**TOPIC 1 – CAUSES, PRACTICES AND EFFECTS OF WAR**


2. To what extent did changes in military tactics and strategies determine the outcome of twentieth wars? (2008)

3. “Even in the twentieth century the term ‘total war’ could not be applied to any war.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment? (2008)

4. Analyse the results of either the Mexican Revolution or the Russian Civil War. (2008)

5. In what ways and with what results did two wars, each chosen from a different region, affect the role and status of women? (2008)

6. Compare and contrast the causes of two twentieth century civil wars. (2009)

7. Define guerrilla warfare, and discuss its significance in two wars, each chosen from a different region. (2009)

8. Analyse (a) the short-term results, and (b) the long-term results up to 1935, of the First World War. (2009)
9. In what ways, and with what results, did either the Korean War or the Vietnam War bring about social and cultural changes in the countries involved? (2009)

10. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the nature of war in the air change between 1939 and 1990? (2009)

11. Discuss the part played in the outbreak of the First World War by two states (excluding Germany). (2010)


13. Assess the significance of naval warfare in determining the outcome of one twentieth century war. (2010)

14. “Many twentieth century wars had the characteristics of both a limited and a total war.” With reference to two wars explain to what extent you agree with this statement. (2010)

15. For what reasons, and with what results, did Iran and Iraq fight a war from 1980 to 1988? (2010)

16. For what reasons, and with what results, did twentieth century wars influence the status of women? (2010)

17. Examine the factors which hindered attempts at collective security after either the First World War or the Second World War. (N 2010)

18. Analyse the causes of either the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) or the Falklands/Malvinas War (1982). (N 2010)

19. With reference to two civil wars, compare and contrast the importance of ideology in (a) causing the civil war, and (b) attracting outside involvement. (N 2010)

20. In what ways, and for what reasons, did technological developments affect the nature and the outcome of two twentieth century wars, each chosen from a different region? (N 2010)

21. “In twentieth century total war, victory depended as much on the contribution of the home front as developments on the military front.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (N 2010)

22. For what reasons, and with what results, did war occur either between India and Pakistan (1947–1971) or between Iran and Iraq (1980–1988)? (N 2010)


24. To what extent did militarism contribute to the origins of the First World War (1914–1918) and the Second World War (1939–1945)? (2011)

25. Analyse the impact of guerilla warfare on the course and outcome of one twentieth century war. (2011)

26. “No peace treaties have been made since the Second World War.” With reference to two specific examples, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (2011)

27. How effective have attempts been to achieve collective security since the Second World War (1939–1945)? Support your view with specific examples. (2011)

29. With reference to one war before 1945 and one war after 1945, assess the significance of either air power or naval power in deciding its outcome. (N2011)

30. “The contribution of outside intervention to victory in twentieth century civil wars was greatly exaggerated.” With reference to two civil wars, each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (N2011)

31. Analyse (a) the causes and (b) the short-term results of either the Algerian War (1954–1962) or the Gulf War (1991). (N2011)

32. Compare and contrast the social and economic results of two wars fought in the second half of the twentieth century. (N2011)

33. To what extent did the peace settlements after the First World War (a) deal with the issues which caused the war and (b) produce new problems, hindering future peace? (N2011)

34. Assess the importance of religious and economic factors in the origins of either the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) or the Indo-Pakistan wars (1947–1949, 1965, 1971). (N2011)

**TOPIC 3 – ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AUTHORITARIAN AND SINGLE-PARTY STATES**

35. Compare and contrast the rise to power of two rulers of single-party states, each chosen from a different region. (2008)

36. To what extent was either Mussolini, between 1922 and 1945, or Nasser, between 1954 and 1970, successful in achieving his aims? (2008)

37. In what ways did one ruler of a single-party state try to use education to support his regime? (2008)

38. Analyse the successes and failures of the political career of either Lenin or Nyerere. (2008)


40. Analyse the methods used by either Castro or Peron to obtain power. (2009)

41. “The aims and policies of single-party state rulers rarely followed their declared ideology.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion? (2009)

42. Evaluate the domestic policies of either Hitler or Nasser. (2009)

43. For what reasons, and with what success, did rulers of single-party states use foreign policy to maintain their power? At least two rulers should be considered. (2009)

44. In what ways did two rulers of single-party states, each chosen from a different region, (a) use, and (b) misuse, the arts and education? (2009)

45. Analyse the conditions that enabled one left-wing leader to become the ruler of a single-party state. (2010)
46. Discuss (a) the ideology of, and (b) the support for, one right-wing ruler of a single-party state. (2010)

47. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of two of the following: Castro; Kenyatta; Stalin. (2010)

48. Evaluate the methods used by either Perón or Nasser to maintain power. (2010)

49. Examine the role of education in one single-party or authoritarian state. (2010)

50. In what ways, and to what extent, was propaganda important in the rise and rule of Hitler? (2010)

51. “The rise to power of right-wing authoritarian or single-party leaders was due to fear of the Left.” With reference to two right-wing leaders, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (N 2010)

52. In what ways, and with what success, did either Castro or Mao attempt to establish a totalitarian state after coming to power? (N 2010)

53. Examine the role of either education or the arts in one left-wing and one right-wing authoritarian/single-party state. (N 2010)

54. Analyse the methods used to maintain power by either Perón or Stalin. (N 2010)

55. Evaluate the contributions to the rise to power of Hitler of each of the following: National Socialist ideology; the use of force; economic crises. (N 2010)

