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History route 2

Higher level

Paper 3 – aspects of the history of Africa

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Paper 3 markbands: The following bands provide a précis of the full markbands for paper 3 published in the History guide (2008) on pages 77–81. They are intended to assist marking, but must be used in conjunction with the full markbands found in the guide. **For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.**

18–20:	Answers are clearly focused, with a high degree of awareness of the question, and may challenge it successfully. Knowledge is extensive, accurately applied and there may be a high level of conceptual ability. Evaluation of different approaches may be present as may be understanding of historical processes as well as comparison and contrast where relevant. Evaluation is integrated into the answer. The answer is well-structured and well-focused. Synthesis is highly developed.
15–17:	Answers are clearly structured and focused, have full awareness of the demands of the question, and if appropriate may challenge it. Accurate and detailed historical knowledge is used convincingly to support critical commentary. Historical processes such as comparison and contrast, placing events in context and evaluating different interpretations are used appropriately and effectively. Answers are well-structured and balanced and synthesis is well-developed and supported with knowledge and critical commentary.
12–14:	Answers are clearly focused on the demands of the question. Relevant in-depth knowledge is applied as evidence, and analysis or critical commentary is used to indicate some in-depth understanding, but is not consistent throughout. Events are placed in context and there is sound understanding of historical processes and comparison and contrast. Evaluation of different approaches may be used to substantiate arguments presented. Synthesis is present, but not always consistently integrated. Focus on AO3 and AO4.
9–11:	Answers indicate that the question is understood, but not all implications considered. Knowledge is largely accurate. Critical commentary may be present. Events are generally placed in context, and historical processes, such as comparison and contrast, are understood. There is a clear attempt at a structured approach. Focus on AO1, AO2 and AO4. Responses that simply summarize the views of historians cannot reach the top of this markband.
7–8:	The demands of the question are generally understood. Relevant, historical knowledge is present but is unevenly applied. Knowledge is narrative or descriptive in nature. There may be limited argument that requires further substantiation. Critical commentary may be present. There is an attempt to place events in historical context and show an understanding of historical processes. An attempt at a structured approach, either chronological or thematic has been made.
5–6:	Answers indicate some understanding of the question, but historical knowledge is limited in quality and quantity. Understanding of historical processes may be present but underdeveloped. The question is only partially addressed.
3–4:	There is little understanding of the question. Historical knowledge is present but the detail is insufficient. Historical context or processes are barely understood and there are little more than poorly substantiated assertions.
1–2:	Answers do not meet the demands of the question and show little or no evidence of appropriate structure. There is little more than unsupported generalization.
0:	Answers not meeting the requirements of descriptors should be awarded no marks.

Examiners and moderators are reminded of the need to apply the markbands that provide **the "best fit"** to the responses given by candidates and to **award credit wherever it is possible to do so.** If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (*eg*, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme: *ie*, responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

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

1. "The most important reason for the rise and growth of the Buganda Kingdom was the leadership of Kabaka Mutesa." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

    Candidates must demonstrate a clear understanding of this question, which expects candidates to analyse the factors that contributed to the rise and growth of the Buganda Kingdom and assess the extent to which the role played by Kabaka Mutesa was foremost amongst these.

    Indicative content

    Kabaka Mutesa:
    *   It may be mentioned that Kabaka Mutesa embraced Islam and this was a source of unity during his reign.
    *   Candidates may also consider the fact that Kabaka Mutesa was a diplomat who established good relations with missionaries in the hope of using them to encourage the British to protect his kingdom against Egyptian attack. Eventually Buganda was given the status of a protectorate.
    *   His relationship with the missionaries enabled his kingdom to benefit from western education and technology.
    *   The centralized system of government may be mentioned and the role of the Katikiro as the Kabaka's advisor may also be discussed.

    Other factors:
    *   These could include the fact that Buganda had fertile soils and good weather, both of which meant there was enough food to feed its population.
    *   Candidates may discuss Bugandan involvement in long-distance trade, which earned them revenue. Trade items included firearms, gunpowder salt in exchange for slaves and ivory.
    *   They also had a strong army which was used to protect their kingdom. With security Kabaka Mutesa was able to concentrate on the political organization of the kingdom.
    *   They had different methods of earning revenue, including the collection of tribute from their subject provinces, and this was used to further develop the kingdom.
    *   Candidates should also consider the impact of the coastal traders who introduced new crops such as maize and cassava, which contributed to the growth of the Buganda Kingdom. This ensured a steady supply of food for the population.
    *   Reference to the fact that Buganda was a small kingdom that was easy to manage could be referred to, as could its strategic position along Lake Victoria, which provided it with a very good means of internal communication.

