

Markscheme

November 2016

History

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. Discuss the factors that led to the rise of the Hehe under Mkwawa.

Candidates will have knowledge of the role played by Mkwawa in the rise of the Hehe. They are required to consider social, political and economic factors and demonstrate how these contributed to the rise of the Hehe during the reign of Mkwawa.

Indicative content

- Candidates should focus on the personal role of Mkwawa, who was able to defeat his rival Mwambambe after the death of Munyigumba.
- Mkwawa continued with the Hehe-Ngoni wars. The defeat of the Ngoni meant peace in the area, which contributed to the rise of his kingdom.
- The existence of a strong military force—whose tactics were borrowed from the Ngoni, and which made use of guns—could be discussed. This force was used for territorial expansion.
- Mkwawa organized raids on neighbouring communities and the Swahili caravans. All this contributed to the building up of wealth for his rising kingdom.
- Mkwawa’s control of the trade routes from Bagamoyo to Tabora could be considered. The role played by long-distance trade, which was aided by the advantageous strategic location of the Hehe could also be discussed. The Hehe levied the “Hongo”—a tax that was charged on the traders passing through their territory.
- Candidates may also discuss how Mkwawa was able to eliminate his opponents in Uhehe. This instilled fear and loyalty among his subjects, many of whom also owed their wealth to him.
- Candidates could discuss the role played by his political organization, where provincial rulers were appointed and dismissed by Mkwawa. This led to the development of a strong central government.
- Rulers who chose not to resist Hehe expansion were allowed to keep their kingdoms. Marriage alliances were also concluded. This close relationship with their neighbours enabled the Hehe to resist the Germans.

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2. Discuss the social **and** economic organization of the Ndebele under Lobengula.

Candidates are required to focus their discussion on social and economic organization of the Ndebele under Lobengula. They will offer a considered and balanced review of both factors with opinions and conclusions being presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence.

Indicative content

Social organization

- Candidates may examine the traditional systems of society and religion, which enhanced unity among the Ndebele.
- Candidates may discuss how Christianity was spread in Ndebeleland. Lobengula did not himself have time for missionaries but he allowed Moffat and the Matabele mission into his territory.
- The Ndebele state was rigidly controlled through rules of service and hierarchy.
- Candidates may discuss the importance of marriage alliances, which also served an economic and political purpose.

Economic organization

- Candidates may mention that the Ndebele had subjects that were treated harshly. Their properties were controlled by Lobengula, increasing the wealth of his kingdom.
- It may also be mentioned that the subjects were expected to pay tribute in the form of cattle, grain, salt and iron tools.
- Candidates may also mention that cattle were central to the Ndebele economy and were the main source of its wealth.
- Mention could be made of the importance of agriculture, especially grains and vegetables, not just for consumption but also for trade purposes.
- Matabeleland was rich in resources. This led to Lobengula signing various concessions that eventually lost him his kingdom. These deals included the Rudd Concession, where he conceded digging rights in return for wealth and arms.

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

3. Evaluate the argument that the most important causes of the Mfecane were economic.

Candidates are required to appraise the merit of the argument that the most important causes of the Mfecane were economic. They may look at factors such as the economic changes resulting from the introduction of corn and the rise of slaving activities in the region, which led in turn to ecological pressures and competition for resources. Other non-economic factors such as the personal role of Shaka in unleashing wars of conquest in southern Africa, as well as military innovations and changes in political organization, may also be considered.

Indicative content

Economic causes

- Candidates may refer to the rise in agricultural productivity resulting from the introduction of corn in the region in the late 18th century. This led to a significant increase in population, and subsequently to fierce competition between Nguni kingdoms over increasingly scarce resources. This rivalry became particularly acute in the decade-long period of drought immediately preceding the Mfecane.
- The establishment of a Portuguese trading station in nearby Delagoa Bay and rivalry between Nguni kingdoms for control of the access routes to this lucrative trade could be discussed.
- The destabilizing impact on Nguni society of slaving raids could be considered. These resulted from a heavy demand for slaves from Delagoa Bay and the Cape.
- Candidates may discuss the economic benefits of wars of conquest launched against neighbouring kingdoms, including the capture of herds of cattle. This provided a strong incentive for military aggression.

Other causes

- Shaka's leadership and the aggression and expansionism of the Zulu who launched a series of wars of conquest across the region.
- The highly-centralized organization of the Zulu state, which enabled Shaka to maintain a disciplined and well-drilled standing army. Candidates may also discuss how he introduced certain military reforms such as his organization of the army according to the age grade system.
- The immensely successful military strategies and innovations of the Zulu. These included the ox-head battle formation and the use of the *iklwa*, a short stabbing spear. These were in turn mimicked by other Nguni armies: a factor that spread the impact of the Mfecane far and wide.

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4. Evaluate the reasons for the rise of the Niger Delta trading states in the 19th century.

Candidates are required to appraise the factors that facilitated the emergence of the trading states such as the growing international demand for palm oil as well as more specific reasons, weighing up the strengths and limitations of each. While the question does not mention Nana and Jaja specifically, it is likely that these two individuals will be the main focus of candidates' responses.

