



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

Wednesday 7 May 2008 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. “The disintegration of the Mughal Empire was the result of internal rather than external factors.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. To what extent did Britain establish effective control over India between 1800 and 1857?
3. For what reasons, and with what results, were the major European powers involved in the Ottoman Empire between 1815 and 1856?
4. Analyse the influence of Afghani on the emergence of Arab nationalism.
5. To what extent was Lebanese autonomy the result of the 1860 Civil War?
6. “Economic exploitation rather than political frustration was the main reason for the emergence of a nationalist movement in India between 1857 and 1914.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
7. In what ways, and to what extent, did the reforms of the Young Turks and the Committee of Union and Progress succeed in strengthening the Turkish Empire?
8. Account for limited economic and social developments in Iran in the late nineteenth century.
9. In what ways, and with what success, did Reza Shah modernise Iran between 1924 and 1941?
10. To what extent had **one** of the post-war mandates (excluding Palestine) made progress towards independence by 1939?
11. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Ibn Saud in Saudi Arabia and Attatürk in Turkey.
12. Analyse the reasons for the intensity and the duration of the Algerian War of Liberation (1954–1962).
13. Examine the internal and external pressures which led Britain to relinquish the Palestine mandate in 1948.
14. “Gandhi was a charismatic leader who both helped and hindered the achievement of a united independent India.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

15. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Sadat and Mubarak in Egypt up to 1995.
 16. Analyse the part played by each of the following in the partition of India and establishment of Pakistan in 1947:
 - (a) Muslim fears
 - (b) British policies
 - (c) Jinnah’s leadership.
 17. To what extent had the main social and economic problems faced by India in 1947 been resolved by 1984?
 18. For what reasons, and with what results, was Bangladesh established in 1971?
 19. “Oil was a key factor in Iranian political life.” To what extent do you agree with this statement with reference to the years 1950–1979?
 20. Assess the extent to which political and economic recovery was achieved in Lebanon between 1989 and 1995.
 21. Analyse the causes and consequences of the Arab-Israeli War of 1948–1949.
 22. Compare and contrast Egypt’s relationship with the USSR and the US between 1955 and 1980.
 23. “The position of Syria and Jordan gives them a vital role to play in the Middle East.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 24. Analyse the main obstacles to peacemaking between Israel and the Arab states 1973–1995.
 25. Assess the impact of religious fundamentalism on politics and society in **one** state in the region.
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