



88135333

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

Friday 8 November 2013 (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. Analyse the economic and political causes of **two** civil wars, each chosen from a different region.
2. “The role of alliances in the origin **and** expansion of the war in 1914 was greatly exaggerated.” With reference to the First World War, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
3. Why, and with what consequences, was there so little opposition to aggressive expansionism in the period 1931–1939?
4. Assess the contribution of guerrilla warfare to the outcome of **either** the Chinese Civil War (1927–1937 and 1946–1949) **or** the Algerian War (1954–1962).
5. With reference to the period 1945–1965, analyse the factors that helped **and** hindered attempts to promote collective security.
6. To what extent was the outcome of **either** the Falklands/Malvinas War (1982) **or** the Gulf War (1991) determined by technological developments?

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

7. With reference to **one** democratic state in the period up to 1939, examine how successfully it was able to deal with the economic and political challenges it faced.
8. By what methods, and with what success, did Nehru deal with the internal **and** external problems facing India (1947–1964)?
9. Evaluate the measures undertaken by the governments of Eisenhower **and** Kennedy to promote the attainment of civil rights in the United States (1953–1963).
10. Analyse the reasons for, and the results of, the breakdown of democracy in Nigeria (1961–1966).
11. With reference to the period **after** 1950, assess the effectiveness of movements to promote **either** gender equality **or** civil rights in **one** democratic state.
12. In what ways, and with what success, have **two** democratic states dealt with the challenge of internal political extremism in the second half of the twentieth century?

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

13. “Their rise to power was made possible because of the failure of existing governments to deal with economic and political problems.” With reference to **two** single-party leaders, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
  
14. In what ways, and with what success, did **either** Perón **or** Castro deal with the economic and social problems they faced in power?
  
15. With reference to **one** single-party state, examine the nature and extent of internal opposition **and** the success of the single-party state in dealing with this opposition.
  
16. By what methods, and with what success, did **either** Hitler **or** Stalin attempt to establish a totalitarian state after coming to power?
  
17. To what extent was a successful domestic policy the reason for the maintenance of power of **one** of the following: Sukarno; Nasser; Nyerere?
  
18. With reference to **one** single-party or authoritarian leader, assess the extent to which the promises made during the rise to power were kept after they came to power.

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

19. Compare and contrast the contributions of the following to the independence movements in their countries: Havel (Czechoslovakia) and Walesa (Poland) **or** Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam) and Ben Bella (Algeria).
20. In what ways, and with what success, did **two** post-independence states deal with **either** ethnic tensions **or** separatist movements? Support your answer using examples from any Asian, African or Central and Eastern European states.
21. “Both religion and economics were equally important to the success of the independence movements.” With reference to **one** Central and Eastern European state, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
22. Examine the impact of the Second World War on the growth of the independence movement in **two** colonial states in Africa or Asia. Support your answer using examples from any Asian or African states.
23. Examine the social and economic consequences of independence for **two** successor states of the former Republic of Yugoslavia up to 2000.
24. To what extent was the independence of India (1947) the result of Gandhi’s leadership of the nationalist movement?

**Topic 5 The Cold War**

25. “The claim that the breakdown of superpower relations between 1945 and 1950 was the result of mutual fear and suspicion has been greatly exaggerated.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  26. In what ways, and to what extent, did the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence affect superpower relations from 1956 to 1964?
  27. Analyse the reasons for the adoption **and** abandonment of the policy of détente (1969–1979).
  28. Compare and contrast **two** of the following as Cold War conflicts: Korea (1950–1953); Congo (1960–1964); Vietnam (1965–1973); Afghanistan (1979–1989).
  29. Account for the changing nature of Sino–Soviet relations from 1949 to 1976.
  30. Examine the role played by economic factors **and** the arms race in the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War by 1991.
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