Indicative content

- One major factor was the decline of the trans-Atlantic slave trade over the course of the 19th century. This was replaced by the legitimate and lucrative trade in palm oil, which was in great demand as a machine lubricant in European industries.
- Vast supplies of palm oil were to be found upriver of the Niger Delta, which meant that the trading states enjoyed a strong strategic position. This allowed leaders like Nana and Jaja to become “middlemen” in the trade, buying oil from groups upriver and selling it to the European traders at the coast.
- The growing political significance, within the states, of the trading houses may be examined. Previously tied to royalty, the trading houses became increasingly meritocratic and this allowed skilled ex-slaves such as Nana and Jaja to rise through their ranks. The most talented and ruthless traders came to dominate and this facilitated the rise and success of the trading states.
- Candidates may examine the strong military organization of the trading states. This included the use of war canoes, which allowed them to block riverine access to the interior so that they could monopolize the trade.
- The willingness of some European firms to enter into exclusive deals with the trading states, such as the one struck between Alexander Miller Company and Jaja could be examined. These arrangements worked to the benefit of the trading states.
- The trading skills and political acumen of men like Nana and Jaja may also be examined. Nana established a sort of regional economic imperialism by appointing his own agents across much of the delta. Jaja gained credit with the British by sending troops to fight in the Asante War of 1874. He also broke into the export trade by ignoring the companies and selling directly to Europe.

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European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5. “Traders rather than explorers played the dominant role in promoting European interest in Africa in the period from 1850 to 1900.” Discuss.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the role played by both traders and explorers in creating European interest in Africa before reaching a conclusion as to which of the two played the more prominent role in the period from 1850 to 1900.

Indicative content

Traders

- The industrial revolution meant that raw materials had to be found and markets for finished products established. Traders had a role in identifying areas that supported their interests and the interests of the colonial countries.
- Candidates may refer to the activities of traders in the early period of the Scramble in extending colonial jurisdiction along the coast, in West Africa in particular. They would typically extend the area in which they operated and then ask their government to offer them protection from their rivals.
- Traders gradually moved into the interior from the coast, revealing the economic potential of Africa and thus furthering European interest there.
- Some of the traders set up trading companies that increased awareness of Africa’s trading potential. Some of these, such as the Imperial British East Africa Company (William Mackinnon) and the German East Africa Company (Karl Peters), played a key role in the partition of Africa. Many of these companies were established by explorers, and candidates may well stress the strong link between exploration and commercial interests.
- Many traders were also involved in local politics and in identifying potential collaborators, for example Goldie, as the head of the Royal Niger Company in West Africa.

Explorers

- The main aim of the explorers was to discover those places in Africa unknown to Europeans. This in itself stimulated interest.
- Many explorers became national heroes. The public followed their exploits in the press and it has been argued that this put popular pressure on governments to partake in the Scramble.
- Candidates may suggest that many explorers favoured colonialism and that some, including Livingstone, suggested that their governments establish colonies in Africa.
- Many explorers, for example Stanley and Peters, used their activities as a means of opening the continent to colonization and would typically persuade the rulers they encountered to sign treaty forms that conceded territorial rights to European powers or chartered companies.

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6. To what extent did the economic and political weaknesses of African states contribute to the European annexation of Africa?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the various political and economic weaknesses of African states contributed to the European partition of the continent. They may also address other factors including the military and organizational prowess of the colonial powers, as well as their superior resources. Candidates may stress that not all African states were weak and refer to examples of those that offered strong resistance to colonization.

Indicative content

Economic and political weaknesses

- Candidates should stress the ways in which the nature of states facilitated the partition of Africa. They should explain how the small size of states, and sometimes their acephalous organization, was a significant factor in their inability to resist colonial conquest. Some of the larger empires that could have offered meaningful resistance had disintegrated in the decades preceding the scramble.
- Rivalry or disunity within states meant that there was no unified aim in fighting against the colonial powers. These divisions were exacerbated by the fact that some states chose to collaborate with the colonizer.
- Many African states had weapons, but these were clearly inferior to the firepower produced by the industrial economies of Europe. Many states did not have the economic means to acquire modern weaponry, or were unable to do so due to geographical factors.
- Many African societies lacked strong political structures and this meant that they did not have properly trained soldiers or standing armies. However some states (such as the Mandinka and Ethiopian empires) had strong armies and stable political systems. These states were able to provide stern resistance to the colonizer.

Other factors

- The political, economic and military strengths of European powers can be stressed alongside the corresponding weaknesses of African states.
- Improved means of transport and communications, such as the steamship and telegraph, made the interior of the continent more accessible and facilitated the administration of newly-acquired territories.
- The discovery of new medicines, especially the use of quinine as a treatment for malaria, assisted the colonial powers in their efforts to penetrate the interior of the continent.
- In many of the areas, missionaries opened up the path for European partition and were able to gain the trust of the local people. This made it easy for them to pave the way for the partition. The role played by traders and explorers could also be considered.
- Candidates may briefly mention other factors, such as the economic and/or strategic ambitions of European states that motivated their annexation of the continent.

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

7. “Economic factors were the main cause of the Maji Maji Rising (1905).” Discuss.

Candidates are likely to consider social and political as well as economic causes of the Maji Maji Rising in order to provide a balanced answer. Economic causes could include forced labour, high taxation and the cotton programme. Candidates should draw a conclusion as to which set of factors they consider to have been the main cause of the rising.

