



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AMERICAS

Thursday 17 May 2001 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the treatment of indigenous peoples in the eighteenth century differ in the Americas? At least **two** specific examples should be discussed.
2. Compare and contrast the leadership role of **two** of the following in Wars of Independence in the US and Latin America: Washington, Jefferson, Bolívar, San Martín.
3. “I have already intimated to you the dangers of parties ...” (George Washington, Farewell Address 1796). Why, despite George Washington’s warnings, did political parties emerge in the US in the period 1796 to 1828?
4. How did Brazil achieve independence from Portugal in the nineteenth century, and why was the Brazilian path to independence different from that of Spanish America?
5. “The causes of the 1837 rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada had little in common.” How far do you agree with this claim?
6. Analyse the major similarities and differences in the master-slave relationship in the slave culture of **two** countries of the region during the nineteenth century.
7. “Abraham Lincoln has been given greater credit than he deserves for the emancipation of slaves in the US.” How far do you agree with this statement?
8. To what extent, and for what reasons did French-Canadians outside Quebec province retain their linguistic and minority educational rights between 1867 and 1914?
9. Examine the positive and negative effects of immigration in **two** Latin American countries during the second half of the nineteenth century.
10. Analyse the differences in the objectives and methods for advancing African-Americans in the US of Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois.
11. Examine the causes for, and the impact of, the growth of unions in **two** countries of the region in the period 1890 to 1920.

12. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the US intervene in Latin America in the period 1898 to 1932?
13. How important were economic grievances in causing the Mexican Revolution that began in 1910, and to what extent were these grievances solved by the Constitution of 1917?
14. Analyse the impact of the First World War upon the political and economic development of Canada between 1914 and 1930.
15. With reference to any **two** countries in the region, evaluate the effectiveness of governmental programmes in solving the problems confronting agriculture and industry during the Great Depression.
16. Assess the domestic (internal) programme and policies of **one** populist leader of Latin America in the period 1900 to 1955.
17. Examine the military and diplomatic role of **two** countries in the region during the Second World War.
18. With reference to **one** state in **either** the Caribbean **or** mainland Latin America, assess the advantages and disadvantages of foreign investment in that state during the first half of the twentieth century.
19. Analyse the political impact of the Vietnam War upon the US between 1964 and 1974.
20. With reference to their aims and actions, examine the foreign policy of **one** of the following presidents of the US: Truman; Eisenhower; Carter; Reagan.
21. In what ways, and for what reasons, were there differences in the philosophy and methods of the campaigns for civil rights of Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X?
22. Analyse the main political and economic developments in **either** Canada **or** **one** country in mainland Latin America during the period 1960 to 1990.

23. “The changes in the role of women since 1940 owe more to the impact of wars than to the feminist movement.” With specific reference to changes in **two** countries of the region, assess the accuracy of this statement.

 24. “Cuba, unlike other Latin American countries, has created a true social revolution.” How valid is this assessment of the impact of Castro’s regime upon Cuba?

 25. To what extent was the Organization of American States (OAS) able to achieve its aims in the period 1970 to 1990, and what factors hindered greater success?
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