



THE MALAWI NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
2024 MALAWI SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION

HISTORY

Subject Number: M081/I

Tuesday, 9 July

Time Allowed: 1 hour
11:00 – 12:00 pm

PAPER I

(50 marks)

Instructions

1. This paper contains 8 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. What name was given to the traditional authority among the Yao?
 - A. Wandu
 - B. Kulunda
 - C. Mwenye
 - D. Mbudye
2. Which of the following strategies did the Yao use to establish themselves among locals in the south eastern part of Malawi?
 1. speaking Arabic language
 2. using superior weapons
 3. establishing strong political structures
 4. intermarriages with powerful clans
 - A. 1 and 3
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 2 and 4
3. What was the role of clan heads in the Lhomwe society?
 - A. organising trade
 - B. capturing slaves
 - C. being royal messengers
 - D. settling minor disputes
4. Which of the following was the reason for the Ndebele's migration from Zululand?
 - A. persistent drought in Zululand
 - B. inadequate grazing land
 - C. constant attacks from Boers
 - D. failure of Mzilikazi to hand over war booty to Shaka
5. The succession disputes which occurred among the Maseko Ngoni after the death of Mputa was due to the
 - A. power struggle between Chikuse and Chifisi.
 - B. interference of Christian missionaries.
 - C. imposition of British rule which brought divisions.
 - D. Makosana's involvement in slave trade activities.
6. Who led the Maseko Ngoni from Zululand to Central Africa?
 - A. Ntaba
 - B. Ngwane
 - C. Soshangane
 - D. Zwangendaba
7. Why did the Lhomwe settle in the Shire highlands?
 - A. The area offered employment opportunities in the tea estates.
 - B. The area had vast land for farming.
 - C. The area had flat topography for farming.
 - D. The region was far from the Yao who were engaged in slave trade.
8. Which of the following is a positive development in Africa during the post-colonial period?
 - A. national unity
 - B. political freedom
 - C. economic empowerment
 - D. women empowerment



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9. Which of the following aspects promoted unity among the Ndebele?
1. intermarriages with conquered people
 2. involvement of the subjects in the army
 3. encouraging assimilated people to speak Sindebele
 4. appointing assimilated people in administrative positions
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 3 and 4
10. The aim of David Livingstone's first journey to Africa was to
- A. explore the Zambezi River.
B. explore the source of the Nile River.
C. find the source of Congo River.
D. find a better route into the interior of Africa.
11. Which of the following was the strategic importance of Magomero mission to UMCA?
- A. The area was highly populated.
B. The site was on a slave trade route.
C. Islam was fully established in the area.
D. The area was free from malaria.
12. Which of the following missionaries led the Dutch Reformed Church to Malawi?
- A. Robert laws
B. Andrew Murray
C. Henry Henderson
D. Charles Mackenzie
13. Which of the following factors influenced the Yao's easy adoption of Islam?
1. desire to cement trade links with Swahili Arabs
 2. resistance to British colonisation
 3. similar traits in Islamic teachings and Yao customs
 4. absence of western education in Yao regions
- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 2, 3 and 4
14. What was the role of the local people in the organisation of Gold trade in Central Africa?
- A. They provided security to gold traders.
B. They sold gold to Arabs on the east coast.
C. They mined and present gold to the king.
D. They acted as middlemen in Gold trade.



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15. What was the importance of forts which were built by the Portuguese in East Africa?
- They were used for defense.
 - They were used for education.
 - They were used as medical centers.
 - They acted as symbols of Portuguese supremacy.
16. Which of the following were factors for the decline of the Portuguese interest in Central Africa?
- unfavourable Tropical climate
 - flourishing of the Arab slave trade
 - lack of Portuguese settlers
 - competition from the Dutch and the British
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
17. Which of the following ethnic groups resisted the British occupation of Nyasaland?
- Lhomwe and Tumbuka
 - Lhomwe and Yao
 - Tumbuka and ngoni
 - Ngoni and Yao
18. Which of the missionaries sponsored Chilembwe's education in America?
- David Livingstone
 - Charles Mackenzie
 - William Murray
 - Joseph Booth
19. Which of the following was the cause of the Chilembwe uprising?
- alienation of African land
 - persistent famine
 - introduction of written labour contracts
 - failure by Europeans to recognise independent African churches
20. Which of the following leaders of independent African churches was ex-communicated from the Livingstonia Synod due to a sex scandal?
- Wilfred Thuku
 - Charles Chinula
 - Elliot Kamwana
 - Hannock Msokera
21. What role did Sir Alfred Sharpe play in the British occupation of Northern Rhodesia?
- He signed treaties with African chiefs.
 - He conquered tribes which resisted British occupation.
 - He led raids on slave traders.
 - He developed trade routes in the colony.
22. What was the fate of tax defaulters in Northern Rhodesia?
- They were sentenced to death.
 - They were sent to exile.
 - Their wives were held hostage
 - Their crops and animals were burnt.



