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

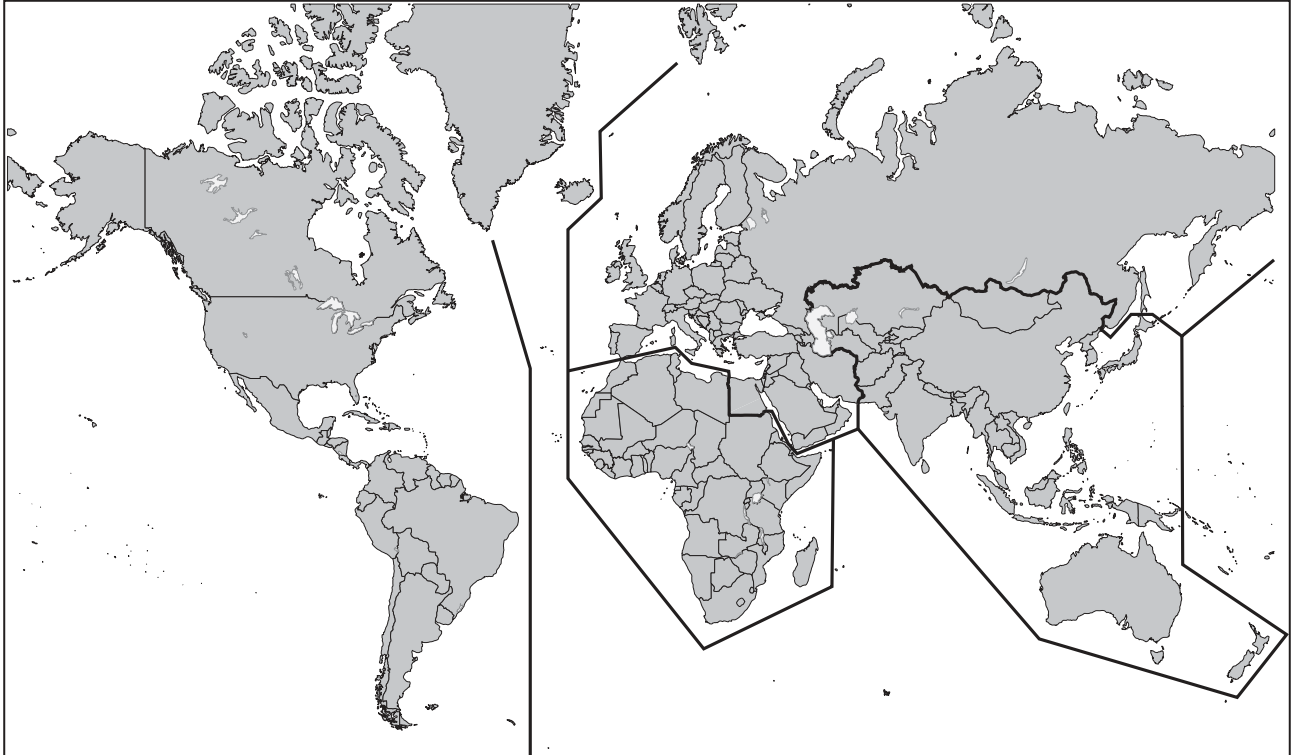
Friday 11 May 2012 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different Topic.
- Each question is worth [20 marks].
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is [40 marks].
- 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 four regions which are the basis of the regional studies for Higher Level Paper 3.



**Topic 1 Causes, practices and effects of wars**

1. With reference to **two** examples, each chosen from a different region, assess the factors which helped **and** hindered successful guerrilla warfare.
2. Analyse the economic and social effects of **two** wars in the second half of the twentieth century.
3. To what extent were religious issues responsible for the wars between **either** India and Pakistan (1947–1971) **or** Iran and Iraq (1980–1988)?
4. Analyse the reasons for, and importance of, foreign intervention in **one** of the following: the Chinese Civil War (1927–1949); the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939); the Gulf War (1991).
5. In what ways did advances in technology affect the nature **and** outcome of warfare in the first half of the twentieth century?
6. Assess the importance of **each** of the following in causing the First **or** the Second World War: nationalism; alliances; economic factors.

**Topic 2 Democratic states – challenges and responses**

7. Analyse the challenges faced by **one** democratic state in the first half of the twentieth century **and** the extent to which they were successfully dealt with.
  
8. “Proportional representation hindered rather than helped the establishment of a stable democracy.” With reference to **one** twentieth century democratic state, explain to what extent you agree with this statement.
  
9. In what ways, and with what success, did Nehru deal with the economic and social problems facing India (1947–1964)?
  
10. Compare and contrast the attempts of Eisenhower **and** Kennedy to deal with **two** of the following issues: civil rights; social welfare; education.
  
11. By what methods, and with what success, was democracy established in South Africa (1991–2000)?
  
12. To what extent have gender rights **or** religious rights been promoted and protected in **one** twentieth century democratic state?

**Topic 3    Origins and development of authoritarian and single-party states**

13. Assess the contribution of economic instability and lack of a united opposition to the rise to power of **two** leaders of single-party states, each chosen from a different region.
14. To what extent were **either** Kenyatta **or** Nyerere successful in dealing with the social and economic challenges facing the state after independence?
15. Compare and contrast the treatment of religious groups **and** minorities in **two** authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region.
16. Analyse the methods used by **one** single-party ruler to establish totalitarian control.
17. Assess the extent to which ideological appeal aided the rise **and** rule of **one** of the following: Sukarno; Nasser; Perón.
18. “Successful economic and social policies were essential for the single-party leader’s maintenance of power.” With reference to **either** Mao **or** Castro, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Topic 4 Nationalist and independence movements in Africa and Asia and post-1945 Central and Eastern European states**

19. Assess the significance of the two world wars in hastening the independence of one African **or** one Asian colonial state.
20. “The contribution of Gandhi to the gaining of Indian independence was much exaggerated.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
21. Analyse the reasons for the failure of movements to successfully challenge Soviet control in Central and Eastern European states between 1945 and 1968.
22. Analyse the extent to which the dissolution of Yugoslavia was the result of (a) internal factors and (b) external factors.
23. Assess the social and economic challenges faced by **either** one post-colonial state **or** one new state in Central or Eastern Europe.
24. Assess the importance of the leadership of **one** of the following in the attainment of independence from colonial or Soviet control: Jinnah; Nkrumah; Walesa.

**Topic 5 The Cold War**

25. Assess the role of Truman and Stalin in the origins and development of the Cold War.
  26. “The sovietization of Eastern and Central Europe after the Second World War was undertaken as a defensive measure by the Soviet Union.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  27. Analyse the reasons for, and consequences of, the breakdown of Sino–Soviet relations in the 1950s and 1960s.
  28. Assess the economic and social impact of superpower involvement in one of the following: Cuba (after 1959); Congo (after 1960); Afghanistan (after 1979).
  29. In what ways, and with what significance, did **either** Kennedy **or** Reagan influence the development of the Cold War?
  30. For what reasons, and in what ways, did Cold War tensions hinder the work of the United Nations?
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