Markscheme

May 2016

History route 2

Higher level

Paper 3 – aspects of the history of Africa

27 pages

Paper 3 markbands: The following bands provide a précis of the full markbands for paper 3 published in the History guide (2008) on pages 77–81. They are intended to assist marking, but must be used in conjunction with the full markbands found in the guide. **For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.**

18–20:	Answers are clearly focused, with a high degree of awareness of the question, and may challenge it successfully. Knowledge is extensive, accurately applied and there may be a high level of conceptual ability. Evaluation of different approaches may be present as may be understanding of historical processes as well as comparison and contrast where relevant. Evaluation is integrated into the answer. The answer is well-structured and well-focused. Synthesis is highly developed.
15–17:	Answers are clearly structured and focused, have full awareness of the demands of the question, and if appropriate may challenge it. Accurate and detailed historical knowledge is used convincingly to support critical commentary. Historical processes such as comparison and contrast, placing events in context and evaluating different interpretations are used appropriately and effectively. Answers are well-structured and balanced and synthesis is well-developed and supported with knowledge and critical commentary.
12–14:	Answers are clearly focused on the demands of the question. Relevant in-depth knowledge is applied as evidence, and analysis or critical commentary is used to indicate some in-depth understanding, but is not consistent throughout. Events are placed in context and there is sound understanding of historical processes and comparison and contrast. Evaluation of different approaches may be used to substantiate arguments presented. Synthesis is present, but not always consistently integrated. Focus on AO3 and AO4.
9–11:	Answers indicate that the question is understood, but not all implications considered. Knowledge is largely accurate. Critical commentary may be present. Events are generally placed in context, and historical processes, such as comparison and contrast, are understood. There is a clear attempt at a structured approach. Focus on AO1, AO2 and AO4. Responses that simply summarize the views of historians cannot reach the top of this markband.
7–8:	The demands of the question are generally understood. Relevant, historical knowledge is present but is unevenly applied. Knowledge is narrative or descriptive in nature. There may be limited argument that requires further substantiation. Critical commentary may be present. There is an attempt to place events in historical context and show an understanding of historical processes. An attempt at a structured approach, either chronological or thematic has been made.
5–6:	Answers indicate some understanding of the question, but historical knowledge is limited in quality and quantity. Understanding of historical processes may be present but underdeveloped. The question is only partially addressed.
3–4:	There is little understanding of the question. Historical knowledge is present but the detail is insufficient. Historical context or processes are barely understood and there are little more than poorly substantiated assertions.
1–2:	Answers do not meet the demands of the question and show little or no evidence of appropriate structure. There is little more than unsupported generalization.
0:	Answers not meeting the requirements of descriptors should be awarded no marks.

Examiners and moderators are reminded of the need to apply the markbands that provide **the "best fit"** to the responses given by candidates and to **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (*eg*, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme: *ie*, responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

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

1. "Tewodros II paved the way for the reunification of Ethiopia." Discuss.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of the degree to which Tewodros II was a significant factor for the reunification of Ethiopia. The question invites candidates to make a judgment as to the significance and/or importance of a range of factors; however, emphasis must be on Tewodros II.

Indicative content

- In 1855, Lij Kassa Hailu, declared himself "King of Kings" and took the name Tewodros II.
- Tewodros begun the process of reunification by subjugating princes from other provinces, for example, imprisoning Prince Menelik of Shewa who refused to recognize him. He used force and not diplomacy which led to him being unpopular.
- He managed to overthrow feudal lords and redistributed land to the peasants among other people.
- His efforts to abolish the slave trade also united many of the ordinary people who supported his actions.
- Through all this his aim was to re-unite and modernize Ethiopia.
- It may be noted that his attempts to gain the support of the British to achieve his aims failed and that later rulers were able to learn from his mistakes.
- It may also be noted that his attempts to unify Ethiopia caused offence; notably, but not exclusively, to the clergy and the nobility.
- His successes and failures laid the foundation for the future reunification of Ethiopia.

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2. Evaluate Lobengula's impact on the Ndebele Kingdom.

Candidates are required to appraise the outcomes, for the Ndebele kingdom, of Lobengula's rule.