Indicative content

Economic causes

- Candidates may focus on forced labour in general, and in particular in the cotton plantations and road construction.
- Hatred of various taxes, in particular the hut tax, also played a role. Earnings were often insufficient to cover these new taxes. Other methods of paying taxes, including crop requisitioning and/or forced labour were also resisted.
- Land confiscation, which left marginal land for agricultural purposes also led to discontent.
- Candidates may discuss how the inhabitants of Southern Tanganyika opposed the compulsory introduction of the cultivation of cotton as it only provided low-paid work and prevented them from working their own farms. They may also note that this was a new crop introduced by the colonial government and inhibited the cultivation of food crops. The ensuing famine was blamed on the cotton programme.

Other factors

- Candidates could consider the Germans’ lack of respect for African traditions, for example the burning of sacred huts that belonged to the priests.
- Hatred of the ruthless Jumbes and Akidas, coupled with harsh treatment by the colonial government may also be discussed.
- The spirit medium Bokero, who advocated rebellion and claimed that his medicine would make his followers impervious to the effects of bullets, was central to the rising.
- Drought on the eve of the revolt contributed to the rising.
- Candidates may also discuss how the mistreatment of Ngindo women contributed to the rising.
- The Boma Massacre of 1897 may also be mentioned, as it led to the Ngoni joining the rising.

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8. To what extent do you agree that economic factors were a significant cause of John Chilembwe's rising in 1915?

Candidates are expected to have knowledge of the reasons for the Chilembwe rising in Malawi. They should address not just the economic factors that contributed to the rising, but consider other factors. A conclusion should be drawn as to whether economic or other factors were more important in explaining the causes of the rising.

Indicative content

Economic factors

- Candidates could discuss how Africans working on plantation farms owned by Europeans were poorly paid and harshly treated. This led to increased resentment of the colonizer.
- Chilembwe was unhappy with African land rights, especially in the Shire Highlands, where most arable land was owned by European settlers. In these areas African cultivators were forced to pay rent.
- Many Africans were forced to live on overcrowded communal lands but still had to provide labour on European land.
- Migrant workers from Mozambique were prepared to work for low wages and this contributed to increased local unemployment.
- Africans were also subjected to the hut tax despite the rising cost of food.

Other factors

- Candidates could discuss how the colonial government failed to promote political and social advancement for Africans.
- After his return from the US, Chilembwe worked closely with various independent churches that had been formed in Nyasaland. These were strongly opposed to colonialism. Chilembwe himself founded the Providence Industrial Mission.
- Chilembwe set up churches on land belonging to the Bruce Estate and these were later burned down on the orders of William Livingstone.
- Chilembwe was dissatisfied with the government's recruitment of Africans into the army during the First World War.
- Candidates could discuss the role played by the colonial administrator's censoring of his letter to the *Nyasaland Times*, and how this contributed to the rising.

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

9. “Khama chose to collaborate with the British because of internal weaknesses.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates are required to focus their responses on the period between Khama’s accession to the kingship of the Bamangwato (a branch of the Tswana) in 1875 and the confirmation of Bechuanaland as a British Crown Protectorate in 1895. They should consider whether or not his collaboration was mainly due to internal weaknesses or a range of other external factors.

Indicative content

Internal weaknesses

- Like many other African rulers, Khama realized that his armies could not resist the superior firepower of European troops. He therefore collaborated with them in order to avoid military defeat and the destruction of his state, which would have been the likely result of any resistance.
- Political divisions among his people meant that Khama was unable to reach lasting agreements with other Tswana chiefs. This weakened his ability to oppose the British.
- Khama knew that the Boers and Germans had designs on his territory and these were factors in his decision to agree to a British declaration in 1885, the terms of which meant that his territories north of the Malopo River became part of Bechuanaland Protectorate. His acceptance of a British protectorate was designed to pre-empt the annexation of his territory by others.
- Khama’s decision to travel with two other Tswana chiefs to London in 1895 and successfully argue in favour of the continued protection of the British crown was motivated by his fear of annexation by Rhodes’s British South Africa Company.

Other factors

- It could be argued that Khama was able to collaborate because he was a relatively strong and capable leader. European powers tended to collaborate with willing African leaders, but also with those who may have been able to offer resistance to any effort to colonize them using force.
- Khama had a particular affinity with the British because of his Protestantism and his strong encouragement of missionary activity. This increased the likelihood that he would enjoy good relations with the British and may explain why he ultimately chose to collaborate with them.
- Khama used a collaborationist strategy to his own advantage; he became the dominant political figure in colonial Bechuanaland, and used his close relations with the British officials to defeat his internal rivals and exercise a sort of sub-imperialism within the colonial state.
- He also used his closeness to the British as a means of negating the threat posed by the Ndebele to the north. Candidates may conclude that his decision to collaborate was less the result of weakness than of careful political calculation.

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10. Compare and contrast the results of Asante resistance to British imperialism with that of the Mandinka to French imperialism.

Candidates are required to focus their answers on the period of Asante and Mandinka resistance to colonial conquest, from the 1870s through to the end of the resistance in the early years of the 20th century. One approach would be to first address the many similarities in the results of this resistance, including military defeat and colonization, before focusing on some of the differences, which may include the survival of the Asante as a political force into the colonial era. Candidates may refer to results after the initial resistance began but prior to the final loss of independence.

