

HISTORY

Higher and Standard Level

Wednesday 12 May 1999 (afternoon)

Paper 2

1 hour 30 minutes

This examination paper consists of 30 questions, 5 on each of 6 Twentieth Century World History Topics.

Where the word REGION is used in questions in this paper, it refers, unless otherwise defined, to the 5 regions which are the basis of the regional studies for Higher Level Paper 3.

The maximum mark for this paper is 40.

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.

EXAMINATION MATERIALS

Required:
None

Allowed:
A simple translating dictionary for candidates not working in their own language

Topic 1: Causes, practices and effects of war

1. To what extent can it be said that the First World War was caused by the alliance system?
2. Evaluate the role of ideological differences in **two** civil wars each chosen from a different region.
3. In what ways and for what reasons have tactics changed in twentieth century warfare?
4. How valid is the claim that treaties are not necessary to end wars? Support your answer with evidence from at least **two** regions.
5. Explain, with specific examples from their work, how artists have reacted to **two** of the following: Mexican Revolution; Spanish Civil War; Vietnam War.

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

6. Why did some former colonies achieve independence peacefully whilst others had to resort to violence?
7. 'The colonial legacy is the main cause of underdevelopment in many former colonies.' To what extent do you agree with this statement?
8. Explain the term neo-colonialism and show how it has affected **two** former colonies each chosen from a different region.
9. Explain why independence was followed by the emergence of single party states in **two** of the following: Ghana; Kenya; Indonesia.
10. In what ways and for what reasons have the lives of women changed on the Indian subcontinent since Independence?

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

11. 'Single party states use education as propaganda to obtain support rather than to instil [increase] knowledge.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
12. In what ways and for what reasons did China develop its own brand of Marxism/Communism under Mao Zedong?
13. To what extent was Spain under Franco (1939 to 1975) a Fascist state?
14. How far is it true to say that a successful foreign policy is the most important factor for a single party ruler to remain in power? Examples should be given from **two** countries each chosen from a different region.
15. 'In the twentieth century right-wing Single Party states have often been the result of a conservative reaction to change whilst left-wing Single Party states have achieved power as the outcome of a revolutionary process against tradition.' Using examples from at least **two** regions explain how far you agree with this quotation.

Topic 4: The establishment and work of international organisations

16. How and why did the European Economic Community of 1957 develop into the wider European Union of the 1990s?
17. Explain why the Arab League has achieved relatively little success in its attempts to deal with conflicts in the Middle East.
18. Define the aims of **two** international economic organisations and analyse their success in improving economic conditions.
19. Explain how the rivalry between the USA and the USSR has affected the working of the United Nations.
20. 'International Organisations spend too much time and too much money talking rather than acting.' Discuss this criticism with specific examples from **two** international organisations.

Topic 5: The Cold War

21. 'Ideological differences played only a minor role in the origin and development of the Cold War.' How far do you agree with this statement?
22. In what ways and for what reasons did the Cold War affect the Middle East?
23. Analyse the importance of spheres of interest for **one** of the superpowers in the Cold War.
24. Assess the importance in the development of the Cold War of **two** of the following: the Yalta Conference; Berlin; the Arms Race; non-alignment; South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).
25. Examine the impact of the Cold War on the social life and culture of **two** countries each chosen from a different region.

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

26. How and why have religious or ethnic minorities resorted to terrorism? Examples should be given from at least **two** countries each chosen from a different region.
27. In what ways and with what success has the Catholic Church addressed social problems in Latin America?
28. Compare and contrast the aims and achievements of **either** Native Americans and African Americans in the USA or Aborigines and Asian immigrants in Australia.
29. Account for the persecution of, or the discrimination against, **two** of the following minorities: Kurds in West Asia; Jews in Europe; Chinese in Malaysia; Asians in East Africa.
30. 'Minorities tend to be socially deprived and undereducated.' Why is this still true at the end of the twentieth century?