

Markscheme

May 2022

History

Higher level

**Paper 3 – history of Africa
and the Middle East**

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Apply the markbands that provide the “**best fit**” to the responses given and **award credit wherever it is possible to do so**. If an answer indicates that the demands of the question are understood and addressed but that **not all implications are considered (for example, compare or contrast; reasons or significance; methods or success)**, then examiners should not be afraid of using the full range of marks allowed for by the markscheme. Responses that offer good coverage of some of the criteria should be rewarded accordingly.

Marks	Level descriptor
13–15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses are clearly focused, showing a high degree of awareness of the demands and implications of the question. Answers are well structured, balanced and effectively organized. • Knowledge is detailed, accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. • Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used effectively to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are clear and coherent. There is evaluation of different perspectives, and this evaluation is integrated effectively into the answer. • The answer contains well-developed critical analysis. All, or nearly all, of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a reasoned conclusion.
10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demands of the question are understood and addressed. Answers are generally well structured and organized, although there may be some repetition or lack of clarity in places. • Knowledge is accurate and relevant. Events are placed in their historical context, and there is a clear understanding of historical concepts. Examples used are appropriate and relevant, and are used to support the analysis/evaluation. • Arguments are mainly clear and coherent. There is some awareness and evaluation of different perspectives. • The response contains critical analysis. Most of the main points are substantiated, and the response argues to a consistent conclusion.
7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response indicates an understanding of the demands of the question, but these demands are only partially addressed. There is an attempt to follow a structured approach. • Knowledge is mostly accurate and relevant. Events are generally placed in their historical context. Examples used are appropriate and relevant. • The response moves beyond description to include some analysis or critical commentary, but this is not sustained.
4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response indicates some understanding of the demands of the question. While there may be an attempt to follow a structured approach, the response lacks clarity and coherence. • Knowledge is demonstrated but lacks accuracy and relevance. There is a superficial understanding of historical context. The answer makes use of specific examples, although these may be vague or lack relevance. • There is some limited analysis, but the response is primarily narrative/descriptive in nature, rather than analytical.
1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little understanding of the demands of the question. The response is poorly structured or, where there is a recognizable essay structure, there is minimal focus on the task. • Little knowledge is present. Where specific examples are referred to, they are factually incorrect, irrelevant or vague. • The response contains little or no critical analysis. It may consist mostly of generalizations and poorly substantiated assertions.
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

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

1. Evaluate the impact of Harun al-Rashid on the ‘Abbasid Empire.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of Harun al-Rashid on the ‘Abbasid Empire weighing up the strengths and limitations of his rule. Impacts may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to his support of intellectual development including the Golden Age of Islam in which cultural and intellectual developments reached extraordinary levels. International influence was expanded through military campaigns and diplomatic relations with China and the Frankish Empire. Trade and industry expanded enormously and the Empire reached its highest level of prosperity. Harun weakened the Empire through granting more power to local rulers in exchange for money. He increased the power of the vizier and the bureaucracy through the Barmakid family and weakened the power and influence of the caliph and created factions and rivalries which weakened the Empire. His failure to create an orderly succession led to a civil war between his sons. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. To what extent did religious divisions cause the decline of the ‘Abbasid Empire?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that religious divisions caused the decline of the ‘Abbasid Empire. Candidates may refer to powerful opposition from Islamic rivals such as the Fatimids and the Umayyads in Spain who controlled large territories and challenged the Empire. Other religious groups such as the Carmathians, Assassins, Almoravids and Seljuks caused disunity and internal conflicts. Other factors may include the size and cultural complexity of the Empire which made administration and unity difficult, financial mismanagement by the central government led to the surrender of central power to local rulers for financial considerations. Numerous invasions by groups such as the Seljuks, Crusaders, and the Mongols greatly weakened the Empire. Weak leadership and internal divisions in the central government contributed significantly to the decline in imperial power. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. “Economic factors were more important than social factors to the foundation of the Fatimid dynasty.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the view that economic factors were more important than social factors for the foundation of the Fatimid Empire. Reasons may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Fatimid support for trade and economic development in North Africa which gained them the support of the expanding commercial and financial communities. The wealth generated allowed them to recruit powerful armies and to create a navy to further expand their influence. Their economic development of Egypt created a firm economic and military foundation and expanded their influence as missionaries accompanied merchants to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Social factors may include how the intellectual nature of the Isma’ili doctrines attracted many scholars and created a powerful missionary movement; the inclusive nature of their doctrines which brought in many talented individuals discontented with the ‘Abbasids; their focus on the arts helped gain support for the dynasty. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

