

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL MOCK GCE EXAMINATION

MARCH 2020 MARKING GUIDE FOR 0760 HISTORY 3

1. Examine the merits and demerits of the activities of pioneer Christian missions in West Africa during the 19th century.

A two part question based on the **merits** and **demerits** of the activities of pioneer Christian Missions in West Africa.

Introduction: Define a Christian Mission and give examples in West Africa.

Part One: Merits of the activities of Christian missions.

a) Social merits

- Conversion of Africans into Christianity.
- The building of churches and the establishment of missionary stations.
- Instilled in Africans a sense of honesty, unity and love for one another.
- Abolition of slave trade and slavery.
- Provision of health facilities that reduced mortality rate.
- Provision of educational facilities leading to a drop in illiteracy and ignorance.
- Development of African languages e.g. Ashanti and Twi in Sierra Leone and Yoruba in Nigeria.
- Introduction of European ways of life.
- Establishment of printing presses and newspapers.
- Emergence of educated African elite that became the vanguard of the struggle for independence, etc.

b) Economic merits

- Promotion of agriculture. New crops and new methods of farming were introduced. Model farms were set up.
- Employment of Africans in Sierra Leone and Nigeria as clerks, teachers, pastors and catechists.
- Promotion of legitimate trade.
- Raised living standards of Africans in Sierra Leone.
- Material progress – infrastructural development e.g. roads and small scale industries in craft.
- Architectural developments leading to an improvement in housing in Sierra Leone and Nigeria.
- Establishment of trading companies e.g. the CMS Trading Company in Nigeria created in 1863.

c) Political merits

- Conflict resolution or the restoration of peace e.g. Yorubaland in Nigeria.
- Negotiated the exchange of prisoners of war during the Egba-Dahomey War in Nigeria.
- Laid the foundation of nationalism and independence, etc

Part Two: Demerits of the activities of the Christian missions.

- Christian Missions discouraged polygamy. This limited the population growth of Sierra Leone and Nigeria
- Destruction of valuable / useful African culture and tradition.
- Land expropriation. They seized indigenous land in Sierra Leone and Nigeria.
- Cash crop production at the expense of food crop production.
- Education was one-sided. Technical education was largely ignored.
- Christianity was never Africanised. Ajayi Crowther became a victim of white discrimination.
- Only few languages were translated e.g. Ibo, Yoruba, Twi, Ashanti.
- African disunity i. e. the missionaries divided the Africans into believers and non-believers.
- Facilitated or contributed to the failure of African resistance.
- Laid the foundation of European colonization of West Africa.
- Missionaries used Africans as porters or carriers.

15/10 One Way

2. Why was the African continent unattractive to the European nations before 1879 and so attractive after 1880?

A two part question based on the reasons why the African continent was unattractive to the European nations before 1879 for the first part and the reasons why Africa became so attractive to the European nations after 1880 for the second part.

Introduction: Definition of the European scramble for Africa.

Part One: Why the African continent was unattractive

- The fear of deadly tropical diseases e.g. malaria. The fear of diseases made the Europeans to regard Africa as the “Whiteman’s Grave.”
- The Europeans were discouraged by the harsh tropical climate of Africa.
- The Europeans were frightened by the existence of giant empires / powerful kingdoms in Africa.
- Some European nations were ravaged by internal problems e.g. France was plagued by too many revolutions.
- Some European leaders were opposed to the acquisition of territories in Africa e.g. Bismarck of Germany.
- There were too many wars between the European nations that diverted their attention from Africa.
- Transport difficulties. Movement from Europe to Africa was difficult and risky.
- Lack of money or financial constraints.
- There were other areas in the world which were more attractive to the Europeans than Africa.
- Public opinion in some European nations was against the acquisition of territories in Africa.
- Limited knowledge of the availability of resources in Africa.
- Low level of industrialization in Europe, etc .

