

Markscheme

November 2024

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	- 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	- 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	Response does not reach a standard described by the descriptors above.

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?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that ‘Abbasid military power was mainly responsible for the fall of the Umayyads. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Abu Muslim’s large and well-equipped military force, which was able to defeat Umayyad armies and seize the strategically important town of Merv. ‘Abbasid forces then conquered all of Persia before moving into Mesopotamia, using effective siege tactics at Wasit before decisively routing the Umayyads at the Battle of Zab. Abu Muslim’s claim to represent the Prophet’s family brought extensive support for his armed rebellion. Candidates may refer to other relevant factors such as the role of dynastic disputes and a failing economy in hastening the Umayyad collapse. Popular support declined due to uprisings by the Kharijites and Shi’as, as well as tribal groups who resented their loss of independence, and opposition grew among non-Arab Muslims who resented their inferior status. Opposition to the imperial style of Umayyad rule created tension and undermined the power of the state. The size and complexity of the Umayyad empire resulted in the growth of regional powers which undermined Umayyad authority. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

2. Examine the reasons for ‘Abbasid economic success during the first century of their rule.

The question requires that candidates consider the reasons for ‘Abbasid economic success during the first century of their rule. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the size and unity of the empire, which connected the Mediterranean region with Asia and provided a vast and stable territory for economic activity. Secure and effective trade routes were developed over long distances which encouraged trade on land and sea. The growth of large cities created demand for a wide range of products in large quantities. Other relevant factors may include the respected position of merchants in ‘Abbasid society and the encouragement that they received from the government as agents of the expansion of Islam. Economic development came from the Golden Age of Islam which introduced new technologies and products that helped expand trade and commercial development. The empire also incorporated non-Muslim commercial networks from conquered regions which contributed substantially to economic growth. Candidates’ opinions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate content.

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. Evaluate the political and economic impact of the Fatimid conquest of Egypt.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the political and economic impact of the Fatimid conquest of Egypt, weighing up its strengths and limitations. Candidates may refer to the solidification of Fatimid control of North Africa and the Red Sea area. The control of Egypt raised their prestige in the Islamic world and gave credibility to their claim to the caliphate. The wealth of the Nile delta expanded their military power and allowed for further expansion of the empire. Their commercial power was extended through the Red Sea and onwards to India and China. Commercial expansion provided a means for missionaries to spread and expand the Ismaili doctrines. In addition, they expanded their commercial links with Europe and the Western Mediterranean which extended their power and influence. The conquest of Egypt provided the opportunity to establish Cairo as a seat of government and as a centre for religion and learning, which extended their political influence across the Islamic world. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

4. "The success of the Fatimid Empire was mainly the result of its religious policies." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the success of the Fatimid Empire was the result of its religious policies. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to their religious policy which was tolerant and inclusive of all faiths. This limited internal strife and maintained considerable unity in the empire. Their policy supported the idea of meritocracy in government appointments, where competence was more crucial than religious affiliation. The result was an effective and loyal administration. Their religious policy made them amenable to relations with non-Muslim states, particularly in trade and commerce, which added to their wealth and power. Other relevant factors may be addressed. Their success was also based on the power of their army, which was comprised of Berber tribes, and the relative weakness of their opponents in North Africa. In addition, their commercial wealth from trade allowed them to expand their missionary efforts and create an academic centre in Cairo which enhanced their prestige and influence. Strong leadership under caliphs such as al-Mu'izz and al-Mustansir was another factor in their success. Candidates' opinions or conclusion will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)**5. Evaluate the importance of preaching and pilgrimage as motives for the Crusades.**

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the importance of preaching and pilgrimage as motives for the Crusades, weighing up their strengths and limitations. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the impact of talented preachers such as Urban II and Bernard of Clairvaux who were able to inspire individuals to undertake the risks of the Crusades. Pilgrimage was an important Christian tradition. The desire to restore the pilgrimage routes was a powerful incentive for individuals to join the Crusades. Other relevant factors may be addressed, such as the guarantee of the forgiveness of sins for participants. Material incentives were also important as individuals joined in search of wealth, land and power. Nobles seeking to establish their own kingdoms joined the Crusades and often compelled their vassals to accompany them. A desire for adventure and escape from medieval hardships inspired many ordinary people to join. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

