

History route 2
Higher level
Paper 3 – aspects of the history of Africa

Tuesday 17 November 2015 (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. “The most important reason for the rise and growth of the Buganda Kingdom was the leadership of Kabaka Mutesa.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. To what extent was Lewanika’s rule successful?

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

3. “The rise and development of the Zulu kingdom was the result of Shaka Zulu’s political organization.” Discuss.
4. To what extent was the growth of the palm oil trade the most important factor in the rise of the Niger Delta trading states?

European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5. Evaluate the role played by traders and explorers in the European partition of Africa.
6. “The most significant cause of the ‘scramble for Africa’ was colonial rivalry between Britain and France.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

7. “The effective organization of the Nandi delayed their defeat by the British.” Discuss.
8. Evaluate the nature, and outcome, of Lobengula’s relations with the British.

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

9. Evaluate the reasons for, and the consequences of, Herero **and** Nama resistance to German rule in South West Africa.
10. “Khama collaborated with the British because it served his interests.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. “The most significant consequences of the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa were economic.” Discuss.
12. With reference to the period 1910 to 1948, to what extent did the policies of Smuts and Hertzog have a major impact on South African society?

Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13. Examine the significance of economic **and** social developments in Kenya up to 1963.
14. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the British policy of indirect rule in Nigeria.

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

15. With reference to **one** region of Africa, examine the impact that Islam **and** Christianity had on society in that region.
16. “Distaste for slavery was the most significant reason for the expansion of legitimate trade.” With reference to **one** region of Africa, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Evaluate the role played by Robert Mugabe between 1963 and 1980 in Zimbabwe’s achievement of independence.
18. Examine the methods used by Kamuzu Banda in Malawi **and** Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia to lead their countries to independence.

Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. To what extent did external factors play the major role in the achievement of Angolan independence in 1975?
20. Examine the role of nationalism **and** political parties in Senegal’s achievement of independence in 1960.

Post-independence politics to 2000

21. With reference to any **two** countries in Africa, examine the causes and effects of ethnic conflicts up to 2000.
22. With reference to **two** one-party states in Africa, examine the reasons for their return to multiparty democracy in the 1980s and/or 1990s.

Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. Compare and contrast the interventions of the United Nations in Congo and Mozambique.
 24. With reference to **two** regional economic organizations, to what extent have they been successful in meeting their aims?
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