Part Two: Why the African continent became so attractive to the European nations after 1880

a) Economic reasons:

- The desire to acquire raw materials such as rubber, cotton, palm oil, ivory, etc.
- The quest for areas which would serve as lucrative markets for European manufactured goods.
- The search for areas to invest surplus capital acquired from the profits of the Industrial Revolution.
- The desire to exploit fertile soils for the growing of tropical crops and vegetables.
- Pressure mounted European traders in Africa e.g. Cecil Rhodes and Sir George Goldie.
- The discovery of minerals in Africa like gold, diamond, copper, etc.
- The intense commercial competition among European traders and trading firms on the coast of Africa. They wanted to gain trade monopolies in Africa.
- The search for places to settle the unemployed people of Europe in Africa.
- The influence of explorers who unveiled the economic potentials of Africa to the European nations.
- The impact of the economic depression of the 1880s in Europe.
- Improvement in the means of transport with the invention of the steamship in 1875, etc.

b) Social or humanitarian reasons:

- The desire to abolish slave trade, slavery and other evils in Africa.
- The search of territories to settle the surplus European population in Africa.
- The desire to spread Christianity.
- The need to spread European civilization in Africa.
- The growth of the racial theory in Europe or European feeling of racial superiority.
- The intellectual motive or pressure mounted by scholars in Europe, etc.

c) Political reasons:

- The desire to acquire territorial compensation.
- The quest for prestige.
- The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in Congo.
- The British annexation of Egypt in 1882.
- The influence of the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-85.
- The growth of nationalism in Europe.
- The quest for strategic areas in Africa.
- The influence of balance of power.
- German entry into the scramble for Africa.
- The impact of political crisis in Africa, etc.

15/10 One Way

3. Evaluate the impact of the French Policy of Assimilation in West Africa.

A **two-part** question centered on the **positive impact** of the French colonial Policy of Assimilation in West Africa in the first part and the negative impact in the second part.

Part One: Positive impact of Assimilation

- Assimilation created employment opportunities for the African elite.
- It enabled the Africans to gain seats in the French National Assembly e.g. Blaise Diagne from the Commune of Dakar in Senegal in 1914.
- Assimilation made the Africans to absorb French culture.
- It increased French investments in Africa. France heavily invested in the transport, agriculture and mining sectors of West Africa.
- It gave birth to the concept (philosophy) of Negritude which was founded by Negro scholars like Aime Cesaire and Leopold Senghor out of the rejection of Assimilation.

Part Two: Negative impact of Assimilation

- It led to the destruction of African culture. The Africans were encouraged to abandon their culture in favour of French culture.
- It promoted the exploitation of Africa by France. It gave France the free hand to exploit the raw materials, agricultural products and minerals of French West Africa to her advantage.
- It retarded the growth of nationalism in the French West Africa because Assimilation brainwashed the educated Africans.
- Assimilation divided the French West Africans into two groups namely the assimilated (citizens) and the unassimilated or subjects.
- Assimilation disrespected the African traditional rulers. African chiefs were deposed and replaced by stooges who were loyal to the French.
- It made France to have a firm grip over her colonies even after independence i.e. assimilation sowed the seeds of neo-colonialism.
- Assimilation made the French language to dominate the indigenous languages of West Africa.

10/15 One Way

4. Was the rapid growth of African nationalism inevitable after 1945?

A one part question focused on the reasons/factors for the rapid growth of African nationalism after 1945.

a) Internal Reasons/Factors

- Evils of colonial rule in Africa
- Role of elite or educated Africans e.g. Nkrumah, Azikiwe, Senghor, Boigny, Kenyatta, etc.
- Role of press / African-owned newspapers e.g. West African Pilot, Accra Evening News, Daily Mail, Morning Telegraph, etc.
- Role of militant trade unions especially the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria and the Trade Union Congress of the Gold Coast.
- Role of communication or improvement in the means of transport in Africa.
- Formation of political parties e.g. UGCC, CPP, NCNC, RDA, KANU, KADU, etc.
- Influence of Christian missions and missionaries.
- Activities of ex-servicemen especially those in the Gold Coast. Kenya and Algeria.