6. Examine the reasons for Muslim success in the crusading period.

The question requires that candidates consider the reasons for the success of Muslim forces in the Crusading period. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the quality of Muslim leaders such as Saladin and Nur al-Din, who unified and expanded the Muslim forces and instilled them with the spirit of jihad, which matched the religious zeal of the Crusaders. Christian leadership after the first Crusade was often divided and indecisive which led to the defeat of the second Crusade and the loss of Jerusalem. The European failure to co-operate with the Byzantine Empire gave an advantage to the Muslims, and the aberrant behaviour of the Fourth Crusade greatly weakened the Christian cause. The European lack of enthusiasm for crusading after 1099 meant that no significant European population was established in the Holy Land, and this made it easier for the Muslims to recover Christian territories. The inability of the Crusader states to develop effective co-operation with each other was another weakness which aided the Muslim cause. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate content.

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?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that lack of external opposition was the most important reason for the rise of the Ottomans. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the continual weakening of the Byzantine state due to dynastic disputes and civil wars which created a power vacuum in Anatolia and the Balkans. The rulers in the Balkans were also weak and divided, which allowed the Ottomans to take over their territories. The destruction of many ruling groups by Tamerlane made it easier for the Ottomans to move into the power vacuums created, and Anatolian and Balkan populations often deserted their rulers and joined the Ottomans. Other relevant factors may include the military power of the Ottomans which was based on modern technology that greatly surpassed the medieval methods of their opponents. The Ottomans also gained great popular support through their beneficial tax policies and benign administration. The Ottomans benefited from extensive financial support from the Genoese, who were anxious to make trade agreements in the conquered territories. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

8. “Ottoman military power was the most important reason for the fall of Constantinople.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that Ottoman military power was the most important reason for the fall of Constantinople. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the size of the Ottoman military as well as its high level of training and use of the latest gunpowder technology, especially large cannon and other modern devices which were in advance of all other armies. The Ottoman leader, Mehmet II, was progressive and innovative in his tactics, which he adapted specifically to conquer Constantinople. The Byzantine Empire was a weak opponent with a small territory and population which could not garrison the city adequately. In addition, the defences of the city were in disrepair and vulnerable to attack. Candidates may refer to other relevant factors, such as the internal dissension in the government of Constantinople which further weakened its ability to mount a determined resistance. Constantinople had no allies and Europe failed to send any assistance. In addition, its commercial supporters, Venice and Genoa, shifted their allegiance to the Ottomans to preserve their trade. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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.

Candidates will consider the interrelationship between the trans-Saharan trade and the spread of religion and culture in West Africa. Factors may extend beyond the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the spread of Islam in the Ghana Empire. Berber traders from the north preferred to deal with fellow Muslims, leading to widespread conversions. They may also mention relations between the Ghana Empire and the Almoravids, with the latter bridling against the syncretic form of Islam which had developed in the region. Their resulting jihad resulted in the promotion of a more purified Islamic faith and hastened the demise of the Ghana Empire. The trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt was also responsible for the rise of the Mali Empire. This led to the spread of the dominant Malinke culture across West Africa as the empire grew in size and influence. Islam became the state religion and great cities like Timbuktu and Djenne emerged, their architecture heavily influenced by the Arab world. The introduction of the Arabic script enabled the spread of literacy, and Middle Eastern business practices including the use of contract law became common across the region.