Indicative content

- Lobengula became the king of Ndebele after the death of Mzilikazi. He was able to defeat Zwangendaba and distributed any of the survivors of war to his other regiments.
- Lobengula created one of the most powerful kingdoms in Central Africa in the last part of the 19th century.
- With the defeat of the Zwangendaba regiment, he was able to unite his people.
- Lobengula was able to build up a very strong army and he used it to protect his kingdom.
- Like Mzilikazi, he gave protection to the missionaries and this eventually contributed to the downfall of the Matabele kingdom. Lobengula tried to repel the takeover of his kingdom by the British, but was unable to achieve this aim. This drew his kingdom to various wars.
- Lobengula signed various treaties and concessions that ended up handing authority over the Matebele kingdom to the Cecil Rhodes. One of the concessions was the Rudd concession that gave Cecil Rhodes both commercial and legal powers over Matebeleland.
- He was able to incorporate subjects like the Mashonaland into his kingdom, whose property was controlled by Lobengula and they had to pay tribute.

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

3.   To what extent did Mosheshwe's leadership contribute to the growth and survival of the
Sotho Kingdom?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that Mosheshwe's
leadership was one of the most important factors in the growth and survival of the Sotho state.
Other factors may also be considered in order to provide a balanced response.

Indicative content

- Candidates may refer to Mosheshwe's strategy of offering shelter and protection to refugees
  from the Mfecane as a means of expanding the population, and increasing the strength, of the
  Sotho state.
- His use of the *mafisa* system may also be deemed to have been important. Under this system
  newcomers were allowed to temporarily utilize cattle from Mosheshwe's personal herd in return
  for their loyalty.
- Mosheshwe's selection of Thaba Bosiu as a mountain fortress to which the Sotho nation could
  retreat in order to resist hostile invasion forces may also be addressed as having been
  significant.
- His use of the *pitso*, a democratic forum, facilitated the discussion of policy and the resolution of
  disputes among the Sotho.
- Further, he encouraged cattle raiding and trade (with the Boers and Griqua), as a means of
  increasing the wealth of the Sotho state.
- French Catholic missionaries were employed as foreign policy advisors and this may be
  deemed to have had a discernible impact.
- He also requested British protection in order to forestall a likely defeat at the hands of the
  Boers. While this was a move that secured the survival of the Sotho state, it came at a cost;
  acceptance that the Sotho state would become a British protectorate.

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to do so**.*

4. With reference to the period up to 1874, evaluate the reasons for the decline of the Asante Empire.

Candidates are required to appraise a range of factors that led to the decline of the Asante Empire in the 19th century. There is no prescribed response. However, a balanced judgment is expected.

Indicative content

- As a consequence of the slave trade, there was frequent warfare between the Asante and neighbouring states. This had the effect of weakening all of the warring parties.
- The British decision to abolish the slave trade, which was the basis of Asante wealth and power, in 1807 and the gradual decline of this trade thereafter also contributed to the decline.
- The series of wars fought with the Fante for control of the lucrative trade of the coastal areas may also be deemed to have had an impact.
- Further, the interference of European powers in African affairs—the Dutch allied with the Asante and the British with the Fante—may have also contributed to Asante decline.
- Many British merchants were determined to destroy Asante power in order to open up new trade opportunities in the Gold Coast interior – and pressured the British government to assist them in this objective.
- A series of wars fought with the British in the 1820s resulted in an 1831 treaty in which the Asantehene recognized the independence of the coastal states and put an end to the Asante Empire's southwards expansion.
- There were also growing tensions within the Empire. Separatist pressure in the northern states of Brong, Gonja and Dagomba was facilitated by the Asante preoccupation with the coastal states and their deteriorating relations with the British.

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European imperialism and annexation of Africa 1850–1900

5.   To what extent did economic motives dominate the European annexation of Africa?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that economic motives dominated the European annexation of Africa. It is likely that they will consider other factors in their responses, however, there is no prescribed response. A balanced judgment is expected.

Indicative content

- The industrialization that took place in Europe contributed to the need for raw materials and Africa was seen as a major source of such materials.
- There was need for alternative areas for European investment and Africa seemed a possible area for such investment.
- Similarly, the saturation of markets in Europe fostered the need to look for alternative markets abroad.
- The role played by traders in both West and East Africa could be considered as examples of economic motives.
- Other motives that candidates may consider would include humanitarian factors like the need to stop the slave trade and introduce legitimate trade. Strategic factors led to the annexation of places like Egypt, South Africa and East Africa.
- The role of the missionaries in the spread of the Christian faith may also be considered.
- Political rivalries between the European powers in their pursuit of economic advantage may also be considered.

