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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF AFRICA

Thursday 9 May 2013 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.



Pre-colonial African states (Eastern and Central Africa) 1840–1900

1. Assess the contribution of Johannes/Yohannis IV to the reunification of Ethiopia.
2. Compare and contrast the roles of Mirambo in the rise of Unyamwezi and Mzilikazi in the rise of the Ndebele.

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

3. In what ways did the acquisition of modern trading skills enable the rise of new leaders like Jaja and Nana in the Niger Delta?
4. Analyse the social, political and economic factors which contributed to the emergence and growth of **either** the Zulu kingdom under Shaka Zulu **or** the Sotho kingdom under Mosheshwe.

European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5. Assess the relative importance of the Berlin West Africa Conference and the activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in the Congo in accelerating the “scramble for Africa”.
6. Analyse the various factors which facilitated the European annexation of Africa.

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

7. Analyse the causes and effects of the Maji Maji Rising against German rule in East Africa.
8. Assess the reasons for, and the results for their country of, **either** Menelik II’s resistance to the Italians **or** Apolo Kagwa’s collaboration with the British.

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

9. Compare and contrast the response of the Asante with that of **either** Khama **or** the Zulu under Cetshwayo to the extension of British colonial control in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
10. Why were Mandinka resistance to French rule and Herero resistance to German rule both unsuccessful?

Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. In what ways was South Africa changed by the discovery of diamonds and gold?
12. Analyse the role of Nelson Mandela in the achievement of majority rule in South Africa, from his release from prison in 1990 to the elections in 1994.

Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. “Before the end of colonial rule, European settlers had more political influence in Mozambique than they enjoyed in Kenya.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Using **one** example of a country where direct rule was implemented and **one** where indirect rule was implemented, analyse the reasons why each of these systems of administration were chosen by the colonial power. Examples can be chosen from any countries in Eastern, Central and West Africa.

Social and economic developments in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries 1800–1960

15. “The status of women in Africa improved during the colonial period.” With specific reference to **one** of **either** Southern, West **or** Eastern and Central Africa, how far do you agree with this statement?
16. Explain the reasons for the revival and spread of Islam in the nineteenth century in **either** West **or** Eastern and Central Africa.

Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Analyse the role of Robert Mugabe in the Liberation War and the transition from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe in 1980.
18. “Ethnic and religious rivalries explain why Uganda achieved independence later than Tanganyika.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. Why did Senegal achieve independence in 1960?
20. Why was independence achieved so late, and only after an armed struggle, in Angola **and** Namibia?

Post-independence politics to 2000

21. What policies were adopted to combat illiteracy and disease in any **two** independent African countries up until 2000?
22. Compare and contrast the reasons for, and the results of, military intervention in any **two** African countries since independence.

Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. Why was the United Nations initially more successful in the Congo than in Somalia before 2000?
 24. Assess the regional impact of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) **and** the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) up until 2000.
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