



**HISTORY**  
**HIGHER LEVEL**  
**PAPER 3 – SOUTH ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (INCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)**

Thursday 17 May 2001 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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

1. Why did Napoleon invade Egypt in 1797 and what were the consequences?
2. Examine colonial policies applied in India between the years 1828 and 1857. Critically comment on the extent to which they were responsible for the Mutiny/Revolt of 1857.
3. Explain the reasons for the interest of the major powers in Ottoman affairs in the years 1800 to 1856, and comment upon the consequences of this interest.
4. Assess the significance of the Wahabi movement in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
5. To what extent were communal tensions in Lebanon responsible for the outbreak of civil war in 1960?
6. How and why did British policy towards India change in the post-Mutiny/Revolt years 1858 to 1877?
7. To what extent did the Young Turks achieve their aims in the period 1900 to 1914?
8. Assess the importance of both internal and external factors in causing the 1905/6 Constitutional revolution in Iran.
9. Why and how did the essentially moderate nature of Indian Nationalism pre-1914 alter significantly by 1920?
10. “The mandate system was doomed to failure from the beginning.” Assess the validity of this statement with reference to **one** specific country in the region, excluding Palestine.
11. To what extent could the Gulf States be considered to be fully independent after the First World War?
12. With what degree of success socially, politically and economically did Reza Shah Pahlavi modernise Iran after the 1925 coup?
13. In what ways did Britain’s failure to follow a clearly defined policy between 1917 and 1948 lead to instability in the Palestine Mandate?

14. Assess the contribution of M.K. Gandhi to the nationalist movement in India from 1919 to 1935.
  15. Why, despite a peaceful transition to independence, had tensions between Tamils and Sinhalese become a major problem for Sri Lanka from 1948 to 1977?
  16. Outline and critically assess the domestic policies pursued by Gamal Abdul Nasser from 1954 to 1970.
  17. What were the main economic and social policies undertaken by Jawaharlal Nehru (1947 to 1964)? To what extent were they in keeping with the policies Mahatma Gandhi advocated for an independent India?
  18. To what extent have religious differences contributed to the Arab-Israeli Conflict since 1948?
  19. Explain how developments in both the eastern and western wings of Pakistan between 1966 and 1971 led to civil war and the emergence of an independent Bangladeshi state.
  20. Why, in spite of its apparent strength, was the monarchy so rapidly overthrown in Iran in 1979?
  21. Analyse the nature and extent of internal and external problems confronting Lebanon in the post-civil war period.
  22. For what reasons, and with what effects, has the region experienced the growth of 'Islamic fundamentalism' since 1950? Give examples from **two** countries.
  23. How justified were Egyptian **or** Indian claims that they pursued a policy of non-alignment in the Cold War period?
  24. "The outcome of the Iran-Iraq war (1980 to 1988) failed to resolve the issues which caused it." Assess the validity of this statement.
  25. With reference to any **one** state in the region, examine the impact of education on society in the years 1950 to 1990.
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