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2. To what extent was Lewanika's rule successful?

Candidates must demonstrate a clear understanding of the requirements of the question and attempt to provide an analysis of Lewanika's rule. This analysis should be directed toward the set question and candidates are expected to make an informed judgment of the level of success achieved by Lewanika's rule.

Indicative content

- Candidates may begin by discussing how Lewanika became a paramount chief after conquering the Ila and the Tonga from whom he took cattle and slaves.
- They may also mention that after his overthrow in 1884, he was able to regain his position in 1885 and was successful in purging those who were disloyal to him.
- Lewanika was successful in establishing a centralized system of government. He was successful in ending the power of the Indunas over the army and also over the land.
- However, his fear of attack from the Ndebele pushed him closer to the British South African Company and candidates may wish to gauge the impact of this on his rule.
- Candidates may discuss treaties that were signed and should look at some of the achievements and failures of these treaties. For example, there could be reference to the signing of the Lochner Concession. Lewanika thought that this was with the British government; however it was with the British South African Company.
- There may be discussion of the fact that he was able to expand through absorbing other areas into his kingdom and also the success of his kingdom in trade during his reign.
- Lewanika's role in the improvement of agriculture and education may also be considered, as could his diplomatic success through working closely with European missionaries and traders.
- There may also be reference to his role in the ending of the slave trade in his territory and also the various reforms he carried out especially the banning of cultural practices.
- Finally there could be discussion on the nature of some of the alleged successes – it could be argued that many of these would be more accurately perceived as failures because they undermined the traditional systems in the Lozi Kingdom.

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

3.   "The rise and development of the Zulu kingdom was the result of Shaka Zulu's political organization." Discuss.

Candidates should offer a considered and balanced review of the statement by critically analysing the role of Shaka Zulu's political organization in the rise and development of the Zulu kingdom. Other facets of Shaka Zulu's regime are likely to be considered, as are wider factors that contributed to the rise and development of the Zulu kingdom.

Indicative content

- Shaka was the absolute ruler of the Zulu kingdom and all his subjects paid allegiance to him.
- He emphasized the importance of the regiment system for both males and females in his kingdom.
- Candidates should discuss his military organization and how this contributed to the growth of his kingdom.
- They may also mention how he was able to deal with his political opponents, some of whom were killed; they could, for example, refer to the massacre that he brought about on the occasion of his mother's death.
- Candidates may discuss his centralized system of government, which further strengthened his kingdom.
- They could also discuss his relation with British traders and the wider economic and social organization of the Zulu kingdom, for example, Shaka's use of the regiment system to ensure that soldiers were well-fed.
- His soldiers were not allowed to marry while they served in his army.
- He maintained the unity of the kingdom through marriage.
- Also he welcomed newcomers into his kingdom provided they remained loyal, although it is relevant to note that many of these newcomers were refugees made homeless by the Zulu wars and/or attacks.

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4. To what extent was the growth of the palm oil trade the most important factor in the rise of the Niger Delta trading states?

Candidates should analyse the various factors that contributed to the rise of the Niger Delta States with a particular emphasis on the role of the palm oil trade. They should attempt to provide a clear and supported assessment of the significance of that trade when weighted against the other factors.

Indicative content

- Candidates are likely to discuss the shift from the slave trade to trade in palm oil in the area and how this contributed to the emergence of the Niger Delta States.
- However candidates may also refer to the intensification of enslavement within Africa following the diminution of the slave trade and they could suggest that the origins of the Delta states' successes could be traced back to the slave trade, upon which the states grew rich and increasingly organized.
- Candidates should discuss the house system and how this led to the development of strong leaders in the area, for example Jaja of Opobo and Nana Olumu of Itsekiri.
- It is also important for them to discuss the social mobility in the house system that further supported the development of strong leaders (again, see Jaja of Opobo).
- Candidates should also discuss the traditional rivalries that existed in the area and which led to very high competition between the different leaders.
- Candidates can mention that reliance on a fishing economy was not sufficient to sustain their basic needs, therefore pushing them into the long distance trade.
- Mention can be made of the traditional local long distance trade that existed in items like fish and salt.
- Candidates should clearly explain how trading in the area contributed to the development of these kingdoms. They can discuss the aspect of trade monopoly held by some of the leaders.
- In addition to this, the role of the British in the area, especially in trade, should also be discussed.

