



88125333



International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

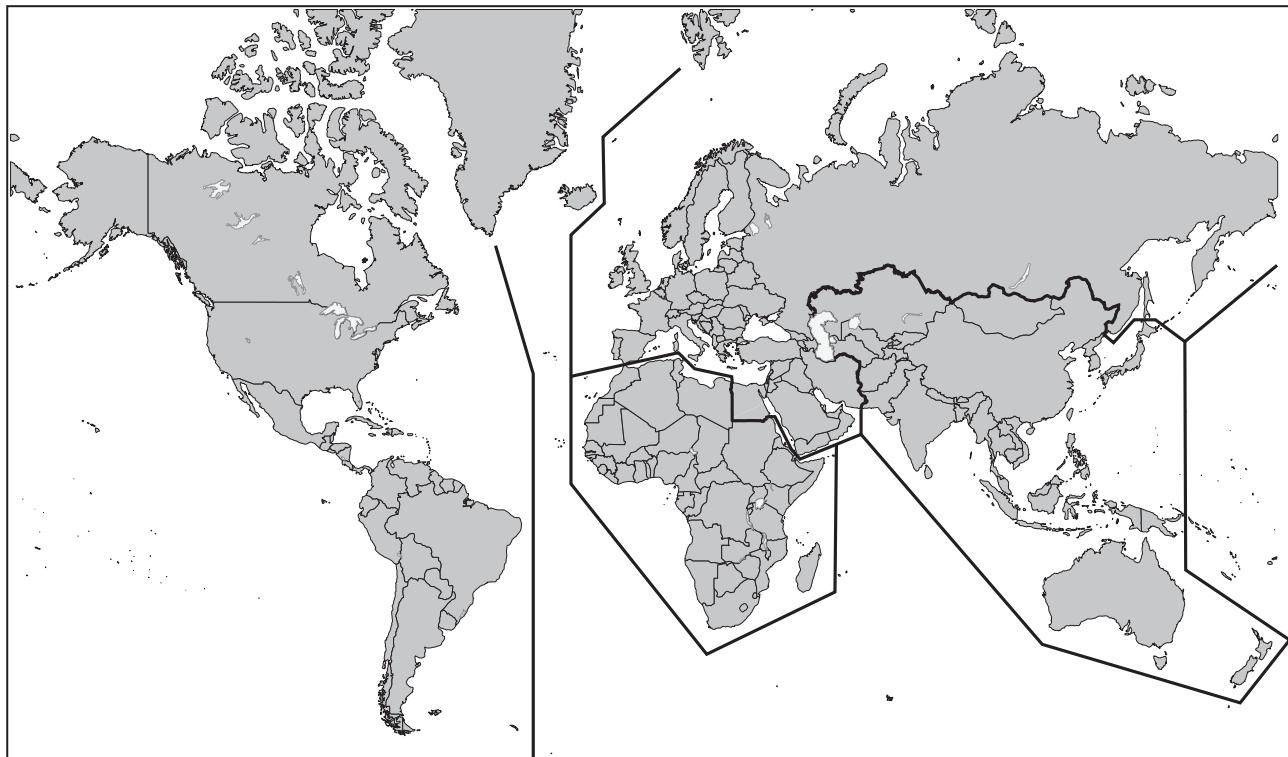
HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL
PAPER 2

Wednesday 14 November 2012 (afternoon)

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer two questions, each chosen from a different Topic.
- Each question is worth *[20 marks]*.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[40 marks]*.
- 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. “The role of the peace treaties from 1919 to 1920 in causing the Second World War has been greatly exaggerated.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. For what reasons, and in what ways, was guerrilla warfare a decisive factor in the outcome of **two** twentieth century wars?
3. Compare and contrast the role of economic factors in the outbreak of **two** twentieth century wars, each chosen from a different region.
4. Assess the contribution of foreign intervention to the outcome of **either** the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) **or** the Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970).
5. Analyse the long-term and short-term causes of **either** the Nicaraguan Revolution (1976–1979) **or** the Iran–Iraq War (1980–1988).
6. In what ways, and for what reasons, did technological developments in air and naval warfare contribute to victory in **two** twentieth century wars?

Topic 2 Democratic states – challenges and responses

7. Analyse the reasons for the success and failure of the domestic policies of **one** of the following leaders of a democratic state: Johnson (United States); Menem (Argentina); de Gaulle (France).
8. In what ways, and with what success, did **either** India (1947–1964) **or** South Africa (1991–2000) address problems of social and economic inequality?
9. For what reasons, and in what ways, did **two** democratic states, each chosen from a different region, address the issue of women's rights?
10. "Economic issues rather than weaknesses in the constitution were responsible for the failure of democracy in Germany between 1919 and 1933." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
11. Compare and contrast the methods used by the governments of **two** democratic (multiparty) states to deal with political extremism.
12. In what ways, and with what success, did **one** democratic (multiparty) state address the demand by minorities for civil rights?

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

- 13.** With reference to **two** leaders, each chosen from a different region, assess how ideology **and** popular support contributed to their rise to power.
- 14.** To what extent did social and economic policies help to maintain the power of **either** Nasser **or** Perón?
- 15.** Compare and contrast the treatment of minorities in **two** authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region.
- 16.** Define “totalitarianism” and assess the extent to which it was achieved in Hitler’s Germany.
- 17.** Analyse the methods used by **either** Castro **or** Sukarno to deal with opposition.
- 18.** “In the twentieth century, the rise to power of authoritarian and single-party leaders was due mainly to their use of force.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

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

19. With reference to **either** one African **or** one Asian ex-colonial state, analyse the factors which led to the rise of a successful independence movement.
20. Compare and contrast the methods used to achieve independence in the Indian subcontinent (India and Pakistan) **and** Algeria.
21. For what reasons, and with what results, did challenges to Soviet control in Central and Eastern Europe occur up to 1968?
22. With reference to **one** ex-colonial **or** post-communist Central or Eastern European state, analyse the economic and political challenges it faced after independence and the extent to which these challenges were addressed.
23. “Independence from Soviet control was the result of the decline of Soviet power rather than the strength of the independence movement.” With reference to **either** Poland **or** Czechoslovakia, to what extent do you agree with this statement?
24. Assess the contribution of the leadership of **either** Jinnah to the achievement of the independence of Pakistan (1947) **or** Mugabe to the achievement of the independence of Zimbabwe (1980).

Topic 5 The Cold War

25. Evaluate the importance of **each** of the following in the breakdown of East–West relations, 1945–1949: the Potsdam Conference; the sovietization of Eastern and Central Europe; the Marshall Plan.
 26. Compare and contrast the methods **and** extent of superpower success in maintaining control of their spheres of influence up to 1962.
 27. For what reasons did the Soviet Union, after the death of Stalin (1953), begin and end the policy of peaceful coexistence?
 28. Analyse the role of **one** of the following in the development of the Cold War: Castro; Mao; Reagan.
 29. Assess the economic and social impact of the Cold War on **two** countries (excluding the US and USSR), each chosen from a different region.
 30. “The break-up of the Soviet Union was the unintended result of changes introduced by the Soviet leadership from 1985 onwards.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
-