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6.   Discuss the reasons for, and consequences of, the British occupation of Egypt.

Candidates are required to offer a considered and balanced review of a range of reasons for the British occupation of Egypt, and the outcome of this occupation. Candidates are required to address both parts of the question. There is no prescribed response.

Indicative content

Reasons:
- Candidates may refer to the fact that Egypt was important to Britain for both economic and strategic reasons.
- The British government was interested in stabilizing the area and British traders were interested in controlling businesses in the region.
- The British and the French had made major investments in the construction of the Suez Canal and therefore the British felt a need to occupy Egypt in order to safeguard their interests along the canal.
- Further, the occupation of Egypt and thus the control of the Suez Canal would assure Britain of a shorter route to India.
- Keep USSR and the Germans away from this area.

Consequences:
- Candidates may refer to the intense rivalry between Britain and France that in turn contributed to the scramble for Africa.
- There was an intensification in the nationalistic movement among many of the people of Egypt and this led to war with the British.
- The occupation also led to British colonization of territories along the Nile.
- The Berlin Conference whose aim was to avoid war among colonial countries.
- Other countries like Germany, Italy, Belgium, were drawn into the annexation of Africa.

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

7. Examine the factors that contributed to Menelik II's success in resisting European conquest.

Candidates are expected to consider the general factors that contributed to Menelik II's successful resistance against Italian conquest. A balanced consideration on the role played by Menelik himself and other factors ought to be considered.

Indicative content

- There may be discussion of the role played by support for Menelik. For example, he gained support in his expansion in the East and South and was able to rally to his cause leaders such as the king of Shewa.
- Candidates may also consider the military strength of the Ethiopian forces; they had a large army that was well equipped.
- The Italian forces were not well trained and found it difficult to fight in unfamiliar terrain.
- Candidates may also consider the role played by the military commander of Ethiopia who was able to lead his forces to various victories, unlike the commander of the Italian forces who made many tactical errors.
- The use of spies by the Ethiopian forces also led to wrong information being given to the Italian forces. This also contributed to the Italians' defeat.
- The Ethiopians defeated the Italians at the battle of Adowa and were therefore not ready to give up their freedom.

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8. "The Maji Maji Rising (1905) failed because it was not a unified movement." Discuss.

Candidates should offer a considered and balanced review of the Maji Maji Rising with particular reference to the reasons why it failed. Candidates should consider how lack of unity contributed to its failure in the context of other factors.

Indicative content

- Candidates may demonstrate the lack of unity in the Maji Maji Rising by highlighting the fact that it involved many communities with many different grievances against the Germans. Therefore the lack of a unified aim weakened the rising from the outset.
- The rising itself lacked coordination. During the rising, for example, the different communities failed to coordinate their attacks on the Germans.
- The prophecy of the magical potion against European bullets also failed to protect those who participated in the rising.
- Some African chiefs encouraged their people to remain loyal to the Germans and this weakened the resistance.
- German actions also limited the rising, for example their use of a scorched earth policy.
- It may be suggested that the hanging of Kinjikitile, was a significant point in the rising as his death undermined morale.
- The use of modern weapons by the German forces may also be deemed significant as the African weapons were no match for the German equipment.
- Finally, the Germans were able to rely on a battery of reinforcements drawn from a range of places such as New Guinea.

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

9. Examine the contribution of economic, social **and** political factors to the Mandinka's decision to resist the French.

Candidates are required to consider the reasons why the Mandinka chose to resist French colonization and examine the various economic, social and political factors that contributed to this decision.

Indicative content

Economic:
- The Mandinka had a flourishing trade-based economy, rooted in the sale of gold and ivory. This contributed to the growth and consolidation of a formidable state.
- The Mandinka also had trade links with the British through Sierra Leone. This allowed the Mandinka to purchase a sizeable arsenal of modern firearms which gave them the military capacity to resist the French.

Social:
- Mandinka nationalism, which was fostered by Samori Toure, engendered a strong spirit of resistance in his people.

Political:
- Samori was a determined, disciplined and resourceful leader of the Mandinka.
- He was able to persuade rival rulers to join the growing Mandinka Empire, and he successfully created a strong, centralized administration that was capable of resisting French colonization for more than a decade and a half.
- The Mandinka had a well-organized military with a standing army of 35,000 well-trained men and an elite cavalry regiment.
- Samori had (unfounded) hopes of using diplomacy to build a strong regional alliance with the Asante against French expansionism, or of requesting a British protectorate.

