

History route 2
Higher level
Paper 3 – aspects of the history of Africa

Monday 18 May 2015 (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. Examine the ways in which Lewanika of the Lozi **and** Mkwawa of the Hehe responded to the difficulties of state-building in pre-colonial Africa.
2. To what extent was the emergence of the Mahdist state (1881–1898) the result of changes in social and economic organization in Sudan?

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

3. Evaluate the principal factors that led to the Mfecane.
4. “Religion was the main reason for the rise and success of the Sokoto caliphate under Usman Dan Fodio.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5. Evaluate the importance of political factors in stimulating European colonial expansion in Africa before 1884.
6. Examine the role of German annexation in accelerating the “scramble for Africa”.

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

7. Evaluate the reasons for the success of Menelik II and the failure of the Nandi against European imperialism.
8. To what extent was Lobengula personally responsible for the loss of Ndebele independence to the British?

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

9. Examine the reasons for Cetshwayo’s resistance to the British, and its impact on the Zulu.
10. “French military strength was the main factor in the defeat of the Mandinka Empire.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. Examine the significance of economic factors as a cause of the South African War (1899–1902).
12. Evaluate the impact of the apartheid policies of Malan **and** Verwoerd up to 1966.

Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. “Gold Coast (Ghana) won independence in 1957 because of its advanced economic, social and political development.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Compare and contrast the British colonial administration of Kenya with that of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique.

Social and economic developments in the 19th and 20th centuries 1800–1960

15. With reference to **one** region of Africa, evaluate the factors that led to the decline of the slave trade and its replacement with legitimate commerce in the 19th century.
16. With reference to **one** region, examine the factors that helped, **and** the factors that hindered, the spread of Christianity in colonial Africa.

Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Examine the factors that helped, **and** the factors that hindered, the achievement of independence in Uganda in 1962.
18. Examine the ways in which the Central African Federation influenced the achievement of independence in Zambia **and** Malawi.

Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. Discuss the importance of internal **and** external factors in the achievement of independence for Namibia in 1990.
20. Examine the ways in which Nigeria overcame ethnic and regional rivalries in order to achieve independence in 1960.

Turn over

Post-independence politics to 2000

21. With reference to any **two** African countries in the period up to 2000, discuss the claim that political leaders were the major cause of corruption.

22. Compare and contrast the impact of civil wars in any **two** African countries up to 2000.

Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. “The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Union (AU) failed to achieve their main objectives because member states lacked a common vision and purpose.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

 24. Evaluate the argument that the United Nations chose not to intervene in Rwanda because of its earlier failure in Somalia.
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