

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

Monday 12 November 2018 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**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. “The success of ‘Abbasid rule up to 850 was mainly due to political factors.” Discuss.
2. To what extent was the collapse of the ‘Abbasid dynasty caused by the Mongol invasion?

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

3. Evaluate the role of political **and** economic factors in the foundation of the Fatimid dynasty.
4. “Fatimid claims to the caliphate were weaker than those of the ‘Abbasids and of the Umayyads of Spain.” Discuss.

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

5. Discuss the reasons for the collapse of the Crusader states.
6. Discuss the impact of the Crusades on the Byzantine Empire.

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

7. To what extent was the Ottoman expansion into Anatolia and the Balkans achieved through warfare?
8. Discuss the achievements of **two** of the following Ottoman leaders: Mehmet II (1451–1481); Selim I (1512–1520); Suleiman the Magnificent (1520–1566).

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

9. Evaluate the importance of the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt to the rise of the Ghana Empire.
10. Discuss the factors that contributed to the emergence of a cosmopolitan Swahili culture.

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

11. Evaluate the effects of the Mfecane/Difaqane.
12. Examine the roles of Yohannes IV **and** Menelik II in the unification and expansion of Ethiopia.

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

13. Discuss the role of **two** individuals in the slave trade in Africa.
14. Evaluate the reasons for the decline of slavery in the Ottoman Empire.

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

15. To what extent was the partition of Africa caused by British concerns over control of the sea route to the East?
16. “The activities of King Leopold II of Belgium in the Congo were a more important factor in accelerating the partition of Africa than those of de Brazza.” Discuss.

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

17. Compare and contrast the responses of the Mandinka and the Zulu to challenges to their independence.
18. Discuss the reasons why Lewanika **and** Khama decided to collaborate with the British.

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

19. “The impact of Portuguese rule in Angola and Mozambique was entirely negative.” Discuss.
20. Evaluate the factors that promoted the choice of administrative systems in Nigeria.

**Turn over**

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

21. Evaluate the factors that contributed to Senegalese independence to 1960.
22. Evaluate the importance of Julius Nyerere in the achievement of Tanganyikan independence up to 1961.

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

23. Evaluate the reasons for, and the results of, Muhammad Ali's challenge to Ottoman power.
24. Evaluate the impact of the Committee of Union and Progress on the Ottoman Empire.

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

25. Evaluate the impact of French administration in Syria and Lebanon.
26. With reference to the period between 1914 and 1945, evaluate political **and** social developments in **one** of the following: Iran; Saudi Arabia; a North African state.

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

27. Discuss the reasons for the failure of UN intervention in Somalia up to 1995.
28. Evaluate the impact of **two** UN specialized agencies in Africa.

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

29. Discuss the impact of the policy of segregation between 1910 and 1948.
30. Evaluate the importance of Sharpeville to the struggle against apartheid.

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

31. Discuss the impact of immigration and emigration in **two** African countries.
  
32. “The impact of colonialism on the role of African women was mostly positive.” Discuss.

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

33. Discuss the effects of the 1948–1949 War on Israel up to 1956.
  
34. To what extent was Nasser responsible for the collapse of the United Arab Republic (UAR)?

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

35. “Destabilization by outside forces was the main cause of conflict.” Discuss with reference to **two** post-independence African countries.
  
  36. Compare and contrast the impact of military rule on **two** post-independence African countries.
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