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European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5.   Evaluate the role played by traders and explorers in the European partition of Africa.

Candidates should explain clearly the role played by the explorers and traders in the partitioning of Africa and evaluate the importance of this when weighed against a range of other factors, for example missionaries, prospectors, colonial powers and Africans themselves. They should attempt to reach a substantiated conclusion as to which group played the most important role in the partition of Africa.

Indicative content

- Often, explorers and traders could play an important part in the stopping of the slave trade, which meant that the interior became more secure.
- Explorers revealed to their mother countries information about navigable rivers and lakes in the interior, which then drew interests in these areas.
- The role of the traders could include the establishment of friendly relations with Africans, which made it easier for the colonialists to move into the interior.
- Where comparisons are made with wider factors, other groups that could be referred to include, amongst others, missionaries and administrators.

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6. "The most significant cause of the 'scramble for Africa' was colonial rivalry between Britain and France." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

This is a question on the reasons for the "scramble for Africa" and candidates will need to provide an analysis of the reasons for this with an integrated assessment of the importance of the role of Anglo-French rivalry. A substantiated conclusion as to the extent to which this rivalry was the dominant cause is expected.

Indicative content

- The Egyptian question is likely to loom large in the discussion of Franco-British rivalry as will the Berlin Conference of 1885. Candidates should clearly indicate how these contributed to the scramble.
- Nevertheless, other significant issues and powers also played important roles, for example the activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in the Congo.
- In addition to this, the rise of Germany as a significant power may be judged to be significant as could the activities of the French in the Congo.
- In terms of national rivalry, other factors, such as economic benefits, a sense of nationalism and national prestige may be mentioned.
- Other factors candidates may consider include improved medical facilities, sound means of transportation and the weakness of African communities in the face of the European onslaught.

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

7. "The effective organization of the Nandi delayed their defeat by the British." Discuss.

Candidates must examine the various factors that contributed to the Nandi's ability to maintain their resistance against the British for as long as they did. Discussion will likely focus on the effective organization of the Nandi; however there should also be discussion of other factors that played a role, for example British weakness. These should be judged against the Nandi's organization and a substantiated judgment should be reached.

Indicative content

- It is important for the candidates to note that the Nandi resistance took nearly a decade and was quite successful.
- They should be able to clearly discuss the strengths of the Nandi and the weaknesses of the colonial forces, all of which contributed to the successes of the Nandi.
- On the strength of the Nandi, candidates may highlight the following factors: they had a strong army, which had fought successfully against their neighbours; they were familiar with the terrain on which they were fighting; they had a common aim – their independence – that motivated them; they were well guided by their spiritual leaders Koitalel.
- There could also be discussion of the success of guerilla warfare used by the Nandi army and/or an analysis of the organization of the Nandi military force, which was made up of youthful warriors.
- In dealing with the weakness of the colonial power, candidates may note that they underestimated the Nandi and were therefore not well prepared. Their lack of knowledge of the area where they were fighting also worked against them.
- The artillery they deployed – Maxim guns – were not ideal for fighting this kind of area and colonial soldiers suffered respiratory problems as a result of the high altitude and cold climate.

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8. Evaluate the nature, and outcome, of Lobengula's relations with the British.

Candidates should demonstrate sound knowledge of the relationship between Lobengula and the British. They should appraise how his relationship with the British developed and what the outcomes of that relationship was for Lobengula.

Indicative content

- Lobengula had fairly complex relations with the British. At the time of his accession in 1868 there were already British missions in place in his kingdom and, aware of the military abilities of the European forces, he accepted these and sought to sign a treaty with the Europeans; however it was this acceptance and willingness to sign a treaty that may have, in the end, facilitated the diminution of Ndebele power.
- During his reign Lobengula made a number of agreements with the British; however these were often calculated to undermine his position and to take more from Lobengula than he had intended (note the Moffat Treaty).
- In particular, the Rudd Concession undermined Lobengula's position significantly. This concession was troublesome for Lobengula as, through its provisions, it offered the British imperialist Cecil Rhodes significant commercial and legal powers within the kingdom.
- The British further undermined Lobengula by fomenting dissent amongst the neighbouring Shona in order to hamper Lobengula and when, in the Matabele War, Lobengula sought to deal with the growing unrest, the British used the attack as the rationale for taking control of all of Matabeleland.
- Ultimately, it could be asserted that the main outcome of Lobengula's relations with the British was that after 1897 there was no Ndebele Kingdom.

