

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

History

2167/2

Paper 2

Thursday

3 AUGUST 2017

Additional Material:

Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Pull out the **Answer Booklet** from this question paper.
- 2 Write your **name**, **centre number** and **candidate number** in the spaces provided on the **Answer Booklet**.
- 3 Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.
- 4 There are **four** sections in this question paper.
- 5 Answer **all** questions from Section **A** and Section **B**.
- 6 Answer **one** question from Section **C** and **one** from Section **D**.

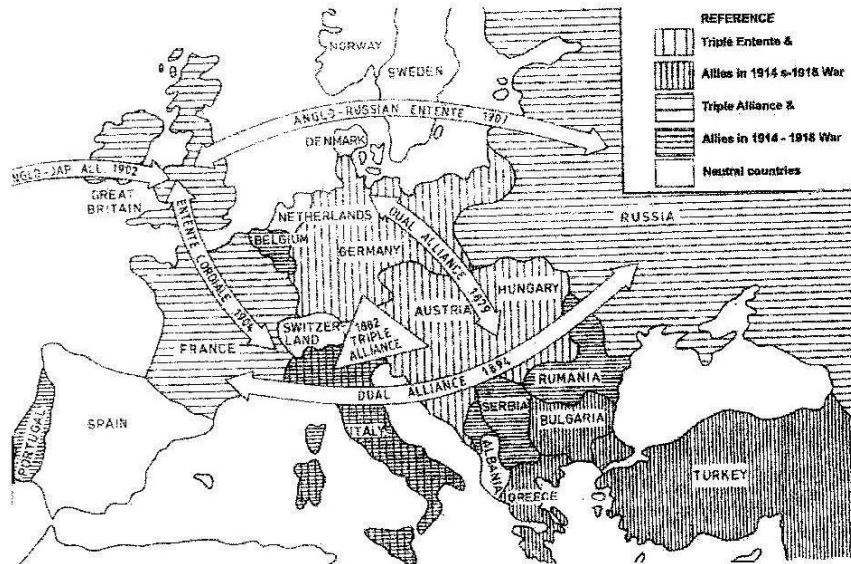
Information for Candidates

- 1 All questions in Section **A** add up to 30 marks and all questions in Section **B** add up to 30 marks.
- 2 All questions in Section **C** and Section **D** carry **equal** marks.
- 3 You are advised to read carefully through the whole paper before choosing the questions you intend to answer.
- 4 Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

SECTION A : WORLD HISTORY FROM 1870 – 1945 (30 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section.

1 (a) Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



Questions

- (i) Name the Germany statesman who started the idea of signing alliances shown in the map across Europe. [1]
- (ii) Who were the members of the Triple Alliance? [3]
- (iii) Explain **two** terms of the Triple Alliance. [2]
- (iv) Give **one** reason why most of the alliances in the map above where Germany was involved collapsed after 1890. [1]

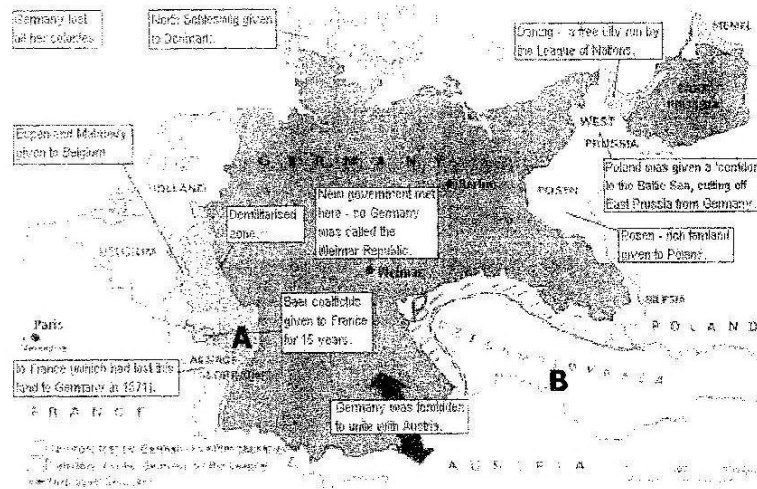
[7 marks]

(b) Study the table below and fill in the blanks.