- 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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the rise and growth of the Swahili states was entirely due to the Indian Ocean trade. Factors identified may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the fact that the rise of the city states coincided with the dramatic expansion of the Indian Ocean trade and argue that the two factors were closely connected. Goods such as ivory, copper and gold were exported, while porcelain, silk and spices were imported. Kilwa flourished due to its monopoly on the supply of gold, while Zanzibar was able to procure a steady supply of slaves from the African interior. Traders from across the region often settled in the city states, marrying into local communities and contributing to their growth and cosmopolitan nature. Candidates may refer to other relevant factors such as the spread of Islam and the emergence of Swahili as a lingua franca. They may argue that East African coastal communities had traded with the outside world since ancient times, and that this suggests that other factors were responsible for the later emergence of the city states. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

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.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the role of leaders in the rise of the Zulu and the Sotho. A comparative approach of the contributions of Shaka and Moshoeshoe may or may not be used. Both strengths and limitations of the two leaders must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal focus on each. Candidates may refer to Shaka's role in unleashing the Mfecane, the series of wars in which rival Nguni kingdoms were conquered. They may emphasise his military innovations including his introduction of the age grade system, the ox-head battle formation, and the iklwa stabbing spear. Alternatively, they may refer to his cruelty and capriciousness, and stress the role of economic and social factors in the rise of the Zulu, including cattle wealth, control over trade routes to Delagoa Bay, and Zulu marriage traditions. Candidates may focus on Moshoeshoe's decision to offer sanctuary to refugees fleeing from the Difaqane as well as his diplomatic skills, his avoidance of conflict, and his strategy of retreating to Thaba Bosiu when threatened by outsiders. They may refer to other factors such as the pitso system and the influence of Christian missionaries. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the suggestion that the success of the Niger Delta trading states was due to the response of Nana and Jaja to the intrusion of outsiders. Candidates may offer equal coverage of Nana and Jaja, or they may prioritize their assessment of either. However, both leaders will be a feature of the response. A comparative approach may or may not be used. Candidates may refer to how Nana and Jaja's succeeded in positioning themselves as middlemen in the lucrative palm oil trade, foiling the efforts of European traders to buy directly from producers upriver. Nana avoided colonisation by signing a treaty with the British which granted them political rights in Itsekeri in return for exclusive trading privileges. However, a British decision to trade with Urhobu led to the collapse of relations with Nana and his eventual arrest and exile. Jaja rejected British demands to lower his prices and instead concluded a deal with Miller Brothers to ship oil directly to Liverpool, before he too was arrested and exiled. Candidates may refer to other relevant factors such as the entrepreneurial skills of the two leaders, the advantageous geographical location of their states, and their use of war canoes. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the suggestion, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Sultanate of Oman played the most important role in the expansion of the East African slave trade. Candidates may agree with the statement by referring to the Omani defeat of the Portuguese at Mombasa and their subsequent expansion along the Swahili coast and argue that this was the factor which resulted in the dramatic expansion in the slave trade during the period. Besides the demand for slaves in Oman itself, the Sultanate was now in a strong position to supply slaves to other parts of the Arabian Peninsula and to Persia. The Omani military presence on the coast facilitated the expansion of the trade, while Afro-Omani traders such as Tipu Tip played a prominent role in trafficking slaves from the interior to the market in Zanzibar. Candidates may argue that the Sultanate played a limited role in a trade that was already long-established prior to the arrival of Omani power in the region, or that the East African trade exploded in the nineteenth century following Britain’s abolition of the Atlantic slave trade, when the power of the Sultanate was in decline. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

- 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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the abolitionist movement was more important than economic change in the decline of the Atlantic slave trade. Candidates may refer to the influence of abolitionists in persuading the British parliament to ban the Atlantic slave trade in 1807 and slavery itself in 1834. Individuals like Granville Sharpe and Olaudah Equiano brought the iniquities of slavery to the attention of the wider public in the 1780s, while abolitionists like Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce pressured parliament to pass laws restricting and eventually banning the trade, despite opposition from the House of Lords. Alternatively, candidates may argue that the slave trade had already peaked prior to the start of the abolitionist movement, and that this was mainly due to economic changes. They may refer to changes in the nature of the plantation economy of the Caribbean, where technological innovations made sugar production less labour-intensive and reduced the demands for slaves, or to the rise of so-called “legitimate commerce” between Europe and West Africa. While other, relevant, factors may be referred to, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the decline of the Ottoman Empire was the main reason for the growth of European activity in Africa. Reasons may predate the timeframe but they must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to Ottoman weakness in North Africa which offered France opportunities for colonisation in the southern Mediterranean. Egypt had effectively become independent of the Ottoman Empire with the result that Britain and France invested heavily in its economy, while the opening of the Suez Canal added another layer of intrigue and interest. Political instability led to British military intervention in Egypt 1882, and this resulted in the breakdown of the “gentleman’s agreement” between Britain and France in West Africa. Ottoman weakness also created opportunities in the Red Sea region, with Britain intervening in Sudan and Italy and France competing for influence in the Horn of Africa. Candidates may refer to other relevant factors such as technological developments or the activities of explorers and missionaries, or they may point out that much European activity focused on areas of the continent that had not been part of the Ottoman Empire, such as South Africa. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

