



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Junior Certificate Examination

CANDIDATE
NAME

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CENTRE
NUMBER

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CANDIDATE
NUMBER

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History

530/02

Paper 2

October/November 2023

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
No additional materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the spaces provided.

Write in **dark blue** or **black** pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** the questions.

DEPTH STUDY: The Rise of African Nationalism and the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe.
The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question **or** part question.

For Examiner's Use	
Question 1	
Question 2	
Question 3	
Question 4	
Total	

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

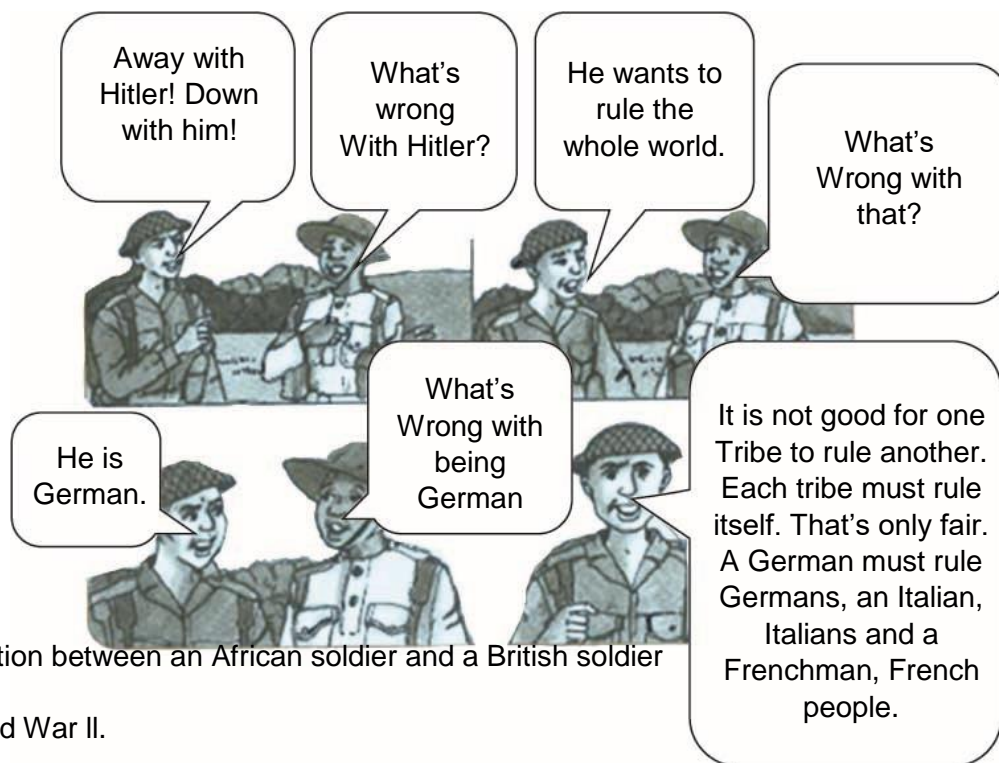
DEPTH STUDY: The Rise of African Nationalism and the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe.

Study the sources and then answer **all** the questions that follow.

Background information

In the first half of the twentieth century, African people were awakening to the ideal of governing themselves. They no longer wanted to be ruled by settlers or colonial powers. Africans wanted African leaders and African governments. Many African nationalists led resistance movements against colonialism.

Source A



A conversation between an African soldier and a British soldier during World War II.

Adapted from a History book published in 2009.

Source B

The introduction of colonial rule in Zimbabwe came with westernisation such as the introduction of western education. Western education played a crucial role in the rise of nationalism as it enlightened Africans on the evils of colonialism. As a result, the educated Zimbabweans took a lead in questioning the poor socio-economic situation in Zimbabwe, especially on the blacks.

Adapted from a History book published in 2009.

Source C

Education was poor, Africans were educated for specific jobs. The education system provided more schools for whites than it provided for blacks. This scarcity of education meant that in the electorate of 54000 only 400 Africans could meet the requirements for voting. Most political leadership positions came from immigrants such as black South Africans. The Zimbabweans were not happy about this as they were a majority.

Adapted from a History book published in 1984.

Source D

'The things we did were to the benefit of the black people of our country more so than anybody else. And I challenge anybody to disagree with that'.

Ian Smith speaking in the 1980s.

Source E

Land had always been a big issue in the colony. African people demanded more land from the government. They were living in overcrowded reserves where their animals and crops were battling to survive. The white settlers, on the other hand, owned large commercial farms and grew cash crops such as tobacco, or they ran mines and industries.

Adapted from a History book published in 2009.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Study Source A

What does the source tell us about the causes of the rise of nationalism in Zimbabwe?

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2. Study Sources B and C

How far do the sources agree about the role of education in the rise of nationalism in Zimbabwe?

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3. Study Source D

Can this source be trusted in what it says about the treatment of Africans by the whites?

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