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

9.   Evaluate the reasons for, and the consequences of, Herero **and** Nama resistance to German rule in South West Africa.

Candidates are required to appraise the causes and consequences of both groups' resistance to German rule in South West Africa. Treatment of each does not need to be equal; however it is possible, although not required, that candidates will compare one against the other. Nevertheless, a balanced and supported conclusion should be aimed for.

Note: In terms of land loss, candidates are expected to clearly explain the extent to which the land issue was both a major cause and effect of the resistance.

Indicative content

Reasons:
- Candidates are likely to focus extensively on how disagreements on land contributed to the growth of resistance as well as pointing out that defeat led to the loss of land.
- Other reasons for resistance may include the loss of cattle as a result of rinderpest, the credit system that led to the confiscation of their cattle, the Germans' practice of disarming and dispersing them in order to weaken them.
- Furthermore, candidates may specifically mention Von Trotha's move to a system of "native reservations".

Consequences:
- As well as being a cause of resistance, many of the above mentioned factors were also exacerbated by the resistance, for example, the loss of land and cattle. Furthermore, the development of the "native reservations" not only led to the loss of land, more importantly it prevented cattle-keeping peoples from accessing valued seasonal water sources.
- A number of traditional customs were abandoned following the groups' resistance efforts.
- In addition to this, significant numbers of the population were deported and a very high proportion of people were killed. In the case of the Herero, nearly the whole population was wiped out.

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10. "Khama collaborated with the British because it served his interests." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates must demonstrate a clear understanding of the requirements of the question and should consider the merits or otherwise of the given statement. They will need to look at the various reasons why Khama III collaborated with the British and then address the extent to which he was motivated by self-interest (or the interests of the Bamangwato people). A reasoned conclusion is expected.

Indicative content

- Initially, the British were disinterested in offering support of protection to Khama's Bamangwato people and it was only the Scramble for Africa that developed this interest. This kind of support was important to rulers such as Khama and was a significant reason as to why leaders such as Khama elected to collaborate with the British.
- In the case of Khama in particular, his commitment to Christianity was an important factor in his reasons for collaborating due to his relations with the Christian missionaries.
- Furthermore, Khama's desire for a western education also encouraged his good relations towards the British.
- Other factors may include the impact on Khama of relations between Britain, the Voortrekker Republics and the British South African Company and/or the development of native reserves in the area.
- The role of Khama must take priority in the analysis, and candidates will need to assess the reasons why Khama facilitated these changes and why the British were able to establish the protectorate of Bechuanaland in 1885.

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Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. "The most significant consequences of the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa were economic." Discuss.

Candidates are expected be able to demonstrate a clear understanding of the effects of the discovery of diamonds and gold on South Africa. The key focus is on the economic effects of the discovery; however to reach a full analysis it is likely that they will discuss a range of other factors before drawing a substantiated judgment.

Note: There are a range of consequences of the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa and the following material provides just a sample of these.

Indicative content

Economic factors:
- Candidates may mention the continued loss of land by the Africans who only owned about 13 per cent of land in South Africa.
- The discovery of diamonds and gold led to the development of significant mining companies in areas such as Johannesburg and Kimberley.
- The consequent growth and development of towns and cities, the development of infrastructure, increased trading activities, the development of a class of migrant labourers and the increase in the gap between the rich and the poor may all be deemed, to a varying extent, significant economic consequences.

Other factors:
- In contrast to the first bullet point raised above, candidates may – legitimately – suggest that Africans did not lose land at the hands of miners and prospectors, but at the hands of the British colonial state and the Voortrekker Republics; for the most part, miners and prospectors were not expropriators, but they and white landowners constituted the power behind the political parties, which – once in power – left Africans with such little land ownership.
- Non-economic factors may be politically and/or socially focused and candidates' discussions could, therefore, reference the growing political tension between the Boers and the British, and also between blacks and whites.
- Another potential social factor could be the poor living conditions for the mine workers.
- However, due to the nature of the consequences of the discovery of diamonds and gold, candidates may – justifiably – provide a supported judgment that demonstrates that many of the economic factors were inextricably linked to other issues.

