



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI  
Junior Certificate Examination

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HISTORY

530/01

Paper 1

October/November 2019

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*Confidential*

***MARK SCHEME***

***{530/01}***

***MARKS: 60***

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This document consists of 8 printed pages.

## SECTION A

**1. (a) What is a protectorate? [3]**

**Level 1: describes**

e.g. it is a small country or territory that is protected and controlled by a larger or more powerful country

**(b) Explain the political effects of British rule on Swaziland. [5]**

**Level 1: general answer [1]**

e.g. they were affected

**Level 2: identifies effects [2-3]**

e.g. the king lost his kingship status  
chiefs lost their leadership positions

**Level 3: explains effects [4-5]**

e.g. British rule changed the political order in Swaziland. The status of King Sobhuza II was reduced to a paramount chief, thus he lost his kingly status.

**Or**

Swazi chiefs lost their leadership positions and became messengers of the British collecting tax from the Swazi people on behalf of the British administration.

**(c) "British rule brought social benefits more than economic benefits to the Swazis."**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument. [7]**

**Level 1: unsupported assertion [1]**

e.g. Yes, it did

**Level 2: identifies valid reason [2-3]**

e.g. it brought formal/western education  
it brought modern medicine/ hospitals  
it improved agriculture  
introduction of modern mining/ industries

**Level 3: explains agreements or disagreements** [4-5]

e.g. It brought formal/western education which reduced illiteracy in Swaziland and Swazis could be employed in white collar jobs.

It improved agriculture by introducing new farming methods and equipment which increased production and the yield.

**Level 4: explains agreements and disagreements** [6-7]

**2. (a) What was the Iron Age?** [3]

**Level 1: describes**

e.g. the time when people started to use iron to make their tools [1-3]

**(b) Explain why the migration of early Bantu speaking farmers was slow?** [5]

**Level 1: general answer** [1]

e.g. they moved less frequently /they liked being slow

**Level 2: identifies why** [2-3]

e.g. they were crop producers  
they depended on mining  
they controlled trade routes

**Level 3: explains why** [4-5]

e.g. Bantu speaking farmers were crop producers which required them to live in one area for some time as they tilled the land and cared for their crops. This made their migration to other areas very slow since they had to wait until the crops were ready.

**(c) “The way of life of the modern Bantu people in Swaziland is similar to that of the Iron Age Bantu”.**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument.** [7]

**Level 1: unsupported assertion** [1]

e.g. Yes, it was similar

**Level 2: identifies valid reasons** [2-3]

e.g. they both raised animals

they were both crop farmers

present Bantu use tractors whereas iron age Bantu did not.

**Level 3: explains agreements or disagreements** [4-5]

e.g. Modern Bantu use tractors which makes food production easier whereas iron age Bantu relied on the use of hand hoes and the ox-drawn ploughs. Such implements resulted in less food production compared to today Bantu people.

**Level 4: explains agreements and disagreements** [6-7]

**3. (a) What is a voyage?** [3]

**Level 1: describes** [1-3]

e.g. It is a journey by sea.

**(b) Explain why the British took over the Cape Colony from the Dutch in 1795.** [5]

**Level 1: general answer** [1]

e.g. They wanted to control it.

**Level 2: identifies why** [2-3]

e.g. Holland was now under the control of the French.

the Prince of Orange encouraged them.

the Cape was in danger of being taken over by the French

**Level 3: explains why**

**[4-5]**

e.g. The leader of Holland the Prince of Orange went to seek refuge in Britain, he encouraged the British to take over the Cape.

**(c) “The arrival of the British at the Cape Colony benefitted the Africans.”**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument**

**[7]**

**Level 1: unsupported assertion**

**[1]**

e.g. No, it did not benefit Africans.

**Level 2: identifies valid reason**

**[2-3]**

e.g. Africans lost their land

the British introduced laws that benefitted Africans

Africans got to be exposed to modern living

**Level 3: explains agreements or disagreements**

**[4-5]**

e.g. When the whites arrived in Africa they took fertile African land, pushing Africans to poor lands where Africans could not easily produce enough food for themselves.

