



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI

Junior Certificate Examination

HISTORY

530/02

Paper 2

October/November 2019

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the Answer Booklet.
Write in **blue** or **black** pen.

Choose **one** option and answer all the questions in that option.

OPTION A: Early European colonial activities 16th-18th century in Central Africa.

OR

OPTION B: Peopling of Central Africa: Bantu Early States and Kingdoms.

At the end of the examination, fasten **all** your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

OPTION A: Early European colonial activities in Central Africa from the 16th to 18th century

Study the background information and the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Background information.

From the sixteenth century, the Portuguese became interested in trading with the people from Central Africa. As they sailed along the eastern coast of Southern Africa they saw a number of Swahili trading centres.

Source A

The arrival of European traders and hunters brought many changes as they came with European manufactured goods to Central Africa. The local people joined in the killing of thousands of elephants and traded ivory with European and Swahili traders.

From a History book published 2009.

Source B

The Europeans brought guns, cloth, beads, alcoholic drinks, axes and other goods. These goods were valued by the chiefs in the interior who paid for them in slaves, ivory and other Central African products.

From a History book published in 1984.

Source C



Africans taken as slaves.

Source D

The Portuguese often travelled with a small army, became involved in politics and tried to influence the political situation of the people of Central Africa. The Swahili traders respected local customs and beliefs. They were patient bargainers who got good trade deals with the local people.

A report published by an Arab traveler.

Source E

A pile of ivory belonging to white traders.

Now answer the following questions. Use the sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer.

1. Study Source A

What does this source tell us about the effects of the coming of Europeans in Central Africa? Explain your answer using the source. [5]

2. Study Sources B and C

How far do these two sources agree that European traders benefited Africans? Explain your answer using details from both sources. [8]

3. Study Source D

Can this source be trusted about European activities in Central Africa? Explain your answer using details from the source and your knowledge. [12]

4. Study all the sources.

How far do these sources agree with the statement that early European colonial activities did not benefit Africans? Explain your answer using details from the source. [15]

OPTION B: Peopling of Central Africa: Early Bantu States and Kingdoms.

Study the background information and the sources carefully, and then answer the questions that follow.

Background Information

The movements of the different Nguni groups out of Southern Africa into Central Africa are important because they strongly influenced the history of these places.

Source A

Mzilikazi fled from Shaka to the Transvaal in 1821. There he absorbed northern Nguni refugees and incorporated many Sotho chiefdoms into his growing Ndebele kingdom. The Ndebele raided their neighbours in all directions and encouraged them to adopt some of their customs and taught them skills learnt from Shaka and they became strong soldiers.

From a History book published 1978.

Source B

The Nguni invasions were a terrible disaster for the people of East Central Africa. Villages were burned and destroyed. Thousands were killed, while others were dragged away and forced to join the Nguni armies. Normal cultivation became impossible and famine became the order of the day.

From a History book published 2009.

Source C

The destruction of normal life by the Nguni in Central Africa created suitable conditions for the growth of slave trade. The displaced people were easy targets for local African raiding parties looking for slaves to sell to the Arabs. Many local Africans gained manufacturing goods from selling fellow Africans to the Arabs.

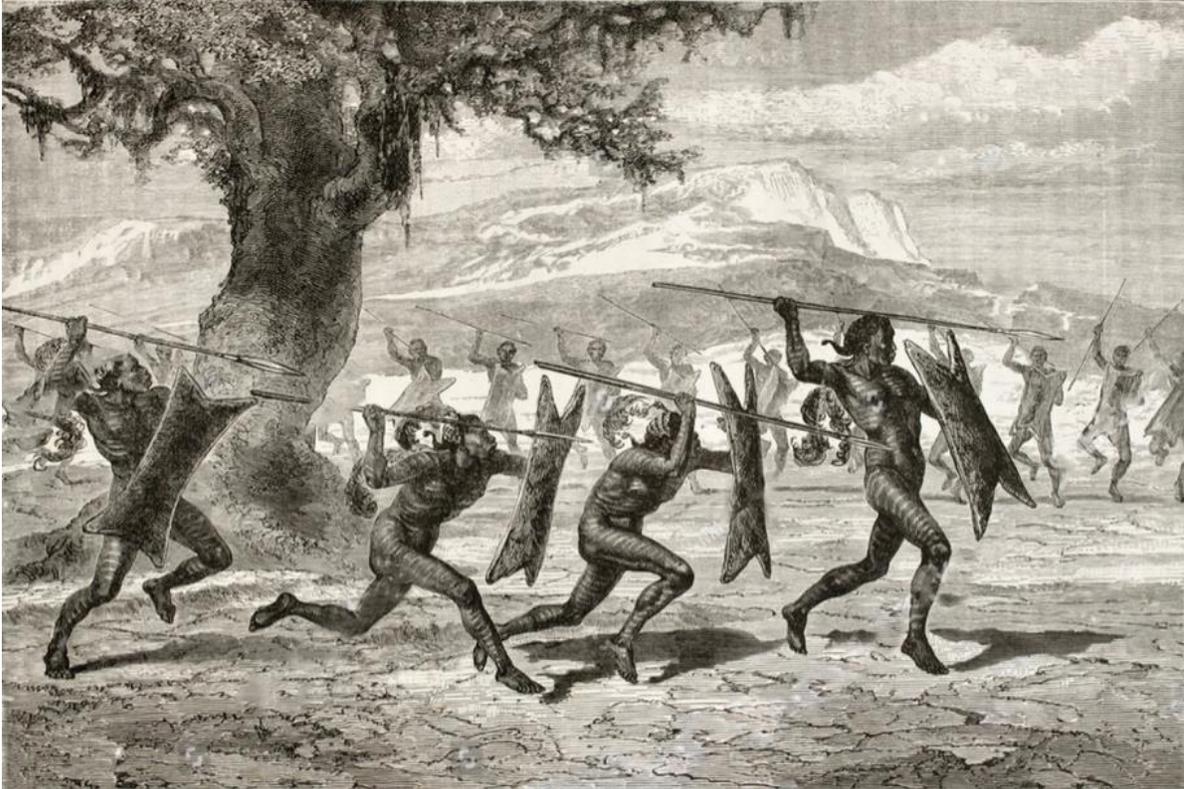
From a History book published 2009.

Source D

When Mzilikazi arrived in Central Africa he was able to conquer the Shona chiefdoms who were already weakened by internal factors. He brought them under his control. He even encouraged them to adopt Ndebele customs and some willingly joined the Ndebele nation.

Mzilikazi's warrior commenting about their arrival in Central Africa.

Source E



Nguni warriors during the Mfecane wars.

Now answer the following questions. Use the sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer

1. Study Source A

What does this source tell us about the coming of Mzilikazi to Central Africa? Explain your answer using the source. [5]

2. Study Sources B and C

How far do these two sources agree about the effects of the Nguni movements into Central Africa? Explain your answer using details from both sources. [8]

3. Study Source D

How useful is this source in telling us about how Mzilikazi dominated the Shona? Explain your answer using details from the source and your knowledge. [12]

4. Study all the sources

How far do these sources prove that the Mfecane wars resulted to the destruction of many kingdoms? Explain your answer using details from the sources. [15]

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