

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## Independence Movements

1. "American independence from Britain was not a revolution but an evolution." To what extent do you agree with this view?
2. To what extent were the wars of independence in Latin America due to the grievances of the Creoles against the peninsular Spaniards? Support your answer with reference to one independence movement.
3. For what reasons, and with what results, was the Monroe Doctrine established in 1823?
4. With reference to one independence movement you have studied, analyze the significance of foreign aid in helping to achieve independence.
5. With reference to two countries of the Americas, analyze the contribution of political factors to the outbreak of the wars of independence.
6. Why did both the military and civilians oppose or join Latin American wars of independence? Answer with reference to two wars of independence from the region.

### SPECIMEN

7. Analyze the reasons why the thirteen American colonies were able to win their independence from the British.
8. Compare and contrast the role of leadership in the independence movements of **two** Latin American countries.

## Unit Topics

- Independence movements in the Americas: political, economic, social, intellectual, and religious causes; the role of foreign intervention; conflicts and issues leading to war
- United States Declaration of Independence; processes leading to the declaration; influence of ideas; nature of the declaration; military campaigns and their impact on the outcome (suitable examples could be Saratoga and Yorktown)
- Political and intellectual contributions of leaders to the process of independence: Washington, Bolivar (others: Adams, Jefferson, San Martin, O'Higgins)
- Independence movements in Latin America: characteristics of the independence processes; reasons for the similarities and/or differences in two countries in the region; military campaigns and their impact on the outcome (possible examples: Chacabuco, Maipu, Ayacucho, Boyaca, Carabobo)
- United States' position towards Latin American independence; events and reasons for the emergence of the Monroe Doctrine
- Impact of independence on the economies and societies of the Americas: economic and social issues; new perspectives on economic development; impact on different social groups; Native Americans, African Americans, Creoles

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## Nation-Building

1. Why did the United States go to war against British North America in 1812?
2. Analyze the effects of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) on the region.
3. Analyze the issues that led to changes in the United States' political system between 1792 and 1797.
4. How significant were the 1837 rebellions for the political development of Canada?
5. For what reasons, and in which ways, did the United States Constitution of 1787 change the Articles of Confederation?
6. "Socio-political conditions caused the rise and development of the caudillo rule in Latin America during the period immediately after the wars of independence." With reference to two countries of the region, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

### SPECIMEN

7. Discuss the impact of the War of 1812 on British North America.
8. In what ways, and for what reasons, did *caudillos* consolidate themselves in the nineteenth century in two countries of the region?

## Unit Topics

- United States: Articles of Confederation; the Constitution of 1787: philosophical underpinnings; major compromises and changes in the U.S. political system
- Latin America: challenges to the establishment of political systems; conditions for the rise of and impact of the caudillo rule in two countries (possible examples: Roasas, Gomez, Artigas)
- War of 1812: causes and impact on British North America and the United States
- Mexican-American War 1846-1848: causes and effects on the region
- Canada: causes and effects of 1837 rebellions; Durham report and its implications; challenges to the confederation; the British North American Act of 1867: compromises. Unresolved issues, regionalism, effects
- Changes in the conditions of social groups such as Native Americans, mestizos, immigrants in the new nations

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## Civil War

1. "The Kansas-Nebraska problem destroyed the power of the Southern pro-slavery group." To what extent do you agree with this view?
2. To what extent was the victory of the North in the United States Civil War due to its superior industrial resources and manpower?
3. Compare and contrast Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis as wartime leaders during the United States Civil War.
4. "The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the United States Civil War." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
5. "Sectionalism, not slavery, was the major cause of the United States Civil War." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. To what extent had reconstruction fulfilled its aims by 1877?

### SPECIMEN

7. In what ways, and with what effects, did westward expansion intensify sectionalism in the United States between 1845 and 1860?
8. Evaluate the economic, social and political successes and failures of the Reconstruction.

## Unit Topics

- Cotton economy and slavery; conditions of enslavement; adaptation and resistance such as the Underground Railroad
- Origins of the Civil War: political issues, states' rights, modernization, sectionalism, the nullification crisis, economic differences between North and South
- Abolitionists debate: ideologies and arguments for and against slavery and their impact
- Reasons for, and effects of, westward expansion and the sectional debates; the crisis of the 1850s; the Kansas-Nebraska problem; the Ostend Manifesto; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; the impact of the election of Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation; Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy
- Union versus Confederate: strengths and weaknesses; economic resources; significance of leaders during the U.S. Civil War (possible examples could be Grant and Lee, Sherman and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson)
- Major battles of the Civil War and their impact on the conflict: Antietam and Gettysburg; role of foreign powers
- Reconstruction: economic, social, and political successes and failures; economic expansion
- African Americans in the Civil War and in the New South: legal issues; the Black Codes; Jim Crow Laws

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## Modern Nations

1. Compare and contrast the successes and failures of one United States leader and one Canadian leader between 1865 and 1929.
2. Discuss the impact of the development of the modern state (1865–1929) on the Native American population in one country of the region.
3. Assess the domestic policies of Wilfred Laurier.
4. Examine the reasons for, and the impact of, the Harlem Renaissance.
5. Compare and contrast the effects of industrial growth and economic modernization in two countries of the Americas between 1865 and 1929.
6. With reference to one country of the region, analyze the role of either positivism or “indigenismo” in the development and consolidation of modern states in Latin America between 1865 and 1929.

