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

Thursday 15 May 2014 (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. “Johannes/Yohannis IV was a more successful ruler than Tewodros II because he succeeded in reunifying Ethiopia.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. Analyse the reasons for the rise of **either** the Lozi state under Lewanika **or** the Unyamwezi state under Mirambo.

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

3. “The main cause of the Mfecane was the rise of the Zulu kingdom under Shaka Zulu, while its most important effect was the rise of the Sotho kingdom under Mosheshwe.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Compare and contrast the roles of Usman Dan Fodio in the rise of the Sokoto caliphate and Samori Toure in the rise of the Mandinka Empire.

European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5. In what ways did the agreements reached at the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884–1885 have an impact on the “scramble for Africa”?
6. “Strategic factors are more important than economic factors in explaining the European annexation of Africa.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

7. How successful were the responses of Kabaka Mwanga and Apolo Kagwa of Buganda to the threat of European imperialism between 1884 and 1900?
8. Analyse the causes of John Chilembwe’s rising in Malawi in 1915, and the results for both Africans **and** the colonial power.

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

9. Assess the reasons for, and consequences of, British intervention in Asante during the period 1870 to 1920.

10. Assess the reasons why Khama decided to collaborate with the British, while the Herero and the Nama chose to resist the threat of conquest by the Germans?

Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. Assess the reasons for the creation in 1910 of a Union of South Africa, and the impact of that union on the people of South Africa up to 1924.

12. “Black African resistance was the most important factor in bringing about the end of the apartheid system.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. Compare and contrast the system of colonial administration established by the British in Nigeria with that of the French in Senegal.

14. Analyse the nature of Portuguese rule in Mozambique up until 1975.

Social and economic developments in the 19th and 20th centuries 1800–1960

15. “The Independent Church Movement developed and flourished because many Africans viewed the missionary churches as an extension of colonial rule.” With reference to **one** region, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

16. “Colonial rule succeeded in bringing modern and effective systems of education to Africa.” Evaluate this statement with specific reference to **two** countries.

Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Assess the reasons why Tanganyika achieved independence relatively peacefully, while Kenya won its independence only after the armed uprising of the Mau Mau.
18. Examine the reasons for, and the results up to 1980 of, the liberation war fought in Zimbabwe.

Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. Discuss the reasons why, in 1957, the Gold Coast (Ghana) became the first African country to achieve independence.
20. Analyse the reasons why armed struggle played such an important role in the achievement of independence in Angola **and** Namibia.

Post-independence politics to 2000

21. With reference to any **two** countries, analyse the factors that have contributed to the outbreak of civil wars in post-independence Africa.
22. “The return to multiparty democracy in African countries in the 1980s and 1990s has been a failure.” With reference to any **two** independent African countries, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. Evaluate the response of the League of Nations to the Abyssinian Crisis of 1935–1936, and examine the consequences of that response for Ethiopia **and** the League.
24. Analyse the reasons why **either** the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) **or** the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) met with only limited success in achieving greater economic and political integration in their respective regions up until 2000.