4. “Fatimid ideology had limited impact on the Muslim world.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that Fatimid ideology had limited impact on the Muslim world. Causes/reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the short duration of the Fatimid period, the increasing power of the Sunni approach to Islam, which limited the spread of their influence as did their defeats by the Crusaders and Saladin. Internal disputes with other Shi’a groups and their internal divisions limited their ability to expand their influence. Candidates may note that they had considerable influence in the arts, architecture and intellectual pursuits through their founding of the first university. Commercial networks and missionary networks expanded into Asia which helped spread their version of Islam to new regions. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. “Religious belief was the main reason for participation in the Crusades.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the view that religious belief was the main reason for participation in the Crusades. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the Christian tradition of pilgrimage and the promise of personal salvation extended to all Crusaders, as well as the focus on the holy city of Jerusalem. Other factors such as a desire for land, personal wealth and position by individual Crusaders, as well as the tendency for monarchs to expand their power and prestige by taking part in Crusades may be discussed. Crusades were a method used by rulers and the Church to extract taxes, loans and other financial support from the populace. There were considerable commercial reasons for participation as demonstrated by the Italian city states. The Fourth Crusade showed that commercial not religious devotion was a crucial motive. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

6. Evaluate the impact of the Crusades in the Middle East.

The question requires that the candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Crusades on the Middle East. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the human and material costs of war on the region. Muslim political disunity was increased in the early stages and the power of opponents such as the Byzantine Empire was expanded. Ultimately, opposition to the Crusades led to an expansion of Muslim power under powerful leaders such as Saladin, which unified the region and eliminated the influence of the West and the Byzantine Empire. The Muslim world developed extensive commercial connections with the West, which expanded its wealth and influence. In addition, the Muslim world gained respect in Europe as a source of scientific and technological knowledge as well as other intellectual advancements. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. Discuss the reasons for, and impact of, the Ottoman conquest of Egypt and Syria.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons for, and the impact of, the Ottoman conquest of Egypt and Syria. Causes and consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issues raised in the question. For reasons, candidates may refer to the defeat of the Safavids which allowed the Ottomans to redirect their armies, the power of the Ottoman armies, the weakness of the Mamluks and the commercial and strategic importance of Egypt and Syria. For impact, candidates may refer to increased Ottoman influence in the Muslim world through their control of Mecca and Medina, Ottoman power limited Western imperialism and protected Muslim trade routes in the Red Sea and on the African coast. The conquest opened the way for the Ottoman conquest of North Africa and increased Muslim power in the Mediterranean. The conquest of Egypt secured the southern flank of the Empire and allowed the Ottomans to direct their armies to their principal goal of expansion into central and Eastern Europe. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

8. “The desire for wealth was the most important reason for the Ottoman capture of Constantinople.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the desire for wealth was the most important reason for the Ottoman capture of Constantinople. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the wealth of Constantinople created by its control of trade routes and its position as the terminus of the Silk Road, the great wealth and treasure located in palaces, churches, markets and its enormous population. Other factors may include its strategic location between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean as well as Europe and Asia which challenged Ottoman control in the region. The desire to eliminate a Christian rival to Muslim power was important as was the prestige that would accrue from the conquest of the largest and wealthiest European city. The Ottoman desire to acquire a capital city which would reflect their power was important, as was the fact that Constantinople was militarily weak and had no allies. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

