



88045309

**HISTORY  
HIGHER LEVEL  
PAPER 3 – AFRICA**

Friday 5 November 2004 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

---

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

1. Assess the relative importance of economic and other factors that contributed to the abolition of the slave trade from **either** West Africa **or** East Africa.
2. Compare and contrast the achievements of Tewodros II and Johannis IV as rulers of Ethiopia.
3. Explain the rise and fall of the Mahdist state in the Sudan.
4. Account for the expansion and importance of the kingdom of Buganda between circa 1750 and 1884.
5. Explain the development of the House System in the states of the Niger Delta and analyse its effects on the region.
6. Compare and contrast the reasons for the decline of the Asante and Mandinka Empires.
7. Compare and contrast Mosheshwe of the Sotho and Shaka Zulu as nation builders.
8. “Between 1876 and 1886 a chain of events in Europe and Africa led to the European “scramble” for Africa.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
9. Who lost by and who gained from the Buganda Agreement of 1900?
10. Why, and with what results, did Lobengula resist the British, and Lewanika seek their protection?
11. How, and with what consequences, did Cetshwayo come into conflict with both the Boers and the British?
12. Analyse the results before 1900, for South Africa and its people, of the discovery of diamonds and gold.
13. “Despite their defeat in the South African War (1899–1902) the Boers emerged in a strong position by 1910.” How and why did this happen?
14. Analyse the reasons for, and the impact of, the establishment of the African Independent Church Movement in **two** countries.

15. “As Regent and Emperor he created a state which was stable, united, and partially modernized.” How accurate is this as a summary of Haile Selassie’s achievements in Ethiopia?
  16. Compare and contrast Julius Nyerere and Jomo Kenyatta as nationalist leaders in their countries’ struggle for independence.
  17. Explain how Sekou Toure opened the way to independence for France’s West African colonies.
  18. “The establishment of the Central African Federation was an attempt by white settlers to prolong their dominance in the region.” How far do you agree with this claim?
  19. To what extent did apartheid as developed in South Africa between 1948 and 1961 differ from segregation which preceded it?
  20. Explain the rise and fall of Idi Amin in Uganda.
  21. How successful was **either** President Mugabe of Zimbabwe **or** President Mobutu of Zaire in dealing with his country’s problems?
  22. Assess Kwame Nkrumah’s strengths and weaknesses as Ghana’s ruler between 1957 and 1966.
  23. Why was there a Civil War in Nigeria between 1967 and 1970 and why did the victory of the Federal Government fail to restore stability?
  24. Analyse the aims and achievements of **either** the East African Community (EAC) **or** the South African Development Cooperation Conference (SADCC).
  25. “It is unrealistic to blame the post-independence problems of African states entirely on the legacy of colonial rule.” How far do you agree with this view?
-