

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

Thursday 7 November 2002 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Higher level: answer two questions, each chosen from a different Topic.
- Standard level: 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 the aims of **two** countries entering the First World War. To what extent were they successful in achieving their aims?
2. In what ways, and with what results for twentieth century wars, did tactics change?
3. Compare and contrast the causes of the Russian Civil War and the Spanish Civil War.
4. Analyse the use and effects of propaganda in **two** wars, each chosen from a different region.
5. Why were the intentions of those responsible for treaties rarely fulfilled?

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

6. “Opposition to colonial rule was the main reason for the formation and success of independence movements outside Europe since 1945.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
7. In what ways, and with what results, did the Second World War affect relations between colonial powers and colonial people in **either one** African country **or one** Asian country?
8. Assess the main problems facing rulers of new non-European states in the ten years following independence. Examples should be given from **two** states, each chosen from a different region.
9. Compare and contrast the social and economic changes made in Algeria **and** Kenya since independence.
10. Account for the successes and failures of **one** ruler of a newly independent non-European state in the second half of the twentieth century.

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

11. Assess the main difficulties faced by **two** would-be rulers of single-party states in their bid for power.
12. Analyse the foreign policy of **two** rulers of single-party states, each chosen from a different region.
13. Explain the successes and failures of **either** Mao in China **or** Perón in Argentina.
14. To what extent was the USSR an orthodox Communist state under **either** Lenin **or** Stalin?
15. Evaluate the impact of the policies of **two** rulers of single-party states on the role and status of women.

Topic 4: The establishment and work of international organizations

16. For what reasons, and with what results, was the League of Nations set up in 1919?
17. To what extent could it be said that the twentieth century was “the century of international organizations”?
18. Evaluate the impact on social and economic affairs in one or more countries of **two** regional **or** international organizations.
19. To what extent did international organizations affect political developments in the second half of the twentieth century in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region?
20. Explain the nature and evaluate the success of **two** United Nations special agencies.

Topic 5: The Cold War

21. Account for the emergence of the two superpowers between 1945 and 1950.
22. In what ways did the Cold War affect the lives of people living in **two** developing countries?
23. Assess the effects of events in Cuba on the development of the Cold War.
24. To what extent was the Vietnam War part of the Cold War?
25. Define “containment”, and analyse its importance in Cold War developments.

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

26. In what ways did the position of an ethnic/racial minority change in **one** country in the first half of the twentieth century?
 27. To what extent were gender issues affected by religious policies in one or more states?
 28. For what reasons, and with what results, were ethnic minorities discriminated against in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region?
 29. How and why did the position of **one** ethnic **or** religious minority change in the second half of the twentieth century?
 30. “The position of any minority, racial or religious, is always difficult.” To what extent does the study of minorities in the twentieth century support this view?
-