9. Evaluate the importance of trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt to African states.

The question requires candidates to make an appraisal of the significance of gold and salt in trans-Saharan trade weighing up their importance or otherwise. Candidates may refer to them as high-value commercial commodities and as main resources for the power and wealth of local kingdoms. States such as the Ghana and Mali Empires emerged and flourished due to their important strategic location on the trade routes, as they were able to levy taxes on the caravans carrying gold and salt which passed through their territories. The presence of traders from North Africa stimulated the spread of ideas and helped Islamify the region. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the importance of territorial control of mines to the rise and decline of states, and the significance of trade to the expansion of markets and the growth of great cities such as Gao and Timbuktu. Gold dust was used as currency, which further facilitated the expansion of commerce. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

10. "Political organization was the main factor in the rise and expansion of the Kingdom of Kongo." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that political organization was the main factor in the rise and expansion of the Kingdom of Kongo. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may discuss the organization that linked the central power of the king, the Manikongo, to provincial and village powers, and the tax collection system that was the kingdom's main source of income. Candidates may also refer to the limits of the kingdom's centralized power, faced with provincial governors who could not always be easily controlled. Candidates may discuss other factors in the rise and expansion of the Kingdom, such as the importance of internal and external trade, the expansion of agriculture, the influence of Catholicism, and successful diplomacy, but with a focus on the issue raised in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

11. Compare and contrast the rise of the Zulu under Shaka and the Sotho under Moshoeshoe.

The question requires that candidates give an account of the similarities and differences between the rise of the Zulu under Shaka and the Sotho under Moshoeshoe. Candidates may compare and contrast in terms of military, political and social actions, referring to both throughout. Causes may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Shaka's actions of conquest and to Moshoeshoe's retreat to Thaba Bosiu to protect his people during the Mfecane/Difaqane, when wars among local communities and forced migratory movements developed in South African lands. They may contrast Shaka's aggression with Moshoeshoe's hospitality in offering sanctuary to refugees from conflict. Other aspects that can be discussed are the relevance of Shaka's traditionally organized army, with around 100 000 soldiers, and the significance of the actions developed by Moshoeshoe from his settlement of Butha-Buthe, which became the centre of Sotho territory. Comparisons may include the importance of strong leadership and encouragement of intermarriage within the groups that they led. The importance of military abilities in the case of Shaka and diplomatic abilities in the case of Moshoeshoe may be also compared and/or contrasted.

12. Evaluate the contributions of both Tewodros II and Yohannes IV to the unification of Ethiopia.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the contributions to Ethiopian unification of both Tewodros II and Yohannes IV weighing up the strengths and limitations of both individuals. Contributions to unification may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may evaluate the significance of military actions and conquered territories, or of the process of cultural unification related to language and religion. Candidates may refer to the submission of peoples of different cultures under the Ethiopian state. Other relevant factors may be considered, for example, the link between trade with European countries and Ethiopian unification under Tewodros II and Yohannes IV, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates may note that Tewodros focused on modernising Ethiopia through land reform and the creation of a professional army. However, his actions alienated other princes and elites such as the clergy and led to British armed intervention in the form of the Napier expedition. They may contrast this with Yohannes's approach to domestic politics, which was more conciliatory. He was also successful in defending Ethiopia from external threats posed by Sudan, Egypt and Italy. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 13.** Evaluate the economic and social impact of the Atlantic slave trade in Africa.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the Atlantic slave trade in Africa weighing up the importance of the economic and social impact. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question.

Candidates may evaluate demographic effects and population imbalance, or they may focus on social disruption due to separation of enslaved Africans from their families and the preference for young males in Atlantic trade. Candidates may refer to the effects on the production of food and everyday goods, where agriculture was neglected and the slave trade was prioritized as the most important activity. They may also refer to the long-term legacy of rivalry and warfare between ethnic groups in West Africa due to slaving raids, or to the economic benefits which accrued to those African groups responsible for carrying out the raids and engaging in trade with the Europeans. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the development of racism, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 14.** To what extent did the 1807 Slave Trade Act impact the slave trade in Africa?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that 1807 Slave Trade Act impacted the slave trade in Africa. Consequences may extend beyond the Act's enforcement timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question.

