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

8 May 2024

Zone A morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

2 hours 30 minutes

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. Evaluate the impact of other civilizations on the ‘Abbasids.
2. Evaluate the importance of the Mongol invasion for the decline of the ‘Abbasid empire.

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. “Fatimid ideology was not an important factor for the foundation of the dynasty.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. “Internal divisions were responsible for the decline of the Fatimids.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. To what extent was the Third Crusade a failure?
6. Examine the reasons for the collapse of the crusader states.

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. Examine the reasons for the contest between the Ottomans and the Safavids.
8. Examine the consequences of the fall of Constantinople (1453).

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

9. Examine the influence of Catholicism in the Kingdom of the Kongo.
10. Evaluate the contribution of economic wealth to the rise of the Mali Empire.

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

11. Compare and contrast the role of Nana and Jaja in the rise of the Niger Delta trading states.
12. Discuss the role of economic power in 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 or the Hehe state under Mkwawa.

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

13. Evaluate the impact of plantation agriculture on the Atlantic slave trade in Africa.
14. Examine the impact of the Berlin Act (1885) on the end of slavery in Africa.

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

15. To what extent did the European demand for raw materials lead to partition?
16. Evaluate the factors facilitating German annexation of territory in Africa.

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

17. To what extent was the determination to preserve independence the main factor in African resistance to European imperialism?
18. “Apolo Kagwa was more responsible than Kabaka Mwanga for the British annexation of Buganda.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

19. Evaluate the impact of British indirect rule in Nigeria.
20. Evaluate the impact of political development in Senegal under colonial administration up to 1960.

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

21. Examine the contribution of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to the independence of Namibia in 1990.
22. Evaluate the role of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) in the achievement of independence.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. Evaluate the causes of the 19th-century crises in the Balkans.
24. Evaluate the importance of military weakness as a cause of the Tanzimat reforms.

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

25. “The First World War was the major cause of Egyptian nationalism.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
26. “Economic inequality was the major cause of tension in Palestine.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

27. Examine the reasons that led to the failure of UN intervention in Somalia between 1992 and 1995.
28. Evaluate the impact of the Cold War in any **two** African countries.

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. Evaluate the impact of the South African War (1899–1902) on the Boers up to 1909.
30. Discuss the importance of the role of De Klerk in the ending of apartheid.

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

- 31. Examine the reasons for the growth of Africanist churches.
- 32. Examine the impact of colonialism on social and cultural values in **two** African countries.

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

- 33. Discuss the effects of the 1973 War on the Middle East.
- 34. Evaluate the effects of the Iran–Iraq War on Iran.

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

- 35. “Civil war was the main obstacle to the political stability of African countries.” With reference to **two** African countries, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
 - 36. With reference to **two** African countries, to what extent was illiteracy the main challenge to African countries until 2005?
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