Indicative content

Comparisons

- Both Samori Toure and the Asante created a legacy of anti-colonial resistance that a later generation of nationalists could exploit. Indeed, Samori's grandson, Sekou Toure, became the first leader of independent Guinea in 1958.
- In each case it can be argued that resistance delayed the loss of independence. The Asante Kingdom was incorporated into colonial Gold Coast in 1902 after a series of wars with the British. This was much later than some other parts of the colony, which had earlier opted to come under British protection. The Mandinka succumbed only after 16 years of fierce warfare with the French.
- In each case resistance led to the capture and/or exiling of leaders. Samori Toure was captured by the French and died in 1900, while King Prempeh I was exiled in 1896, as was Yaa Asantewaa following the Asante Rising of 1900 to 1901.
- The resistance of both the Asante and the Mandinka ended ultimately in military defeat and the loss of independence.

Contrasts

- Mandinka resistance to the French was militarily successful, at least initially. Asante resistance was less successful, with defeat to the British in a series of wars fought in 1874, 1896 and 1900 to 1901.
- Until 1901, Asante resistance was sporadic. This typically involved military defeat at the hands of the British, who would subsequently withdraw their troops before another crisis prompted further intervention. Contrastingly, Mandinka resistance to the French was more prolonged and sustained.
- The Mandinka Empire was completely broken up following its defeat at the hands of the French, and absorbed into various parts of French West Africa. Contrastingly, the Asante survived their defeat and were able to become an independent political force in colonial Gold Coast. The Asantehene was allowed to return from exile in 1924.

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Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. “The segregation and discrimination policies of Smuts and Hertzog achieved their aims.” Discuss.

Candidates should have a clear understanding of the policies of Smuts and Hertzog so that they can offer a review of the extent to which the aims of segregationist laws were met. They may look at their overall impact of discriminatory policy as well as examining specific areas of segregation that legislation was designed to achieve. Candidates may draw a distinction between the two leaders: broadly speaking, the policies of Hertzog were more discriminatory than those of Smuts, even though the two shared power for some of the segregationist period.

Indicative content

- Candidates may examine political segregation, which was brought about through the systematic exclusion from the political process of South Africa’s non-White citizens. The small minority of black voters who were entitled to vote in the Cape were finally removed from the ballot in 1936. However a small number of Coloured voters remained enfranchised in that province.
- The government aimed to bring about segregation in employment through the entrenchment of the so-called “colour bar”. The Mines and Works Act of 1911 meant that skilled and semi-skilled positions in mining and industry were reserved exclusively for white workers. While the post-war Smuts government attempted to relax this legislation, leading to the Rand Rebellion of 1922, Hertzog’s “civilized labour” policy imposed a strict colour bar across the economy.
- Urban residential segregation was enforced through the establishment of separate urban areas for “natives” under the Native (Urban Areas) Act of 1923. This act also restricted the access of blacks to other urban areas through the extension of the passbook system. However, the existence of so-called “black spots” in many cities meant that complete residential separation was not achieved. However, it could be argued that this was never an explicit ambition of the government, especially after the appointment of the Fagan Commission in 1946.
- Rural residential segregation was enforced under the Land Act of 1913, which designated 7 per cent of the total area of the country (extended to 13 per cent in 1936) for the exclusive use of Africans. These were the only areas where black people could enjoy the right to own land and reside permanently.
- Sexual segregation was promoted with the Immorality Act of 1927, which forbade all extra-marital sexual relations between races. However, this did not prevent miscegenation as couples from different races could continue to marry.
- Legislation also provided for the segregation of amenities, provided that these were of an equal standard for all racial groups.
- Candidates may refer to how discrimination led to the deprivation and impoverishment of millions of non-white South Africans who were denied well-paying jobs. Many were also confined to squalid informal settlements on the edges of the major cities, or to the overcrowded native reserves. It could be argued that this conflicted with one of the key aims of government, which is to provide for the welfare of all of its citizens.
- Candidates may also refer to some of the wider consequences of discrimination, such as the emergence of black political parties, with the South African Native National Congress (SANNC), which later became the African National Congress (ANC), and the Industrial and Commercial Workers’ Union (ICU) providing a focus for internal opposition to the government.

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12. To what extent did growing international opposition contribute to the collapse of the apartheid system?

Candidates will focus their responses on the period from the first signs of global opposition to apartheid in the 1950s through to the final demise of the system in 1994. However, the main emphasis in responses will probably be on the later part of this period. One possible approach would be to critically examine a range of factors, including factors other than international opposition, before drawing a conclusion about the level of significance that could be attributed to them.

Indicative content

International opposition

- Candidates should refer to South Africa's growing international diplomatic isolation during the course of the apartheid period. This began to accelerate in the 1960s following the independence of many African states as the UN repeatedly condemned the apartheid system.
- Economic factors could be stressed, including the trade boycotts and sanctions imposed by many countries and withdrawal of investment. These had a negative impact on white business interests. Eventually this led to the collapse of the South African economy in the 1970s and 1980s, which in turn put pressure on the government to reform apartheid.
- The various campaigns and marches organized by anti-apartheid activists in various countries around the world, often against South African participation in international sporting competitions may be referenced. This kept the apartheid system firmly in the international spotlight. There is evidence that by the 1980s many in the white community were frustrated that their country was being treated as an international pariah.
- The important role of some (mainly communist) countries in offering a haven for the African National Congress (ANC) in exile may be addressed. This frustrated the repeated attempts of the South African government to destroy the liberation movement.
- The imminent end of the Cold War by the late 1980s meant that South Africa could no longer rely upon the continued support of the US, and this was a factor in the final decision to dismantle the apartheid system.