Candidates may refer to the objectives pursued by the Act and the effectiveness of British patrols in the ocean to bring them into force, or they may discuss successes and failures in the achievement of those objectives. Candidates may refer to the reasons for British interest in the end of the slave trade. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the continuity of the slave trade by ships of other nationalities after the Slave Trade Act. Candidates may also refer to the effect of the Act on the slave trade in other parts of Africa not affected by British patrols. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

15. To what extent was European national rivalry the main cause of the partition of Africa?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that suggests that national rivalry was the main cause of the partition of Africa in the late 19th century. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to European countries' interests in Africa and the competition that emerged among them, or they may assess the issues that the absence of boundaries in the continent raised. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the consolidation of European states and the rise of nationalism, and their concern about direct access to inland African resources after centuries of coastal trade. This led to the establishment of free navigation in the Congo and Niger Rivers during the Berlin West Africa Conference, and competition between explorers to sign treaties as proof of "effective occupation". Candidates may note the significance of Anglo-French rivalry during the early period of the partition, with the fall-out from British military intervention in Egypt leading to the breakdown of the "gentleman's agreement" in West Africa. They may also refer to Germany's sudden arrival on the colonial scene in 1884, which led to sharp rivalry with the British in eastern and southern Africa in particular. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

16. Examine the impact of King Leopold II's activities in the Congo.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between King Leopold II's activities and their impact in the Congo region. Candidates may refer to the devastation of the territory along with the increasing wealth of the King during the last decades of the 19th century. Impacts may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may examine the resources that were found in the Congo territory, and their economic exploitation by King Leopold II through concessionary companies, or they may focus on the local effects of this exploitation. Candidates may refer to the political process that recognized the sovereignty of Leopold II on Congo territory. Other factors may be addressed, for example, the extended rights given to concessionary companies, that included the recruitment and control of forced local labour, or ways in which Leopold's activities prompted colonial rivalry with other powers, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

17. “The brutality of the colonizing powers was the main reason for resistance by African states.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the brutality of the colonizing powers was the main reason for resistance by African states. Reasons may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the brutal impositions of colonial powers during the process of establishment in Africa, and of the variety of resistances by Africans, or they may discuss the relationship between colonial behaviour and resistance movements. Candidates may refer to cultural, economic, political and religious resistance and present illustrative cases of the variety of responses in the different regions of the continent. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the level of organization of resistance movements and their objectives, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

18. “African pragmatism was the most important factor in the decision to collaborate with European powers.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that pragmatism was the main factor in the decision of local elites to collaborate with European powers. Candidates may discuss the role played by local elites during the establishment of colonialism in Africa and their relationship with colonial authorities, or they may focus on the reasons that led local elites to act as intermediaries between African people and colonial government. Candidates may refer to the benefits that collaborators enjoyed, but also to their actions for the protection of local people and the improvement of their conditions of life under European rule. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the contribution of collaborators to the legitimacy of colonial powers, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

- 19.** Evaluate the economic and social developments in Angola under Portuguese rule to 1975.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the economic and social developments in Angola under Portuguese rule to 1975, weighing up their strengths and limitations. Candidates may refer to the organization and the results of the production programme promoted in Angola, or they may evaluate the impact of economic developments on local people. Candidates may refer to the organization of production, considering that Portuguese migrated to Angola to become farmers and that African people were employed as forced and cheap local labour. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the industrialization growth in Portugal based on Angola's raw materials and the level of dissatisfaction of the Angolan people due to exploitation and repression, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates may also refer to the "assimilado" status, which was in theory accessible to all Angolans, or to the increase in institutional racism resulting from the influx of settlers after the Second World War, and how this discrimination contributed to the outbreak of liberation war. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 20.** "British policies were responsible for the creation of regional rivalries in Nigeria up to 1960." Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the role that British policies played in the creation of regional rivalries in Nigeria up to 1960. Candidates may refer to the administrative divisions and the different modalities of rule that British colonial power established in Nigeria; or they may prioritize their discussion of the opposition that these divisions implied among Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo, the main ethnic groups in the country. Candidates may refer to the characteristics of the indirect rule in the Northern region and the direct rule in the Southern region and examine ways in which the application of these differing administrative models entrenched divisions in Nigeria. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the economic resources of Nigeria and the struggle among regional elites for the access to the benefits derived from their exploitation, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidate may argue that regional rivalries were always likely to have occurred in Nigeria, with fundamental cultural and religious differences between the Muslim north and Christian south. They may also examine the impact of different economic policies introduced by the colonial power in the various regions of the country. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

