



**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA**

Thursday 10 November 2005 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Examine the factors responsible for the development of legitimate commerce between Europe and West Africa in the first half of the nineteenth century.
2. How far would you agree with the view that the Mahdist jihad in the Sudan was a reaction to Turco-Egyptian rule?
3. What factors made it possible for Ethiopia to preserve her independence in the second half of the nineteenth century?
4. Assess the impact on the East African mainland of the Omani control of Zanzibar.
5. Analyse the causes and the results of the jihad of Usman dan Fodio.
6. “New opportunities for trade were responsible for the desire for expansion, and good leadership provided the means to achieve this objective.” Examine the validity of this statement with reference to any **two** of the following states: Asante, Dahomey and the Mandika Empire.
7. Show how, and explain why, the Mfecane made a major contribution to state-building in southern Africa in the first half of the nineteenth century.
8. To what extent was the European scramble for Africa the result of economic rivalry among European nations?
9. “Resisters were losers; collaborators were gainers.” How accurately does this view summarise the results of African response to European conquest in East Africa?
10. Compare and contrast the reasons for, and the effects of, the Ndebele-Shona rising (1896-1897) and the Chilembwe rising in Malawi (1915).
11. How far were the policies adopted by the leaders of the Zulu kingdom in the second half of the nineteenth century responsible for the collapse of their kingdom?
12. Assess the impact of the Act of Union on the economic, social and political developments in South Africa up to 1948.
13. Why, and with what success, did the British adopt a policy of Indirect Rule in Africa?

14. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Haile Selassie as emperor of Ethiopia?
15. How and why was the process of attaining independence smoother in Tanzania than in Kenya?
16. Compare and contrast the circumstances that promoted and those that hindered the independence movements in Ghana and Nigeria.
17. Why was independence in **either** Mozambique **or** Angola achieved later than in either Malawi **or** Zambia?
18. How significant were the events of the years 1960 and 1976 in the fight against apartheid in South Africa?
19. Explain why the post-independence history of Uganda has been so unstable.
20. To what extent would you regard Kaunda of Zambia as a more successful leader of his country than Banda of Malawi?
21. Evaluate the achievements of **either** Houphouët-Boigny of Côte d'Ivoire (1960-1993) **or** Senghor of Senegal (1960-1980).
22. To what extent had the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) achieved the objectives for which it was established by 1995?
23. How far would you agree with the view that the impact of the Cold War on African states was positive rather than negative? Answers should refer to specific African states.
24. In what ways, and to what extent, has the condition and role of women in Africa changed since independence? Refer to specific examples in your answer.
25. "Leaders of newly-independent African nations promised too much at independence and subsequently delivered too little." How far was this failure responsible for military take-overs in Africa in the 1960s? Refer to specific examples.