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12. With reference to the period 1910 to 1948, to what extent did the policies of Smuts and Hertzog have a major impact on South African society?

Candidates must demonstrate a clear understanding of the policies of Smuts and Hertzog and the ways in which those policies had an impact on society in South Africa. They may well choose to adopt a comparative approach or to examine the level of change across the set period; however, no set method is required. A supported conclusion should be expected.

Indicative content

- Smuts's policies were guided by his belief, which was a widely-held view in South Africa at the time, that indigenous Africans were not ready for politics and should therefore leave political decision-making to the whites. This re-asserted the "colour bar", which had been the accepted view, be it informal or formal, for many decades.
- Candidates could also refer to the "pass laws" that dictated where Africans could – and could not live and which were the result of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923 and its forerunner the Natives Land Act of 1913.
- There may also be discussion of how the policies of Hertzog led to divisions within South Africa and the emergence of "three South Africas"—the South Africa of the blacks in which African rights were reduced sequentially, the Afrikaans-speaking South Africa in which an impoverished and defeated white group struggled to dominate government in order to enrich themselves by using the state to relegate black people to menial roles (for example, Hertzog), and finally the South Africa of a white English-speaking elite whose economic interests tended to favour less severe racial oppression.
- As an extension of this, candidates may discuss the issues regarding language and the attempts of the Afrikaners to ensure that Afrikaans had equality as an official language and a language of education.
- Policies that led to Africans providing cheap labour could be referenced as could the use of police brutality.
- Further, there could be discussion of how these policies formed the basis on which the apartheid system was founded.

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Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. Examine the significance of economic **and** social developments in Kenya up to 1963.

Candidates are able to draw on a range of material in their responses to this question.
The emphasis is likely to be on both the positives and the negatives of British rule as far as the economic and social life of Kenyans was concerned.

Indicative content

- Some of the economic factors candidates may consider include the opening-up of Kenya's interior to white settlement, which led to the introduction of cash crops and development of agriculture in general.
- Candidates may discuss the fact that land given to settlers was more productive compared to the land that the Africans were left with, or where the reserves were set up.
- There may also be consideration of the construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway line and other infrastructural developments as well as the importation of labour from Asia that was necessitated by these developments and how that influx went on to affect Kenyan society. It may be noted that these infrastructural changes contributed to the development and improvement of communication and trade.
- Candidates may also explain how these developments led to some other, perhaps more negative, effects, for example the loss of land indigenously held/controlled lands, the introduction of forced labour, the introduction of taxes and the kipande system.
- There may also be consideration of the development of industry, which required transport, public works and – collectively, provided employment.
- Socially the gap between the rich and the poor widened, migration of labourers to some of the developing towns led to the development of living areas that suffered from poor sanitation and a lack of essential social amenities such as schools and hospitals.

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14. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the British policy of indirect rule in Nigeria.

Candidates should consider the rationale for and consequences of the implementation of indirect rule in Nigeria. They should provide a clear analysis of both elements of the question and form, where appropriate, a reasoned conclusion.

Note: Some candidates may draw reference to the use of this system by the British in India to support their discussion of its deployment in Nigeria; however the focus of the answer must primarily be focused on Nigeria.

Indicative content

- The strength of the African political system in Northern Nigeria is likely to be considered by the candidates as a factor for the introduction of the indirect system.
- Candidates may also discuss the fact that there was a shortage of British personnel and therefore this system was considered to be cheaper.
- On the results of the system, candidates may discuss the number and types of resistance movements and/or actions that took place and the introduction of warrant chiefs.
- There may also be discussion of the reasons for the failure of the system. In some areas, candidates may mention the fact that some of the strong leaders actually lost their power.
- It may also be noted that in some areas this system was accepted by the people and worked out well, while in others, those who worked with the British were seen as traitors and were not popular with the population there.

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

15. With reference to **one** region of Africa, examine the impact that Islam **and** Christianity had on society in that region.

Candidates are required to choose one region as defined in the subject guide (Eastern and Central Africa; Southern Africa; West Africa; or North Africa) and they will need to consider the impact that both Christianity and Islam have had upon society in that region. Given the varying impact, it is unlikely that treatment of both will be equal; however some attempt at a substantiated judgment should be evident. It is likely that many candidates will attempt a running comparison and contrast (similarities and differences); however there is no set method of response.

