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HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AFRICA

Tuesday 10 November 2009 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. For what reasons did traditional religions survive the impact of Islam and Christianity in the nineteenth century?
2. Compare and contrast the achievements of Tewodros II and Menelik as modernizers of Ethiopia.
3. Analyse the reasons for the emergence of centralized states among the Hehe and the Nyamwezi in the nineteenth century.
4. Compare and contrast the reasons for the rise of the Sokoto caliphate and the Tukolor Empire in West Africa in the nineteenth century.
5. Assess the effects of French intervention on Dahomey and the Mandinka Empire in the nineteenth century.
6. Analyse the impact of British rule at the Cape on southern Africa up to 1850.
7. “Without the British occupation of Egypt, there is no reason to suppose that any European scrambles for Africa would have begun when they did.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Why did Mwanga resist the British in Buganda while Kagwa collaborated with them?
9. Analyse the changing relations between Lobengula and the British.
10. Why did Khama survive as a ruler in southern Africa while Cetshwayo lost his kingdom?
11. Assess the impact of Cecil Rhodes on the history of southern Africa up to 1902.
12. “African societies benefited from economic development in the colonial period.” With reference to **two** countries, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
13. Analyse the reasons for the rise of the African Independent Church Movement in the colonial period with specific reference to **three** countries.
14. Compare and contrast the reasons for, and impact of, military intervention in the politics of the Sudan and Ethiopia from 1958 to 1991.

15. Assess the contribution of political parties to the achievement of independence in any **two** East African countries.
 16. Analyse the factors that helped and hindered the achievement of independence in Ghana (the Gold Coast) in 1957.
 17. Why was independence in Malawi and Zambia achieved under majority rule in 1964 while Rhodesia declared independence under minority rule in 1965?
 18. Compare and contrast the contributions to the nationalist struggle in South Africa of Albert Luthuli and Nelson Mandela.
 19. Why was Obote overthrown as president of Uganda in 1971 and again in 1985?
 20. “Kenyatta was a more successful president than Nyerere.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 21. Analyse the rise and fall of Mobutu in Zaire.
 22. Why was Senegal more politically stable than Nigeria between 1960 and 1980?
 23. Why was the United Nations intervention ultimately successful in both Namibia and Mozambique?
 24. Assess the impact of urbanization on any **two** African countries since independence.
 25. “African writers have been sharply critical in their plays and novels of African governments since independence.” With reference to **two** African writers chosen from different regions of Africa, examine the validity of this assertion.
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