21. “The Mau Mau uprising had little impact on the struggle for Kenyan independence.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the role that the Mau Mau uprising played in the struggle for Kenyan independence, which was achieved in 1963. Reasons that discuss this role may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the process of emergence of the Mau Mau and the actions that developed, or they may prioritize the discussion of the main objectives that the movement pursued. Candidates may refer to the confiscation of most fertile lands by the colonial government in Kenya and the relationship of this process with the Mau Mau uprising and examine how the same grievances motivated others involved in the independence struggle. Candidates may discuss ways in which Mau Mau had a radicalising effect on the wider nationalist movement, with KANU leader Jomo Kenyatta spending time in jail for his alleged association with the movement. They may also refer to the mainly Kikuyu basis of the uprising and argue that this contributed to growing tensions within nationalist politics. They may note the brutal suppression of the uprising by the British and argue that this contributed to the colonial power’s determination to resist nationalist demands, or alternatively that the shock of the uprising hastened their departure from Kenya. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

22. To what extent was nationalism the main factor in Senegal becoming independent?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that nationalism was the main factor in Senegal becoming independent in 1960. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the emergence and actions of nationalist political parties in Senegal, or they may refer to the activities and ideas of the main nationalist leaders, like Leopold Sédar Senghor. Candidates may refer to the relationship of Senegalese nationalist leaders with French colonial rule and to their participation in the French National Assembly. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the reception of French assimilation policy by nationalist leaders and their position on the independence option that was offered in the 1958 French constitutional referendum, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

- 23.** Discuss the causes of the Greek War of Independence and its impact on the Ottoman Empire.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the causes of the Greek War of Independence and its impact on the Ottoman Empire. Causes and consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. For causes, candidates may refer to increased Greek nationalism inspired by their increased wealth, the Enlightenment and nationalist movements in other states; Greek resentment of their position in the Ottoman Empire; financial and military support for their cause from Western Europe as well as Russia; a belief that the Ottomans were declining in power. For impact on the Ottomans, candidates may refer to a significant loss of territory and prestige; exposure of Ottoman weakness which encouraged further revolts in the Balkans; the emergence of Muhammad Ali in Egypt as an independent ruler; increased pressure from Russia on Turkish territory, which created the Eastern Question and forced the Ottomans into widespread reforms. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 24.** Evaluate the impact of the reforms implemented by the Young Turks.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of the reforms implemented by the Young Turks. Impacts may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to improvements in government and the taxation system, social reforms, improving racial and gender rights and creating a secular and progressive society. Considerable improvements occurred in the military, transportation systems and urban development. Emphasis on Turkish nationalism caused dissent in minority groups leading to unrest. Their emphasis on Turkish nationalism led to suppression of political opposition and the emergence of dictatorship. Their nationalist policies led to the Balkan Wars which bankrupted the Ottoman Empire and prevented any further reforms and modernization. Their alliance with Germany led to involvement in the First World War and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

