

## HISTORY

### Higher and Standard Level

Wednesday 3 November 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 **REGIONS** 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. Assess the importance of nationalism and religion as causes of **two** of the Arab-Israeli Wars.
2. How far is it true to say that economic resources, rather than belief in a cause, win wars?
3. How justified is the claim that 'the United States had no choice but to use atomic bombs against Japan'?
4. How has war affected the role of women in society? Specific examples must be given from at least **two** wars each chosen from a different region.
5. 'Twentieth century statesmen have found it difficult to produce effective peace treaties.' With reference to at least **two** examples explain why.

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

6. Does political independence ensure economic independence? Support your views with specific examples from at least **two** former colonial countries.
7. "In about the middle of the twentieth century anti-colonial nationalist movements developed from small numbers of western educated activists into popular mass movements." How true is this statement for any nationalist movement you have studied?
8. How important was the armed struggle in the achievement of independence of **either** Indonesia **or** Zaire?
9. How and why was France defeated in **either** Algeria **or** Vietnam?
10. Discuss the role of religion in **two** newly independent states, each chosen from a different region.

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

11. Account for the success in achieving power of **two** single party rulers each chosen from a different region.
12. Using specific examples show how **either** communism **or** fascism has formed the framework for the rule of single party states.
13. How successful were **two** of the following in solving the social and economic problems they inherited: Benito Mussolini; Gamal Abdel Nasser; Julius Nyerere; Juan Peron?
14. Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Fidel Castro and Mao Zedong.
15. Examine the role of the media in **two** single party states, each chosen from a different region.

**Topic 4: The establishment and work of international organisations**

16. Compare and contrast the ideals of the League of Nations and the United Nations.
17. How successful has **either** the O.A.S. (the Organisation of American States) **or** the O.A.U. (the Organisation of African Unity) been in bringing about closer union in their respective regions?
18. Why has the twentieth century been called the age of global organisations?
19. Select **two** countries, each a member of a different international organisation, and show how membership of that organisation has affected the social conditions of each country.
20. Assess the political successes and failures of **two** international organisations.

**Topic 5: The Cold War**

21. Why have historians found it difficult to reach agreement in assessing responsibility for the Cold War?
22. Account for the divergent views of the main participants [Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin] at the conferences of Teheran and Yalta and explain how these differences caused problems in Germany and Eastern Europe up to 1950.
23. Explain the part played by **two** of the following in the United States policy of containment: the Truman Doctrine; the Marshall Plan; the formation of NATO; the Korean War.
24. Examine the economic effects of the Cold War on **two** countries each chosen from a different region.
25. For what reasons and in what ways did 'peaceful coexistence' and 'détente' triumph in the Cold War?

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

26. How and why have **either** religious **or** ethnic minorities oppressed their opponents?
27. "Minority women have always suffered a double disadvantage." With reference to the experience of women in **two** countries each chosen from a different region, discuss the validity of this statement.
28. "Although the position of minorities is always difficult, in war time it becomes impossible." How far do you agree with this statement?
29. Compare and contrast the treatment of **one** religious and **one** ethnic minority.
30. Examine the position of **two** of the following: Kurds in West Asia; Québécois in Canada; Buddhists in Indochina.