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

11 May 2023

**Zone A** morning | **Zone B** afternoon | **Zone C** 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. “Military weakness was responsible for the fall of the Umayyads.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. Examine the reasons for the development of the Golden Age of Islam.

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

3. To what extent were economic factors mainly responsible for the foundation of the Fatimid dynasty?
4. “The most important reason for the success of the Fatimid Empire was effective leadership.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: al-Mu’izz (953–975); al-Hakim (996–1021); al-Mustansir (1036–1094).

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

5. “Superior tactics were the main reason for the success of the First Crusade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. Evaluate the impact of the Crusades on the Byzantine Empire.

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

7. Evaluate the effects of the foundation of the Ottoman Empire on Europe.
8. Compare and contrast the contribution of **two** of the following to the power of the Ottoman Empire: 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. To what extent was the Almoravid jihad the main reason for the decline of the Ghana Empire?
10. Evaluate the impact of the Indian Ocean trade on the emergence of a cosmopolitan Swahili culture.

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

11. Examine the importance of Usman Dan Fodio’s actions to the rise of the Sokoto Caliphate.
12. “British intervention was the main reason for the emergence of the Mahdist State in Sudan.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

13. “Rivalry between African states was the main reason for the expansion of the Atlantic slave trade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Examine the contribution of the rise of legitimate commerce to the decline of the Atlantic slave trade in the 19th century.

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

15. Evaluate the significance of missionaries and explorers to the growth of European activity in Africa.
16. Compare and contrast the consequences of the activities of King Leopold II of Belgium and De Brazza in the Congo region.

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

17. “German military power was the main reason for the failure of Herero and Nama resistance in Namibia.” Discuss.
18. Examine the reasons for the Asante resistance to British intervention in the 19th century.

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

19. “Economic and social developments in Kenya under British rule up to 1963 were mainly negative.” Discuss.
20. Evaluate the impact of German and British rule in Tanganyika up to 1961.

**Turn over**

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

21. Evaluate the impact of external factors on the liberation war in Angola.
22. Examine the contribution of Nkrumah and the Convention People's Party (CPP) to the achievement of independence in Ghana in 1957.

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

23. "Economic factors were the main reason for the Ottoman's weak response to European challenges in the second half of the 19th century." Discuss.
24. "Political repression was the main reason for the growth of the Committee of Union and Progress up to 1909." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

25. Discuss the reasons for, and the results of, the mandate system in Iraq and Transjordan.
26. Examine the political and economic developments up to 1945 in **one** of the following: Iran; Saudi Arabia; **or** a North African state.

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

27. Evaluate the impact of the failure of the League of Nations to deal with Italian aggression in Abyssinia.
28. Evaluate the effectiveness of the policies of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

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

29. Discuss the view that strategic reasons were the main cause of the South African War (1899–1902).
30. Evaluate the reasons for the National Party election victory in 1948.

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

31. Compare and contrast the reasons for the spread of Islam and Christianity in Africa in the 19th century.
32. “Colonialism brought limited educational benefits to Africa.” Discuss with reference to **two** countries.

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

33. Evaluate the effects of the Six Day War for Israel.
34. “Nasser’s social and economic policies were mostly beneficial for Egypt.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

35. To what extent were economic problems the main cause of ethnic conflict in **two** African countries after independence?
  36. Evaluate the success of the return to multi-party democracy in the 1980s and 1990s in **two** African countries.
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