25. “The First World War was the most important reason for the growth of the nationalist movement in Egypt.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the First World War was the most important reason for the growth of the nationalist movement in Egypt. Candidates may refer to the wartime burdens placed on Egypt by Britain which led to financial hardships and growing support for independence. Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points raised expectations for independence and resulted in an extensive uprising when Britain refused to allow an Egyptian delegation at Versailles or grant self-government. Britain’s arrest and deportation of nationalist leaders led to armed uprising and agitation in all social classes including women. Britain, weakened by war, lacked the strength to control the uprising and maintain control and was forced to enter into negotiations with the nationalists. This increased the prestige of the nationalists and resulted in the Constitution of 1922 in which Egypt became independent subject to certain conditions. Candidates may note that a powerful nationalist movement had developed prior to the First World War, laying the basis for eventual independence. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

26. “Western influences had a significant impact on economic and social developments.” Discuss with reference to **one** of the following: Iran, Saudi Arabia **or** a North African state.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that Western influences had a significant impact on economic and social developments in either Iran, Saudi Arabia or a North African state. Impact may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Western influences such as economic and industrial development and the impact in the chosen country. The impact of Western development in raw materials such as oil is an example. Western ideas on education, politics, gender issues and religion may be considered for social impact. Candidates may explain reasons for the limited impact of Western influence. Responses may also show that whilst impact in economic areas was extensive, it was limited in the area of social development or vice-versa. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

27. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in achieving its objectives.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the effectiveness of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was created in 1963, in achieving its objectives. Candidates may refer to the structure of the OAU and its main founding objectives, analysing successes and failures. They may evaluate the effectiveness of its actions considering that its main purposes were to rid the continent of any vestige of colonization, to promote cooperation among the newly independent African countries and to foster economic development. Candidates may refer to specific illustrative cases and also to OAU internal divisions, agreements and disagreements that obstructed or facilitated decision-making and courses of action. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the particular economic and political interests of OAU members, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

28. "UN specialized agencies had a limited impact in Africa." Discuss with reference to **two** agencies.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the role that United Nations specialized agencies played in 20th century Africa, with reference to two agencies. Results may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may focus on the impact of both chosen agencies in the continent as a whole, or they may discuss their impact in two specific selected cases inside Africa, that may or may not be from the same region. Candidates may refer to the limited or relevant consequences of the actions developed by agencies such as UNESCO, related to World Heritage Sites and education; the FAO, created to fight hunger; the UNIDO, that promotes industrial development; the ILO, specialized in labour international rights, or the WHO, with its focus on health, among the most important. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the refugees' issue and the effects of UNHCR actions in the continent. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. Examine the political and economic consequences for the Boers of the discovery of gold.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the discovery of gold and its political and economic consequences for the Boers. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to political consequences which involved a large influx of outsiders, who demanded political rights and challenged Boer power, which resulted in conflict. Boer nationalism was increased and new foreign policies were created to resist British pressure. Paul Kruger acquired a more authoritarian position as leader of the resistance to Britain. Economic consequences may include large increases in spending, investment and financial speculation, foreign trade increased sharply, the traditional agricultural economy was undermined. Government revenues increased which allowed for increased military expansion and infrastructure development. Wealth changed the traditional agricultural lifestyle, led to growing urbanization and saw the influx of many native and Asian workers which disrupted the social structure. The wealth of the Boers made them targets for imperial expansion by Britain and led to war. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

30. "International opposition was the most important reason for the collapse of apartheid." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that international opposition was the most important reason for the collapse of apartheid. Candidates may refer to international pressure from the 1960s onwards in sports, diplomacy and economics, and the role of African states in supplying bases and arms for the anti-apartheid struggle. The US embargo on investment post-1985 and world-wide financial and political pressure caused the government to make changes to end apartheid. Internal resistance to apartheid was somewhat effective as the Sharpeville and Soweto uprisings brought pressure for change despite strong military and police power; however, ANC guerrilla campaigns did cause white emigration, discouraged immigration and investment prior to 1985. The work of individuals such as Steve Biko and Desmond Tutu kept the issue of apartheid alive in the international consciousness as well as increasing domestic unrest and economic problems. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

