



22065315

**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA**

Thursday 11 May 2006 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. “Abolition of the slave trade gave West Africa its place in the world economy as a supplier of agricultural produce.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. To what extent had economic, social and political modernisation been achieved in Ethiopia by 1913?
3. Explain the expansion and strength of the kingdom of Buganda up to 1884.
4. What conditions produced the outbreak and success of **two** nineteenth century jihad movements in the Western Sudan?
5. Assess the impact of French activity on **either** Dahomey **or** the Mandinka empire in the nineteenth century.
6. What were the causes and results of conflicts between the Xhosa and both the Boers and the British in the Eastern Cape before 1840?
7. In what ways, and with what results, did the activities of Leopold II of Belgium in the Congo and the British occupation of Egypt, increase European interest and aggression in Africa between 1876 and 1900?
8. In what ways, and with what success, did **two** peoples in East Africa resist European expansion before 1914?
9. Assess the changing fortunes of the Lozi kingdom between 1800 and 1885.
10. Compare and contrast the response, before 1914, of the people of Namibia and Bechuanaland (Botswana) to European annexation.
11. Analyse the economic and political consequences for South Africa of the discovery of diamonds and gold.
12. “Colonial change was less liberating for women than for men.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?
13. Assess the impact of improvements in transport on the economies of African countries in the colonial period.

14. “Ethiopian history after 1941 was characterised by opposition and repression, resulting in the revolution of 1974.” How valid is this judgment?
 15. Compare and contrast the influence of Britain and Egypt on the history of the Sudan in the first half of the twentieth century.
 16. Why did Tanganyika achieve independence earlier than Kenya?
 17. Assess the contribution made by a political party to the achievement of independence in **one** West Africa state.
 18. Analyse the struggle for independence in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe between 1965 and 1980.
 19. Analyse the changing nature of African resistance to apartheid from 1960 to 1990.
 20. Assess the relative importance of internal and external pressures in the transition to a multi-party system of government in Kenya by 1992.
 21. Analyse the reasons for the rise to power and downfall of Mobutu in Zaire (Congo).
 22. Compare and contrast political developments in Cote d’Ivoire and Nigeria in the two decades after independence.
 23. Evaluate the achievements of **two** regional organisations in Africa in the second half of the twentieth century.
 24. Analyse the problems faced by African governments in the provision of education since independence. To what extent have these problems been overcome?
 25. With reference to at least **two** post-independence states analyse factors which
 - (a) promoted and
 - (b) hindered national unity.
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