Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

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

Wednesday 8 May 2019 (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]**.

5 pages

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Section 1: The 'Abassid dynasty (750–1258)

1. To what extent did military power play a role in the 'Abassid rise to power?

2. "The Sassanian heritage had a significant cultural and political impact on the 'Abassid dynasty." Discuss.

Section 2: The Fatimids (909–1171)

3. Evaluate the impact of Fatimid ideology on religious relations with Muslims, Coptic Christians and Jews.

4. Evaluate the effectiveness of the military reforms of **two** of the following: al-Mu'izz (953–975); al-Hakim (996–1021); al-Mustansir (1036–1094).

Section 3: The Crusades (1095–1291)

5. Evaluate the importance of the theory and practice of jihad during the Crusades.

6. Evaluate the consequences of the Fourth Crusade (1202–1204).

Section 4: The Ottomans (1281–1566)

7. Evaluate the causes and consequences of Safavid contest [competition] with the Ottomans.

8. Evaluate the importance to the evolution of Ottoman administration of **two** of the following: Mehmet II (1451–1481); Selim I (1512–1520); Suleiman the Magnificent (1520–1566).

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

9. Evaluate the impact of trans-Saharan trade on the decline of African empires.

10. "Islam was a key factor in the rise of the Mali Empire." Discuss.

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

11. "Social factors were the most significant cause of the rise of the Zulu kingdom." Discuss.

12. Examine the role of Nana and Jaja in the rise of the Niger Delta trading states.

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

13. Evaluate the importance of plantation agriculture to the expansion of the Atlantic slave trade.

14. To what extent did missionary activities contribute to the decline of the East African slave trade?

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

15. "The response of other European powers to British actions in Egypt and South Africa was the main cause of partition." Discuss.

16. Evaluate the importance of African military, technological and administrative weaknesses to the partition of Africa.

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

17. With reference to the Asante wars (1873, 1896, 1900), evaluate the reasons for Asante resistance and British intervention.

18. "African leaders collaborated with the colonial powers because they had no alternative." Discuss.

Section 10: Africa under colonialism (1890–1980)

19. Compare and contrast the nature of colonial rule in **one** British colony and **one** Portuguese colony.

20. Discuss the social and political developments that took place in the Gold Coast to 1957.

Turn over

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

21. "Trade unions played a significant role in the achievement of independence in Kenya." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

22. Compare and contrast the contribution of nationalist movements to the achievement of independence in Senegal and Tanganyika.

Section 12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

23. "The Tanzimat reforms did not modernize the Ottoman Empire." Discuss.

24. Discuss the impact of the Balkan Wars (1912 and 1913) on the Ottoman Empire.

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

25. Discuss the effects of Allied diplomacy **and** the Paris peace treaties on the Middle East to 1923.

26. To what extent did economic developments in Palestine contribute to Arab–Jewish tensions?

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

27. Examine the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations to deal with Italian aggression in Abyssinia.

28. Evaluate the success of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) **and** the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Section 15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

29. "The Boers' attainment of political power was the main consequence of the South African War (1899–1902)." Discuss.

30. "Mandela played the most significant role in South Africa's transition to democracy." Discuss.

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

31. Discuss the changing role of women in **two** African countries.

32. Examine the impact of colonialism on education in **two** African countries.

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

33. Discuss the successes and failures of the Camp David Accords.

34. Evaluate the effects of the 1979 Revolution in Iran.

Section 18: Post-independence politics in Africa to 2005

35. Evaluate the importance of personal ambition in the establishment of **two** single-party states in Africa.

36. Evaluate **two** African states' return to multi-party democracy in the 1980s and 1990s.