M02/380/H(3)



IB DIPLOMA PROGRAMME PROGRAMME DU DIPLÔME DU BI PROGRAMA DEL DIPLOMA DEL BI

HISTORY OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD HIGHER LEVEL PAPER 3

Tuesday 14 May 2002 (morning)

2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions:

one from Section A; one from Section B; one from either Section.

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SECTION A

The Fatimids 909–1171 AD

- 1. Assess the achievements of the Fatimid caliph al-Hakim.
- 2. What was the role of the Ismaili ideology in the Fatimid state?

The Ottomans 1400–1566 AD

- **3.** "The conquest of Constantinople was only the beginning of Ottoman greatness." Discuss.
- 4. "The early Ottoman state was a *ghazi* state." Evaluate the truth of this statement.

The Mughals of India

- 5. What factors contributed to the establishment of Mughal rule in India?
- 6. "Akbar was the greatest of the Mughal rulers." Discuss.

Warfare in the medieval Islamic world

- 7. With reference to at least **two** battles involving Muslim forces, discuss the types of tactics used by both sides in the conflict.
- 8. Assess the importance of seige warfare in the period of the Crusades.

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SECTION B

Muslim rule in Spain 711–1492 AD

- 9. Compare and contrast the roles of Abd al-Rahman I and Abd al-Rahman III.
- **10.** Discuss the reasons for the final collapse of Muslim rule in al-Andalus.

The Islamic city 650–1600 AD

- 11. With examples from at least **two** Islamic cities in different geographical regions, analyse the main characteristics of an Islamic city.
- 12. Why did al-Mansur build the Round City of Baghdad?

The intellectual legacy of Islam

- 13. Discuss the impact of al-Ghazali on Islamic thought.
- **14.** Evaluate the extent to which medieval Arabic intellectual activity helped the transfer of Greek ideas into the European intellectual tradition.

Islamic art and architecture

- **15.** Evaluate the importance of the mosque in Islamic architecture.
- **16.** Give a critical appreciation of **one** of the following: the Alhambra, the Great Mosque of Cordoba, the Mosque of Ibn Tulun in Cairo, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.