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

4 November 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. “‘Abbasid military power was mainly responsible for the fall of the Umayyads.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. Examine the reasons for ‘Abbasid economic success during the first century of their rule.

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. Evaluate the political and economic impact of the Fatimid conquest of Egypt.
4. “The success of the Fatimid Empire was mainly the result of its religious policies.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. Evaluate the importance of preaching and pilgrimage as motives for the Crusades.
6. Examine the reasons for Muslim success in the crusading period.

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. “The lack of external opposition was the most important reason for the rise of the Ottomans.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. “Ottoman military power was the most important reason for the fall of Constantinople.” 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. Examine the contribution of trans-Saharan trade to the spread of religion and culture in West Africa.
10. “The rise and growth of the Swahili city states was entirely due to the Indian Ocean trade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

11. Evaluate the role of leaders in the rise of the Zulu and the rise of the Sotho.
12. To what extent was the success of the Niger Delta trading states due to the response of Nana and Jaja to the intrusion of outsiders?

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

13. “The Sultanate of Oman played the most important role in the expansion of the East African slave trade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
14. “The abolitionist movement was more important than economic change in the decline of the Atlantic slave trade.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

15. “The decline of the Ottoman Empire was the main reason for the growth of European activity in Africa.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
16. Examine the impact of the Berlin West Africa Conference on the partition of Africa.

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

17. “African states that decided to resist European imperialism were those with the strongest political structures.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
18. Compare and contrast the responses of Lewanika and Khama to the threat of British imperialism.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

19. Evaluate the importance of colonial settlers to the creation and collapse of the Central African Federation.
20. Discuss the level of success of colonial administration in the Gold Coast.

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

21. “The Mau Mau uprising delayed the achievement of independence in Kenya.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
22. Examine the reasons why independence in French West Africa was achieved through peaceful negotiations.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. Evaluate the reasons for the decline of Ottoman power in North Africa and the Middle East.
24. “German support of the Ottoman Empire was the most important reason for Ottoman entry into the First World War.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

25. “The mandate system produced limited benefits for the local population.” Discuss with reference to **two** of the following: Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon.
26. “Ataturk’s political skill was the main reason for his success in transforming Turkey.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

27. Evaluate the impact on Abyssinia of the League of Nation’s failure to deal with Italian aggression.
28. Compare and contrast the impact of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC).

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. “The most significant impact of the policies of Smuts and Hertzog was the growth of protest among the African majority.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
30. Evaluate the impact of the economic boycott of South Africa in bringing an end to the apartheid system.

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

31. Examine the factors that promoted the spread of Christianity in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries.
32. “Colonialism had a limited impact on social and cultural values.” Discuss with reference to **two** African countries.

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

33. Examine the effects of the 1948–1949 War on Israel and the Middle East.
34. Examine the causes of the civil war in Lebanon (1975–1990).

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

35. “Civil wars in Africa were mainly caused by personal ambition.” Discuss with reference to **two** African states.
 36. “Political stability was the most important factor for creating economic growth up to 2005.” With reference to **two** African countries, to what extent do you agree?
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