



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA

Wednesday 15 November 2000 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. Explain the causes and analyse the results of any **one** ‘jihad’ which took place before 1900.
2. With reference to **either** East **or** West Africa assess the relative importance of the factors that helped the campaign against the sea-borne slave trade and those that obstructed its progress.
3. Compare and contrast the contributions of Johannes IV and Menelik II to the unity, modernisation and security of Ethiopia.
4. Account for the emergence of the Ndebele state under Mzilikazi and analyse its main features.
5. Explain why any **one** state in West Africa became powerful and efficient in the pre-colonial period.
6. Compare and contrast Shaka Zulu (c. 1787 to 1828) and Mosheshwe (c. 1785 to 1870) of the Sotho as state builders.
7. Assess the importance of the contribution of **two** of the following in the European ‘scramble’ for Africa: the activities of Leopold II in the Congo Basin; the British occupation of Egypt; the Berlin West Africa Conference.
8. ‘The response of Africans to European penetration and conquest had little or no influence on the treatment of Africans by the colonial powers.’ How far is this claim confirmed by events in any **one** region of Africa between 1890 and 1910?
9. What were the similarities and differences between the Hehe and Maji Maji Risings in German East Africa? Reference should be made to the causes, and results of the **two** risings.
10. In what ways and for what reasons was Ashante a troubled region during the nineteenth and early twentieth century?
11. For what reasons and with what success did Lewanika of the Lozi collaborate with the British?
12. Explain the relationship between any **one** African people south of the Zambezi and any European power between 1879 and 1907.

13. How and why did relations between the Afrikaners (Boers) and the British deteriorate between 1877 and 1899?
14. Analyse the similarities and differences between the French system of association and the British system of indirect rule.
15. Why and to what extent did the Second World War promote African nationalism?
16. Evaluate the factors that helped and those that hindered progress to independence in Tanganyika and Kenya.
17. Examine the factors which led to independence for French colonies in West Africa in the second half of the twentieth century.
18. Why did independence come to Nigeria three years later than to Ghana?
19. Explain the causes and analyse the results of any **one** African ‘war of liberation’.
20. How and why did the organisation, tactics and policies of the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa change between 1945 and 1990?
21. ‘The social, economic and political problems of Africa’s newly independent states cannot be blamed solely on the legacy of the colonial period.’ With reference to **one** state show how far you agree with this view.
22. Assess the achievements of **either** Gamal Abdul Nasser **or** Jomo Kenyatta.
23. Assess the contribution of any **one** Central African ruler to the solution of his country’s problems since independence.
24. How do you account for the length and stability of the government of **either** Leopold Senghor in Senegal **or** Felix Houphouet-Boigny in the Ivory Coast?
25. Why was the East African Community established in 1967 and why did it break up in 1977?