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10. Evaluate the reasons for Herero **and** Nama resistance to German rule.

Candidates are required to appraise the impact of German rule on the Herero and the Nama and address the various reasons why both groups resisted the Germans.

Indicative content

- There was historical rivalry between the Herero and Nama. The former attempted to collaborate with the Germans at the expense of the latter.
- The German expropriation of the land and cattle herds of the Herero and Nama, considerably weakened both the Herero and the Nama. There was suggestion of reserves being set up. The economic ruin of the Herero and Nama people was caused by an outbreak of rinderpest that destroyed their remaining herds. It was exacerbated by the usurious lending practices of German traders.
- The German's enslaved Africans to work on their plantations and this reduced the number of free Herero and Nama and enfeebled their armies. Germany had a brutal and uncompromising military strategy, including van Trotha's notorious extermination order which was resented.
- The German determination to fully colonize Namibia and bring an end to all African resistance as quickly as possible.
- Regarding legal matters, the Africans were unfairly treated and this escalated racial tension.
- The policy of debt collection contributed to tensions when debts were unpaid, cattle and other valuables were confiscated by traders. This contributed to the resentment of the Germans especially among the Herero.
- The Herero were against the construction of the railway line which would push them into the reserves.

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Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

11. With reference to the period up to 1924, examine the impact of the South African War of 1899 to 1902.

Candidates are expected to consider the impact of the 1899 to 1902 South African War. Candidates may elect to take a holistic approach or to break down the impact into long- and short-term outcomes. Either method is equally acceptable.

Indicative content

Short-term:
• The Treaty of Vereeniging led to the annexation of the two Boer republics by the British Empire.
• The loss of life and economic destruction led to bitterness towards English-speakers among many in the Boer community.
• Milner's Anglicization policies were a failure.

Long-term:
• The desire for reconciliation between the two white communities accelerated after Milner's recall to London and led to self-government for the Transvaal and Orange Free State within the British Empire.
• The establishment of a National Convention and a series of negotiations led to the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910.
• The system of segregation implemented by the Botha-Smuts governments resulted in the political and economic subjugation of South Africa's majority black population.
• Continued divisions within the Afrikaner community over the issue of the government's continuing co-operation with English-speakers led to the creation of the National Party and the Afrikaner rebellion of 1914.

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12. Examine the impact of the Sharpeville **and** Soweto massacres on the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

Candidates are expected to consider the results of the Sharpeville and Soweto massacres and the impact of these on the South African anti-apartheid struggle.

Indicative content

Sharpeville:
- The South African government declared a State of Emergency and subsequently banned the African National Congress (ANC) and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).
- The ANC launched an armed struggle by forming Umkhonto we Sizwe (the PAC had already created its own armed wing, Poqo).
- The fierce government crackdown in the wake of the armed struggle led to the arrest, trial and life imprisonment of ANC leaders. The ANC was driven into exile and internal opposition to apartheid abated for more than a decade.

Soweto:
- There was continuous unrest in the townships that the authorities were incapable of bringing under control and which led to a sense of a system in crisis.
- The anti-apartheid struggle escalated with the creation of new political organizations such as the United Democratic Front.
- There was profound crisis for the South African economy, as international trade sanctions intensified and the value of the rand collapsed.
- The government initiated a slow process of making limited reforms to the apartheid system. The process accelerated in the late 1980s and this led to the collapse of apartheid.

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Africa under colonialism 1890–1980

13.   "Colonialism had very little impact on the social and economic development of Nyasaland."
Discuss.

Candidates are to offer a considered and balanced review of the economic and social impact of
colonial rule on Nyasaland and they should engage in a debate on the issue of how far the
developments could be referred to as "very little". A balanced judgment is desirable.

Indicative content

- Nyasaland was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
- Africans lost their communal land and were subjected to discrimination leading to reactions like
  that of Chilembwe.
- With the introduction of western education an educated elite developed. This elite became very
  vocal and demanded political representation.
- Nyasaland had minerals such as coal; however these were not exploited. Therefore the
  economy was mainly agricultural and many of the people of Nyasaland were subsistence
  farmers who planted, for example, rice, beans and/or cassava. The main cash crops included
  cotton and tobacco. Further, the agricultural department failed to support agriculture despite
  this prevalence.
- The main means of transportation was through the existing waterways. This was substituted
  with the development of railway lines in places such as the Shire highlands; however these
  remained very little as far as road transportation was concerned.

