



EXAMINATION IN ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies

Friday 10 June 2011 09.00 – 12.00

**IS. 2 REFORM AND REVOLUTION IN THE MODERN MIDDLE
EAST**

*Answer **three** questions.*

*All questions carry **equal** value.*

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

*20 Page Answer Book x 1
Rough Work Pad*

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

None

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you may
do so by the Invigilator.**

Answer three out of the following questions.

1. To what extent were efforts at 'reform' in Iran in the first half of the 19th century, up to the downfall of Amir Kabir, aimed at strengthening the State rather than responding to calls for socio-economic change?
2. In what sense could one describe Babism as a revolutionary movement?
3. "Mirza Huseyn Khan's principles gradually came to be regarded as the standards for Iranian policy. The Constitutional Revolution of 1905-11 was waged in an effort to realize those standards." (G. Nashat). Discuss.
4. To what extent and in what ways was the Islamic modernist movement of the late 19th and 20th centuries modern?
5. Was the evolution of Arabism into the political movements of Arab nationalism inevitable?
6. How did the European powers exert control over the Middle East and North Africa between 1815 and 1945?
7. Explain the nature and significance of programmes of military modernisation by rulers in the Middle East and North Africa in the 19th century.
8. How do you account for the collapse of the Constitutional Movement in Iran by late 1911?
9. To what extent did the efforts at reform from above, and the nature of the opposition to them in the early 1960s, anticipate the patterns of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1978-79?

END OF PAPER