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

Monday 17 November 2014 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**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. “Trade was the most significant factor in the rise of **both** Mirambo of Unyamwezi **and** Mkwawa of the Hehe as leaders.” Discuss.
2. “Without common grievances, the Mahdist movement against Anglo–Egyptian rule would have been a failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

3. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the Sokoto jihad.
4. Compare and contrast the organization of the Mandinka Empire under Samori Toure and the Asante Empire under Osei Tutu.

**European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900**

5. “Political and cultural disunity across Africa enabled the European powers to annex it with ease.” Discuss.
6. “The British occupation of Egypt played a more significant role in the partition of Africa than the Berlin West Africa Conference.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

7. Compare and contrast the responses of Kabaka Mwanga and Apolo Kagwa to European imperialism in Buganda.
8. Examine the course and impact of the Ndebele–Shona rising.

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

9. To what extent can Khama be considered to have been a successful ruler?
10. To what extent did Cetshwayo’s relationship with the British lead to his overthrow?

**Developments in South Africa 1880–1994**

11. To what extent did hatred of the Bantustans escalate resistance to the apartheid system between 1948 and 1960?
12. Examine the causes of international opposition to apartheid **and** the extent to which that opposition contributed to the end of apartheid.

**Africa under colonialism 1890–1980**

13. Evaluate the impact that British rule had on the economic and social development of Nyasaland up to 1964.
14. To what extent did **both** Angola **and** Mozambique enjoy economic and social gains from Portuguese rule?

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

15. With reference to **one** area studied, evaluate the impact of the spread of Christianity during the period 1800 to 1960.
16. “Colonialism was the major contributing factor to the changing status of African women.” With reference to **one** area studied, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)**

17. “The existence of only one political party in Tanganyika was the most significant reason why it achieved independence before Kenya.” Discuss.
18. “Peaceful negotiation, rather than armed struggle, contributed to the faster achievement of independence.” With reference to **both** Zambia **and** Mozambique, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)**

19. Examine the role played by political parties in the achievement of independence in **either** Ghana **or** Nigeria.
20. To what extent did ethnic divisions delay the achievement of independence in Senegal and Guinea?

**Post-independence politics to 2000**

21. With reference to any **one** country, discuss its success in dealing with the political and social challenges it has faced since independence.
22. “Civil wars after independence were to be expected.” With reference to **two** countries, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Africa, international organizations and the international community**

23. Examine the reasons for the formation and failure of the East African Community (1967–1977).
  24. “United Nations involvement was more successful in the Congo in the 1960s than it was in Mozambique in the 1990s.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
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