56. Compare and contrast either economic policies or the treatment of minorities in two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region. (N 2010)

57. Compare and contrast the conditions which helped the rise to power of two right-wing leaders of single-party states. (2011)

58. To what extent did either Mao’s or Stalin’s domestic policies solve the problems they faced? (2011)

59. “Authoritarian leaders use political policies to maintain power.” With reference to either Nasser or Perón, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (2011)

60. With reference to one left-wing totalitarian state, examine its impact on the lives of its citizens. (2011)

61. Describe how and why propaganda was used in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region. (2011)

62. Analyse the treatment of religious groups in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region. (2011)

63. In what ways, and with what success, did either Sukarno or Nasser deal with domestic challenges after gaining power? (N2001)

64. In what ways, and with what success, did one authoritarian or single-party ruler deal with internal opposition? (N2011)
65. To what extent was the maintenance of power by either Mao or Castro a result of successful economic policies? (N2011)

66. “The rise to power of authoritarian or single-party leaders depended upon the use of force rather than popular support.” With reference to two leaders, each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (N2011)

67. Compare and contrast the status and treatment of women or minorities in two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region. (N2011)

68. Assess the role of each of the following in the rise to power of Stalin and Hitler: ideological appeal; underestimation by opponents; propaganda. (N2011)

**TOPIC 5 – THE COLD WAR**

69. Analyse the origin of East-West rivalry and explain why it developed into the Cold War. (2008)

70. For what reasons, and with what results, did the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan affect Cold War development? (2008)

71. Compare and contrast the roles of Korea and Vietnam in the Cold War. (2008)

72. Explain the meaning of two of the following and show how each affected the development of the Cold War: containment; brinkmanship; non-alignment; détente. (2008)

73. When and why did the Cold War end? (2008)

74. For what reasons, and with what results, were there disagreements between participants at the conferences of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945? (2009)

75. Define and analyse the importance of two of the following:
   (a) the formation of NATO
   (b) the Warsaw Pact
   (c) non-alignment
   (d) détente. (2009)

76. Examine the role and importance of fear and suspicion in the development of the Cold War between 1953 and 1975. (2009)

77. In what ways were social and gender issues affected by the Cold War in two countries, each chosen from a different region? (2009)

78. Why did the Cold War spread from Europe to other parts of the world after 1950? (2009)

79. Evaluate the role of the policies of the United States in the origins of the Cold War between 1945 and 1949. (2010)

80. Compare and contrast the role of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, in the development of the Cold War between 1953 and 1964. (2010)


83. “The Cold War came to an end primarily because of Gorbachev’s changes in Soviet policies.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (2010)

84. Evaluate the impact of the Cold War on the culture of two countries, each chosen from a different region. (2010)

85. Compare and contrast the roles of Truman and Stalin in the breakdown of East–West relations. (N 2010)

86. Assess the impact of either the Vietnam War (1964–1975) or the Afghanistan War (1979–1988) on the development of the Cold War. (N 2010)

87. For what reasons, and with what results, did the Sino–Soviet split influence the Cold War? (N 2010)

88. “The US and the USSR were successful in their efforts to maintain their spheres of influence between 1950 and 1962.” To what extent do you agree with this assertion? (N 2010)

89. To what extent was the breakdown of the Soviet Union by 1991 due to economic causes? (N 2010)

90. Analyse the social and economic impact of the Cold War on two countries, each chosen from a different region. (N 2010)

91. For what reasons, and to what extent, did the Yalta Conference of February 1945 contribute to the origins of the Cold War? (2011)

92. Compare and contrast the effects of peaceful coexistence during the 1950s and 1960s in any two countries. (2011)

93. “The events in Cuba during 1962 were the most evident display of brinkmanship.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (2011)


95. To what extent did events in Eastern European countries contribute to the end of the Cold War? (2011)

96. With reference to one country, discuss the social impact of the Cold War between 1953 and 1964. (2011)

97. “The Potsdam Conference marked the end of the wartime alliance and laid the foundations for post-war hostility.” With reference to the period up to 1949, to what extent do you agree with this statement? (N2011)

98. With reference to two countries, each chosen from a different region (excluding the US or the USSR), assess the social and economic impact of the Cold War. In what ways, and with what success, did the US and the USSR attempt to reduce Cold War tensions between 1956 and 1979? (N2011)

99. For what reasons, and with what results, did the Cold War affect the Middle East between 1956 and 1979? (N2011)
100. Compare and contrast the impact of two of the following leaders on the Cold War: Mao; Castro; Kennedy. (N2011)

101. To what extent did (a) ideological and (b) economic factors contribute to the ending of the Cold War? (N2011)

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

102. In 1963 John Kennedy said: “We are concerned with a moral issue, whether all Americans are to be given equal rights and equal opportunities”. To what extent did John Kennedy solve this moral issue? (2010)

103. By what methods, and with what success, did one democratic (multiparty) state attempt to ensure equality of opportunity in two of the following areas: employment; health; education? (N 2010)

104. Assess the successes and failures of social and economic policies of either Kennedy or Nixon as president of the United States. (2011)

105. In what ways, and with what success, did one democratic (multiparty) state deal with issues of either gender inequality or the inequitable distribution of wealth? (N2011)

106. Evaluate the domestic, social and economic policies of two of the following leaders of the United States between 1953 and 1969: Eisenhower; Kennedy; Johnson. (N2011)