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

Wednesday 5 May 2021 (morning)

1 hour 45 minutes

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different section.
- Each question is worth **[15 marks]**.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[30 marks]**.

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

1. Evaluate the consequences of the shift of power from Syria to Iraq.
2. “The size of the ‘Abbasid Empire was the main reason for its decline.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. “The Fatimids had little impact on the Muslim world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. “The policy of religious toleration was responsible for the strength of the Fatimid Empire.” Discuss.

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. Evaluate the importance of leadership in determining the outcome of the Third Crusade (1189–1192).
6. “The Crusades had a negative impact on the Middle East.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. Evaluate the reasons for Ottoman success in their struggle with the Safavids.
8. “The capture of Constantinople transformed the Ottoman state.” 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. To what extent was the Almoravid jihad responsible for the fall of the Ghana Empire?
10. Discuss the importance of the Indian Ocean trade in the rise and growth of the Swahili city states.

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

11. “Trade played the most important role in the rise of the Niger Delta trading states.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. Examine the importance of leadership to 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 impact of the slave trade in Africa was economic.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Evaluate the role of colonial expansion in the decline of the East African slave trade in the 19th century.

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

15. “African political and cultural disunity was the main reason for partition.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
16. Evaluate the impact of the Berlin West Africa Conference on the partition of Africa.

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

17. To what extent was Cetshwayo responsible for the conquest and destruction of the Zulu kingdom?
18. Discuss the reasons for resistance and collaboration with the colonial power in Buganda.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

19. Compare and contrast German and British rule in Tanganyika to 1961.
20. Examine the contribution of constitutional developments to the independence of Nigeria to 1960.

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

21. “The actions of the South West Africa People’s Organization (SWAPO) were the most important factor in Namibia becoming independent.” Discuss.
22. To what extent were political parties responsible for the independence of Senegal in 1960?

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. “The rise of nationalism was the main challenge to Ottoman power up to 1840.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
24. Evaluate the reasons for the failure of the Young Turks to reform the Ottoman Empire after 1908.

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

25. “The Declaration of Independence reduced British influence in Egypt after 1922.” Discuss.
26. “Ataturk was successful in achieving his aims.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

27. “The Organization of African Unity (OAU) failed to achieve its objectives.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
28. “The UN was successful in its interventions in Africa.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: Congo, Mozambique, Somalia or Rwanda.

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. Evaluate the impact of the segregation policies of Smuts and Hertzog between 1910 and 1948.
30. Evaluate the contribution of the Black Consciousness movement to resisting apartheid.

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

31. To what extent did colonialism change social and cultural values in any **two** African countries?
32. With reference to **two** African countries, examine the view that technological developments had a significant social impact.

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

33. With reference to the period between 1945 and 1956, evaluate the causes and effects of the 1948–49 War in the Middle East.
34. Discuss the reasons for the rise and collapse of the United Arab Republic (UAR).

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

35. Compare and contrast the causes of ethnic conflict in **two** African countries.
 36. “The failure of democracy was the main reason for the establishment of single-party states.” Discuss with reference to **two** African countries.
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