b) Impact of World War II

- Discoveries/experiences of African soldiers.
- Misbehavior of white soldiers in Africa during the war.
- Atlantic Charter of August 1941.
- The liberation of Ethiopia in 1941 at the peak of the war.
- Psychological impact of the war.
- Economic exhaustion of colonial masters during the war.
- Wartime economic measures e.g. rationing, wage ceiling, price control, production targets, etc.
- Failure to honour/fulfil wartime promises.
- Rise of the Super Powers and their anti-colonial stance e.g. USA and USSR.
- Urbanisation or increase in the population of the urban areas in Africa.
- The birth of the UNO and its anti-colonial stance.
- Post-war hardships e.g. galloping inflation, unemployment and scarcity of basic goods, etc.

c) External Factors

- Pan Africanism especially the Manchester Congress of October 1945 and its anti-colonial resolution.
- Independence of Asian countries like India, Pakistan Indo-China, etc.
- Rise of Labour Party to power in Britain and its anti-colonial stance.
- Activities of West African Students Unions e.g. WASU.
- Impact of the Bandung Conference of 1955 and its anti-colonial resolution.
- The activities of anti-colonial organizations in Europe and the USA e.g. the Communist Party in France mentored the RDA of Houphouet Boigny in French West Africa.
- Abdel Nasser's successful nationalisation of Suez Canal in 1956.

Mark on 25 (Global Assessment)

Credit Candidates who examine the factors using themes e.g. economic factors, political factors and social factors.

5. To what extent were constitutional and political issues responsible for the endless military interventions in the politics of African countries?

Emphasis is on the constitutional and political issues responsible for endless military coups in Africa for the first part and other factors of the coups for the second part.

Part One: Constitutional and political issues

- Constitutional frustrations: This caused the military coup of January 1966 in Nigeria and the 1971 coup in Uganda.
- Conflicts between minority and majority groups. This was responsible for most of the military interventions and counter interventions in Nigeria.
- The controversies generated by the 1962/1963 census in Nigeria: The result confirmed that the North was more populated than the West and East put together. This created tension in Nigeria that paved the way to the January 1966 coup.
- The controversies provoked by the Action Group Crisis in Nigeria plunged the country into chaos that culminated in the January 1966 coup.
- Dictatorship and authoritarian rule of Tafawa Balewa, Ibrahim Babangida and Sani Abacha were responsible for the 1966, 1993 and 1998 coups respectively in Nigeria. The dictatorship of Milton Obote and Idi Amin were responsible for the 1971 and 1979 military interventions in Uganda
- Electoral Fraud/malpractice or the abuse of elections by civilian leaders:
- The adoption of the one party system of government: This was a principal cause of the 1971 coup in Uganda
- The struggle for power among politicians and parties: Milton Obote versus the Kabaka Mutesa of Buganda in Uganda.
- Societal ills like tribalism and nepotism. This was responsible for most of the military interventions in Nigeria and the 1971 and 1979 interventions in Uganda.
- Ethnic tensions or regionalism.
- Foreign or external influence: This was demonstrated in the role of Britain in military takeovers in Nigeria and Uganda
- Hostile and unpopular foreign policies: Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria was overthrown in 1966 because of the close attachment of Nigeria to Britain. Idi Amin of Uganda fell from power in 1971 mainly because of his hostile foreign relations with Britain, America and Tanzania.
- The growing importance or influence of the army in civilian governments e.g. Milton Obote relied on the army led by Idi Amin in Uganda.
- The selfish ambitions or excessive greed of the military leaders. Idi Amin and Sani Abacha intervened in the politics of Nigeria and Uganda respectively because of their selfish ambitions.
- The infection syndrome or the domino effect of military coups: Whenever the army in one African country seizes power, this would act as an example to emulate by the army in other African countries e.g. there was a close link between the military takeover in Congo in 1965 and the coups and counter coups which occurred in Nigeria in 1966.
- Career grievances of the military: The desire to open up promotion prospects was the root cause of military takeover in July 1966 in Nigeria.
- Bitter dissensions or personality conflicts between the senior and junior (rank and file) officers was responsible for many coups in Nigeria and Uganda.