28 th June 1914	Arch duke Franz Ferdinand was murdered by (i) of the Black Hand terrorists group. The assassination took place at (ii).....in Bosnia.	[1] [1]
23 rd June 1914	.....(iii) blamed Serbia of the assassination and issued an ultimatum to be answered within (iv) hours.	[1] [1]
28 th June 1914	Serbia accepted two demands and offered to offer the third one for arbitration of the international Court of Justice at Hague. Austria -Hungary declared war on (v)	[1]
29 th June 1914	.....(vi) began mobilizing troops ready to help Serbia.	[1]
30 th June 1914	Germany demands that Russia stops mobilizing Russia refuses.	
1 st August 1914	.....(vii) declared war on Russia.	[1]
3 rd August 1914	Germany declared war on France and sent troops through Belgium to attack France.	
4 th August 1914	.....(viii) was neutral and Britain had agreed to protect her. Britain ordered Germany to withdraw. Germany refused.	[1] [1]
6 th August 1914	.....(ix) declared war on Germany. Austria – Hungary declared war on (x)	[1]

[10 marks]

(c) Study the map below and answer the following questions:

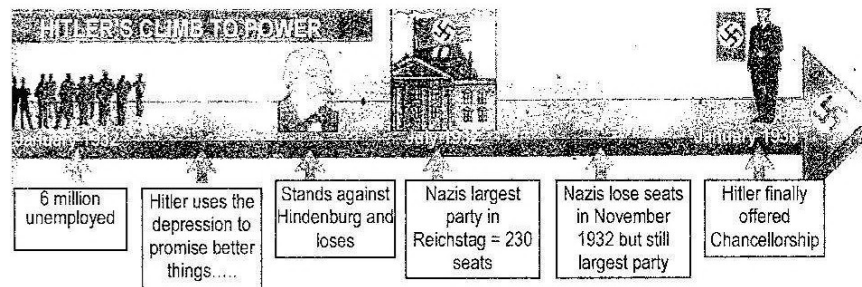


Questions

- (i) Identify the region marked **A** that was declared a de-militarised zone. [1]
- (ii) Why was the region marked **A** declared a demilitarized zone? [1]
- (iii) What is the name of the region marked **B** which Germany lost to Czechoslovakia after the First World War. [1]
- (iv) Name the treaty where Germany losses outlined on the map were decided. [1]
- (v) Name **three** important statesmen who attended the treaty mentioned in question (iv). [3]

[7 marks]

(d) Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.



Questions

- (i) Name the symbol in the picture that represented Hitler's political party. [1]
- (ii) Explain **two** problems in Germany between 1929 and 1933 that made Hitler's rise to power easy. [2]
- (iii) Which government faced the problems mentioned in question (ii) which Hitler took advantage of? [1]
- (iv) State **two** of Hitler's aims in foreign policy. [2]
- (v) What title was given to Hitler when he combined the positions of President and Chancellor? [1]

[7 marks]**SECTION B: WORLD HISTORY FROM 1945 TO PRESENT TIME (30 Marks)****Answer all questions in this section**

- 2 (a) **Study the table below and answer the questions that follow.**

United Nations (UN) Secretary Generals		
Secretary General	Nationality	Dates of Office
Trygve Halvdan Lie	Nowegian	1946 – 1953
Dag hammerskjold	Swedish	1953 – 1961
U Thant	Burnese	1962 – 1971
Kurt Waldheim	Austrilia	1972 – 1981
Javier Perez de Cueller	Peruvian	1982 – 1991
Boutros Boutros Ghali	.....	1992 – 1996
Koffi Annan	.....	1997 – 2006
.....	South Korean	2007 – 2017

Questions

- (i) Which organ of the United Nations does the Secretary General Head? [1]
- (ii) State **two** functions of the organ mentioned in question (i). [2]
- (iii) For how long did Kurt – Waldheim stay in office as UN Secretary General? [1]
- (iv) Name **two** African countries whose citizens worked as UN Secretary Generals. [2]
- (v) Which **one** of the named UN Secretary Generals in the table died in a plane crash in Zambia? [1]
- (vi) Who was the Secretary General between 2007 and 2017? [1]

[8 marks]

(b) Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow.