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14. Compare and contrast the political development of the Gold Coast and Senegal during their period of colonial rule.

Responses are expected to demonstrate an understanding of political development in both the Gold Coast and Senegal during the colonial period with a focus on discussing the various similarities and differences between the two. It is important to note that political development was closely linked to economic development in both countries.

Indicative content

Comparisons:
- Both set up central and local governments; in both political systems, huge sections of the population was left out of political participation.
- Both emphasized the importance of cash crops: cocoa in Gold Coast and groundnuts in Senegal.
- Both mined for minerals, although there was more emphasis on the mining of diamonds in Gold Coast because the British were more interested in foreign investment.
- Both developed an improved means of transport and communication; however this was more evident in Gold Coast.
- In both Senegal and Gold Coast, forced taxes were introduced and these led to the growth of cash crops in order to raise money.
- In both, political developments contributed to the development of many political parties.

Contrasts:
- Senegal was ran as one of the provinces of France whereas Gold Coast was considered one amongst many of the British colonies;
- Senegal was divided into four communes (St Louis, Dakar, Rufisque and Goree) in which assimilation took place, whereas assimilation was not a system used by the British in their colonies, including Gold Coast;
- Senegalese local government was in line with that of France and the people of Senegal were treated as French citizens and were given the right to elect representatives to the French Chamber of Deputies;
- In Senegal the French controlled education whereas in Gold Coast (as in many British colonies) it was run by missionaries;
- Senegal was divided into circles and in many areas chiefs were replaced. Under the indirect British system used in Gold Coast the British retained a number of local chiefs.
- Senegal was forced to become dependent on France and her development along western lines was not emphasized.

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

15. With reference to **one** area of Africa, examine the political impact of the spread of Islam.

Candidates are expected to consider the impact of the spread of Islam in one, named, area of Africa with specific reference to political effects.

Indicative content

- In places where Islam spread, shariah laws were implemented as the basis of government; this ensured uniformity in the application of criminal justice.
- The jihads had political impact in that they saw the growth and collapse of states.
- In, for example, West Africa Islam formed the basis of some of the large empires in an area that had been mainly occupied by small kingdoms. Examples of these include Mali and Songhai.
- Islam does not differentiate between political and religious leadership and, therefore, it was supported by the traditional leaders in the areas in which it spread. Those kings who converted to Islam often enjoyed power and authority.
- Northern and East Africa became linked to the Arab Islamic world both religiously and politically.
- Heightened tension between Islamic and non-Islamic states/regions.

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16. With reference to **one** area of Africa, examine the impact of the Independent Church movement.

Candidates expected to consider the results of the introduction of the Independent Church movements in any one, named, area of Africa.

Indicative content

- Countries that may be used include Malawi, Kenya, Nigeria or Congo.
- Christianity was Africanized in leadership and practice.
- The formation of the Independent African Church movement saw the continued breakaway from the mainstream Christian Churches to the more charismatic Churches that were developing.
- The movement allowed for followers to practice Christianity side-by-side with African cultures such as polygamy.
- The movement also allowed for Africans to take up leadership roles in the Churches.
- In Independent Churches, women were allowed to take up prominent roles such as those of prophetess and overseer.
- The Churches were used to fight for the rights of Africans in areas where there was discontent regarding issues such as forced labour, loss of land and/or heavy taxation.

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Nationalist and independence movements (Eastern and Central Africa)

17. Evaluate the leadership of Nyerere in the attainment of independence in Tanganyika **and** of Kenyatta in the attainment of independence in Kenya.

Candidates are required to appraise the role played by both Nyerere and Kenyatta in their respective country's attainment of independence.

Indicative content

Nyerere:
- Julius Nyerere emerged onto the Tanzanian political scene in 1954 when he was elected as president of the Tanganyika Africa National Union (TANU), a group that had risen to prominence among the discontented peasantry of the region.
- Nyerere presented to the United Nations the case for Tanganyika's independence.
- In the 1959 elections, TANU won the majority vote in the legislative council.
- Nyerere advocated a non-racial and moderate approach to independence that cleared the way for the quickly-achieved independence of Tanganyika.
- Under Nyerere, Tanganyika became the first independent country in East Africa.