Other factors

- For much of the period, countries like the US and Britain continued to provide diplomatic support to South Africa and ignore the economic embargo, a factor that lessened the impact of international opposition.
- Other internal political factors were perhaps more significant. These included the Soweto Uprising of 1976, the explosion of violence in the townships in the 1980s, and the emergence of the opposition United Democratic Front (UDF). The instability generated a sense of crisis and the impression that the country was heading for catastrophe.
- It has been argued that in the late 1980s de Klerk and others in the National Party (NP) realized that the best means of securing Afrikaner interests in the long term was to begin to dismantle the apartheid system.
- Another reason was the unexpectedly rapid pace of the political changes that followed the release of Mandela from prison in 1990. This was largely due to Mandela's conciliatory approach to the white community and the determination of both he and de Klerk to convene the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) to bring about a smooth transition to non-racial democracy.

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Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. With reference to social **and** economic developments in Kenya up to 1963, to what extent was British rule more of a success than a failure?

Candidates will demonstrate some understanding of social and economic developments in Kenya prior to the colonial period in order for them to contextualize developments under colonialism prior to 1963 under the colonial government. They must address the extent to which these developments can be considered a success or a failure, and by whom.

Indicative content

Successes

- The traditional education system was replaced by Western education, which included the building of schools. This would be considered a success by the colonial government because they were able to use education to spread western ideas and values.
- Christian churches became more widespread under British rule and many of these worked closely with the colonial government.
- Many industries were established to produce consumer goods, mainly for the settler population. This provided employment to some Africans. There was also an increase in road construction linking various parts of the country and a railway network was developed.
- Agricultural development took place, focusing mainly on cash crops. This was seen as more of a success by the settlers than Africans because with it came land confiscation and forced labour.
- There was an increase in the development of towns, mainly because of economic development. Candidates may discuss the *kipande* system that limited free movement of Africans into these towns.
- Candidates should note that some of the factors considered as successes by the colonial government were considered a failure by Africans because of the negative impact on their communities.

Failures

- The *kipande* system was hated by the Africans because it limited their movement and confined them to marginal lands.
- Forced labour was hated because it disrupted labour on the African farms and because of the harsh treatment of labourers. Wages were extremely low.
- Land confiscation was one of the major causes of African resistance against the colonial government. Some Africans became wage labourers on land that they had previously cultivated for their own use.
- Various forms of taxes were imposed like the hut and poll taxes and these were unpopular.
- Attacks on traditional cultural practices led to much discontent among the Africans.
- While the focus of the question is not on political developments, reference may be made to growing African opposition relating to many of the factors listed above, a resistance which culminated in the Mau Mau rebellion in the 1950s.

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14. “The administrative systems used by the British in Nigeria were a success.” Discuss.

Candidates are expected to focus on the system of indirect rule that was generally implemented in Nigeria, while recognizing the differing circumstances in some parts of the colony that meant that this system sometimes had to be modified. Their responses may reflect the way in which the success of administration varied according to the area. As well as this, there should be an overall assessment of the degree to which British rule was successful in Nigeria as a whole.

Indicative content

- Candidates should distinguish between the relatively successful implementation of a system of indirect rule in Northern Nigeria and the less successful administration of other parts of the country. In the north, the existence of an established Fulani aristocracy in the Sokoto Caliphate meant that the British could control the army and taxation while other aspects of governance could be left to the pre-colonial rulers.
- The system of indirect rule had mixed success in the southwest of the country, where centralized Yoruba kingdoms had held sway before the arrival of colonialism. However, in some areas the selection of certain chiefs over others upset traditional balances of power and this had the effect of politically destabilizing the region.
- In the Niger Delta and Igboland the imposition of a system of indirect rule was altogether less successful. This was because power was decentralized in these communities, and the warrant chiefs appointed by the British had no real authority. The result was that the British were obliged to rule Southeastern Nigeria in a more direct fashion. Because of this, strong opposition to colonialism emerged in the south east.
- One of the purposes of introducing the system of indirect rule was to defray the expenditure and reduce the administrative burden of ruling a colony directly, and candidates may judge that the British administration of Nigeria was at least partially successful in this regard.
- It can be argued that the system of indirect rule—whereby people identified with their local rulers rather than the colony as a whole—inhibited the development of a true national identity in Nigeria. This was to prove a burden for Nigeria in the post-colonial period.
- Regional tensions were exacerbated by the system of colonial administration, which effectively split Nigeria in three: northern, southern and western.
- Despite these factors, a nationalist movement emerged that demanded full independence for the colony. Candidates may argue that since a key ambition of indirect rule was to keep opposition to colonialism to a minimum the system was ultimately unsuccessful.

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

15. With reference to **one** area of Africa, discuss the changing role of women within the period from 1800 to 1960.

Candidates are required to consider the ways in which, and the extent to which, the role of women has changed in their chosen area of Africa within the period from 1800 to 1960. They are not required to provide full coverage of that period; however the timeline they elect to discuss should offer some scope for them to discuss changes and/or the reasons for limited change.