- 16.** Examine the impact of the Berlin West Africa Conference on the partition of Africa.

Candidates will consider the interrelationship between the Berlin West Africa Conference and the partition of Africa. Impact may extend beyond the timeframe but it must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the principle of effective occupation which was agreed at the conference. This became the basis on which the territorial claims of a colonial power would be formalised, the “rules of the game” which shaped the later period of the partition. It sparked a race between European powers, and the explorers who acted as their agents, to acquire treaty agreements with African rulers. It was further agreed at the conference that occupation of a coastal area would no longer be adequate grounds for claims of sovereignty over the hinterland, and that this forced colonial powers to expand inland into the heart of the continent. Candidates may note that the conference confirmed King Leopold’s claims to the Congo, weakened Portuguese pretensions that it remained a major colonial power, and heralded Bismarck’s arrival as a significant player in the colonial game, a factor that led to increased tension and competition between Germany and its European rivals. The conference’s call to end slavery meant that European powers could continue to claim a moral imperative for further colonial expansion.

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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that African states which decided to resist European imperialism were those with the strongest political structures. Candidates may refer to the fact that many states which resisted imperialism were strong unitary states, such as Ethiopia, the Mandinka Empire and the Zulu Kingdom. Strong political structures typically meant control over large territory, making it difficult for colonial powers to subdue these states. They also tended to have strong centralised administrations, which enabled them to raise large, well-trained armies, and strong economies with extensive trade networks which allowed them to acquire modern firearms, all factors which made resistance possible. However, candidates may point out that some strong states, such as Buganda, chose not to resist but to collaborate. Collaboration could bring economic and political advantages under a new colonial order, including the exercise of sub-imperialism over rival states. On the other hand, some weaker states such as the Herero and Nama resisted because they were attacked by the colonising power, giving them little alternative. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

18. Compare and contrast the responses of Lewanika and Khama to the threat of British imperialism.

Candidates will give an account of the similarities and differences between the responses of Lewanika and Khama to the threat of British imperialism, referring to both throughout. They may refer to similarities such as the fact that both eventually chose to collaborate by agreeing to become British protectorates. Both dealt with Cecil Rhodes and the British South Africa Company: Lewanika’s kingdom came directly under company protection, while Khama agreed to cede the southern part of his state to Cape Colony in exchange for northern Bechuanaland becoming a crown protectorate. Both used British protection as a shield against more dangerous rivals: the Ndebele in the case of Lewanika, the Boers and Germans for Khama. For differences, Lewanika was influenced by missionaries but did not convert to Christianity. Contrastingly, Khama was baptised a Lutheran and this led him to view imperialism more favourably. Khama enjoyed better relations with the colonial power: he was able to convince Britain that he deserved continued protection from Rhodesia and the Transvaal following the Jameson Raid, while Lewanika felt deceived by the BSAC due to the Lochner Concession but was unable to persuade the authorities to reverse its terms. Both similarities and differences must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal number of each.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

