

**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA**

Tuesday 11 November 2003 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. With reference to **either** East **or** West Africa, examine the view that economic factors were the most important in the transition from the slave trade to legitimate commerce in the early nineteenth century.
2. “Nineteenth century Ethiopia was not free from the threat of European and African imperialism, but fought successfully to preserve independence.” How far do you agree with this statement?
3. Analyse the factors responsible for the expansion and strength of Buganda in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
4. Assess the impact made by the leaders of the Jihad movements in West Africa in the nineteenth century.
5. Compare and contrast the factors that were responsible for the period of greatness of Asante and Dahomey.
6. To what extent was the desire for military expansion the main reason for the unstable condition of Southern Africa between 1815 and 1856?
7. Account for the increased European interest in Africa after 1875 leading to a “scramble” for territories in Africa after 1884.
8. For what reasons, and with what degree of success, did any **one** uprising occur in East Africa before 1914?
9. Compare and contrast the policies of Mzilikazi and Lobengula as leaders of the Ndebele people.
10. How far were the Zulu of Southern Africa able to resist European imperialism between 1850 and 1906?
11. How far would you agree that the discovery of diamonds and gold in Southern Africa between 1867 and 1886 marked a turning point in the social, political and economic history of the region in the second half of the nineteenth century?

12. To what extent would you support the view that the colonial period was beneficial to most African societies in terms of political stability, economic and social developments? Reference must be made to specific examples.
13. Assess the career of Haile Selassie as a leader of Ethiopia and explain why he was overthrown in 1974.
14. In what ways can the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya be regarded as a nationalist struggle against European imperialism?
15. To what extent was European intervention a vital factor in the collapse of any **one** of the following: the Mandinka Empire; the Asante Kingdom; the Mahdist State?
16. Assess the contributions of any **two** of the following leaders to the fight for independence in his country: Sekou Toure of Guinea; Leopold Senghor of Senegal; Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.
17. Examine the motives behind the establishment of the Central African Federation and analyse the reasons that led to its collapse.
18. “External rather than internal pressures were responsible for the introduction of majority rule in South Africa in 1994.” Examine the validity of this assertion.
19. Why has the post-independence political climate in Kenya been more stable than that of Uganda?
20. Explain the changing fortunes of **either** Zaire under Mobutu Sese Seko **or** Zimbabwe under Robert Mugabe.
21. Analyse the factors which precipitated a civil war in Nigeria between 1967 and 1970.
22. Examine the impact of the ideas and career of Kwame Nkrumah on Ghana and the African continent.

23. How far do you agree that the inability of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to foster closer relations among independent African states has been a result of the divisions created by the colonial legacy?
 24. With reference to at least **two** states, examine closely the factors that have hindered development in post-independent Africa.
 25. “African novelists have, through their work, invariably portrayed the social, economic and political frustrations that have characterized contemporary Africa.” Using **two** African writers chosen from different regions in Africa, examine the validity of this assertion.
-