Indicative content

- It may be suggested that the role of women changed little during this period and that they continued to lead fairly traditional ways of life; marrying, bearing children; looking after the home and/or seldom undertaking paid work.
- It may also be noted that the colonial period did not offer women much scope for change; men tended to benefit from new employment opportunities and, often, women’s work was limited to casual labour.
- On the contrary, it may be suggested that the colonial period promoted trade, which in turn led to the development of monetary systems that inhibited subsistence systems and encouraged more widespread employment.
- However, changes did occur and these may have been linked to an increasing “Westernization”, which may, depending on the area, have brought significant technological developments and cultural shifts. This may also have provided social and educational opportunities.
- As a result of educational opportunities, there may have been more pathways for women in the workplace and this may have contributed to political enfranchisement for women as laws were increasingly introduced that enabled women to vote.
- The impact of religion could be a legitimate area of discussion and, depending on the selected area, candidates may discuss the impact of Christianity and/or Islam and, for example, examine the decline in the rate of polygamous marriages.
- The degree of change is likely to vary significantly according to the area being discussed; however candidates should deploy specific evidence to support their assertions.
- In many parts of Africa the migration of men to the cities in search of work had important consequences for women. In addition to their traditional responsibilities of child-rearing and looking after the home they increasingly had to work in subsistence agriculture.

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16. To what extent was dissatisfaction with some elements of Christianity a major cause of the emergence of Independent Churches?

Candidates are expected to have a clear understanding of the reasons for the development of the Independent Church movements. They should have knowledge of what was considered by some to be the weaknesses in the Christian Church as well as other factors that led to their establishment. They should draw a conclusion as to whether dissatisfaction with the existing churches was the main reason for the development of Independent Churches.

Indicative content

Dissatisfaction with Christianity

- There was discrimination regarding positions in the Church and a growing feeling among Africans that Christianity was dominated by Europeans.
- The Christian Church's disapproval of some African traditions such as polygamy also contributed to support for an Independent Church movement.
- The limited provision of education, or the provision of low-quality education, was used by the colonial authorities as a means of maintaining control. The Christian missions, which often provided this education, were associated with this strategy in the minds of some Africans. This led to the more general perception that the Churches were at least partly responsible for the depredations suffered under colonialism.
- The established Churches often seemed out-of-touch and unresponsive to the needs of ordinary Africans.

Other factors

- Through the Independent Churches, Africans could coalesce aspects of Christianity with traditions that they wanted to retain.
- Independent Churches represented an opportunity for Africans to take leadership.
- Independent Churches voiced strong opposition to colonialism and its policies, for example land confiscation, forced labour and taxation, and this resonated with many Africans.
- Some Independent Churches were established in areas where missionary activity was minimal, suggesting that other factors were at work.
- The influence of black American evangelism was another factor in encouraging Independent Church formation.

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Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Compare and contrast the achievement of independence in Tanganyika and Kenya.

Candidates are expected to have a clear understanding of the differing circumstances of the independence movements in Kenya and Tanganyika. While it is likely that areas of contrast will outweigh the comparisons, it is expected that there should be some balance between the two elements in candidates' responses.

Indicative content

Comparisons

- In each case, strong nationalist movements led the fight for independence against the British: TANU in Tanganyika and KANU in Kenya.
- In each case this movement was headed by charismatic leaders whose role in winning independence was hugely important: Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya and Julius Nyerere in Tanganyika.
- Full independence was preceded by constitutional changes that gradually gave Africans greater political representation.
- In each territory, after initial resistance to the idea of independence (although this resistance was stronger in Kenya than in Tanganyika), the British were finally persuaded that there was nothing to be gained by further delays. The result was that Britain conceded independence to Africans.

Contrasts

- Tanganyika, as a UN Trust Territory, held a different status under international law to Kenya, which was a crown colony. This meant that its path to independence would be relatively more straightforward.
- In Kenya, independence was vociferously opposed by a sizeable settler lobby. This was not the case in Tanganyika.
- In Tanganyika tribal differences were not as divisive as in Kenya, which meant that TANU could grow as a nationalist movement representing all Africans. In Kenya there were many more tensions, mainly arising from the fears of other groups that the Kikuyu would dominate.
- The Mau Mau rebellion meant that armed revolt became an essential element of Kenya's path to independence. In Tanganyika, independence was achieved more peacefully.

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18. “Mozambique achieved independence because of external factors rather than internal factors.” Discuss.

Candidates will have knowledge of the factors that contributed to independence in Mozambique in 1975. They should discuss both external factors and internal factors and draw a conclusion as to which of these factors played the more important role.

Indicative content

External factors

- Candidates could mention the formation of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) by exiles who were determined to end Portuguese rule.
- Support for the Mozambican independence movement from leaders of independent African nations such as Nyerere, who allowed them to use their countries for their military bases.
- The morale and support given to FRELIMO by the World Council of Churches and the Vatican also played a role.
- The Portuguese were also fighting nationalism in Guinea and Angola and it can be argued that this spread their resources too thinly.
- The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) provided the opportunity for its members to offer military training and a supply of weapons. In 1965 the OAU recognized FRELIMO as the legitimate representative for Mozambique.
- The collapse of the fascist state in Portugal in 1974 was a key factor in the decision to end the independence war and grant Mozambique its independence.

Internal factors

- Samora Machel and other Mozambicans were effective military leaders of FRELIMO in the struggle for independence.
- FRELIMO enjoyed the widespread support of the local population and this provided it with more strength.
- The use of guerilla tactics by FRELIMO fighters assisted in furthering Mozambique’s independence.
- The discriminatory policies of the Portuguese fuelled internal opposition to its rule and bolstered FRELIMO.

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Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. Examine the role of political parties and leaders in the achievement of independence in Senegal in 1960.