- 19.** Evaluate the importance of colonial settlers to the creation and collapse of the Central African Federation.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the importance of the colonial settler community to the creation and collapse of the Central African Federation, weighing up the strengths and limitations of its role. Candidates may offer equal coverage of the creation and collapse of the CAF, or they may prioritize their examination of either. However, both aspects will be a feature of the response. Both strengths and limitations of the settlers' role must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal focus on each. Candidates may refer to the influence of the settler community in Southern Rhodesia, which sought to extend white paternalistic rule to the other two colonies while guaranteeing a supply of cheap African labour for its own economy. Some settler groups in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, fearing the growth of African nationalism, also favoured federation. Candidates may note that London harboured concerns that the CAF government led by Godfrey Huggins wished to achieve settler domination and replace federation with a unitary state, and that this contributed to its collapse. At the same time, opposition of African nationalists like Hastings Banda and Kenneth Kaunda, together with decolonisation elsewhere in Africa, made the CAF untenable in the long run. Opposition to federation was most pronounced in Nyasaland, where a small settler community looked more favourably on African interests. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

- 20.** Discuss the level of success of colonial administration in the Gold Coast.

Candidates will offer a considered and balanced review of the level of success of colonial administration in the Gold Coast. Candidates may refer to success in achieving constitutional developments such as the Burns Constitution, which created a black-majority legislative assembly and paved the way for full independence. Administrators like Guggisberg promoted the careers of nationalist politicians, and the moderate United Gold Coast Convention was founded with official approval in 1947. There was some success in promoting economic development, with the building of infrastructure such as railways and the expansion of cocoa production, leading to improved living standards for some peasant farmers. However, urban poverty was a problem with the rapid growth of cities, and mineral wealth was concentrated in the hands of Europeans. Poverty contributed to labour militancy which swept the country after 1945, with Nkrumah's Positive Action Campaign paralysing the economy. The policy of indirect rule meant that traditional authorities continued to hold some power, and tension between the chiefs and nationalists like Nkrumah complicated matters in the lead-up to independence. 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 delayed the achievement of independence in Kenya.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the Mau Mau uprising delayed the achievement of independence in Kenya. Candidates may refer to the outrage felt in Britain at the violence of the uprising. This hardening of opinion made the government more determined to remain to protect the settler community. The emergency declaration and imprisonment of Kenyatta and others made negotiations between the government and the main nationalist party impossible and delayed independence. Perceptions of Mau Mau as an exclusively Kikuyu movement highlighted divisions with other ethnic groups and retarded the development of a more unified nationalism. However, candidates may also argue that Britain was shocked by the scale of the uprising and were persuaded that Kenyans would accept nothing less than full independence. The official attitude following the uprising tended towards conciliation: an amnesty was offered to political prisoners, agrarian reforms were enacted which benefited the Kikuyu, and African representation in the legislative council was expanded. It seemed evident that continued colonial rule now depended on the use of force, a disagreeable fact for many in Britain and in the international community. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

- 22.** Examine the reasons why independence in French West Africa was achieved through peaceful negotiations.

Candidates will consider the interrelationship between peaceful negotiations and the achievement of independence in French West Africa. Candidates may refer to the long tradition of dialogue between France and politicians from West Africa. As early as 1914, residents of the four Communes could send their representatives to the French parliament. Successive reforms extended citizenship rights and granted limited self-government to West Africa, and it can be argued that this negated the need for more radical strategies such as armed struggle. The policy of civilisatrice may have led the French to view Africans as equals, and this encouraged negotiation instead of overt opposition. African politicians often forged close political ties with France: Modibo Keita was a member of the French Communist Party, while Senghor helped draft the constitution of the Fifth Republic. Most politicians were in favour of plans for a new French Community, and votes were held in each territory for membership of this organisation. The proposal was rejected by Guinea which became fully independent in 1958. Following further negotiations with France, the other territories joined the Mali Federation, which collapsed soon afterwards. While other, relevant, interrelationships may be considered, the bulk of the response will remain on those raised in the question.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. Evaluate the reasons for the decline of Ottoman power in North Africa and the Middle East.

