

HISTORY

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

Thursday 13 May 2004 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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

1. Evaluate the contributions of both internal and external pressures in causing the disintegration of the Mughal Empire in the second half of the eighteenth century.
2. “A reaction against British influence and policies.” To what extent does this assertion explain the causes of the Great Revolt (Indian Mutiny)?
3. Assess the impact of the Tanzimat reforms on Ottoman society between 1839 and 1876.
4. How far do you agree that Islamic reform movements were a reaction to western influences in the nineteenth century? Use **two** specific examples to illustrate your answer.
5. To what extent were the tensions which led to civil war in Lebanon in 1860 resolved by the conflict itself and the settlement which followed?
6. Analyse the impact of the 1919 Government of India Act (Montagu–Chelmsford reforms) on Indian nationalism up to 1930.
7. To what extent were the aims of the Young Turk revolution realized in the years 1908–1921?
8. Account for the limited economic and social development in Iran in the late nineteenth century.
9. “The post-First World War settlement in the Near East was a compromise that satisfied no one.” Comment on the validity of this statement.
10. For what reasons, and with what consequences, did Reza Shah undertake a programme of reforms in Iran 1926–1941?
11. “Independent but under British control.” How accurate is this description of Egypt in the inter-war years?
12. To what extent did British policies increase existing tensions between Arabs and Jews in Palestine in the years 1920–1948?
13. Analyse the contribution fear of Hindu nationalism made to the rapid growth of the Muslim League from 1937.

14. Assess the nature and extent of political and economic change in Tunisia from 1956 to Bourguiba's overthrow in 1987.
 15. "Kashmir has been the main cause of the strained relationship between India and Pakistan since 1947". To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 16. For what reasons, and with what results, did Indira Gandhi impose Emergency Rule from 1975 to 1977?
 17. To what extent was the rise of Tamil nationalism after 1948 a consequence of the fear of Sinhalese dominance?
 18. Consider the view that Ayub Khan provided stability in Pakistan in the years 1958–1969.
 19. To what extent was the 1979 Revolution in Iran a reaction against social and economic modernization policies?
 20. Analyse the impact of external influences on political developments in Lebanon in the years 1946 to 1970.
 21. Explain the hostile Arab reaction to the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, and account for Israel's survival up to 1967.
 22. Examine the circumstances leading to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in 1979, and the resulting impact on superpower relationships.
 23. Compare and contrast the policies of the USSR and the USA in the Middle East, 1950–1990.
 24. Examine the causes and consequences of the Iran–Iraq war 1980–1988.
 25. With reference to **one** state in the region, analyse the social tensions caused by the meeting of traditional culture and westernization.
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