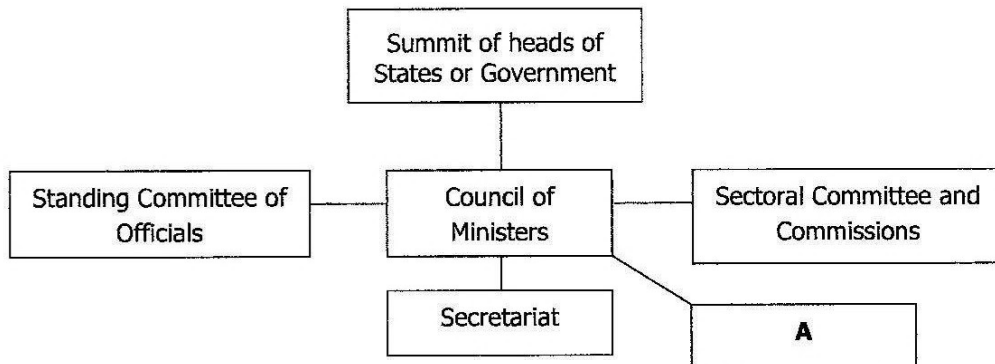


Questions

- (i) Identify by name any **two** prominent leaders seated in the picture above. [2]
- (ii) In which country is Crimea. [1]
- (iii) What was the result of the Yalta Conference? [1]
- (iv) Describe **two** aims of the organization that resulted from the San Francisco conference of April 1945. [2]

[6 marks]

(c) Study the diagram below showing the structure (SADC).



Question

- (i) Identify the highest policy making organ of SADC on the chart above? [1]
- (ii) State **two** functions of the organ mentioned in questions (i). [2]
- (iii) Name the organ marked **A** which settles disputes. [1]
- (iv) Explain **two** functions of the secretariat. [2]
- (v) What do the letters **SADC** stand for? [1]

[7 marks]

- (d) **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

NATO was formed in April 1949 consisting of mainly western countries. Basically American policy was to restrict Russia to her existing position. On no account was she to move any further westwards. This idea of containment was disliked by some anti – communists because it did nothing for the millions under soviet occupation.

Questions

- (i) What does NATO stand for? [1]
- (ii) In which year was NATO formed? [1]
- (iii) Name any **two** members of NATO. [2]
- (iv) Explain any **two** aims of NATO. [2]
- (v) Name the block formed by Eastern European countries to counter NATO. [1]
- (vi) What do we call the clash of interest between the capitalists and the communist countries? [1]

[8 marks]

SECTION C: WORLD HISTORY FROM 1870 TO 1945 (20 MARKS)

Answer only one essay question from this section

- 3** Explain the terms "imperialism" and "Dark continent". What were the motives for the involvement of European powers in the "Scramble for Africa"? [2:2:16]
- 4** Why did Britain end her policy of isolation during the period 1870 – 90? How did she move out of isolationism? [10:10]
- 5** What were the chief problems in Italy at the end of the First world War which helped to bring Mussolini to power? Why was Benito Mussolini overthrown? [10:10]
- 6** What does the term "New Deal" mean? What steps were taken by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the United States of America to restore economic prosperity? [2:18]

SECTION D: WORLD HISTORY FROM 1945 TO THE PRESENT TIME (20 MARKS)

Answer only one essay question from this section

- 7** Give a definition of the Cold War. Describe the Berlin Blockade and the Cuban Missile Crisis. [2:9:9]
- 8** Describe the Suez Canal Crisis of 1956 and the Six – Day War of 1967. [10:10]
- 9** Outline the problems faced by Mao Zedong in the People's Republic of China. Show how successful he was and what made him gain support. [5:10:5]
- 10** Write on any **two** of the following questions.
- (i)** Drug Abuse and its effects.
 - (ii)** Effects of world population increase.
 - (iii)** Causes and effects of child defilement. [10:10]

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