Indicative content

- For those candidates who elect to discuss similarities and differences, they could focus their discussion of similarities on the following issues: the introduction of religious buildings; the influence of both religions in education and the daily lives of the people, for example their mode of dress; general changes from a traditional lifestyle to the new lifestyle prescribed by these religions.
- In terms of differences, candidates may mention the emphasis on missionary activity in the Christian religion, which led to the establishment of many missionary stations especially in the interior. Islam, on the other hand, focused more on the coastal areas with but a few areas of the interior targeted.
- A more general discussion may involve the impact of the religions on the economic lives of the people, for example, Christianity and the introduction of legitimate commerce against the slave trade and/or the link between Islam and trade and the chosen region.
- There may also be discussion of a range of other factors, including: the impact of both religions on architecture; the impact of both religions on the role of women in society.

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16.   "Distaste for slavery was the most significant reason for the expansion of legitimate trade." With reference to **one** region of Africa, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates are required to choose one region as defined in the subject guide (Eastern and Central Africa; Southern Africa; West Africa; or North Africa) and they are required to evaluate the extent to which legitimate commerce was expanded by growing opposition to the slave trade. A range of factors that led to and expanded legitimate trade will be considered, but there should be emphasis on the diminution (or otherwise) of the slave trade. Conclusions will be supported by factual material.

Indicative content

- In terms of distaste for slavery, it is likely that candidates will discuss the reasons for this growing opposition to slavery and/or the slave trade. Reasons may include: widespread deaths due to the conditions experienced by slaves; depopulation of some areas and the consequent negative impact on the economic development of those areas.
- Other factors that led to the introduction of legitimate trade may include; the role played by various groups such as explorers, missionaries and humanitarians.
- Further scope for discussion can be seen in the growth of industrialization, where the need for raw materials required on-the-spot manpower. This in turn could facilitate development of a wider economic framework, for example farming.
- The signing of treaties that made both slavery and slave trade illegitimate will also have played a role (although this could be attributed to the growing distaste for slavery), and led to new forms of trade being embraced.
- It may be noted that despite the introduction of legitimate trade, slaves were still used in some areas.

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Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Evaluate the role played by Robert Mugabe between 1963 and 1980 in Zimbabwe's achievement of independence.

Candidates are required to analyse and assess the reasons for Zimbabwe's achievement of independence during the set period and should consider and appraise the extent to which the actions and personality of Mugabe contributed to this achievement.

Indicative content

- It is likely that there will be discussion of the role played by Mugabe as the leader of the militant wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).
- Other personnel and groups could also be discussed in terms of their impact on Zimbabwean independence, for example the role played by Ian Smith and the other political leaders in Southern Rhodesia.
- Guerilla warfare, which eventually pushed people like Ian Smith to accept defeat, is another valid area of discussion.
- Candidates may also discuss the relationship between the Shona (see Mugabe) and the Ndebele during this period.
- Another factor that may be addressed is the role of the United Nations, which attempted to impose sanctions, but did not gain the support of South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique and therefore failed.
- The impact of Britain as the colonial power is also relevant and consideration of the organization of the Lancaster House Conference is a valid (and likely) area for consideration.
- In early 1980 elections were held and Mugabe gained a majority vote, thus becoming the Prime Minister.

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18. Examine the methods used by Kamuzu Banda in Malawi **and** Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia to lead their countries to independence.

Candidates must consider the methods deployed by both Kaunda and Banda in their efforts to secure independence for Zambia and Malawi respectively. It is likely that a range of factors will be discussed and there may be an attempt by some candidates to adopt a compare and contrast approach; however no set answer is prescribed.

Note: Zambia was more of an industrialized mining country compared to Malawi, which relied on a more agricultural-based economy.

Indicative content

- Kaunda began his career in the trade union as an organizing secretary. As the Secretary General of Congress, he was against the formation of the Central African Federation.
- Kaunda was the president of the United National Independence Party, which eventually led the way to Zambia becoming an independent republic with Kaunda as its president on 24 October 1964.
- Hastings Kamuzu Banda came back to Malawi in 1958 to lead the congress, which had been founded earlier.
- In 1959, together with others, Banda was imprisoned for his anti-Federation sentiments. After his release in 1960, he still insisted on calling for independence.
- Banda also had a role in talks with the British in London in 1960: these called for more internal self-government for Malawi.
- Banda also called for unity before the general elections.
- The period after elections leading to the second Lancaster Conference should also be discussed.
- Finally, candidates need to discuss the events that finally led to Malawi gaining full internal self-government on 6 July 1964.