The question requires that candidates make an appraisal of the importance of the different reasons for the decline of Ottoman power in North Africa and the Middle East, weighing up their strengths and limitations. Reasons may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the general decline of Ottoman military power in the 19th century which made it difficult for them to maintain control of their empire and encouraged local groups to become independent in some North African states. Ottoman economic decline in this period meant that they lacked the wealth and technology to expand and maintain their influence through better communications such as roads and railroads. Increased nationalism and demands for independence in the 19th century led to more challenges to central power and the creation of independent regimes in Egypt and uprisings in the Middle East. Foreign invasions led to loss of power and territory in North Africa as well as the Middle East. Ottoman administrative practices allowed local authorities considerable power in return for taxes and pledges of loyalty. Weakening Ottoman power allowed these local authorities to expand their power and independence. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that German support of the Ottoman Empire was the most important reason for Ottoman entry into the First World War. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to extensive German support prior to the First World War to modernize the Ottoman armed forces, improve railways and reform diplomatic relations. Ottoman leaders wanted continued German support against their traditional enemy, Russia, and hoped to recover extensive territory in the war. The influence of pro-German government leaders such as Enver Pasha was a significant factor. Candidates may refer to other relevant factors, such as hostility towards Britain, which did not offer support for diplomatic reforms, had confiscated Ottoman property at the outset of the war, and were suspected of planning to divide the Ottoman Empire with Russia. The Ottomans also saw the war as an opportunity to suppress various national groups such as the Kurds, Armenians and Arabs. The possibility that they would gain widespread support from Muslims in other countries including Russia and the British Empire encouraged them to enter the war. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that the mandate system produced limited benefits for the local population. Candidates may refer to the anger of local populations that they failed to gain independence despite the hopes raised by the Fourteen Points and the King-Crane commission. They were unable to select their own leaders and their countries suffered damage and casualties from the rebellions which broke out in protest. In some cases, the mandate-holders imposed control of the economic, social and cultural development which excluded or alienated the population. However, mandates did benefit from foreign control as internal dissent was resolved and frontiers were established. Some mandates made progress towards independence although Syria and Lebanon had their progress interrupted by World War Two. Mandates did benefit to various degrees from the creation of infrastructure, education systems and modern administrative practices. These were in varying degrees but formed the basis for further development. Economic development took place as the result of subsidies and exploitation of natural resources. Candidates’ opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

- 26.** “Ataturk’s political skill was the main reason for his success in transforming Turkey.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that Ataturk’s political skill was the main reason for his success in transforming Turkey. Candidates may refer to the depth and breadth of Ataturk’s reforms across a wide range of areas, including secularization, legal reform, and changes in education, the constitution and women’s rights. His transformation of Turkey involved major changes to the law which would have been impossible were it not for Ataturk’s determination and political acumen, as well as his skills as a negotiator. He took advantage of his prestige as a war hero and his success in overturning the Treaty of Sevres. Ataturk made Turkey a secular state but did not interfere with the population’s adherence to Islam. He also showed tolerance for minorities whose economic influence was crucial to development. He understood the population’s desire for a strong and independent state and undertook policies to achieve this through economic development and industrialization. While other, relevant, factors may be referred to, including lack of opposition to reforms due to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, or the role other politicians such as Ismet Inonu, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

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.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the impact on Abyssinia of the League of Nation's failure to deal with Italian aggression, weighing up the significance or otherwise of its response. Candidates may refer to the League's condemnation of Italian aggression and its imposition of limited economic sanctions. This had the effect of antagonising the Italians but had no impact on its ability to continue invading Ethiopia. The League's response was undermined by the Hoare-Laval Plan, which proposed that Ethiopia sacrifice two thirds of its territory in return for a cessation of hostilities. However, this plan was rejected by Mussolini and Italy's invasion continued unhindered with Addis Ababa falling in 1936. The result was the end of Ethiopian independence and its incorporation into the new colony of Italian East Africa (AOI). The war resulted in widespread civilian suffering, with Italy launching aerial attacks on villages using poison gas. Italy imposed a racist order through residential segregation and attempted to attract a settler community. Ethiopians responded with the so-called Patriot Resistance as Italy found it impossible to pacify its new colony. A British military expedition finally drove out the Italians in 1941. While other, relevant, factors may be referred to, including the impact of the League's failure on collective security more generally, the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

- 28.** Compare and contrast the impact of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC).