Part Two: Other issues (Economic and Social Reasons)

- The nature of the African states: Most African states are fragmented and their borders are numerous and porous. Foreign forces exploit the numerous and porous borders of the African states to move in and mastermind coup d'états.
- Controversies over revenue allocation between the three regions of Nigeria namely North, West and East. This was a very important economic cause of the January 1966 coup in Nigeria.
- Economic decline/hardship or the inability of the civilian government to handle socio-economic difficulties e.g. unemployment, scarcity of food or hunger, famine, inflation, etc.
- The failure to close the widening gap between the rich and poor: The widening gap between the rich (haves) and the poor (have-nots) has often resulted in general discontent which made military takeover necessary in Nigeria.
- Neglect of the masses: The civilian governments were overthrown by the army because they grossly neglected or disregarded the interests of the common man.
- Inequitable/unbalanced distribution of the national cake or the wealth of the nation. This endangered national unity and prompted military interventions.
- Geographical diversities: The uneven distribution of mineral and oil wealth in Nigeria created animosities which gave the military the pretext to seize power in January 1966 and 1975.
- The attempt to introduce socialism and nationalization of foreign assets. This caused the 1971 and 1979 coups in Uganda. Amin's "economic war" and the expulsion of Asians had disastrous consequences on Uganda.
- The prevalence of social evils such as bribery and favouritism and nepotism.

15/10 One Way

6. Assess the impact of the growing refugee crisis in Africa since 1960.

A single focus question that demands the **impact** of refugee crisis in Africa since 1960.

(a) Impact on the receiving or host countries

- An increase in population e.g. in 1992, the population of Malawi increased from 10 to 11 million because of the influx of refugees from Mozambique. In 1994, the population of Zaire increased by more than two million because of the influx of refugees from Rwanda.
- Rising insecurity, instability and in some cases outbreak of civil wars. The stability of Sudan in the 1970s and DR Congo in the 1990s was threatened by the influx of refugees from Eritrea, Uganda and Chad.
- Rapid spread/proliferation of diseases leading to deaths. In the 1990s, measles outbreak resulting in many deaths occurred in refugee camps in Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Malawi.
- Environmental degradation or the destruction of the natural environment especially in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lake Region because of the up and down movement of refugees and in the process of clearing the forest to construct refugee camps, etc.
- Economic hardships e.g. food shortages, hunger, starvation, famine and inflation. The influx of refugees into the towns and cities of Africa created food shortages which increased the prices of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods.
- Increase in government expenditure: The governments of the host countries were compelled to undertake extra expenditures for the construction of camps to accommodate millions of refugees and to provide them with food, medicine, education and clothing.

- High unemployment and poverty. This is common among refugees hosted in the Sahelian countries such as Chad, Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso.
- Influx of relief and material aid from humanitarian and voluntary organisations such as the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), Red Cross Association, Doctors Without Borders (MSF), and UN Specialised Agencies like UNRWA, UNHCR, FAO, WHO and UNICEF.
- The refugee crisis equally led to homelessness (due to acute shortage of housing) and destitution (prostitution and promiscuity).
- It increased the pressure on scarce resources such as water and land resulting in tension between refugees and the local population, etc.