**Or**

Africans benefited from the laws that were introduced by the British at the Cape Colony. For instance, the British introduced laws that freed Africans from being enslaved by the Boers.

**Level 4: explains agreements and disagreements**

**[6-7]**

## SECTION B

**4. (a) What is the Umhlanga ceremony.** [3]

**Level 1: describes** [ 1-3]

e.g. the custom whereby young maiden girls paying homage to the queen mother/king by bringing reeds and performing traditional dances.

**(b) Explain why the Umhlanga ceremony takes place in August and September.** [5]

**Level 1: general answer** [1]

e.g. It is perfect time

**Level 2: identifies why** [2-3]

e.g. the reed is ready

it is the winter season

schools are closed

**Level 3: explains why** [4-5]

e.g. At this time of the year the reed is ripe and ready be used to build screens at the royal kraal.

**(c) “The main benefit of celebrating Umhlanga is the preservation of virginity than promoting tourism.”**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument.** [7]

**Level 1: unsupported assertion** [1]

e.g. Yes, it is.

**Level 2: identifies valid reasons** [2-3]

e.g. it encourages girls to keep their virginity take part in the ceremony

it attracts tourists

**Level 3: explains agreements or disagreements** [4-5]

e.g. It encourages girls to keep their virginity since only virgin girls are expected to take part in the ceremony.

**Or**

It attracts tourists which promotes the tourism industry since people from other countries come to witness the event

**Level 4: explains agreements and disagreements** [6-7]

**5. (a) What is decolonisation?** [3]

**Level 1: describes** [1-3]

e.g. It is the act of a state withdrawing from a colony, leaving it independent.

**(b) Explain how European nations colonised Central Africa.** [5]

**Level 1: general answer** [1]

e.g. They took control of them.

**Level 2: identifies how** [2-3]

e.g. they used their armies

they signed treaties with them

they were invited by the African nations

**Level 3: explains how** [4-5]

e.g. European nations used their military might to enforce their rule in Africa. Armies were sent from Europe or organized locally with neighboring rival African states to forcefully dispose of African rulers.

**(c) It was racism that led to the growth of nationalism in Africa.**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument.** [7]

**Level 1: unsupported assertion** [1]

e.g. Yes, it was racism

**Level 2: identifies valid reason** [2-3]

e.g. it made Africans to hate being ruled by whites

it was the loss of land

**Level 3: explains agreements or disagreements** [4-5]

e.g. racism made Africans to hate being ruled by whites as they were being ill-treated in their own country by foreigners.

**Or**

The loss of land to foreign people made Africans to stand up against colonialism as they wished to have their land back.

**Level 4: explains agreements and disagreements** [6-7]

**6. (a) What was the slave trade?** [3]

**Level 1: describes** [1-3]

e.g. The process of buying and selling people as slaves.

**(b) Explain why the slave trade increased in East Africa after 1807.** [5]

**Level 1: general answer** [1]

e.g. More slaves were sold.

**Level 2: identifies why** [2-3]

e.g. The British banned slave trade in their empire.

There had been a slave trade between east Africa and Arabia for centuries

Arab and Swahili traders controlled the slave trade

**Level 3: explains why**  
**[4-5]**

e.g. The British banned slave trade in their empire yet the Portuguese and other nations who controlled the East African slave trade did not.

**(c) “The Africans benefited more from the slave trade than the Europeans”.**

**How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument.** [7]

**Level 1: unsupported assertion** [1]

e.g. Yes, it did.

**Level 2: identifies valid reason** [2-3]

e.g. Africans got modern goods in exchange

Africans got to live in the modern world

Africans were uprooted from their families

Europeans got free / cheap labour

**Level 3: explains agreements or disagreements** [4-5]

e.g. Africans benefited because they got modern goods in exchange. This improved their lives as they got to wear cotton, beads alcohol, mirrors- making life more enjoyable.

Or

Africans were uprooted from their families and forced to live in new lands where they did not know any one. This affected them emotionally.

**Level 4: explains agreements and disagreements** [6-7]