



22095304

**HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2**

Tuesday 5 May 2009 (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. Compare and contrast the causes of **two** twentieth century civil wars.
2. Define guerrilla warfare, and discuss its significance in **two** wars, each chosen from a different region.
3. Analyse (a) the short-term results, and (b) the long-term results up to 1935, of the First World War.
4. In what ways, and with what results, did **either** the Korean War **or** the Vietnam War bring about social and cultural changes in the countries involved?
5. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the nature of war in the air change between 1939 and 1990?

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

6. Analyse the factors which helped the growth of **two** independence movements, each chosen from a different region.
7. For what reasons, and with what results, did Pakistan obtain independence as a separate state in 1947?
8. Compare and contrast the methods used by **two** leaders of independence movements in their bid for power in **two** states, one in Africa and one in Asia.
9. To what extent was the colonial legacy responsible for problems in **one** non-European new state, in the first ten years after independence?
10. Examine post-independence economic and social problems in **one** of the following: Algeria; the Caribbean; Indonesia.

Topic 3 The rise and rule of single-party states

11. Analyse the methods used by **either** Castro **or** Peron to obtain power.
12. “The aims and policies of single-party state rulers rarely followed their declared ideology.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
13. Evaluate the domestic policies of **either** Hitler **or** Nasser.
14. For what reasons, and with what success, did rulers of single-party states use foreign policy to maintain their power? At least **two** rulers should be considered.
15. In what ways did **two** rulers of single-party states, each chosen from a different region, (a) use, and (b) misuse, the arts and education?

Topic 4 Peace and cooperation: international organizations and multiparty states

16. (a) Explain the aims of **one** international organization.
(b) To what extent were these aims implemented [carried out] in the ten years after the organization’s foundation?
17. Analyse the successes and failures of the United Nation’s peacekeeping activities up to 1973.
18. “In spite of occasional failures, the democratic multiparty state was the most successful form of government in the twentieth century.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
19. Compare and contrast the role and status of women in **two** multiparty states in the second half of the twentieth century.
20. Account for the foundation of a multiparty state in **either** Spain in 1975, **or** South Africa in 1994, and evaluate the success of your chosen state.

Topic 5 The Cold War

21. For what reasons, and with what results, were there disagreements between participants at the conferences of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945?
22. Define and analyse the importance of **two** of the following:
 - (a) the formation of NATO
 - (b) the Warsaw Pact
 - (c) non-alignment
 - (d) détente.
23. Examine the role and importance of fear and suspicion in the development of the Cold War between 1953 and 1975.
24. In what ways were social and gender issues affected by the Cold War in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region?
25. Why did the Cold War spread from Europe to other parts of the world after 1950?

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

26. Compare and contrast the treatment of religious minorities in **two** countries.
 27. For what reasons, and with what results, were ethnic/racial minorities persecuted in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region?
 28. In what ways did social and economic differences of minorities (a) hinder integration, (b) lead to discrimination?
 29. “Religious and ethnic/racial minorities always suffered from social and economic disadvantages in the twentieth century.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 30. Analyse the main reasons for state persecution of religious or ethnic/racial minorities in the second half of the twentieth century.
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