(b) Impact on the departure countries

- Depopulation and loss of dynamic population. Rwanda's population reduced from 7.9 million in 1990 to 5 million in 1994 because of refugee movements into Burundi, Uganda and Zaire. At the peak of the Mozambican Refugee Crisis, the population of Mozambique reduced from 15 million to 13 million in the 1990s.
- Involuntary separation of families: Family life in Africa was dislocated and/or interrupted by the refugee crisis. For example, 114,000 children were separated from their families because of the Rwandan Refugee Crisis of the 1990s.
- Brain drain due to the mass exodus of highly skilled Africans. The refugees generated by dictatorship in Nkrumah's Ghana in the 1960s, Idi Amin's Uganda in the 1970s, Samuel Doe's Liberia in the 1980s, and Sani Abacha's Nigeria in the 1990s fled their countries and moved into neighboring African states where some of them were recruited into English speaking universities and colleges as teachers.
- Rising insecurity caused by indiscriminate burying of landmines by some refugees. The laying of mines by fleeing Mozambican refugees made one million acres of land on the Zambia-Mozambique and Zimbabwe-Mozambique borders to be deserted. In Angola, the indiscriminate laying of mines by fleeing refugees disrupted farming, communication and service delivery.
- Reduction in population pressure and on resources due to the out-migration of Africans.
- A fall in the labour force or working population in the refugee-generating African countries.
- Slow rate of economic growth or economic backwardness due to reduction in productivity.

13/12 Either Way

Watch out for candidates who analyse the impact of refugee crisis in Africa thematically under the political, economic and social domains. Such candidates should be credited. Also accept answers where the impact is assessed positively and negatively.

7. Critically examine the view that the 1688 Revolution in England was an “inglorious revolution.”

Another double focus centred on the inglorious nature of the English Revolution in the first part and glorious aspects of the revolution in the second part.

Part One: Inglorious aspects of the English Revolution

- James II destroyed the Writs for Summoning Parliament and dropped the Great Seal into the River Thames.
- James II's daughters deserted him.
- James II's enemies discredited him by spreading false rumours that James Edward Stuart was not his son
- It resulted in the Glencoe Massacre.
- Sunderland and Churchill who were James closest collaborators joined the invading forces of William of Orange.
- The English Parliament and people connived with foreigners to overthrow their King.
- The Revolutionary Settlement disfavoured the Catholics.
- There was the death of people At least ten people lost their lives because of the revolution.

Part Two: Glorious aspects

- Introduction of constitutional monarchy in England.
- Party system was strengthened in England.
- Restoration of Anglicanism.
- Led to freedom of speech and movement in England.
- Led to cabinet rule in England.
- Brought about peace and stability which provided the basis for Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions.
- No civil war erupted and there was no mass killing
- It enabled Parliament to exert its supremacy over the Crown.
- Laid the foundation of British Parliamentary system of government.
- Brought to an end to the doctrine of Divine Rights of Kings.

12/13 Either Way

8. Examine the degree of success of Bismarck's foreign policy between 1870 and 1890.

A double focus question based on **successes** and **failures** of Bismarck's foreign policy. An acceptable preamble should state the objectives of Bismarck's foreign policy namely: the desire to isolate France, the desire to maintain peace in Europe, the need to consolidate German unification, the desire to avoid conflict with Britain, the need to maintain good relations with Russia and the desire to divert the attention of other powers outside Europe.

Part One: Successes of Bismarck's foreign policy

- He successfully unified German speaking people under Prussian leadership and made Germany an influential power in Europe.
- France was weakened economically and politically through a war indemnity and the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.
- Enforced the isolation of France through Dreikaiserbund of 1872, the Dual Alliance of 1879, the Dreikaiserbund Treaty of 1881, the Triple Alliance of 1882, and the Secret Reinsurance Treaty of 1887.
- Kept Russian friendship through the Dreikaiserbund Treaty of 1881 and the Secret Reinsurance Treaty of 1887.

