribute to the migration of the Lhomwe into Malawi?
 - A. They forced the Lhomwe to work in their plantations.
 - B. They imposed high taxes on the Lhomwe.
 - C. They punished the Lhomwe for resisting instructions.
 - D. They divided Lhomwe by arresting their leaders.
6. Which of the following Ngoni groups settled around Chipata in Zambia?
 - A. Tuta
 - B. Gwaza
 - C. Mpezeni
 - D. Gwangwara
7. The Zansi class of the Ngoni society was made up of
 - A. the Shona and the Rozwi speaking peoples.
 - B. captured tribes within the migration route.
 - C. original Ngoni speaking people.
 - D. assimilated tribes of the destination areas.
8. Why was it easy for the Ngoni to conquer the tribes of Central Africa?
 - A. They had powerful guns.
 - B. They gained control of trade.
 - C. They had well trained armies.
 - D. They married influential tribes.

9. Mzilikazi killed his Indunas at a place called Ntaba ye Zinduna because of
- rendering his throne useless.
 - installing Nkrumane as their king.
 - conspiring with his enemies.
 - rebellng against him.
10. Which of the following strategies used by Dr David Livingstone resulted into the coming of the UMCA to Central Africa?
- writing of books about Central Africa
 - making appeals to business people
 - conducting public and private lectures
 - exploring Central Africa with the British nobles.
11. Which of the following Swahili-Arab leaders influenced the spread of Islam in Malawi?
- Jumbe and Mlozi
 - Jalasi and Kawinga
 - Makanjira and Mponda
 - Sheiks M'bwana and Mkwanda
12. Which of the following crops was introduced by the Portuguese in Central Africa?
- Millet
 - Cassava
 - Sorghum
 - Sweet potato
13. Which of the following is a challenge that was faced by the Livingstonia missionaries at Cape Maclear?
- malaria attacks
 - sparse population for evangelism
 - infertile soils for farming
 - interference of ministers into local matters
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
14. The Ana a Mulungu Church was a breakaway church from
- Blackman's Church.
 - Watch Tower Movement.
 - Seventh Day Adventist Church.
 - African Methodist Episcopal Church.
15. Why did Elliot Kamwana protest against the Livingstonia Mission?
- European traders were refusing to trade with Africans.
 - He resented the malpractices of the European missionaries.
 - Africans were being forced to stay for long periods in catechumen class.
 - He was annoyed with the introduction of fees in mission schools.

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16. Which of the following tribes of Central Africa operated as middle men during the East African slave trade?
1. Yao
 2. Ngoni
 3. Bemba
 4. Balowoka
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 4
D. 3 and 4
17. Why was it easy for the Portuguese to defeat Arabs on the East coast of Africa?
- A. The Portuguese had superior weapons than the Arabs.
 - B. Arabs had lost popularity among Africans due to slave trade.
 - C. The Portuguese had support from Britain and Germany.
 - D. The Arabs were weakened by their loss of trade monopoly.
18. Why did Lobengula attempt to cancel the Rudd Concession?
- A. He discovered that Rhodes was not a representative of the British government.
 - B. He was tired of hosting numerous concession seekers.
 - C. He was not satisfied with the terms of the treaty.
 - D. He was timely advised by the Portuguese and the Boers.
19. Which of the following were **social** factors for the British occupation of Nyasaland?
1. search for minerals
 2. providing employment
 3. ending slave trade
 4. need to protect missionaries
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 4
D. 3 and 4
20. Which of the following tribes resisted the British occupation of North Eastern Rhodesia?
- A. Shona
 - B. Kololo
 - C. Bemba
 - D. Lunda
21. Why were reserves **not** created in Nyasaland?
- A. There was peaceful coexistence between Africans and Europeans.
 - B. There was a very small population of Europeans in Nyasaland.
 - C. The Non-disturbance clause was issued to Europeans.
 - D. Most Africans from Nyasaland opted for labour migration.
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22. Which of the following shows that racial segregation policies were followed during the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland?
1. reservation of skilled jobs for Europeans only
 2. uneven distribution of development
 3. creation of a powerful economic union
 4. construction of Group hospitals in some countries
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 4
D. 3 and 4
23. Which of the following was a **political** reason for the imposition of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland?
- A. to strengthen the British sphere of influence
B. to create a powerful economic union
C. to make the region self sufficient
D. to promote even distribution of development
24. How did the Chilembwe Uprising lead to the rise of nationalism in Malawi?
- A. It made Europeans afraid of possible African attacks.
B. It made Africans believe in fighting for liberation.
C. Africans saw the need to avenge Chilembwe's death.
D. It made Europeans start recognising African calls for liberation.
25. Which of the following is the reason for the refusal of KANU to form a government after winning the Kenyan elections in **1963**?
- A. the continued imprisonment of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta
B. the banning of the Mau-Mau movement
C. the declaration of the state of emergency
D. low representation of Africans in the legislature
26. Which of the following were the results of the Franco-Prussian war?
1. colonisation of France
 2. unification of Germany
 3. creation of the German Empire
 4. loss of Alsace and Lorraine by France
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 3 and 4
27. Why did Britain follow the policy of "Splendid Isolation" before the First World War?
- A. She feared the increased suspicion in Europe.
B. She feared the increased tension in Europe.
C. She was not alarmed by Germany's military supremacy.
D. She was confident because of her flourishing global trade.



