



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

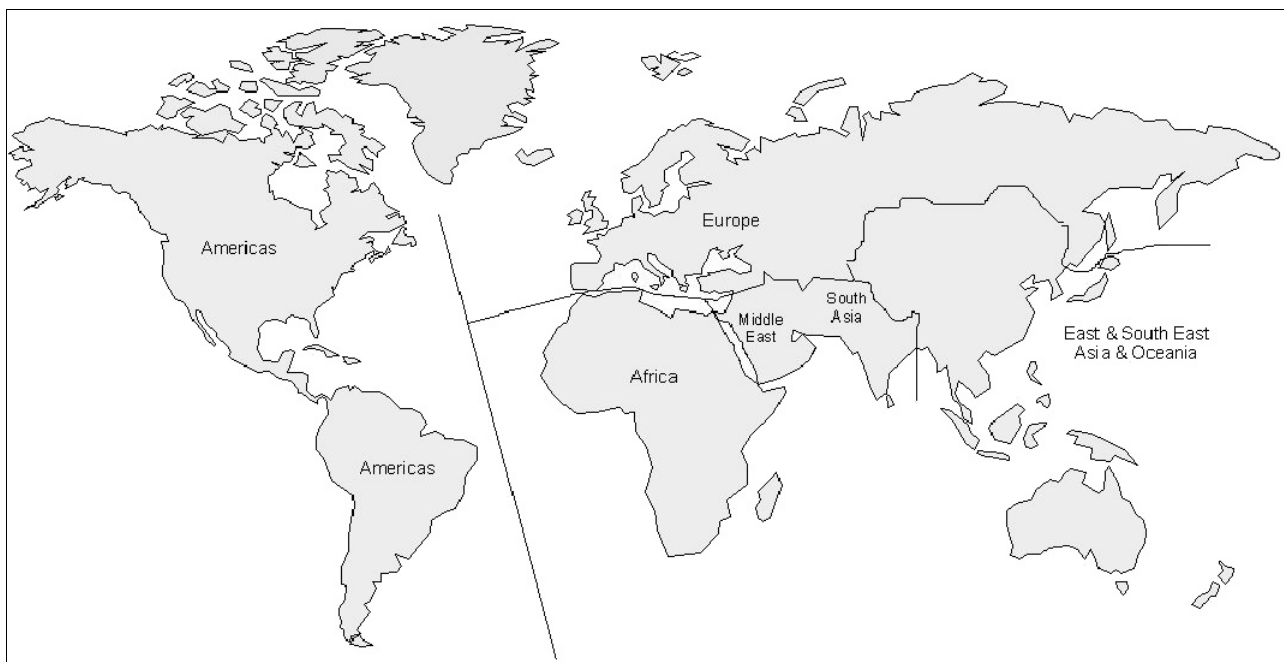
Wednesday 9 November 2005 (afternoon)

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. Account for **either** the defeat of the Central Powers in the First World War **or** the Axis powers in the Second World War.
2. To what extent do you agree with the view that war accelerates social change?
3. Evaluate the contribution made towards the war effort by civilians on both the home front and the battle front in **two** wars, each chosen from a different region.
4. Compare and contrast the reasons for, and impact of, foreign involvement in **two** of the following: Russian Civil War; Spanish Civil War; Chinese Civil War.
5. “Peace settlements create conditions for new conflicts.” With reference to at least **two** settlements explain to what extent you agree with this statement.

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

6. What were the main domestic problems of **one** new twentieth century African **or** Asian state and to what extent were they solved?
7. In what ways, and for what reasons, was there stubborn resistance to decolonization in **one** of the following: Indo-China (1945–1955); Indonesia (1945–1949); Algeria (1945–1962)?
8. Assess the impact of Cold War developments on **two** non-European new states.
9. To what extent did non-European new states succeed in improving **either** the education of the population **or** the role and status of women?
10. How and why did nationalist/independence movements in Asia **or** Africa benefit from **either** the First World War **or** the Second World War?

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

11. Account for the ineffectiveness of internal opposition to **two** rulers of single-party states.
12. Assess the successes and failures of the domestic policies of **one** of the following: Nasser; Nyerere; Perón.
13. With reference to **two** examples each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with the claim that “ideology was the most important factor in the rise to power of single-party leaders”?
14. How successful was **either** Lenin (1917-1924) **or** Mussolini (1922-1943) in solving the problems he faced?
15. Identify the aims of educational and youth policies in **two** single-party states, and evaluate the extent to which they were achieved.

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

16. Examine critically domestic problems in **either** Spain (1975-90) **or** Argentina (1983-1995).
17. Compare and contrast the policies of **two** multiparty states for dealing with economic and social problems.
18. “The major obstacle to successful international peacekeeping between 1945 and 1965 was the impact of Cold War politics on the United Nations.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
19. For what reasons, and with what success, were specialized agencies of international organizations developed?
20. To what extent was the League of Nations’ failure to maintain peace in the inter-war period due to its inherent weaknesses?

### **Topic 5 The Cold War**

21. To what extent were Soviet policies responsible for the outbreak and development of the Cold War between 1945 and 1949?
22. In what ways, and for what reasons, was the Middle East important in the Cold War?
23. Identify and explain the significance of **two** of the following in the development of the Cold War: COMECON; Marshall Plan; NATO; Warsaw Pact.
24. Compare and contrast the social and economic effects of the Cold War on **two** countries each chosen from a different region.
25. Analyse the factors which led to the ending of the Cold War.

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

26. What were the most frequent causes of persecution of minorities? Support your answer with specific examples.
  27. By what means, and with what success, did **one** ethnic **or** racial minority seek to dominate the majority population?
  28. In what ways, and with what success, did **two** racial, ethnic or religious minorities attempt to achieve self-determination?
  29. How successful were governments in promoting the integration of minorities? Examples must be given from **two** regions.
  30. In what ways, and with what results, did the official religion of **one** state affect **either** the role and status of women **or** cultural development?
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