



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Junior Certificate Examination

HISTORY

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Confidential

MARK SCHEME

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MARKS: 60

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

1. (a) Describe the groups of concession seekers who came to Swaziland during the reign of king Mbandzeni. [3]
- Level 1: Identifies points** [1]
Boers / British
- Level 2: Describes points** [2-3]
Boers who were mainly farmers/traders.
British who were mainly miners/traders
Whites who were herders/ miners / traders.
- (b) Explain two reasons why king Mbandzeni gave land to concession seekers. [5]
- Level 1: General answer** [1]
He wanted to give it to them/ they asked for the land.
- Level 2: Identifies reasons** [2-3]
they gave him gifts
he thought they were borrowing the land
he wanted to avoid war
- Level 3: Explains reasons** [4-5]
Mbandzeni thought they were borrowing the land so he was helping them for a short time so that they could graze their animals.
- (c) 'Concessions benefitted the Swazi people'.
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer by giving both sides of the argument. [7]
- Level 1: unsupported assertion** [1]
Yes /no
- Level 2: identifies reasons** [2-3]
people got jobs / mines opened
the king got gifts
some of the whites ended up being advisors to the king
- Swazis lost their land
Swazis paid tax
the whites ill-advised the king

Level 3: Explains agreement or disagreement [4-5]

The concession seekers established businesses in the country and employed a lot of Swazis who were then able to earn a living.

Or

The concession seekers took land belonging to Swazi people, pushing them to rugged and less productive land.

Level 4: Explains agreement and disagreement [6-7]**2. (a) Describe the sources of oral history. [3]****Level 1: Identifies points [1]**

eye witness accounts
folktales
songs
clan praise names

Level 2: Describes points [2-3]

Eye witness accounts from people who saw the event taking place.

(b) Explain two reasons why historians use a lot of sources when writing history. [5]**Level 1: General answer [1]**

They like to use a lot of sources

Level 2: identifies reasons [2-3]

To cross-check facts
To reduce biasness
To get more information

Level 3: Explains reasons [4-5]

They use a lot of sources to try and eliminate the biasness of sources. One source may have one point of view whereas many sources would give different views which would help identify bias in some sources.

(c) 'Primary sources are more important than secondary sources'.

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

Level 1: Unsupported assertion [1]

Yes/no

Level 2: identifies reasons [2-3]
 Primary sources are original
 Secondary sources are created from primary sources
 Secondary sources are easy to use/ have been interpreted

Level 3: Explains agreement or disagreement [4-5]
 Yes, because primary sources are original as they involve an eye-witness accounts whereas secondary sources may be biased since they are based on peoples' interpretations.

Or

No, because secondary sources have already been interpreted so they are easy to use than primary sources which are still raw.

Level 4: Explains agreement and disagreement [6-7]

3. (a) Describe the different groups who claimed the diamond bearing area in Griqualand West in the 1880s. [3]

Level 1: Identifies points [1]
 The Rolong / The Boers of the Free State.

Level 2: Describes points [2-3]
 The Boers of the Free State led by JH Brand.
 The Griqua of Waterboer.

(b) Explain two reasons why the British wanted a federation between British and Boer states in South Africa in the 1880s. [5]

Level 1: General answer [1]
 To be one state with the Boers.

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]
 To access the recently discovered minerals
 To form a strong country
 Common fear of Africans

Level 3: Explains reasons [4-5]
 They wanted to form a strong country that would be able to defend itself against neighbouring African states like the Zulu who had the potential to destroy white dominance.

(c) 'The opening of mines in South Africa improved the lives of 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]

Yes/no

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

they were able to get employment

they got money to pay taxes

a lot of Africans lost their lives in the mines

Africans were ill-treated by their white bosses in the mines

Africans were exploited

Families broke up

Level 3: Explains agreement or disagreement [4-5]

Yes, because they were able to get money to pay taxes and buy other goods. In this way, Africans did not lose their livestock due to their failure to pay the taxes imposed on them by colonial governments

Or

No, because Africans were ill-treated by their white bosses in the mines and they were called derogatory names like kaffir.