Candidates will give an account of the similarities and differences between ECOWAS and the EAC in terms of their impact, referring to both throughout. Impact may extend beyond the timeframe but it must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to economic agreements between members of the two organisations, including tariff reduction and monetary union, which promoted growth. However, in each case rivalries between member states prevented the achievement of closer political integration. Each organisation sought cooperation between members in a range of fields, including communications, infrastructure, health and industry. Candidates may argue that the impact of ECOWAS far exceeded that of the EAC, which lasted just eleven years. ECOWAS had a functioning institutional framework with a Secretariat, a Community Council and its own peacekeeping force (ECOMOG). In contrast, the EAC met only infrequently, and not at all after Idi Amin's rise to power in 1971. ECOWAS successfully promoted conflict resolution and peacekeeping, for example in Liberia. Rising tensions between Tanzania and Uganda contributed to the demise of the EAC in 1977, with Tanzania invading Uganda just two years later. Both similarities and differences must be clearly indicated but there does not need to be an equal number of each.

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?

Candidates will consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that the most significant impact of the policies of Smuts and Hertzog was the growth of African protest. Candidates may refer to the creation of African parties in response to legislation such as the Land Act and the Mines and Work Act. These included the South African Natives National Congress (later the ANC) and the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union. The ANC became increasingly radical during and after the Second World War, with the formation of a militant Youth League and the adoption of mass action strategies. Candidates may refer to the perception among some whites that the United Party had failed to outline a clear political vision after 1945 and argue that this contributed to the National Party victory in 1948. The resulting apartheid policies created a tidal wave of resistance against government. Candidates may disagree with the statement by arguing that the most significant protest during the period was the Rand Rebellion of white workers, that ANC protest was ineffectual for much of the time, or that other impacts of policies, such the discriminatory effects of laws on Africans, were more significant. Candidates may agree, partly agree or disagree with the statement, but their opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence and sound argument.

- 30.** Evaluate the impact of the economic boycott of South Africa in bringing an end to the apartheid system.

Candidates will make an appraisal of the impact of the economic boycott of South Africa in bringing an end to the apartheid system, weighing up its importance or otherwise. Candidates may refer to a UN resolution calling for a full economic boycott of South Africa in 1962. However, international action was limited at first and the boycott did not have a significant effect until the 1970s. With rampant inflation driven by an OPEC-led oil embargo, the economy was in crisis by the end of that decade as local business put pressure on the government to begin reforming apartheid. Following the declaration of a state of emergency by the Botha government in 1985, foreign banks recalled their loans prompting the collapse of the rand. Together with a global consumer boycott of South African goods, it can be argued that these factors were key to de Klerk's decision to unbanned the ANC and negotiate with Mandela. While other, relevant, factors may be referred to - including the township violence which engulfed the country in the 1980s, the role of other anti-apartheid groups such as the UDF, and the significance of CODESA and events leading up to non-racial elections in 1994 - the bulk of the response will remain on the issue raised in the question.

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.

This question requires that candidates consider the factors which promoted the spread of Christianity in the 19th and 20th centuries. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the role of explorers who expanded knowledge of African territory and provided maps and directions for missionaries. Technology reduced the danger of disease and provided effective transportation networks into the interior. Colonial and commercial expansion opened new regions to missionaries and provided them with protection and official support and resources. Missionaries received extensive financial and political support for their efforts from European countries and this allowed them to pursue their work more widely. Christianity attracted many Africans because it provided social benefits such as healthcare and education. In addition, Christian missionaries worked to eliminate the slave trade and other exploitative practices which increased their appeal to local populations. Some African leaders embraced Christianity to gain favour with colonial regimes and retain their power through collaboration. This influenced their supporters to embrace Christianity as well. The decline of the Ottoman Empire weakened the influence of Islam in some regions. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

- 32.** "Colonialism had a limited impact on social and cultural values." Discuss with reference to **two** African countries.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that colonialism had limited impact on social and cultural values in two African countries. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the limited impact of colonialism due to hostility and occasional violent resistance to foreign influences which sought to change religions, family relations and traditional economic methods. Impact was limited by the geographical reach of colonial powers whose influence might not extend beyond larger centres. The relatively short period that colonial powers were present in some areas could mean that their impact was limited or transitory and subsided with their departure. Other relevant factors may include the impact of colonialism in some areas such as education and the expansion of basic literacy, as well as the advanced western education achieved by some leaders which was reflected in changed laws and institutions. The work of colonial governments to ban slavery, polygamy and other exploitative practises impacted social and cultural structures. Christianity brought changes to religious beliefs and challenged traditional practices. Economic changes brought by colonial governments resulted in new types of employment, urbanization occurred as did movements of populations and the emergence of new social classes. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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.

