



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

Tuesday 5 May 2009 (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.
- 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. Analyse (a) the long-term causes and (b) the short-term causes, of the Second World War.
2. Define limited war and explain to what extent **one** twentieth century war was a limited war.
3. Compare and contrast the social and economic issues caused by **two** wars, each chosen from a different region.
4. To what extent did foreign involvement affect the outcome of **either** the Spanish Civil War, **or** the Vietnam War?
5. For what reasons, and with what results, did the nature of war at sea change between 1939 and 1990?

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

6. Analyse the impact of **either** the First World War **or** the Second World War on **two** independence movements, each chosen from a different region.
7. To what extent was the granting of independence to India in 1947 due to the success of non-violent movements?
8. Compare and contrast the methods used by **two** leaders of independence movements, **one** in Africa, and **one** in Asia.
9. For what reasons and with what results did **one** non-European new state face social and economic problems in the ten years following independence?
10. Examine the successes and failures of the post-independence regimes **either** in Algeria between 1962 and 1979, **or** in Kenya between 1963 and 1978.

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

11. “Unpopular rulers or governments, and their overthrow, were responsible for the formation of the majority of twentieth century single-party states.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion?
12. Evaluate the methods used by **either** Lenin between 1918 and 1924 **or** Mussolini between 1922 and 1939 to consolidate his rule.
13. To what extent was foreign policy (a) the key to success, or (b) the reason for failure, for the rulers of **two** single-party states, each chosen from a different region?
14. Analyse the successes and failures in solving the problems faced by **either** Castro **or** Nasser.
15. For what reasons, and with what results, did rulers of single-party states both support and censor the arts?

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

16. Analyse the successes and failures of the League of Nations between 1920 and 1930.
17. (a) Explain why **one** international organization was founded.  
(b) To what extent was its structure and organization appropriate for implementing [carrying out] its aims?
18. Compare and contrast the social and economic policies of **two** multiparty states in the second half of the twentieth century.
19. To what extent did **either** Argentina between 1983 and 1995, **or** Japan between 1945 and 1952, benefit from being a multiparty state?
20. “The concept of democracy was the ideal basis for a twentieth century multiparty state.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

**Topic 5 The Cold War**

21. What were the reasons for, and results of, the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan?
22. Define, and analyse the importance of, **two** of the following:
  - (a) containment
  - (b) COMECON
  - (c) détente
  - (d) east European satellite states.
23. Assess the social and economic impact of the Cold War on **two** countries, each chosen from a different region.
24. Analyse the role of mutual distrust in the development of the Cold War between 1953 and 1975.
25. Why did the Cold War begin and end in Europe?

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

26. Compare and contrast the treatment of ethnic minorities in **two** countries.
  27. For what reasons, and with what results, were religious minorities persecuted in **two** countries, each chosen from a different region?
  28. In what ways did the religious and cultural differences of minorities (a) hinder integration and (b) lead to discrimination?
  29. “Women in religious or ethnic/racial minorities often experienced double discrimination, as women, and as members of a minority.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
  30. In what ways, and with what results, did treatment of minorities change in **one** country during the twentieth century?
-