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**HISTORY**  
**ROUTE 2**  
**HIGHER LEVEL**  
**PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS**

Thursday 9 May 2013 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions. Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[60 marks]*.



### **Independence movements**

1. To what extent was hostility between Spain and Britain the main cause for at least **one** war of independence in the Americas?
2. Compare and contrast the contribution of **two** of the following leaders to the process of independence in the Americas: Adams; Jefferson; San Martín; Bolívar.

### **Nation-building and challenges**

3. How important was the Durham Report (1839) in the struggle by Canadians to achieve responsible government?
4. Analyse the effects of the Mexican–American War (1846–1848) on any **two** countries of the region.

### **United States Civil War: causes, course and effects 1840–1877**

5. In what ways, and to what extent, did the events of the 1850s contribute to the increase of sectionalism and the outbreak of the United States Civil War?
6. Why, and with what results, was there political opposition to the plans for Reconstruction in the United States between 1863 and 1867?

### **The development of modern nations 1865–1929**

7. Examine the impact of immigration on **one** country of the region from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.
8. With reference to at least **one** country of the region, to what extent were the aims of Progressivism achieved by 1929?

**Emergence of the Americas in global affairs 1880–1929**

9. “The United States’ policies of the Big Stick and Moral Diplomacy in Latin America had different motives but similar consequences.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
10. Evaluate the arguments that took place in the United States over ratification of the Versailles Treaty following the First World War.

**The Mexican Revolution 1910–1940**

11. “The Mexican Constitution of 1917 was more radical in theory than in practice.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
12. Examine the impact of the Mexican Revolution on **two** of the following: the arts; education; music.

**The Great Depression and the Americas 1929–1939**

13. With reference to at least **one** country of the region, to what extent was the Wall Street Crash of 1929 a cause of the Great Depression?
14. How successfully did any **one** Latin American country deal with the challenges brought about by the Great Depression?

**The Second World War and the Americas 1933–1945**

15. Assess the social impact of the Second World War on women and ethnic minorities in any **one** country of the region.
16. “The Second World War greatly transformed inter-American diplomacy and economic interaction in the years 1939–1945.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Political developments in the Americas after the Second World War 1945–1979**

17. Compare and contrast the social policies of **two** leaders in the Americas from the mid 1940s to the 1970s.
  
18. Why was there a Silent (or Quiet) Revolution in Canada in the 1960s?

**The Cold War and the Americas 1945–1981**

19. Explain the changing nature of the United States’ involvement in Vietnam between 1963 and 1975.
  
20. Examine the effects of McCarthyism on society and culture in the United States from the late 1940s to the late 1950s.

**Civil rights and social movements in the Americas**

21. Evaluate the successes and failures of the feminist movement in **one** country of the region during the period 1945–1979.
  
22. How successful were United States governmental institutions in advancing civil rights for African Americans after 1945?

**Into the twenty-first century — from the 1980s to 2000**

23. “The presidency of Ronald Reagan marked a turning point in United States domestic affairs.” With reference to the period 1980–2000, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
  
  24. Analyse the reasons for the transition to democracy in **one** country of Latin America in the 1980s and 1990s.
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