Kenyatta:
- Jomo Kenyatta emerged onto the Kenyan political scene in 1946 and, in 1947, he became the president of the Kenya Africa Union (KAU), through which he began to mobilize the nationalist struggle.
- During the Mau Mau rising, Kenyatta and 200 other political leaders were charged and imprisoned; this led to a reduction in political activities between 1953 and 1955.
- Many Kenyans who had realised the need for political unity if independence was to be attained, called for the release of Kenyatta which took place in 1961.
- Kenyatta was able to bring different political groups together and eventually contributed to the formation of two major political parties, Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU).
- Kenyatta was present at the Lancaster House conference which played a major role in Kenya's attainment of independence.
- In May 1963, Kenya attained her independence with Kenyatta as the first president.

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18. Examine the factors that contributed to the collapse of the Central Africa Federation.

Candidates are expected to consider the factors that contributed to the collapse of the Central African Federation.

Indicative content

- The Federation was not fully supported, especially by Africans whose interests were never considered to be greater than those of the Europeans. The inequality in the Federation made Africans suspicious about its aims.
- From the very beginning, Africans were not in favour of the formation of the Federation: their preference was for self-government.
- The work of the Federation was also inhibited by the existence of many nationalistic movements, for example the movement led by Simon ber Zukas of Zambia.
- The chiefs of both the Bemba and Ngoni of Zambia did not support the Federation.
- The constitution of the Federation was not accepted by all the parties concerned.
- With Zimbabwe emerging as the dominant country in the Federation, Zambia for example, was not supportive of this arrangement.
- Due to practices like taxation, many of the Africans felt that they did not benefit from the Federation. In general, the Federation failed to get the necessary support from the parties concerned and all of that contributed to its failure.

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Nationalist and independence movements (Southern and West Africa)

19. To what extent were external factors more important than internal factors in Guinea's achievement of independence?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that external factors were more important than internal factors in the achievement of independence in Guinea.

Indicative content

External factors:
- The French colonial policy of assimilation allowed African nationalists, such as the Guinean leader Sekou Toure, to sit in the French national assembly, where they criticized French colonial rule.
- The French Loi-Cadre of 1956 granted autonomous powers to the different regions of French West Africa and, thus, propelled Guinea on the road to full independence.
- The African Democratic Rally (*Rassemblement Démocratique Africain*, RDA—the party led by Sekou Toure) was established as a nationalist movement for all of French West Africa, and it had strong links with West African trade unions and the French Communist Party.
- In 1958 Frances, President De Gaulle decided to allow the French overseas territories a referendum on a new constitution, the rejection of which paved the way for Guinea's full independence.

Internal factors:
- A strong trade union movement existed in Guinea and it offered a route into politics for aspiring nationalists such as Sekou Toure.
- Sekou Toure, who was a separatist, emerged as a dominant force in Guinean politics, and there was widespread support for him, especially from students and the working classes.
- The Guinean people were determined to defy French threats of a withdrawal of political and economic support by voting "no" in the referendum on membership of a new, autonomous West African community.

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20. Examine the factors that led to Angola's achievement of independence in 1975.

Candidates are expected to consider the various issues that contributed to – and perhaps hindered – Angola's 1975 achievement of independence.

Indicative content

- In Angola, armed struggle took the form of a prolonged guerrilla campaign against a determined and implacable enemy; however Angola was victorious, winning full independence in 1975.
- The military coup in Portugal against the Caetano regime was another important factor that contributed to Angolan success.
- Armed struggle was genuinely popular in Angola, with ordinary people supportive of guerrilla resistance as a result of the discriminatory policies of the Portuguese.
- There could be references to the three groups that existed in Angola, each of whom worked towards independence. These were the MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola), the FNLA (National Liberation Front of Angola) and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).
- External intervention was also significant in Angola, with the USSR, the US, China and South Africa all becoming involved in support of the three factions.
- Independence for Angola was achieved with less difficulty than other similar countries, possibly due to the nature of the opposition provided by the Portuguese army.

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Post-independence politics to 2000

21. With reference to the period up to 2000, evaluate the success of any **two** African countries in combating social and economic challenges.

Candidates are required to appraise the success of any two African countries in dealing with social and economic problems.

