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International Baccalaureate®  
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**HISTORY**  
**ROUTE 2**  
**HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL**  
**PAPER 2**

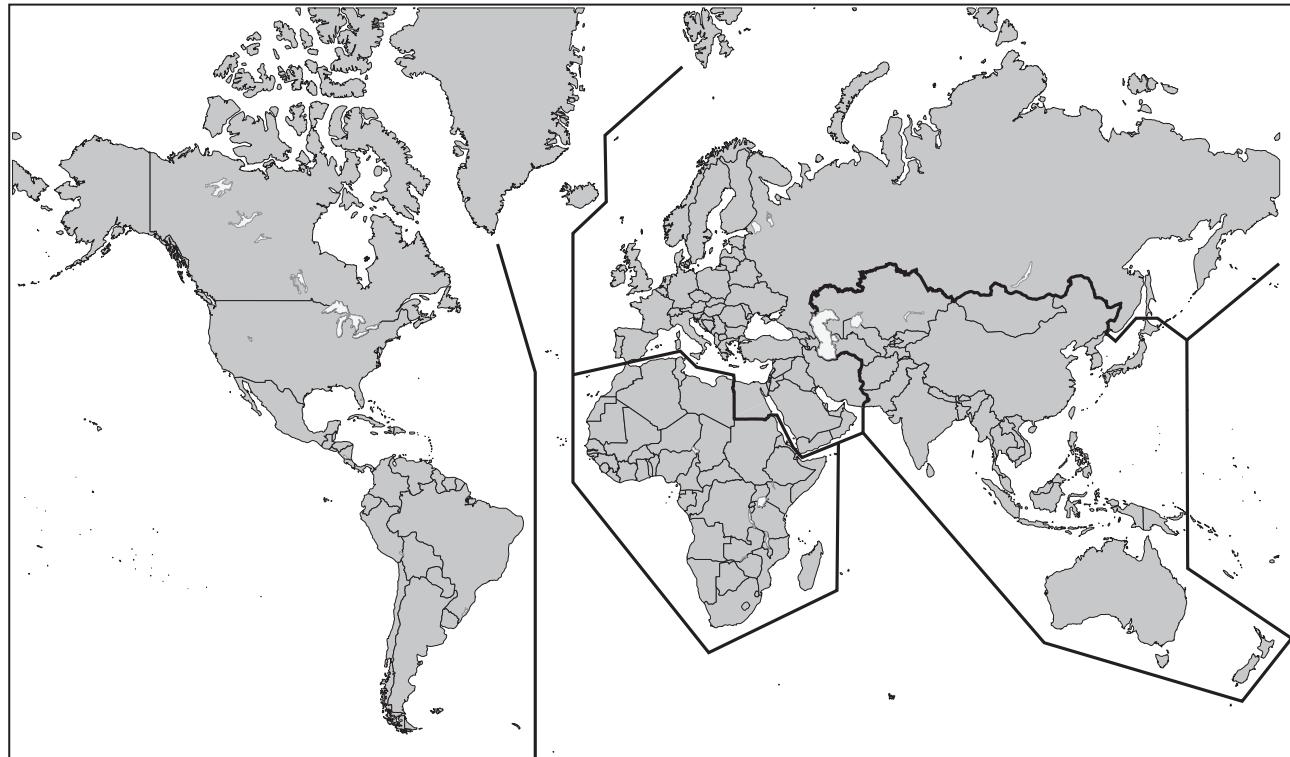
Tuesday 11 May 2010 (afternoon)

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



### **Topic 1 Causes, practices and effects of wars**

1. Analyse the principal causes of **either** the Algerian War (1954–1962) **or** the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939).
2. Assess the importance of air power in determining the outcome of **one** twentieth century war.
3. “Guerilla warfare was an important factor in achieving success in twentieth century wars.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Examine the reasons for, and the results of, the Indo-Pakistan wars (1947–1971).
5. Analyse the reasons for the defeat of Germany in **either** the First World War **or** the Second World War.
6. In what ways, and with what results, did twentieth century wars increase the role and status of women?

### **Topic 2 Democratic states – challenges and responses**

7. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for democratic states of (a) coalition governments, and (b) proportional representation.
8. In 1963 de Gaulle said: “For all of us Frenchmen, the guiding rule of our time is to be faithful to France”. To what extent did his policies follow this rule?
9. Compare and contrast the policies of **two** of the following: Kennedy; Nehru; Mandela.
10. Why was the Weimar state set up as a democratic state in Germany, and why did it fail to fulfil its promise and purpose?
11. Analyse the successes and failures of **one** democratic state in the second half of the twentieth century.
12. In what ways, and to what extent, were social issues such as health care, education and religion important for democratic governments?

**Topic 3    Origins and development of authoritarian and single-party states**

13. Analyse the circumstances that helped **one** right-wing leader to become the ruler of a single-party state.
14. Discuss (a) the support for, and (b) the ideology of, **one** left-wing ruler of a single-party state.
15. Examine the role of the media in **one** single-party **or** authoritarian state.
16. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of **two** of the following: Nyerere; Perón; Stalin.
17. In 1924 Hitler wrote: “The masses of the population are more affected by rhetoric than by any other force. All great movements are popular movements”. To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
18. Examine the methods used by **either** Nasser **or** Castro to maintain power.

**Topic 4    Nationalist and independence movements in Africa and Asia and post-1945 Central and Eastern European states**

19. What were the main areas of criticism of colonial rule in **either** French **or** Portuguese colonies?
20. “Non-violent movements to achieve independence rarely succeeded.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
21. Analyse the successes and failures of **either** Jinnah **or** Walesa.
22. To what extent did social and economic issues play an important part in **one** independence movement in **either one** colonial state **or** **one** Soviet satellite state?
23. Compare and contrast the independence movements in **two** of the following: Algeria; Ghana; India/Pakistan.
24. For what reasons, and with what results, was **either** Czechoslovakia **or** Hungary able to achieve independence?

## Topic 5 The Cold War

25. To what extent were the policies of the United States responsible for the outbreak and development of the Cold War between 1945 and 1949?
  26. Compare and contrast the significance of leaders in **two** Cold War conflicts, each chosen from a different region, between 1950 and 1963.
  27. Analyse the impact of the Cold War on the Middle East between 1956 and 1973.
  28. Assess the achievements and limitations of détente between 1969 and 1979.
  29. “The Cold War came to an end due to the hard-line approach of Ronald Reagan’s policies in the early 1980s.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  30. Discuss the economic impact of the Cold War in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region.
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