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Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. To what extent did external factors play the major role in the achievement of Angolan independence in 1975?

Candidates must appraise the various factors that contributed to Angola's achievement of independence and attempt to address how significant the role of external forces was in this. A substantiated judgment is expected.

Indicative content

- There may be mention of Holden Roberto's merging of the *Uniao Populacoes de Angola* (UPA) and the Democratic Party of Angola to form the *Frente Nacional de Libertacao de Angola* (FNLA).
- Candidates may explain the role played by those who had gone into exile in Congo and Northern Rhodesia in the spreading of revolutionary ideas back home.
- They may also discuss the role played by the military takeover in Portugal on Angola's attainment of Independence.
- There could be mention of the role played by countries such as Zambia, which allowed for the movement of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola), headquarters in their country in 1966.
- The weakness of the Portuguese forces and the military takeover of Portugal, both of which contributed to the granting of independence to Angola, could also be considered.
- As far as internal factors are concerned, these could include the role played by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the MPLA, as well as the role played by strong leaders such as Agostinho Neto.
- There could also be mention of the international support provided by the US and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for Roberto and also Soviet support of the MPLA.
- Finally some candidates could discuss the discovery of oil off Angola's coast and the impact of that discovery on Angolan politics.

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20. Examine the role of nationalism **and** political parties in Senegal's achievement of independence in 1960.

Candidates are required to assess the causes of Senegal's attainment of independence on 4 April 1960. In their analysis they should address the role of political parties and of nationalist attitudes and some of them may seek to address which of these had the most significant role. Some candidates may assert that other factors played an equal or more significant role; however all types of response would need to be substantiated with evidence and argued to a reasoned conclusion.

Indicative content

- Nationalism had a role in the formation of political parties and some of the political parties were formed to achieve nationalist aims. Furthermore, after the Second World War, a number of nationalist political parties were formed.
- Some of the parties that developed in the post-war period were formed around group leaders and were therefore seen as being clan based.
- Various political parties existed in Senegal and played a role in the attainment of independence.
- Nationalists, for example, Lamine Gueye hoped to achieve equal rights for all Senegalese.
- The role played by political parties, such as *Bloc Democratique Senegalaise* (BDS) led by Senghor and Mamadou Dia, which was more of a representation for the rural population may be addressed.
- Candidates may note that some of the political parties merged in order to gain support of even more groups in the society thus giving them a more nationalistic outlook, for example in 1957 BDS merged with *Union Democratique Senegalaise* (UDS) and the *Mouvement Autonome de Casamance* (MAC).

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Post-independence politics to 2000

21. With reference to any **two** countries in Africa, examine the causes and effects of ethnic conflicts up to 2000.

There are many countries from which candidates may choose, including Mozambique, Angola, Rwanda and Nigeria. Candidates must ensure that they provide a detailed analysis of the cause and effects of ethnic conflict in their exemplar countries and they may choose to provide a comparative response; however this is not prescribed and there are several methods that candidates could elect to use. Nevertheless, there should be some attempt at a substantiated judgment.

Indicative content

Causes:
• The fight for political power has frequently been a cause of ethnic conflict and would be relevant in several cases, as could, for example, the fight for economic resources and/or discrimination on ethnic grounds.
• In certain areas, for example in Uganda and Liberia, ethnic conflicts were caused by the actions of some of the political leaders who played on already-existing tensions.
• The role of religion in these conflicts may also be discussed, for example in Sudan.
• The factors discussed by the candidates will be very specific depending on which two countries they have chosen.

Effects:
• There was a lack of development in some areas, following wars that led to death and destruction. In some cases countries were left permanently divided.
• Ethnic clashes in many areas have contributed to the refugee problem and also the emergence of internally displaced people within the country.
• Ethnic clashes have also led to intervention by foreign countries, the United Nations and other regional organizations, whose aim has been to help bring ethnic differences to an end.

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22. With reference to **two** one-party states in Africa, examine the reasons for their return to multiparty democracy in the 1980s and/or 1990s.