Level 4: Explains agreement and disagreement [6-7]

4. (a) What was a paramount chief during the colonial period? [3]

Level 1: Identifies points [1]

It was the status given to the king.

Level 2: Describes points [2-3]

It was the status given to the king by the British colonial government. For example, Sobhuza II was given this title.

(b) Explain two reasons why the Swazis did not want to be ruled by the Boers. [5]

Level 1: General answer [1]

They did not like the Boers

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

They hated how the Boers treated Africans in their republics

They felt the British were less evil than the Boers

The British were already in Swaziland

The Boers did not respect the traditional authorities

Level 3: Explains reasons [4-5]

The Swazis hated the way the Boers treated Africans in their republics. They did not want to be treated the same way as the Africans living in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

(c) 'The British colonial government improved the lives of the Swazi people'.

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

Level 1: Unsupported assertion [1]

Yes/no

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

Swazis got employed in farms.

Swazis got health services

Swazis were made to pay tax

Level 3: Explains agreement or disagreement. [4-5]

Yes, because Swazis got health services from the modern hospitals built by the colonial government leading to a reduced death rate.

Or

No because Swazis were made to pay tax which resulted to loss of cattle.

Level 4: Explains agreement and disagreement [6-7]

5. (a) What was the Defiance Campaign of 1952 in South Africa? [3]

Level 1: Identifies points [1]

It was a non-violent method to oppose apartheid.

Level 2: Describes points [2-3]

It was a non-violent method that was adopted by the ANC and other groups to oppose apartheid in 1952 to invite mass arrests and cause the apartheid system to collapse.

(b) Explain two reasons why the ANC decided to use violence against the apartheid government after 1960.

Level 1: General answer [1]

They wanted to

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

The apartheid government was using violence against unarmed protestors
 The non-violent means were not working
 Other means of protesting apartheid had failed
 The ANC and PAC were banned
 The attitude of the apartheid government did not change

Level 3: Explains reasons [4-5]

The ANC and PAC were banned after 1960 so the Africans felt they had no other means to make their grievances known

(c) 'The main reason for the Soweto Student Uprising of 1976 was the compulsory use of Afrikaans in schools.'

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

Level 1: Unsupported assertion [1]

Yes/no

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

Afrikaans was the language of the oppressor.
 Afrikaans meant they would not be marketable as job seekers in other countries.
 resisting apartheid.
 Ideas of the Black Conscious Movement.
 Protesting against the Bantu Education Act of 1953
 Formation of student organisations i.e. SASO

Level 3: Explains agreement or disagreement [4-5]

Yes, because Afrikaans meant they would not be marketable as job seekers in other countries. This kept them under the employ of the Boers yet they were ill-treated.

Or

No, because Black students hated the Bantu Education Act of 1953 which gave them inferior education compared to that of white students.

Level 4: Explains agreement and disagreement [6-7]**6. (a) What is a missionary?** [3]**Level 1: Identifies points** [1]**Level 2: Describes points** [2-3]

It is someone who leaves his country to go and preach in another country.

(b) Explain two reasons why Cecil John Rhodes wanted to colonise Ndebeleland and Mashonaland.

Level 1: General answer [1]

He wanted to.

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

He thought there would be more minerals

He had a dream to expand the British empire

He wanted to stop Boer expansion

Level 3: Explains reasons [4-5]

Diamond and gold had been discovered by the boers in South Africa so Rhodes thought the rocks containing these minerals extended further upwards into Ndebeleland and Mashonaland.

(c) 'The main reason for the coming of missionaries to Central Africa was to spread Christianity'.

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

Level 1: Unsupported assertion [1]

Yes/no

Level 2: Identifies reasons [2-3]

To spread Christianity

Missionaries paved way for colonisation

To introduce western education

Level 3: Explains agreement or disagreement [4-5]

Yes, because missionaries taught Africans about Christianity. Africans were taught to adopt the Christian religion and abandon their African traditional religions.

Or

No, missionaries wanted to introduce western education. They wanted to teach Africans literacy so that they could be able to read the bible.

Level 4: Explains agreement and disagreement [6-7]