

Depth Study 1: Europe of the Dictators, 1918–1941

Answer any **two** questions.

- 1 Evaluate the reasons why the Bolsheviks abandoned War Communism and introduced the New Economic Policy. [30]
- 2 'Mussolini's economic policies left Italy's economy in a worse state in 1940 than it had been in 1922.' How far do you agree? [30]
- 3 'He was underestimated by his opponents.' How far does this explain Stalin's rise to power? [30]
- 4 Assess the importance of propaganda to the Nazi regime. [30]

Depth Study 2: The History of the USA, 1945–1990

Answer any **two** questions.

- 5 How accurately did mass media in the 1950s reflect the role of women in American society? [30]
- 6 How far were the economic problems experienced by the US in the 1970s the result of oil crises? [30]
- 7 Assess the impact of the New Right on US politics in the 1980s. [30]
- 8 Assess the extent to which Reagan's views on the Soviet Union changed during his presidency. [30]

Depth Study 3: International History, 1945–1991

Answer any **two** questions.

- 9** How effective was the US policy of containment in the period from 1950 to 1962? [30]
- 10** 'Détente in the 1970s gave the appearance, rather than producing the reality, of better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree? [30]
- 11** 'The aim of Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution was to gain the support of young people for his revolutionary ideology.' Evaluate this claim. [30]
- 12** 'The United Nations was responsible for the outbreak of the Arab–Israeli War in 1948.' How far do you agree? [30]

Depth Study 4: African History, 1945–1991

Answer any **two** questions.

- 13** How important were the attitudes of white settlers in explaining why the transition to independence was more violent in some African countries than others? [30]
- 14** 'After independence, political parties in Africa represented regional or ethnic, rather than national, interests.' How valid is this judgement? [30]
- 15** Assess the political importance of state control of the media in post-independence Africa before 1991. [30]
- 16** How far were the leaders of the Pan-African movement motivated more by their personal agendas than a genuine desire for African unity? [30]

Depth Study 5: Southeast Asian History, 1945–1990s

Answer any **two** questions.

- 17** ‘Japanese repression was the greatest problem faced by resistance movements in Southeast Asia during the Second World War.’ How far do you agree? [30]
- 18** Assess the reasons why Britain encouraged the formation of the Federation of Malaysia. [30]
- 19** Assess the legacy for Cambodia of the rule of Prince Sihanouk. [30]
- 20** Assess the impact of educational development in Southeast Asia after 1945. [30]

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