- Won the friendship of Austria-Hungary through the Dual Alliance of 1879, Triple Alliance in 1882 and the support given to Austria in the Balkans.
- Through the Berlin Congress of 1878 and the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, Bismarck succeeded in dominating European politics.
- Won the friendship of Italy through the Triple Alliance of 1882.
- Respected British naval supremacy and facilitated negotiation between Britain and Germany over the annexation of Cameroon.
- Diverted the attention of France and Britain from Europe to African territories such as Tunisia, Egypt and the Congo Basin.
- Successfully secured protectorates in Africa such as Cameroon, Togoland, South West Africa and Tanganyika.
- Preserved peace in Europe through constant mediation.

Part Two: Failures of Bismarck's foreign policy

- Failed to reconcile Austria and Italy.
- Not totally successful in isolating France permanently because his pro-Austrian policies encouraged Russia to draw closer to France by 1890.
- Failed to convince William II to maintain a cautious foreign policy.
- Failed to enter into a formal alliance with Britain. Germany's friendship with Britain was not solid compare to Anglo-French friendship.
- Failed to avoid conflict with Britain due to involvement in colonial acquisitions.
- Failed to provide a lasting solution to the conflict between Austria and Russia in the Balkans.
- Italy had only limited obligations under the terms of the Triple Alliance (could not support Germany against Britain.)

13/12 One Way

9. "Though harsh, the Versailles Treaty of 1919 was a satisfactory peace deal." Validate this assertion.

Another two part question centered on **how the Versailles Settlement was a harsh peace** in the first part and **how it was a satisfactory peace deal** in the second part. In the introduction, the Versailles Treaty should be defined and its terms briefly stated.

Part One: How the Versailles Settlement was a harsh peace

- The settlement was a Diktat or it was an imposed peace because Germany did not take part in its deliberations.
- The principle of self-determination was violated or it was not fully applied for all the German people especially those in the Polish Corridor and Sudetenland.
- Too many and vast German territories were lost in Europe e.g. Sudetenland, the Polish Corridor, Saar and Danzig.
- German colonies lawfully acquired in the Pacific and Africa were seized.
- The Versailles Settlement was vindictive and revengeful.
- The War-Guilt Clause (Article 231) was pre-meditated and was biased.
- The settlement disregarded the economic needs/realities of Europe.
- The disarmament of Germany was too severe because the remaining forces were incapable of containing political disturbance. Besides the disarmament was lopsided or biased
- The reparation fee imposed on Germany was too high and above her ability to pay.
- Germany was not allowed to join the League of Nations .i.e. she was isolated.
- The settlement largely ignored Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Part Two: How the Versailles Settlement was a satisfactory peace deal.

- It was more lenient than the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which Germany imposed on Russia in 1918.
- Creation of new states in Europe such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
- The reparation Germany was asked to pay was not the total cost of the war i.e. Germany was to pay reparation and not the cost of the war.
- Germany lost territories that did not belong to her e.g. Alsace and Lorraine, North Schleswig and Eupen and Malmedy were returned to their rightful owners.
- Some territories were taken from Germany through the conduct of plebiscites where the people voted against German rule.
- The settlement liberated oppressed people in Europe.
- The lost of German colonies was due to poor Germany colonial record
- Disarmament of Germany was meant to be the first step towards general
- Formation of the League of Nations, etc.

12/13 Either Way

10. For what reasons and with what consequences was the League of Nations unable to restrain aggressors in the 1930s?

Focus is on the reasons why the League of Nations was unable to restrain aggressors in the 1930s in part one and the consequences of the inability in part two. A brief origin and aims of the League could be a useful preamble.

Part One: Reasons why the League of Nations was unable to restrain aggressors

- The League was closely associated with the Paris Peace Settlement of 1919-20.
- The activities of the Conference of Ambassadors.
- Structural weaknesses of the League (lack of a standing army, depended on the principle of unanimity, League was slow in taking decisions, etc).
- Lack of commitment to the League by its members.
- Anglo-French Policy of Appeasement.
- League's activities were largely Euro-centric.
- The World Economic Depression of 1929.
- Rise to power and activities of dictators/aggressors.
- Failure of world disarmament.
- US Policy of Isolationism.
- Western fear of Communism in Russia.
- Absence of some great powers in the League of Nations.
- The League of Nations was not a supranational organization.
- Anglo-French conflicting views.

