



HISTORY
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – AMERICAS

Thursday 18 May 2000 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.

1. Analyse the social structure of the immigrant population of the colonial society in any **two** parts or countries of the region in the second half of the eighteenth century.
2. ‘Wars of independence in the Americas were primarily caused by economic grievances.’ Discuss how far this claim is justified with reference to any **one** war of independence in the region in the period 1775 to 1850.
3. Compare the problems that emerged in the formation of new systems of government in **two** countries of the region after their war of independence.
4. Why was the slave rebellion on Haiti successful, while slave rebellions elsewhere in the Americas before 1850 failed?
5. Compare the political, economic and military strengths and weaknesses of the North and South United States at the beginning of the United States Civil War in 1861.
6. ‘The attempts in the Reconstruction period 1865 to 1877 to solve problems caused by the Civil War failed African-Americans.’ To what extent do you agree with this statement?
7. Analyse the factors that contributed to the movement of population in any **two** countries of Latin America in the second half of the nineteenth century.
8. Explain the challenges faced by Canada between Confederation in 1867 and 1900, and assess how successfully they were overcome.
9. Assess the extent to which Booker T Washington offered African-Americans effective leadership in the period between 1880 and 1915.
10. Explain why some Americans gained greatly from the economic boom of the 1920s and why others did not share fully in this prosperity.
11. For what reasons, and with what results, did the United States intervene in Latin America in the period 1898 to 1932?

12. ‘The Mexican Revolution of the early twentieth century was not one but two revolutions, one led by reformers and the other by revolutionaries.’ To what extent do you agree with this view?
13. ‘As a result of the First World War, Canadians were much more united in 1918 than they had been in 1914.’ How justified is this claim?
14. How and why did F D Roosevelt’s domestic policies in the 1930s affect the power of the presidency, the power of the states and attitudes towards government regulation of the economy?
15. With reference to both domestic and foreign policy, assess the achievements and limitations of Mackenzie King as Prime Minister of Canada.
16. Analyse the policies of **one** populist leader in Latin America in the first half of the twentieth century and assess their effectiveness.
17. In what ways were women and minorities affected by the Second World War in any **two** countries in the region?
18. Analyse the factors which (a) promoted and (b) held back political and economic change in any **one** state in the Caribbean (*excluding Cuba*) in the twentieth century.
19. In what ways, and to what extent, did Eisenhower’s foreign policy demonstrate the limits of American power in the 1950s?
20. Compare the significance of the events at Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 with those at Birmingham, Alabama in 1963 in the campaign for civil rights by African-Americans.
21. Assess the achievements and limitations of the domestic policies of any **two** Presidents of the United States of America in the period 1961 to 1988.
22. With reference to **either** the different regions of Canada **or** to any **two** countries in mainland Latin America, analyse the impact of economic changes between 1960 and 1990.

23. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the participation of women in politics change in any **two** countries of the region in the period 1960 to 1990?
 24. To what extent was Castro able to achieve his aims between 1959 and 1990, and what prevented him from achieving more?
 25. Discuss the view that the Organisation of American States (OAS) had more successes than failures in the period 1950 to 1990.
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