

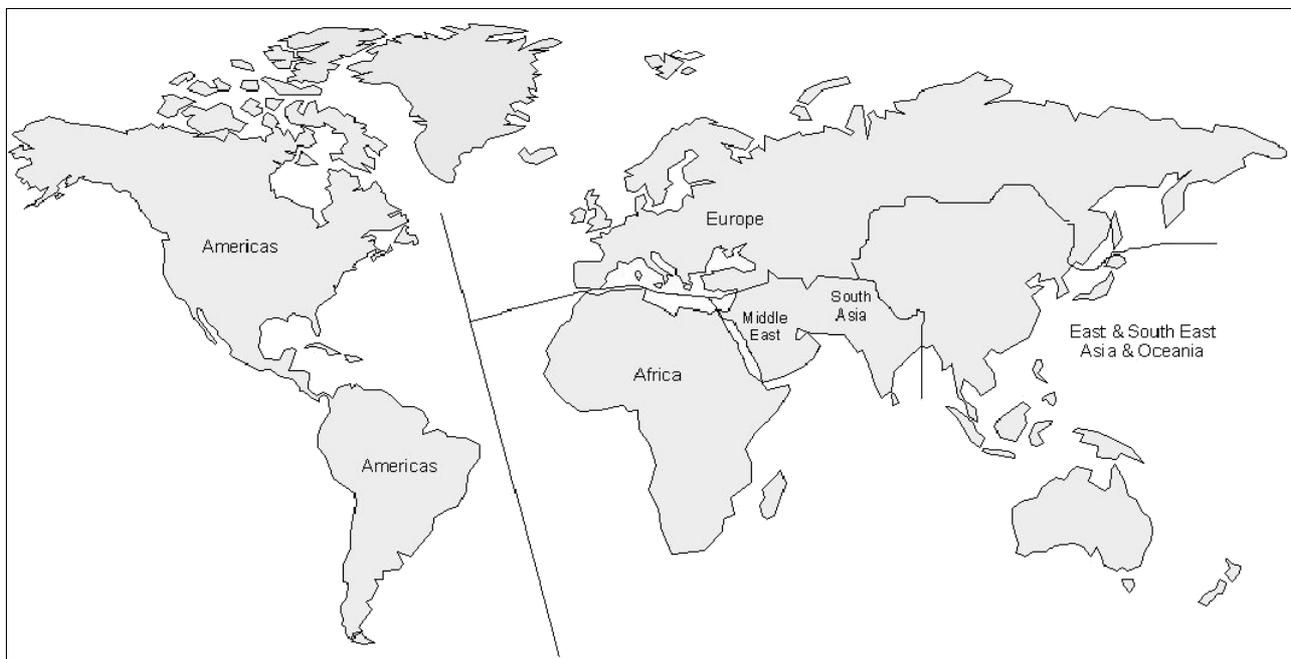
HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Tuesday 13 May 2003 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different Topic.
- Questions in this paper must be answered with reference to events and developments in the twentieth century.
- Where the word REGION is used in questions in this paper, it refers, unless otherwise defined, to the five regions which are the basis of the regional studies for Higher Level Paper 3.



Topic 1: Causes, practices and effects of war

1. What were the most frequent causes of twentieth-century wars? Specific evidence from at least **three** wars should be used.
2. In what ways, and to what extent, was the Second World War “total war”?
3. How and why did technological developments play an important part in twentieth-century wars?
4. Analyse the causes and results of **one** of the following: Chinese Civil War (1945–1949); Mexican Revolution (1910–1940); Spanish Civil War (1936–1939).
5. “War causes more suffering to women than to men.”
“War liberates women.”
Using evidence from at least **two** wars explain which statement you consider is more appropriate.

Topic 2: Nationalist and independence movements, decolonization and challenges facing new states

6. Why, and with what results, did independence movements in colonial non-European states increase in the first half of the twentieth century?
7. Analyse the methods used to obtain independence in **one** of the following: Algeria; Indonesia; Kenya.
8. In what ways, and to what extent, did **either** left wing **or** right wing ideology play an important role in the formation of **one** new twentieth-century African **or** Asian state?
9. What were the main problems facing **either** India **or** Pakistan in the ten years following independence in 1947 and to what extent were they solved?
10. How and why did the role and status of women change after independence in **one** new African state **and one** new Asian state?

Topic 3: The rise and rule of single-party states

11. “In order to achieve and retain power a leader of a single-party state needed to be ruthless, blind to human suffering and yet charismatic.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
12. Account for the rise to power of **one** of the following: Castro; Mussolini; Nasser.
13. Compare and contrast the economic and social policies of Mao and Stalin.
14. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the aims and policies of two or more right wing rulers of single-party states differ?
15. Examine the role of education **and/or** the arts in **two** single party states, each chosen from a different region.

Topic 4: Peace and cooperation: international organizations and multiparty states

16. Examine critically the structure and organization of the League of Nations.
17. What were the main aims of **one** international organization and how successfully were they carried out?
18. To what extent was Nelson Mandela responsible for the transition from apartheid to democracy in South Africa by 1995?
19. Analyse the domestic policy of **either** Nehru’s government in India (1947–1964) **or** F D Roosevelt’s government in the USA (1933–1945).
20. In what ways, and to what extent, have **two** multiparty states, each chosen from a different region, improved the welfare of their people?

Topic 5: The Cold War

21. How, and to what extent, did the conferences at Yalta and Potsdam (1945) contribute to the origin of the Cold War?
22. “Although it began in Europe the spread of the Cold War to other regions was a much more dangerous development.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?
23. How and why did the policies of **either** the USA **or** the USSR affect superpower rivalry between 1950 and 1970?
24. In what ways were gender and social issues affected by the Cold War?
25. Assess the importance of détente **and** internal opposition to Communist rule in Communist countries, in ending the Cold War.

Topic 6: The state and its relationship with religion and with minorities

26. “No twentieth century religious conflict was caused only by religion.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 27. For what reasons, and with what results, did religious persecution take place in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region?
 28. Assess the methods used to try to obtain equal rights **and/or** self determination by **two** ethnic **or** racial minorities.
 29. How and why did cultural, social, and economic differences cause problems between majorities and minorities?
 30. Why did efforts to integrate minorities meet resistance from both minorities and majorities?
-