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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF AFRICA

Thursday 15 November 2012 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.



Pre-colonial African states (Eastern and Central Africa) 1840–1900

1. What roles were played by Kabaka Suuna and Kabaka Mutesa in the growth of the Buganda Kingdom before 1884?
2. To what extent was Tewodros II's policy of centralization the main cause of his failure to unify Ethiopia?

Pre-colonial African states (Southern and West Africa) 1800–1900

3. To what extent was the destruction of established states the most important effect of the Mfecane?
4. "Mosheshwe was the great architect of the Sotho Kingdom." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5. "Disunity was the most important factor that facilitated the European annexation of Africa." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. "Colonial exploitation at its worst." In what ways does this statement describe the activities of King Leopold II in the Congo?

Response to European imperialism (Eastern and Central Africa) 1880–1915

7. What enabled the Nandi in Kenya to resist British rule for over a decade?
8. "Forced labour was the major cause of the Maji Maji Rising of 1905 and destruction was its major consequence." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Response to European imperialism (Southern and West Africa) 1870–1920

9. Discuss the causes and the effects of the Herero and the Nama resistance (1904–1907) against German rule in South-west Africa.
10. For what reasons did the Mandinka Empire fail to resist French conquest in the period 1880 to 1898?

Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. “Smuts and Hertzog laid the foundations of the apartheid system.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. For what reasons, and with what effects, did the Africans resist apartheid in South Africa?

Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. In what ways did colonial rule in Nyasaland **or** Kenya **or** Mozambique affect the lives of Africans?
14. To what extent did the strength of the African political systems in Northern Nigeria lead to the British adoption of the system of indirect rule in the rest of Nigeria?

Social and economic developments in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries 1800–1960

15. Discuss the impact of the spread of Christianity on African society.
16. Explain the effects of the slave trade using evidence from **one** of the following areas: Eastern and Central Africa; South Africa; West Africa; North Africa.

Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. What were the causes and effects of the Mau Mau Rising in Kenya?
18. Compare and contrast the roles played by Ian Smith and Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe’s attainment of independence.

Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. What was the role played by the MPLA and UNITA in Angola’s attainment of independence?
20. “Kwame Nkrumah’s personality was the most important factor for his success in leading Ghana to independence in 1957.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Post-independence politics to 2000

21. With reference to any **two** African countries studied, discuss the major causes and effects of civil wars since independence.
22. With reference to any **two** African countries, discuss the major challenges experienced when dealing with social and economic problems.

Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. With reference to **two** regional organizations, explain why they were founded and how they have benefited the member states.
 24. Discuss the objectives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and its successes and failures with reference to any **two** African countries studied.
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