Candidates will focus their responses on the impact of political parties and leaders in the achievement of Senegal's independence. Candidate responses are likely to lean heavily on the role of Leopold Senghor in the independence movement, but they should also address the importance of his party (the *Bloc Democratique Senegalais*, BDS) as well as that of other parties and politicians. The role of non-Senegalese leaders (including French politicians and other West African nationalists) may also be considered.

Indicative content

- Candidates should stress the importance of aspiring Senegalese politicians such as Blaise Diagne, Lamine Gueye and Leopold Senghor, all of whom gained experience and prominence by sitting in the French National Assembly. Some, including Senghor, also served in the French cabinet.
- Senghor's influential philosophy of *negritude*, which stressed pride in the achievements of Africans, in addition to his demand for a greater role for Africans in the administration of France's West African colonies, were beneficial to the independence movement.
- The important role of the African division of the French Section of the Workers International (FSIA), which was prominent in representing black workers and organizing strike action against the colonial authorities.
- Senghor's decision to break from the FSIA and establish the BDS in 1948 following his return to Senegal was a major development. This party was to win the support of the overwhelming majority of Senegalese people and it dominated Senegalese politics in the 1950s.
- Senghor's role in drafting the *loi-cadre* of 1956, an act which—by delivering universal suffrage for Africans and devolving considerable powers from Paris to elected African politicians in the colonies—was a significant milestone on the road to full independence.
- Senghor's commitment to a continued partnership with the French and the relative moderation of his *Bloc Democratique* helped to convince Paris that he would be a reliable post-independence ally.
- Candidates may also stress the importance of other non-Senegalese politicians in French West Africa, such as Sekou Toure, Senghor's great rival, who urged the people of Guinea to reject membership of a new French West African Community and so hastened the process of decolonization. This ensured the political fragmentation of French colonies in the region. An independent Senegal emerged out of this fragmentation with its independence granted on the same day as the other colonies of French West Africa.

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20. Evaluate the reasons why Namibia (South West Africa) achieved its independence significantly later than Ghana (Gold Coast).

Candidates are likely to focus on the period beginning with the early years of the independence struggle in Ghana (Gold Coast) and Namibia (South-West Africa) through to Namibian independence in 1990. They may contrast the circumstances of the independence movements in the two countries as well as the response of the colonial powers before reaching a conclusion as to the reasons why Namibian independence came much later than Ghanaian independence.

Indicative content

- In Ghana the colonial power was Britain, which by the mid to late-1950s was gradually coming to terms with the inevitability of decolonization in Africa. Namibia was administered as a trust territory of the UN. However it was, in effect, governed as a fifth province of apartheid South Africa, a country that was determined to continue its rule over the colony.
- Ghana did not have a white settler community that might have opposed the transfer of power to Africans. In contrast, Namibia had a large population of Afrikaans and German-speaking whites.
- Britain had spent some time preparing Ghana for self-government by promoting education and involving African politicians in the administration of the colony. In contrast, the education and involvement of Africans was completely neglected by the Germans, and subsequently by the South Africans, in Namibia.
- While Ghana had one of the most developed economies in West Africa, much of the wealth was held by private companies that were largely white-owned. Britain was convinced that these firms would continue to operate without government interference in post-independence Ghana, and that Britain would itself benefit from positive economic relations between the two countries. South Africa, by contrast, was steadfastly determined to hold on to the vast mineral wealth of Namibia.
- The South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) waged a bitter armed struggle against colonial occupation, unlike Nkrumah's Convention People's Party (CPP) in Ghana, and it could be argued that this made an early, negotiated transfer of power impossible.
- The British feared that Nkrumah might embrace socialism (and ultimately membership of the Soviet bloc) if they continued to resist his efforts to achieve independence. By contrast, Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, was already a committed socialist and not a man to whom the anti-communist South Africans would wish to entrust an independent Namibia.

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Post-independence politics to 2000

21. Evaluate the political impact of ethnic conflict in any **two** African countries.

Candidates are expected to focus their responses on the consequences of ethnic conflict in any two African countries in the period from their independence to 2000. The nature of responses will vary greatly depending on the countries chosen, and there may well be some overlap between ethnic conflict and civil war in the responses. Candidates may note that the causes of conflicts are complex and ethnic factors often overlap and interact with others.

Indicative content

- Invariably, one major result of ethnic conflict in African countries has been severe political and economic destabilization and a corresponding lack of progress and development.
- Ethnic conflict has often resulted in civil war, as different groups competed for political dominance, or one or more ethnicities attempted to secede. Sometimes these attempts have met with failure, as was the case with the defeat of the attempted Igbo secession in the Nigerian Civil War of 1967 to 1970. In the case of Nigeria this was followed by some form of national reconciliation.
- On other occasions this has led to the division of established states, although this has been atypical. An example of this would be the independence of Eritrea in 1991 following a protracted civil war in Ethiopia.
- In many cases, governments have been ousted as a result of ethnic conflict. This was the case in Ethiopia with the victory of the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) over the Amhara-dominated Mengistu regime in 1991 and in Rwanda with the invasion and overthrow of the Hutu-dominated government by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF).
- In many cases ethnic conflict resulted in the long-term domination of one group by another. This was the case in the Sudan with the subjugation of the south by the Arab north.
- In the worst cases ethnic conflict has resulted in genocide, as was the case in Rwanda in 1994.

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22. Discuss the reasons why one-party states were established in any **two** African countries.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the various factors that led to the establishment of one-party states in the early post-independence period. The nature of the responses will vary greatly depending on the two countries selected.

