

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

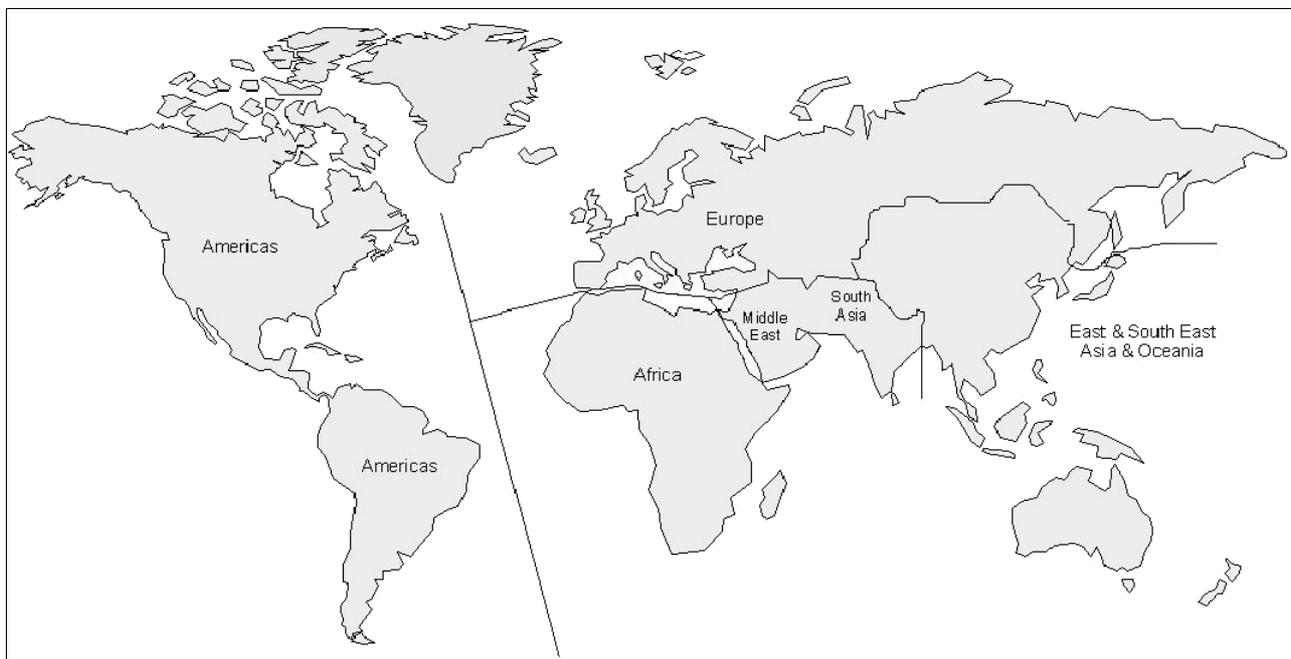
Monday 10 November 2003 (afternoon)

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.
- 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 five regions which are the basis of the regional studies for Higher Level Paper 3.



**Topic 1: Causes, practices and effects of war**

1. Assess critically **three** causes of the First World War.
2. Compare and contrast the causes of **two** wars (excluding the First World War) each chosen from a different region.
3. Analyse the reasons for the outcome of **one** civil war. How did the outcome affect the country in which the war was fought?
4. “The most important military development of the twentieth century was the development of nuclear weapons.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?
5. Assess the economic and social impact of **either** the Arab–Israeli Wars, **or** the Vietnam War, on the countries involved.

**Topic 2: Nationalist and independence movements, decolonization and challenges facing new states**

6. Account for the rise of **either** one African **or** one Asian independence movement.
7. For what reasons were India and Pakistan granted independence in 1947?
8. How successfully did **either** Ghana until 1966, **or** Kenya until 1978, achieve the transformation from a colony to a new state?
9. Assess the difficulties facing **two** ex-colonial non-European new states in the ten year period following independence.
10. How and why did ex-colonial non-European new states try to both preserve their traditional culture and improve their economic position?

**Topic 3: The rise and rule of single-party states**

11. Compare and contrast the rise to power of **two** rulers of single-party states.
12. Assess the methods used by **either** Perón **or** Lenin to maintain his position as ruler of a single-party state.
13. For what reasons, and with what results, were there so many single-party states in the twentieth century?
14. Examine critically the successes and failures of **either** Castro **or** Mussolini, as a leader of a single-party state.
15. How and why was propaganda used in **two** single-party states, each chosen from a different region?

**Topic 4: Peace and cooperation: international organizations and multiparty states**

16. In what ways, and with what results, did **one** international organization work for peace and cooperation in the twentieth century?
17. How successfully did the United Nations tackle social and economic problems between 1945 and 1960?
18. Why and with what results did **either** Spain after 1975, **or** Argentina after 1983, become a multiparty state?
19. Evaluate the organization and policies of **two** multiparty states, each chosen from a different region.
20. In what ways, and to what extent, did superpower rivalry affect multiparty states?

**Topic 5: The Cold War**

21. In what ways, and to what extent, did mutual distrust and suspicion cause the Cold War?
22. For what reasons, and with what results, was Germany a centre of Cold War tension between 1945 and 1961?
23. Compare and contrast the part played by Korea and Cuba in the Cold War.
24. Analyse the nature of the Cold War and explain why, in spite of serious crises, it did not turn into a third world war.
25. “The Cold War played little part in changing social and economic conditions for either side between 1945 and 1965.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?

**Topic 6: The state and its relationship with religion and with minorities**

26. Examine the part played by religion in conflicts within **two** states, each chosen from a different region.
  27. For what reasons, and with what results, did governments in twentieth-century states persecute religious groups?
  28. What were the main grievances of minorities against twentieth-century governments, and how justified were they?
  29. “Some minorities were persecuted because they were rich, and others because they were poor.” What do you understand by this quotation, and to what extent do you agree with it?
  30. In what ways, and to what extent, did attitudes to minorities change in the twentieth century?
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