28. Why was Serbia interested in the Balkan region?
1. She wanted to promote Pan-Slavism.
 2. She wanted to block the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.
 3. She wanted to occupy Bosnia-Herzegovina.
 4. She wanted access to the Adriatic Sea.
- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 2, 3 and 4
29. Which of the following points was specified in the "War Guilt clause" of the Versailles Peace Treaty?
- A. Money had to be paid by the defeated powers.
 - B. Germany was accused of starting the war.
 - C. There was need for an international body to maintain world peace.
 - D. Colonial territories of the defeated powers had to be divided among the winning powers.
30. Which of the following was a cause of the 1905 Russian Revolution?
- A. ineffective Duma
 - B. general poverty
 - C. high inflation rate
 - D. scarcity of bread
31. Which of the following plans by Stalin focused on armament of Russia?
- A. the First Five Year plan
 - B. the Second Five Year plan
 - C. the Third Five Year plan
 - D. the Fourth Five Year plan
32. Which of the following economic conditions were prevalent in Europe after World War I?
1. high employment rates
 2. slow economic growth
 3. external debts
 4. dependence on imports
- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 2, 3 and 4
33. What was the impact of the great depression on the USA?
- A. closure of banks and industries
 - B. reduction in unemployment
 - C. rising standards of living
 - D. dominance in global affairs
34. Why did USA fail to join the League of Nations?
- A. She felt isolated from global affairs.
 - B. She felt secured by her strong army.
 - C. The body was dominated by European states.
 - D. Her senate refused to ratify the Versailles Peace Settlement.

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35. Which of the following conflicts did the League fail to resolve?
- A. Japan and Manchuria
 - B. Britain and Germany
 - C. France and Morocco
 - D. Italy and Austria
36. Which of the following were the reasons for the emergence of Japanese philosophy of "Asia for Asians" after the First World War?
- 1. rise of militant leaders
 - 2. worsening economic problems
 - 3. growing influence of China
 - 4. emergence of Communist leaders.
- A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 3
 - C. 2 and 4
 - D. 3 and 4
37. The name of Adolf Hitler's secret police was the
- A. Cheka.
 - B. NKVD.
 - C. Gestapo.
 - D. Storm Troopers.
38. Which of the following strategies did Adolf Hitler use to ban all opposition parties in Germany?
- A. The Nuremburg laws
 - B. The Enabling law
 - C. Concentration camps
 - D. Gestapo and Storm Troopers
39. The Pact of Steel was an alliance between
- A. General Franco and Stalin.
 - B. Stalin and Mussolini.
 - C. Hitler and Mussolini.
 - D. Hitler and General Franco.
40. Why did Adolf Hitler sign the 'Concordat' with the Catholic Church?
- A. He wanted to win support from the church.
 - B. He was afraid of the popularity of the church.
 - C. The church had ushered him into power.
 - D. They both wanted to eliminate Protestantism.
41. Why did Britain and France follow the "Appeasement Policy"?
- A. to foster global peace
 - B. to avoid war with Germany and Italy
 - C. to assist Germany in the payment of reparations
 - D. to avoid bitterness and tension among European states
42. Why did Italy join the Spanish Civil War?
- A. to invite Spain into an alliance
 - B. to block Russia from spreading Communism
 - C. to check the skillfulness of her soldiers
 - D. to support Italian speaking Spanish citizens.

43. Why did Germany declare war on Russia in 1939?
1. to boost German weak economy
 2. to prevent a two-front war with France and Russia
 3. to block the spread of communism in western Europe
 4. to boost German defenses
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 3 and 4
44. Which of the following events influenced the entry of USA into the Second World War?
- A. The Holocaust
B. Operation Barbarosa
C. The sinking of the Lusitania
D. The bombing of Pearl Harbour
45. Which of the following organs of the UNO was replaced the Mandates Commission?
- A. The Security Council
B. The Trusteeship Council
C. The Economic and Social Council
D. The International Monetary Fund
46. Which of the following incidents of the Cold War almost led USA and Russia into full scale war?
- A. The Cuban missile crisis
B. The Congo crisis
C. The Korean war
D. The Berlin blockade and airlift
47. Why did the UNO General Assembly introduce the "Uniting for Peace Resolution"?
- A. to give small states a voice against super powers
B. to overcome challenges brought by the Right of Veto
C. to grant the Secretary General power to make decisions
D. to punish super powers for offending small states
48. Why was it difficult for India to be granted independence?
- A. There were differences in beliefs and values.
B. The country lacked natural resources.
C. There was disunity among the local people.
D. Politicians who called for independence were illiterate.

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49. Which of the following initiatives was established by Russia as a response to USA's economic assistance towards Allied powers?
- A. European Economic Assistance
 - B. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
 - C. Economic Recovery Program for Europe
 - D. Organisation of European Economic Cooperation
50. Which of the following conflicts in Africa were influenced by the Cold War?
- A. The Rwanda and Burundi civil wars
 - B. The Angola and Mozambique civil wars
 - C. The Libya and Liberia civil wars
 - D. The Sierra Leone and Sudan civil wars

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END OF QUESTION PAPER**NB: This paper contains 9 printed pages.**

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