The question requires that candidates consider the impact of the 1948-1949 War on Israel and the Middle East. Consequences may extend beyond the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the establishment of the state of Israel, which became a member of the UN, was recognized by the major powers and became the dominant military power in the region. The Arab states refused to recognize Israel which guaranteed further conflict in the region. The war displaced many Palestinians who became stateless refugees, which became the basis of conflicts with Israel and within the Arab states. The unresolved Palestinian question was a major long-term result of the war. The war created political turmoil in many Arab states. In Egypt the monarchy was overthrown, and a new Egyptian state created. Syria experienced an overthrow of government and continuing political instability. Jordan experienced political tensions as the result of the influx of thousands of Palestinian refugees. The defeat of the Arab states created and widened divisions amongst them which hindered their goal of eliminating Israel. The war did not resolve issues but created many new ones and these guaranteed that the result of the war would be ongoing conflicts in the region. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

34. Examine the causes of the civil war in Lebanon (1975–1990).

The question requires that candidates examine the causes of the civil war in Lebanon. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may refer to the fragile state of Lebanon which was divided between Christians and Muslims. Christians, although a minority, controlled much of the political and economic power. The increase in Muslim population led to demands for greater political power which the Christians resisted. In addition, tension was caused by the growing disparity between rich and poor resulting from the oil boom. Christians and Muslims were sub-divided into sects and all had armed wings for protection. This made the chance of conflict higher. In 1975, war broke out between right-wing Christians and leftists. This conflict was caused by a great influx of arms, the weakness of the government and the determination of each group to protect or enhance their situation. External forces were also responsible, as the PLO had migrated to Lebanon and decided to use their forces to support the leftists. This produced a response from Syria, which invaded in an attempt to defeat the PLO, and Israel, which supported right-wing dissidents. The civil war can be seen as a stage for power struggles involving internal and external groups, each pursuing their own agenda by force. This was made possible by the inherently weak and unstable nature of the Lebanese state. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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.

The question requires that candidates offer a considered and balanced review of the statement that civil wars in Africa were the result of personal ambition. Causes may predate the timeframe but must be clearly linked to the issue raised in the question. Candidates may offer equal coverage of both countries or they may prioritize the discussion of one of them, but both countries must be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the ambitions of regional or military leaders who sought the violent overthrow of the existing leadership, or to invasion by individuals who had established themselves outside the state and sought to seize power resulting in a civil war. Other factors may include the introduction of new political or economic ideas which led to strife between rival groups. Natural disasters or famines could lead to a competition for available resources. Historic ethnic tensions could be the cause of civil war, particularly in states where several strong groups were present. Unpopularity of governments due to failed policies might lead to popular rebellion which could become a civil war. Candidates' opinions or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.

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?

The question requires that candidates consider the merits or otherwise of the statement that political stability was the most important factor for creating economic growth. Candidates may offer equal coverage of both countries or they may prioritize their assessment of one country. However, both must be a feature of the response. Candidates may refer to the need for political stability in order to attract foreign investment and encourage long-term capital investment by business. Stability allowed for the planning and development of infrastructure as a key component of economic growth. Stability eliminated the possibility of conflict or civil wars which destroyed resources and populations and created dislocation and instability which prevent growth. Other factors may include the discovery of new resources such as minerals or energy sources, which attracted investment and increased growth. Receiving assistance from international organizations and trade groups could provide investments, new markets and access to technology, all of which encouraged growth. Improvements in education and communication could also be key factors. Better educated workers could attract industries needing skilled labour and increased employment would support growth. Candidates' opinion or conclusions will be presented clearly and supported by relevant content.