31. Examine the factors that promoted and limited the spread of Christianity in 19th century Africa.

The question requires that candidates consider the interrelationship between the factors that promoted and limited the spread of Christianity in 19th century Africa. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to factors which promoted Christianity such as the large expansion of the Christian missionary movement made possible by European wealth, exploration and the conquest of disease. European imperialism brought Christianity with it and pushed out or eliminated pagan and Muslim rivals. Christianity attracted many converts as a result of its social work in providing health care, education, social progress and economic opportunity. Factors inhibiting Christianity may include resentment at foreign conquest and Christian interference with established social customs such as polygamy. Areas with strong Muslim leaders and/or long-established Muslim traditions were able to resist the spread of Christianity. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

32. Evaluate the impact of emigration on **two** African countries.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the impact of emigration on two African countries weighing up its importance or otherwise. Impacts may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the impact of emigration of educated/skilled individuals which may have a detrimental impact on the economy, government etc. Emigration may relieve economic or social stress, or it may relieve ethnic strife and rivalry through the emigration of various groups to another country. Emigration may allow political dissidents to locate to another country. This might be a source of difficulty for a country if the emigrants established political or military movements with the goal of overthrowing the government of their native country or creating unrest in that country. Large-scale emigration might be seen as a criticism of the government of the emigrants' home country and might be a source of political discontent. Other impacts may be considered, depending on the countries chosen. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

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

- 33.** “Post-war tensions and instability were the most important reasons for the origin of the state of Israel.” Discuss.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that post-war tensions and instability were the most important reasons for the origin of the state of Israel. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Britain’s military weakness and inability to control conflict in Palestine after the Second World War. The inability to reach a negotiated settlement between Arabs and Jews led to the UN partition which recognized the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. This caused further confusion and led to a power vacuum when Britain abandoned the mandate in 1948. Jewish armed forces and armaments had increased during the Second World War and allowed the Jewish population to seize control of the mandate. Candidates may refer to the role played by the USA and USSR in supporting Israel as well as the support from many countries and individuals as a result of the Holocaust. Candidates may also note the well-organized Jewish administrative structures that had existed pre-1939 which gave them the ability to quickly establish a government in the mandate. The work of leaders such as Ben-Gurion may be noted. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

- 34.** “The Confessional state was the most important cause of the civil war in Lebanon in 1975.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Confessional state was the most important cause of the civil war in Lebanon. Candidates may refer to the fact that Lebanon’s Confessional state was a fragile compromise to share political power between Christians and Muslims. The balance of power was delicate and vulnerable to change and there had been a number of conflicts amongst rival parties prior to 1975. The political balance was upset as the Muslim population increased significantly and socio-economic divisions widened further in 1973. Lebanese society fragmented into Christian and Muslim, left and right, all groups had armed militias and the state lacked power to maintain order. Further instability was caused by the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon. The civil war may be seen as a result of the Middle Eastern wars which led to Israeli support for the Christians and PLO support of the left-wing Muslims which encouraged and expanded the war. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

35. Compare and contrast the impact of civil war in **two** African countries.

The question requires that candidates give an account of similarities and differences between the impact of two civil wars in Africa. There does not need to be an equal number of each. Impacts may predate the timeframe of the selected wars and they may extend beyond the timeframe but both must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the civil wars political and economic background in the countries where each conflict took place and to the main reasons that led to the beginning of violence, considering the warring groups, their particular interests and the existence of foreign aid and intervention. Candidates may refer to internal impacts in the areas of politics, economics, religion and social structure as well as external impacts on alliances, foreign aid, economic development and regional relations. These consequences will be analysed and compared in order to produce an effective response supported by relevant evidence.

36. Discuss the reasons for the establishment of single-party states in **two** African countries.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the reasons why single-party states were established in two African countries. Candidates may offer equal coverage of both states or they may prioritize their discussion of one. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the difficulties that new independent countries in Africa had to face in order to organize themselves as nation-states and why the single-party option was considered by nationalist leaders as the most convenient in the selected cases. Other relevant factors may be addressed, for example, the need for overcoming historical divisions and building social unity and also the ambitions of nationalist leaders who wanted to strengthen power and eliminate competition, but with a focus on the issue in the question. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.