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

Thursday 3 November 2022 (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. “Religious factors were the most important reason for the fall of the Umayyads.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. To what extent was the decline of ‘Abbasid authority the result of external forces?

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. “Religious factors were the most important reason for the foundation of the Fatimid dynasty.” Discuss.
4. To what extent did external challenges cause the decline of the Fatimids?

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. “The outcome of the First Crusade (1096–1099) was a result of the military skills of the Crusaders.” Discuss.
6. Evaluate the contribution to Muslim success in the Crusades of **two** of the following: Nur al-Din, Salah ad-Din (Saladin), Baibars.

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. “Military power was the most important reason for the Ottoman conquest of the Balkans.” Discuss.
8. Evaluate the reasons for the fall of Constantinople (1453).

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

9. Compare and contrast the reasons for the rise of the Ghana Empire and the Mali Empire.
10. Examine the importance of trade to the emergence of a cosmopolitan Swahili culture.

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

11. “The Mfecane/Difaqane was mainly caused by the actions of Shaka.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. “Responses to external threats were the main cause of the unification and expansion of Ethiopia.” Discuss.

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

13. “The ending of the Atlantic slave trade had no impact on the East African slave trade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. Examine the significance of industrialization and economic changes to the decline of the Atlantic slave trade.

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

15. Examine the contribution of European traders, missionaries and explorers to the growth of European interest in Africa.
16. Examine the significance of the military and political weaknesses of African states to the partition of Africa.

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

17. Discuss the reasons for the success and failure of Mandinka resistance to French rule.
18. “The results of collaboration were mostly positive for African rulers and their states.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: Lewanika, Khama, Apolo Kagwa.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

19. Discuss the reasons for the creation and collapse of the Central African Federation.
20. Compare and contrast economic development in Nigeria and Senegal during the colonial period.

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

21. Evaluate the contribution of leaders and leadership to the achievement of independence in Angola.
22. “The attitude of colonial powers was the main reason for the peaceful achievement of independence.” Discuss with reference to **either** French West Africa **or** Tanganyika.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. Examine the impact on the Ottoman Empire of the rise of Muhammad Ali.
24. Evaluate the factors that led to the growth of the Committee of Union and Progress up to 1908–1909.

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

25. “Allied diplomacy in the Middle East was a total failure up to 1923.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
26. Evaluate the contribution of the Wafd Party to the achievement of Egyptian independence.

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

27. “The Organization of African Unity (OAU) failed because of weaknesses in its structure.” Discuss.
28. Evaluate the impact of United Nations (UN) intervention in **two** of the following: Congo, Mozambique, Somalia, Rwanda.

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. Examine the social and political consequences for South Africa of the discovery of diamonds and gold up to 1899.
30. Examine the importance of the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress (ANC) to the end of the apartheid system.

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

31. “Colonialism did little to change the role of women.” Discuss with reference to **two** African countries.

32. Compare and contrast developments in education in **two** African countries.

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

33. Evaluate the impact of the Suez Crisis on Egypt and Israel up to 1967.

34. Discuss the social and economic effects of the White Revolution in Iran.

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

35. Evaluate the success of **two** African countries in dealing with the challenges posed by disease and poverty.

 36. “Personal ambition was the main reason for the establishment of a single-party state.” Discuss with reference to **two** African countries.
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