Indicative content

- Some multi-party democratic systems were not sufficiently stable to enable them to withstand the pressures of post-independence politics, particularly in those countries that were divided along ethnic lines. This often led to the military assuming power, arguing that the purpose of the coup was to restore strong governance and to save the country from the threat of civil war.
- Many post-independence democracies struggled with corruption and the problems associated with poverty and underdevelopment. This gave the army the excuse to step in and bring a temporary end to democracy. An example would be the army coup in Ghana in 1972.
- In many cases, non-governing parties failed to sustain meaningful opposition and simply fell by the wayside, allowing the governing party to gradually consolidate its grip on power. This was often the case in countries which had hitherto been dominated by a single national independence movement, such as with TANU in Tanzania or KANU in Kenya.
- Some African leaders, most notably Nkrumah, Nyerere and Kaunda, argued that multi-party democracy was a western political import that was unsuited to Africa because traditional African society is more communal and less competitive. Decisions to bring an end to the multi-party democracies of the early post-independence years were therefore based more on political philosophy than democratic failure.
- Similarly, one-party states were often established to satisfy the personal ambitions of dominant leaders and not necessarily as a result of democratic failure, for example Mobutu in the Congo, Amin in Uganda or Mugabe in Zimbabwe.

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Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. To what extent did the structure of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) affect the achievement of its aims?

Candidates need to demonstrate knowledge of both the structure and aims of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) up until its reconstitution as the African Union (AU) in 2002. They should address how the structure has either helped or hindered the ability of the Organisation to achieve its aims. It is important that candidates do not just give an explanation of the structure and list its aims, but synthesize the two. Candidates may also discuss the specialized agencies of the OAU and illustrate how these assisted in the achievement of various aims.

Indicative content

- The main policy-making organ of the OAU was the Assembly of the Heads of States and Government. This is important because any key decisions affecting a country had to be made through this group. However, the Assembly worked most effectively when there was consensus among member states, which was rare, and it only met once a year.
- The Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution helped in dealing with security issues among member states. Peacekeeping missions had varied degrees of success. However, one of the founding principles of the OAU was that of non-interference in the affairs of member states, and this could make the task of conflict prevention and resolution difficult.
- Another aim of the OAU was to defend the sovereignty of the African states and to promote territorial integrity. Despite the intervention of outside powers in the affairs of some countries, such as in Angola, the organization was more successful in achieving these aims.
- The other aim of the OAU was to eradicate all forms of colonialism. The OAU used various methods, including sanctions, to push colonial powers to grant independence. However, the importance of the OAU in achieving decolonization is debatable.
- The OAU attempted to promote human rights through the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. However, its success in this area was limited.
- Another aim of the OAU was to settle disagreements among member states. The Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration was used successfully to settle some disputes among member states, although the opposition of some members and a lack of funding curtailed its effectiveness.
- The emergence of regional and ideological blocs within the OAU led to problems in decision making and hindered the ability of the OAU to achieve some of its key objectives, including greater political and economic unity. To support this, candidates can discuss the existence of the Brazzaville, Casablanca and Monrovia groups, which pre-dated the founding of the OAU.
- Candidates can also discuss weaknesses in the OAU Charter which made it difficult for the organisation to enforce its decisions.
- The lack of a proper financial structure weakened the OAU's capacity to promote development on the continent.

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24. Compare and contrast the regional impact of the East African Community and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Candidates will focus their responses on identifying similarities and differences in the regional impact of the East African Community (EAC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the period between 1967 (when the EAC was created) and 2000. Their focus on the EAC should not extend beyond 1978, the year in which the organization was formally dissolved.

Indicative content

Comparisons

- The impact of each organization was limited due to internal rivalries between its member states. The EAC was hampered by tensions between Tanzania and the other two members, while the impact of ECOWAS has been limited by divisions between Anglophone and Francophone countries and suspicions that Nigeria was attempting to dominate the organization.
- Both organizations were at least partially successful in promoting economic growth and cooperation in their region. The EAC was created as a customs union and common market, while ECOWAS members signed the Cotonou Treaty in 1980. This committed them (at least in theory) to the establishment of a common trading market and currency. ECOWAS also established the regional bank Ecobank, which acted as a spur to economic development in West Africa.
- Both organizations were successful in developing transport and communications and both tended to concentrate on economic cooperation rather than promoting political union. Their achievements in the latter area were therefore minimal.

Contrasts

- Despite its many problems, ECOWAS has remained intact as an organization since its founding in 1975. The EAC failed to withstand the intensifying rivalries between its members (between Kenya and Tanzania over their differing economic systems, and between Tanzania and Uganda over Tanzanian support for Ugandan rebel forces) and it broke up in 1977, just ten years after its creation.
- Regional cooperation between ECOWAS member states tended to increase gradually over the course of the period. In contrast, many of the early achievements of the EAC had been undone by the mid-1970s as a result of the tension between its member states.
- ECOWAS achieved a major success when it created a peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) to intervene in war-torn Liberia in 1990. Contrastingly, deteriorating relations between Tanzania and Uganda contributed to the break-up of the EAC, and subsequently Tanzanian military intervention to help topple Idi Amin in 1979.
- ECOWAS benefited from the membership of Nigeria, an oil-rich state, and has enhanced its ability to achieve some of its objectives. The EAC enjoyed no such luxury.

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