Summer Examinations 2015

HIS200915N

Module Title: Empires Through History
Level: Five
Time Allowed: One hour and thirty minutes

Instructions to students:

• Enter your student number not your name on all answer books.

• Answer two questions: one from Section A ‘British and French Imperialism in the Islamic World’ and comment on one source from Section B ‘The Colonized Respond’.

• Section A carries 67% of the overall marks.
   Section B carries 33% of the overall marks.

• Begin each question in a separate answer book; label each answer book clearly with the number of the question you are answering.

• Neither books nor notes may be taken into the examination.

• The same material should not constitute a substantial part of more than one question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Pages</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Questions</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page 1 of 3
Section A: British and French Imperialism in the Islamic World

Section A carries 67% of the overall marks.

Answer one question on ‘British and French Imperialism in the Islamic World’.

1. To what extent did informal imperialism enable the British to achieve their objectives in the Middle East between 1914 and 1945?

2. How consistent was British policy in the Middle East between 1914 and 1945?

3. How far did the British remain faithful to the terms of the League of Nations Mandate in Palestine?

4. How dependent was French colonialism in the Middle East and North Africa on military force?

5. Discuss the contention that French colonialism in the Middle East and North Africa was driven by agendas in metropolitan France?

End of Section A
Section B follows overleaf
Section B: The Colonized Respond

Section B carries 33% of the overall marks.

Comment on one source from ‘The Colonized Respond’.

6. Comment on either of the following sources:

a) Jawaharlal Nehru, The Discovery of India (1946)

A blind reverence for the past is bad and so also is a contempt for it, for no future can be founded on either of these. The present and the future inevitably grow out of the past and bear its stamp, and to forget this is to build without foundations and to cut off the roots of national growth. It is to ignore one of the most powerful forces that influence people. Nationalism is essentially a group memory of past achievements, traditions and experiences, and nationalism is stronger today than it has ever been. Many people thought that nationalism had had its day and must inevitably give place to the ever-growing international tendencies of the modern world…I cannot speak with much knowledge of what happened elsewhere, but I know that in India the Communist Party is completely divorced from, and is ignorant of, the national traditions that fill the minds of the people.

b) Anthony Eden, Speech on Suez Crisis in British Parliament (31 October 1956)

'It is really not tolerable that the greatest sea highway in the world, and one on which our Western life so largely depends, should be subject to the dangers of an explosive situation in the Middle East which, it should be admitted, has been largely created by the Egyptian government along familiar lines. I would remind the house that we have witnessed, all of us, the growth of a specific Egyptian threat to peace in the Middle East. Everybody knows that to be true...

...now I wish to say something about our relations with the United States in the matter. The decisions which we and the French government took in the matter were, as I said yesterday, taken on our own account and responsibility. The government remain convinced that we could have done no other than discharge our national duty. Now, it is, of course, an obvious truth that safety of transit through the canal, though clearly of concern to the United States, is for them not a matter of survival as it is for us, and, indeed to all of Europe and other lands.’

End of Section B
End of Paper