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

Thursday 5 November 2020 (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. “Economic development was the most significant aspect of the first century of ‘Abbasid rule.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. Examine the role of religion in the maintenance of ‘Abbasid rule.

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

3. To what extent did divisions within the Fatimid Empire weaken their claim to the caliphate?
4. Evaluate the importance of institutions of learning (Dar al-‘Ilm) in supporting Fatimid power.

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

5. Discuss the importance of secular motives for those who participated in the Crusades.
6. To what extent was Muslim success during the Crusades the result of their weapons and tactics?

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

7. “A lack of opposition was the major reason for the success of Ottoman expansion.” Discuss.
8. “The Ottoman Empire made limited changes to the Islamic world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

9. “Trade was more important than the influence of Catholicism to the rise and expansion of the Kingdom of the Kongo.” Discuss.
10. Examine the role of systems of government in the rise **and** decline of the Ghana Empire.

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

11. Discuss the social, economic and political causes of the Mfecane/Difaqane.
12. Discuss the main reasons for the rise of **two** of the following: the Mandinka Empire under Samori Toure; the Lozi kingdom under Lewanika; the Ndebele kingdom under Mzilikazi and Lobengula; the Asante empire under Osei Tutu; the Nyamwezi under Mirambo; the Hehe state under Mkwawa.

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

13. “The most important reasons for the expansion of the Atlantic slave trade were rivalries and warfare between African states.” Discuss.
14. To what extent was colonial expansion the main factor in the decline of the East African slave trade?

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

15. Evaluate the role of national rivalry in the partition of Africa.
16. Compare and contrast the activities of King Leopold II of Belgium and De Brazza in the Congo region.

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

17. Examine the results of Menelik II’s resistance to European imperialism in Ethiopia.
18. “Collaboration with the British was mainly influenced by the prospect of political gain.” Discuss with reference to **either** Khama **or** Apolo Kagwa.

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

19. Compare and contrast the impact of German and British rule in Tanganyika.
20. “Regional differences were the main factor in shaping political developments in Nigeria during the colonial period.” Discuss.

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

21. Compare and contrast the factors that led to the independence of Angola and South-West Africa.
22. Evaluate the contributions of internal and external factors in the achievement of independence in Ghana.

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

23. To what extent can Abdul Hamid be considered a reformer?
24. Evaluate the impact of the First World War on the Ottoman Empire up to 1923.

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

25. Evaluate British administration in Iraq **and** Transjordan.
26. “Jewish immigration to Palestine was the main cause of Arab-Jewish tensions up to 1939.” Discuss.

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

27. Examine the reasons for the successes **and** failures of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).
28. “United Nations intervention was a complete failure.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: Congo, Mozambique, Somalia, Rwanda.

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

29. Evaluate the effectiveness of protest against the segregation policies of Smuts and Hertzog (1910–1948).
30. “De Klerk’s actions had limited impact on the end of the apartheid system.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

31. Examine the reasons for the spread of Christianity in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries.
32. Compare and contrast the impact of colonialism on cultural values in **two** African countries.

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

33. Discuss the causes of, and the effects of, the intifadas.
34. “Economic problems were the main cause of the 1979 Iranian Revolution.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

35. “Personal ambition was the main cause of ethnic conflict.” Discuss with reference to **two** African countries.
  36. With reference to **two** African countries, examine the reasons for their success or failure in returning to multi-party democracy.
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