Indicative content

- There could be emphasis on increased government spending in certain areas as a means of addressing the social and economic problems, for example on health, education and infrastructure.
- The employment of UN agencies and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provided aid as well as specialists in the field, for example the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), Save the Children and Doctors without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), may also be addressed.
- There could be a focus on tertiary education in order to produce home-grown experts such as medical professionals, teachers, economists and agronomists.
- A focus on awareness campaigns highlighting issues such as illiteracy, hygiene, and AIDS is also a valid area for discussion.
- In addition to this, there could be an attempt to gauge the ability of countries to resolve conflicts (or their inability to resolve them).
- Also, the existence of other problems that hampered the ability of African countries to deal with these issues may include a discussion of corruption, a lack or misuse of resources, high military spending, population growth and political instability for example.

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22. With reference to the period up to 2000, to what extent has neocolonialism been the main cause of underdevelopment in **two** African countries?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the argument that neo-colonialism was the main cause of underdevelopment in any two African countries. Some candidates may adopt a comparative approach; however this is not a requirement and any suitable response is equally acceptable.

Indicative content

- Candidates may reference the persistence of a fundamentally unequal global economic system in the post-colonial era, with raw materials flowing from newly independent countries in the south to developed economies in the north—to the obvious benefit of the latter.
- There could be a focus on the vulnerability of African economies to fluctuations in the international commodities markets, with results that were often catastrophic (particularly when countries had been previously encouraged to take out massive loans to pay for expensive and unnecessary development projects).
- The influence of Cold War rivalry could be relevant, with countries becoming proxies in conflicts that were very much to the detriment of their economic development.
- The role of multinational corporations that penetrated countries and attempted to perpetuate an economic culture of low-wage labour and the extraction of cheap raw-materials, with little concern for wider development or the environment could also be deemed significant.
- The role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other lending agencies, which set stringent conditions for countries applying for loans and economic bailouts (structural adjustment programmes), may have led to the opening of some countries' economies to further exploitation by more developed countries.
- Other causes of underdevelopment include poor leadership and planning, corruption, civil wars and other conflicts which had little to do with western interference.

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Africa, international organizations and the international community

23. "The impact of UN specialized agencies in African countries has been limited." With reference to **two** UN specialized agencies, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the impact of their chosen two UN specialized agencies in African countries has been limited. Candidates may elect to compare and contrast the impact of their chosen agencies; however there is no prescribed method. Candidates are required to reach a balanced judgment.

Indicative content

Limited success:
- The mixed record of agencies such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) in assisting African countries to achieve sustained economic growth, and their weakening of the basis of some national economies through the enforcement of structural adjustment programmes.
- The limited success of the World Health Organization (WHO) in assisting African governments to address the AIDS pandemic.
- Factors such as limited funding and governmental interference and obstruction, which hampered the work of a number of agencies.

Success:
- The role of agencies such as the WHO and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) in improving healthcare on the continent through campaigns aimed at eradicating illnesses such as malaria, tuberculosis and smallpox, and in improving childcare through immunization programmes.
- Developmental assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and economic loans from the World Bank and the IMF.
- Work of agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme in tackling the issues of malnutrition and famine, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in assisting refugees from areas of conflict.

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24. "The Cold War had significant consequences for stability in Africa." With reference to **two** countries, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates are required to consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the Cold War in Africa had significant consequences for stability in Africa with reference to any two countries of their choice. Some candidates may elect to address this via comparisons and contrasts; however no method is prescribed and any appropriate approach is equally acceptable. Nevertheless, a supported judgment is expected.

Indicative content

- There may be discussion of the intervention of different Cold War powers, for example the US, USSR, China and Cuba in different African countries.
- The result of superpower involvement in different African countries, with conflict occurring in some but not in others is also relevant. In some cases conflicts were even worsened.
- The different types of conflict that resulted from superpower intervention, with civil wars occurring in some cases (for example Congo and Angola) while regional wars between neighbouring states supported by rival superpowers were the result in others (for example the Ogaden War between Ethiopia and Somalia).
- There were also huge levels of military support provided to African governments in some cases (for example by the USSR in Ethiopia).
- Developmental aid was sometimes provided as a reward for siding with a particular Cold War power.
- The willingness of some superpowers to prop up corrupt or dictatorial regimes for ideological reasons and turn a blind eye to human rights abuses (for example Congo and Ethiopia).
- There was political destabilization in some countries due to the interference of superpowers or their proxies (for example, Mozambique).

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