Part Two: Consequences of the inability of the League of Nations to restrain aggressors

- It paved the way to the demise of the League of Nations.
- It led to the failure of Collective Security.
- It led to international anarchy.
- It led to the failure of disarmament and general rearmament.
- It led to the return to power politics through the formation of military alliances in the late 1930s.
- It led to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.

Mark 15/10 One Way

11. Evaluate the contributions of Specialized Agencies in fostering the work of the UNO from 1950 to 2000.

Focus is on the **contributions of the UN Specialized Agencies** in the first part and their **failures** in the second part.

Part One: Contributions of the Specialized Agencies:

- Improvement of communication by ITU.
- Improvement of labour conditions by ILO.
- Provisions of food and agricultural development by FAO.
- Provision of financial assistance by IBRD, IMF and IFC.
- Improvement of health conditions by WHO.
- Improvement in the conditions of children by UNICEF.
- Alleviation of the plight of refugees by UNRWA and UNHCR.
- Promotion of educational and cultural activities by UNESCO.
- Industrial development by UNIDO.
- Fight against poverty by UNDP.
- Promotion of trade by UNCTAD.
- Protection of rights of women by the United Nations Fund for Women.

Part Two: Failures/Limitations

- Prevalence of poverty in the Developing World.
- High rate of illiteracy and ignorance in the Developing World.
- Rapid spread of HIV/AIDS, COVID 19 and other diseases.
- Millions of women were maltreated and afflicted by poverty.
- Many Developing World countries were still industrially backward.
- Trading activities were subjected to all sorts of barriers etc.

15/10 One way

12. How far was the emergence of China as a Third Force in world politics beneficial to the Developing World?

A question based on the benefits of China's surge as a Third Force **in world politics on the Developing World and the harmful / negative effects in the second part.**

Part One: How China's emergence was beneficial to the Developing World.

- It enabled China to offer socio-economic aid to the African and Asian countries.
- It enabled China to provide technical assistance to African countries like Tanzania and Zambia.
- It enabled China to support liberation struggles in Angola and Mozambique.
- It enabled China to protect the developing world countries in the UN Security Council.
- It strengthened the Non-Align Movement.
- Cooperation in health leading to improved health infrastructure in the developing world.
- Diplomatic cooperation – establishment of embassies.
- Cooperation in the cultural and educational fields led to scholarships and training of teachers.
- Development of sporting infrastructure e.g. building of stadia.

- It enabled China to assist war-torn countries in Africa e.g. Angola after the protracted civil war.
- Politically, China has been making giant strides to help the African countries fight against terrorism. She set up the China-Africa Peace and Security Fund during the 2018 China-Africa Forum in Beijing.

Part Two: How China's emergence was harmful to the Developing World

- Cultural imperialism through the opening of Chinese language centres and the teaching of Chinese in some schools.
- Chinese technological greed. China has so far concealed the secrets about her economic surge.
- Resulted in the scarcity of coins in some African countries. The Chinese shipped the coins out of the African countries because they needed them in the manufacture of expensive jewelry.
- China Promoted black market trade in ivory. The massive smuggling of ivory into China has made elephants to become endangered species in Africa.
- In some Third World Countries, the activities of the Chinese resulted in water and environmental pollution. Gold mining in the Central African Republic (CAR) by four Chinese companies interrupted the flow of a river and this affected water for drinking, washing and farming.
- Continuous use of Chinese workers in the execution of projects prevented the employment of local labour.
- It enabled China to pursue an expansionist foreign policy in Asia (Tibet and India).
- Damaged local initiative and entrepreneurship in the Third or Developing World.
- Compromising with dictatorship in Africa.
- Cheap and low quality Chinese goods are marketed in the Developing World. This destroyed local initiative and entrepreneurship in the Developing World.

13/12 One Way
