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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Wednesday 14 May 2014 (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.
- 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 20th 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 **either** the First World War (1914–1918) **or** the Second World War (1939–1945), to what extent was the Allies’ success the result of their superior tactics and strategies?
2. Assess the extent to which religious causes were an important factor in the origins of **either** the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) **or** the Indo–Pakistan wars (1947–1949, 1965, 1971).
3. Assess the factors which determined the result of **either** the Falklands/Malvinas War (1982) **or** the Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970).
4. In what ways, and with what success, were attempts made to establish collective security in **either** the period 1920–1930 **or** 1945–1955?
5. Examine the political and economic effects of **two** civil wars, each chosen from a different region.
6. With reference to **two** guerrilla wars of the 20th century, to what extent was the guerrillas’ success due mainly to the mistakes of their opponents?

Topic 2 Democratic states — challenges and responses

7. “The failure of democracy in Weimar Germany (1919–1933) was not the result of constitutional weakness but the product of economic crises.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Analyse the social and economic challenges faced by India in the period 1947 to 1964 and the extent to which they were successfully dealt with.
9. With reference to **one** democratic state in the first half of the 20th century, how effectively did it deal with **either** economic problems **or** political extremism?
10. “The attainment of civil rights for all was the most significant challenge to democratic states in the 20th century.” With reference to **one** democratic state, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
11. Assess the role of religious **and** economic factors in causing the tensions in Northern Ireland in the period 1967 to 1990.
12. “The existence of a written constitution is necessary for a successful democratic state.” With reference to at least **one** democratic state of the 20th century, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

13. “The rise to power of authoritarian or single-party leaders was the result of the failure of existing regimes to address the economic problems of the population.” With reference to **two** leaders, each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

14. Identify the nature and extent of opposition to **one** authoritarian or single-party ruler, **and** assess the methods used to deal with such opposition.

15. How successfully did Hitler implement his religious policies in Germany?

16. Compare and contrast the economic and social policies of Stalin and Mao.

17. Examine the successes and failures of **either** Perón **or** Castro as leader of an authoritarian or single-party state.

18. Analyse **either** the changing status of women **or** the treatment of religious groups in **two** authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region.

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

19. With reference to **one** African **or** Asian independence movement after 1945, assess the internal **and** external factors that led to its success.

20. “The gaining of independence from Soviet control in Central and Eastern Europe after 1968 was the result of the strength of opposition movements.” With reference to **two** newly independent states, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

21. Compare and contrast the methods used in the struggle for independence in the Gold Coast (Ghana) and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

22. In what ways, and with what success, did Nkrumah deal with the challenges faced by the newly independent state of Ghana?

23. How successful were the methods used to deal with the political challenges faced by **one** Central and Eastern European **or** Balkan state after it achieved independence?

24. Assess the importance of the leadership of **either** Gandhi in the organization of resistance to colonial control **or** Walesa in the organization of resistance to Soviet control.

Topic 5 The Cold War

25. “The conferences of 1945 at Yalta and Potsdam marked both the high point and the breaking point of the wartime alliance of East and West.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
 26. In what ways, and with what success, did the US attempt to prevent the global spread of Soviet influence between 1945 and 1962?
 27. Examine the social and economic impact of the Cold War on **two** states (excluding the US and the USSR) each drawn from a different region.
 28. Assess the significance of events in **either** Korea (1950–1953) **or** the Congo (1960–1964) on the development of the Cold War.
 29. Examine the changing nature of US–Chinese relations between 1949 and 1972.
 30. Evaluate the role of internal problems in the break-up of the Soviet Union.
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