There are many countries from which candidates may choose, including Kenya (between 1982 and 1991), Tanzania and Uganda. Candidates must ensure that they provide a detailed analysis of the challenges these states faced. They may choose to provide a comparative response; however this is not prescribed and there are several methods that candidates could elect to use. Nevertheless, some attempt at a substantiated judgment is expected.

Indicative content

- One-party states faced political, social and economic challenges and candidates should be very specific depending on the country they have chosen.
- Politically, they can refer to the ever existing political opposition which one-party states have to deal with; this would include the consistent call for democracy.
- Many of the one-party states have been seen to serve only a section of the population and this has also contributed to challenges. This has led to a lack of support for the government by a majority of the people who then work towards bringing down the government.
- In some cases, the opposition has used brutal methods to show their lack of support and this has led to cases of civil strife, death and destruction. On the other hand, brutal force has also been used upon the opposition.
- Furthermore, one-party states that have deployed methods of brutality often face international opprobrium and/or sanctions, which can in turn increase the challenges faced by the country.

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Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. Compare and contrast the interventions of the United Nations in Congo and Mozambique.

Candidates are required to examine the impact of the UN's intervention in both Congo and Mozambique and to identify and examine the similarities and differences in both the approach adopted and its outcome. It is likely that candidates will attempt to suggest that one was more successful than the other, but whilst this is not a requirement a reasoned conclusion is.

Indicative content

Comparisons:
- In both Congo and Mozambique, there were many political parties and therefore the role of the UN was a complicated one.
- In both countries UN intervention was complicated by the role of the USSR and the US in the conflict.
- In both Congo and Mozambique force had to be used to ensure peace, although in the case of Congo, the UN had to use force against Moise Tshombe in Katanga in "Operation Rumpunch". **Note**: In Congo, the UN intervention took place while the Belgian troops were still in Congo. Through "Operation Morthor" the UN aimed at dealing with political advisors and foreign troops in the Congo.
- In Congo, as in Mozambique, part of the UN intervention included dealing with the situation after the conflict and this included provision of medical services and the rebuilding of infrastructure.

Contrasts:
- In Mozambique, the UN played a major role in solving the conflict in the country through the support of Renamo. Candidates may mention the great distrust of the UN by the warring factions.
- The UN had to take a stronger stance by disarming militias, helping with the organization of elections, dealing with the issue of settling the returning refugees and the reconstruction of infrastructure after the destruction that took place.
- They had also to keep policing the area to ensure that peace was maintained. This all required very heavy financial input by the UN.
- In the Congo, intervention by the UN was called for due to the situation in that country whereby civil war seemed imminent.
- Candidates may mention that the UN mission in the Congo was under the invitation of the prime minister, Patrice Lumumba.
- Candidates may well point out that the time periods in which the interventions took place were very different, as were the natures of the Soviet Union/Russian Federation and the US and therefore the UN was working in a very different international environment in 1962 than it was in 1990.

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24. With reference to **two** regional economic organizations, to what extent have they been successful in meeting their aims?

There are several regional economic organizations from which candidates may choose, including the East African Community (EAC), the South Africa Development Cooperation Conference (SADCC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Candidates must ensure that they provide a detailed analysis of the aims of these states and address the extent to which these aims were successfully realized (or not). They may choose to provide a comparative response; however this is not prescribed and there are several methods that candidates could elect to use. Nevertheless, there should be some attempt at a substantiated judgment.

Note: The question demands that two organizations be discussed and the information presented below (on the SADCC) is merely indicative of the type of information included in candidates' responses. The treatment of the two choices does not need to be equal as there may be more numerous and/or detailed elements in one exemplar that are suitable for discussion.

Indicative content

- In terms of the aims of SADCC, these included the promotion of economic and social cooperation between member states, the promotion of political cooperation between its 15 member states and a desire to deal with security issues. Candidates may also discuss the fact that it was founded at a time when South Africa was still under white majority rule and as such, may infer how the SADCC had hopes to bring this to an end.
- The successes of the SADCC may include the creation of a free trade area, area of transport and communication.
- Areas in which SADCC has experienced significant challenges to the realization of its aims could include the fact some of its members have joined other organizations that rival the SADCC, for example the South Africa Customs Union (SACU) between Botswana and South Africa.
- Other challenges have been experienced in areas such as the fight against HIV and AIDS, the fight against poverty and in terms of food insecurity.

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