

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INDEX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## THE RISE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM

**1. 1997 Q12**

Give two ways through which the attainment of independence in Ghana contributed to liberation of other African countries from colonial rule (2 marks)

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**2. 1998 Q 15, 16**

15. State two methods which the international community used to hasten the attainment of majority rule in South Africa. (2 marks)

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16. Identify two political challenges which Zaire has faced since independence (2 marks)

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**3. 2000 Q13**

State two economic challenges which Tanzania has faced since independence (2 marks)

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**4. 2001 Q17**

Give the main political challenge that the Democratic republic of Congo (Zaire) has face since independence. (1 mark)

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**5. 2002 Q16**

Give two political developments in South Africa between 1990 and 1994 which led to peaceful introduction of majority rule in the country. (2 marks)

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**6. 2003 Q12**

Name two main political changes that have faced the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence. (2 marks)

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**7. 2004 Q13, 14**

**13.** Identify the role that the government convention people’s Party (CPP) played in the struggle for independence in China. (1 mark)

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**14.** State one aim of the Arusha Declaration in Tanzania. (1 mark)

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**8. 2005 Q13, 14**

**13.** Name one political party that fought for independence in Ghana (1 mark)

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**14.** Give two reasons why there were civil wars in the democratic republic of Congo DRC) soon after independence (2 marks)

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**9. 2006 Q12**

Identify **two** peaceful methods which the nationalists used in South Africa in the struggle for Independence.

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**10. 2006 Q15, 16**

**15.** State **two** achievements of Pan-Africancism between 1945 and 1963. (2marks)

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**16.** State **two** political challenges that faced Tanzania during the rule of President Mwalimu Nyerere. (2marks)

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**11. 2006 Q21**

a) What **five** reasons encouraged the nationalists in Mozambique to use Armed struggle to attain independence. (5marks)

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b) Describe the problems which undermined the activities of the nationalists in Mozambique. (10 marks)

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**12. 2007 Q14**

State the **main** reason why nationalism developed in Ghana during the colonial rule. (1mark)

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**13. 2007 Q23**

(a) Give three political changes introduced by Mobutu Sese Seko which led to dictatorship in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (3marks)

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(b) Explain the economic problems faced by the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence (12 marks)

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b) Explain **six** factors that led to the development of African Nationalism in Ghana. (12 marks)

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**19. 2011 Q13, 14**

13. Give two economic reasons for the growth of African Nationalism in Ghana (2marks)

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14. Outline two factors that enabled Tanzania to maintain National Unity since Independence (2marks)

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**20. 2012 Q16,17 P2**

16. Identify **two** factors which have undermined the exploitation of mineral resources in the Democratic Republic of Congo since independence. (2 marks)

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17. State **two** ways in which poor infrastructure has slowed down economic development in Tanzania since independence. (2 marks)

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**21. 2012 Q21 P2**

(a) Outline five grievances by Africans against apartheid in South Africa. (5 marks)

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(b) Explain five challenges faced by African nationalists in their struggle for a Majority rule in South Africa. (10 marks)

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