



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA

Monday 5 November 2001 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Explain why the transatlantic slave trade from West Africa continued into the second half of the nineteenth century. When and why did it eventually end?
2. ‘Tewodros II of Ethiopia was a man with a vision.’ Why did he fail to turn his vision into reality?
3. Assess the impact of the establishment of the capital of the Omani Sultanate in Zanzibar on the East African mainland and its peoples.
4. Assess the achievements and importance in African history of JaJa of Opobo.
5. Compare and contrast the work of Shaka Zulu and Mosheshwe of the Sotho as African state builders.
6. Why was the Berlin West Africa Conference held in 1884-85 and why did its decisions lead to the acceleration of the European partition of Africa?
7. Explain why, and with what results, independent African churches were widely established in Africa before 1914.
8. Analyse the achievements **either** of Menelik II, King of Shewa and Emperor of Ethiopia **or** of Mutesa I, Kabaka of Buganda.
9. Why did Samori Toure succeed in creating the Mandinka Empire but fail to protect it from French conquest?
10. ‘The African response to European expansion varied but the outcome was always European domination.’ With reference to the policies of **either** Lobengula, **and/or** Lewanika, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
11. Explain why the Tswana of Bechuanaland sought British protection, but the Nama and Herero in South West Africa resisted German occupation.
12. In what ways, and with what results, did the South Africa Act of 1909 affect future black/white relations in South Africa?
13. Why, and with what results, did Britain change her system of colonial administration in her African colonies between 1890 and 1922?

14. Explain the nature of African opposition to colonial rule in **either** British **or** French West Africa between the two World Wars.
15. How and why did the two World Wars stimulate the growth of nationalist movements in Africa?
16. For what reasons, and in what ways, did French colonial policy in Africa change between the end of the Second World War and 1960?
17. Compare and contrast the struggle for independence in Kenya and Tanganyika.
18. Explain the similarities and differences in the policies and tactics of Leopold Senghor and Felix Houphouët-Boigny, as leaders of the independence struggles in their countries.
19. Why did Kwame Nkrumah's popularity decline between 1947 and 1966?
20. Why was independence **either** in Mozambique **or** in Angola achieved late, and only after an armed struggle?
21. Using specific examples, explain why military regimes **and** single-party states became common in the first decade after independence.
22. 'The instability in Zaire from 1960 to 1965 was mainly the result of Belgian colonial policy before 1960.' To what extent do you agree with this judgement?
23. Explain the aims and evaluate the success of Nasser's policies in Egypt between 1952 and 1970.
24. 'The struggle for independence in Zimbabwe was more complex than in most African countries.' Explain this complexity and indicate why Robert Mugabe and his party emerged as victors.
25. Why was the Central African Federation, one of Africa's first attempts at closer union on a regional basis, so short lived?