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23. Which of the following factors aroused British interest to occupy Southern Rhodesia?
1. The area would serve as a labour reserve.
 2. It was rich in raw materials.
 3. They wanted to end slave trade.
 4. They wanted to create a vast empire.
- A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4
D. 2, 3 and 4
24. Which of the following was the cause of the Shona-Ndebele revolt of 1896 -1897?
- A. outbreak of natural disasters
B. Ndebele raids of Mashonaland
C. execution of Lobengula's three Induna's
D. vandalism of telegraph wires
25. Why did Africans oppose the Central African Federation?
1. It would promote apartheid system.
 2. It would delay self-rule.
 3. It encouraged racial segregation.
 4. It created a strong British sphere of influence.
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3
D. 3 and 4
26. Why did Germany annex Alsace and Lorraine from France?
- A. The regions had high population of Germans.
B. The areas were rich in coal and iron.
C. The states were connected with a vibrant trade route.
D. She wanted access to a direct sea route.
27. Which of the following was the cause of the Second Balkan war?
- A. revival of the Ottoman Empire
B. Serbia's continued quest for self determination
C. interference of Germany in the region
D. failure of countries to share spoils of the First Balkan war
28. Which of the following factors contributed to the decline of the Japanese economy in the 1920s?
1. decline in industrial output due to shortage of raw materials
 2. reduced demand for her goods in Europe
 3. lack of political will towards industrial development
 4. shortage of skilled labour
- A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 4
D. 3 and 4



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29. Who was the first leader of the Provisional government in Russia?
- A. Prince Lvov
 - B. Leon Trotsky
 - C. Vladimir Lenin
 - D. Alexander Kerensky
30. Which of the following was Lenin's domestic policy?
- A. abolishing private ownership of land
 - B. facilitating global spread of Communism
 - C. training Russian army officers in Germany
 - D. redistributing land among peasants
31. Which of the following initiatives were under Stalin's foreign policy?
- A. making Russia self sufficient
 - B. joining the League of Nations
 - C. changing Russia's constitution
 - D. industrialising Russia
32. Which of the following was the strength of the Versailles Peace Settlement?
- A. It restored balance of power in Europe.
 - B. It incorporated views of defeated powers.
 - C. Its self-determination policy was made applicable to all nations.
 - D. Its terms were followed by all European states.
33. Why were the Purges introduced in Russia?
- A. to eliminate Lenin's political opponents
 - B. to eliminate Stalin's political rivals
 - C. to enhance spread of Communism
 - D. to wipe out capitalist industries
34. The Black Thursday is a day in American History when
- A. black slaves were set free.
 - B. coloured Americans campaigned for their civil rights.
 - C. America experienced the total eclipse of the Sun.
 - D. millions of shares were sold on the stock market at a loss.
35. Which of the following American statesmen authored the New deal?
- A. Herbert Hoover
 - B. Woodrow Wilson
 - C. George Washington
 - D. Franklin Roosevelt
36. Which of the following states occupied the Ruhr region when Germany defaulted payment of reparations?
- A. France and Britain
 - B. Britain and USA
 - C. France and Belgium
 - D. Belgium and USA



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37. How did the rise of militant leaders influence the Japanese philosophy of "Asia for Asians"?
- A. They encouraged strengthening of the navy so as to dominate the region.
 - B. They mobilised leaders of neighbouring states to rise against the West.
 - C. They made her join the League of Nations to have a voice in global affairs.
 - D. They nationalised European owned industries.
38. Which of the following were prohibited under the Nuremberg Laws?
- 1. Jewish application of German Citizenship
 - 2. national elections
 - 3. political rallies by opposition parties
 - 4. marriage between Jews and non-Jews
- A. 1 and 3
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. 2 and 3
 - D. 2 and 4
39. Why did the Young Plan fail to materialise?
- A. The untimely death of Gustav Stresemann affected its implementation.
 - B. Adolf Hitler blocked its initiatives.
 - C. Germany focused her efforts to blocking the spread of Communism.
 - D. The USA senate viewed it as a waste of resources.
40. The agreement which Adolf Hitler signed with the Roman Catholic church was the
- A. Concordat.
 - B. Nazi Vatican Treaty.
 - C. Rome Berlin Axis.
 - D. the Anti- Comintern Pact.
41. Which of the following events plunged the world into World War II?
- A. German invasion of Poland
 - B. Japanese invasion of China
 - C. Italy's invasion of Ethiopia
 - D. German invasion of Czechoslovakia
42. Why did Japan bomb Pearl Harbour in 1941?
- A. to block the spread of Communism
 - B. to acquire territories in Central America
 - C. to stop USA from giving aid to China
 - D. to gain control of the American oil fields
43. Which of the following leaders cemented their alliance during the Spanish Civil War?
- A. Stalin and General Franco
 - B. Hitler and Mussolini
 - C. Mussolini and Stalin
 - D. General Franco and Hitler



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44. What led to the failure of Operation Barbarossa?
- A. heavy winter rains in Russia
 - B. death of German troops due to extreme heat
 - C. Germans use of faulty weapons
 - D. heavy resistance from Russian troops
45. Which of the following events ended the Second World War?
- A. worldwide demonstration against mass murder of Jews
 - B. failure of Operation Barbarossa
 - C. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
 - D. bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
46. In which of the following states was the Communist takeover prevented by the Marshall Aid?
- A. Italy and Greece
 - B. Italy and Lithuania
 - C. Greece and Turkey
 - D. Turkey and Lithuania
47. Which of the following was the cause of the Cuban Missile crisis?
- A. nationalisation of American owned industries in Cuba
 - B. USA installation of missiles in Cuba
 - C. illegal migration of Cubans into USA
 - D. Russian open support of Cuba
48. Most British officials refused to attend the Round Table Conference in India because they
- A. did not want to meet primitives.
 - B. disliked Mahatma Gandhi's style of dressing.
 - C. did not want to grant the state self-rule.
 - D. were not ready to make political appointments.
49. What was the function of the Trusteeship Council of the UNO?
- A. coordinating work of specialised agencies
 - B. promoting respect for human rights by all nations
 - C. monitoring escalation of global social problems like famine or pandemics
 - D. overseeing preparations for the independence of mandated colonies
50. Which of the following was the cause of the partition of India?
- A. The territory had large population.
 - B. The country was too huge.
 - C. Britain wanted to salvage her economic interest.
 - D. There were conflicts between Muslims and non-Muslims.

END OF QUESTION PAPER**NB: This paper contains 8 printed pages.**