



**History**  
**Higher level**  
**Paper 3 – history of Africa and the Middle East**

Monday 13 November 2017 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

---

**Instructions to candidates**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer any three questions.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[45 marks]**.



**Section 1            The ‘Abbasid dynasty (750–1258)**

1. Evaluate the view that the ‘Abbasid Revolution was mainly a religious revolution.
2. To what extent did the ‘Abbasid dynasty draw upon the Sassanian heritage in the organization of its empire?

**Section 2            The Fatimids (909–1171)**

3. Discuss the impact of the foundation of Cairo (969) on political **and** social developments in the Fatimid Empire.
4. Evaluate the impact on the Fatimid Empire of **either** al-Hakim (996–1021) **or** al-Mustansir (1036–1094).

**Section 3            The Crusades (1095–1291)**

5. “The First Crusade (1096–1099) was motivated by religious rather than secular concerns.” Discuss.
6. Compare and contrast the tactics used by both sides during the Third Crusade (1189–1192).

**Section 4            The Ottomans (1281–1566)**

7. Evaluate the impact on the Ottoman Empire of contest [competition] with the Safavids.
8. To what extent did the fall of Constantinople (1453) transform the Ottoman state?

**Section 5            Trade and the rise and decline of African states and empires (800–1600)**

9. Evaluate the influence of Catholicism in the Kingdom of the Kongo.
10. Discuss the causes of the rise **and** decline of the Mali Empire.

**Section 6      Pre-colonial African states (1800–1900)**

11. “The social effects of the rise of the Sokoto Caliphate were more significant than the political effects.” Discuss.
12. “The role of religion in the rise of the Mahdist state in Sudan has been greatly exaggerated.” Discuss.

**Section 7      The slave trade in Africa and the Middle East (1500–1900)**

13. “Rivalries and warfare between African states were the main causes of the expansion of the Atlantic slave trade.” Discuss.
14. Evaluate the significance of colonial expansion to the decline of the East African slave trade.

**Section 8      European imperialism and the partition of Africa (1850–1900)**

15. Evaluate the impact of British actions in Egypt and South Africa on the partition of Africa.
16. Evaluate the factors that facilitated German annexation in Africa.

**Section 9      Response to European imperialism (1870–1920)**

17. Evaluate the factors that influenced African decisions to resist European imperialism.
18. “The conquest and destruction of the Zulu kingdom was mainly a consequence of Cetshwayo’s poor judgment.” Discuss.

**Section 10      Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)**

19. Evaluate the main features of British rule in Tanganyika.
20. Evaluate the economic development of the Gold Coast up to 1957.

**Section 11      20th-century nationalist and independence movements in Africa**

21. Compare and contrast the role of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in the achievement of independence in Kenya and Tanganyika respectively.
22. “Nationalist movements were the main factor in the achievement of independence in French West Africa.” Discuss.

**Section 12      The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)**

23. Evaluate the challenges to Ottoman power during the first half of the 19th century.
24. “The decline of Ottoman power was the main reason for the Ottoman Empire’s entry into the First World War.” Discuss.

**Section 13      War and change in the Middle East and North Africa 1914–1945**

25. “Allied diplomacy in the Middle East was motivated by self-interest.” Discuss.
26. Evaluate the success of Ataturk’s rule in the Turkish Republic up to 1938.

**Section 14      Africa, international organizations and the international community (20th century)**

27. “The failure of the League of Nations to deal with Italian aggression had more significant consequences for Abyssinia [Ethiopia] than it did for the League.” Discuss.
28. Evaluate the reasons why the United Nations (UN) failed in Rwanda.

**Section 15      Developments in South Africa 1880–1994**

29. “The British won the South African War (1899–1902) but the Boers won the post-war peace.” Discuss.
30. Evaluate the reasons why the African National Congress (ANC) adopted armed struggle.

**Section 16 Social and cultural developments in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries**

31. “African Independent Churches emerged because colonial rule was unpopular.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  
32. Evaluate the impact of developments in education in **two** African countries.

**Section 17 Post-war developments in the Middle East (1945–2000)**

33. “The creation of the state of Israel in 1948 was the result of tensions and instability in Palestine following the Second World War.” Discuss.
  
34. “The outbreak of civil war in Lebanon in 1975 was mainly caused by outside interference.” Discuss.

**Section 18 Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005**

35. Evaluate the responses of **two** African countries to the post-independence challenges of disease and poverty.
  
  36. With reference to **two** African countries, evaluate the success of African states in the return to multi-party democracy in the 1980s and 1990s.
-