



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA

Wednesday 14 November 2007 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Compare and contrast the factors that led to the spread of Islam and Christianity in Africa in the nineteenth century.
2. How and why did Dahomey and Opobo in the Niger Delta make the transition from the slave trade to legitimate trade successfully?
3. Assess the part played by Tewodros II and Yohannes IV in the revival of Ethiopia in the second half of the nineteenth century.
4. Analyse the results of the establishment of the Omani capital in Zanzibar for the East African mainland and its people in the years 1840 to 1900.
5. What were the causes and results of the jihad of Usman dan Fodio?
6. How and why did Samori Touré succeed in building the Mandinka Empire between 1853 and 1890? What were its main political, economic and social features?
7. “Both Shaka Zulu and Mosheshwe of the Sotho were nation builders in southern Africa, but their motives and methods differed.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. For what reasons did the European partition of Africa accelerate between 1875 and 1890?
9. “Africans who resisted Europeans were always losers.” To what extent do resistance movements in East Africa before 1914 confirm this view?
10. For what reasons was John Chilembwe an important and representative figure in the African history of his time?
11. Why, and with what results, did Cetshwayo’s relations with Britain change?
12. “The Boers lost the war (the South Africa War of 1899–1902) but had won the peace by 1910.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?
13. Explain the emergence of the African Independent Church Movement and assess its results with reference to **two** countries.

14. Assess Haile Selassie’s achievements as leader of Ethiopia and explain his downfall in 1974.
 15. Which factors helped, and which hindered, progress to independence in Tanganyika and Kenya?
 16. Why did the Gold Coast (Ghana) achieve independence before Nigeria?
 17. “The establishment of the Central African Federation was a blatant attempt by the white settlers in the area to prolong their political dominance in three countries.” How valid is this claim?
 18. For what reasons, and with what results, was Zaire unstable between 1960 and 1965?
 19. In what respects was apartheid, as established between 1948 and 1961, different from the segregation which preceded it?
 20. Analyse the rise and fall of Idi Amin in Uganda.
 21. Compare and contrast Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Hastings Banda of Malawi as rulers of their countries since independence.
 22. How do you account for the length and stability of the rule of **either** Leopold Senghor in Senegal **or** Félix Houphouët-Boigny in the Ivory Coast?
 23. Analyse the impact of African membership on the activities of the United Nations Organisation up to 1995.
 24. How successful has the Organisation of African Unity been in achieving its aims?
 25. “The growth of urbanisation since independence has had an enormous impact, mainly negative, on economic, social and political conditions in much of Africa.” Using specific examples, explain how far you agree with this statement.
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