## Unit Topics

- Causes and consequences of railroad construction; industrial growth and economic modernization; the development of international and inter-American trade; neocolonialism and dependency
- Causes and consequences of immigration; emigration and internal migration, including the impact upon, and experience of, indigenous peoples
- Development and impact of ideological currents including Progressivism, Manifest Destiny, liberalism, nationalism, positivism, Social Darwinism, “indigenismo” and nativism
- Social and cultural changes: the arts; the role of women
- Influence of leaders in the transition to the modern era: political and economic aims; assessment of the successes and failures of Theodore Roosevelt, Wilfred Laurier, and a Latin American leader of the student’s choice
- Social, economic, and legal conditions of African Americans between 1865 and 1929; the Great Migration and the Harlem Renaissance; the search for civil rights and the ideas, aims, and tactics of Booker T. Washington, WEB Dubois, and Marcus Garvey

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## Global Affairs

1. Assess the role of Canada in the First World War.
2. Define the United States' policy of Moral Diplomacy and discuss its impact on the region.
3. Analyze the impact of the First World War on the society of one country of the region.
4. Why did the United States adopt a policy of neutrality from 1914 to 1917?
5. Compare and contrast the foreign policy of the United States in two different Latin American countries between 1880 and 1929.
6. Analyze the social impact of the First World War in two countries of the Americas.

## Unit Topics

- United States' expansionist foreign policies: political, economic, social, and ideological reasons
- Spanish-American War: causes and effects (1898)
- United States' foreign policies: the Big Stick; Dollar Diplomacy; Moral Diplomacy; applications and impact on the region
- United States and the First World War: from neutrality to involvement; reasons for U.S. entry into the First World War; Wilson's peace ideals and the struggle for ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in the United States; significance of the war for the United States' hemispheric status
- Involvement and participation of either Canada or one Latin American country in the First World War: reasons for and/or against participation; nature of participation
- Impact of the First World War on two countries of the Americas: economic, political, social, and foreign policies

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## The Great Depression

1. "The prosperity of the 1920s in the Americas was more apparent than real." Using examples from two countries of the region, evaluate the validity of this statement.
2. Why was there opposition to the New Deal policies of Franklin D Roosevelt?
3. "Franklin D. Roosevelt's greatest achievement was to make a more financially secure United States." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. Analyze the response to the Great Depression of one Latin American country.
5. In what ways, and with what results, did Canada address the problems caused by the Great Depression?
6. Assess the responses to the Great Depression of either G. Vargas in Brazil or the Concordancia in Argentina, in the 1930s.

## Unit Topics

- The Great Depression: political and economic causes in the Americas
- Nature and efficacy of solutions in the United States: Hoover; Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal; critics of the New Deal
- Canada: Mackenzie King and RB Bennett
- Latin America's responses to the Great Depression: either G. Vargas or the Concordancia in Argentina; Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) or any relevant case study of a Latin American country
- Impact of the Great Depression on society: African Americans, women, minorities
- The Great Depression and the arts: photography, the movie industry, the radio, literary currents

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## World War II

1. Analyze the social and economic effects of the Second World War on **one** country of the region.
2. “The atomic bombs were necessary to end the Second World War.” To what extent do you agree with his statement?
3. Compare and contrast the treatment of Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians during the Second World War.
4. Analyze the economic effects of the Second World War in either Canada or one Latin American country.
5. How successful were attempts at “hemispheric cooperation” in the region between 1933 and 1945?
6. Analyze the measures taken by any two countries of the Americas in reaction to the Holocaust.

## Unit Topics

- Hemispheric reactions to the events in Europe: inter-American diplomacy; cooperation and neutrality; Franklin D Roosevelt’s Good Neighbour policy, its application and effects
- The diplomatic and/or military role of two countries in the Second World War
- Social impact of the Second World War on: African Americans, Native Americans, women and minorities; conscription
- Treatment of Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians
- Reaction to the Holocaust in the Americas
- Impact of technological developments and the beginning of the atomic age
- Economic and diplomatic effects of the Second World War in one country of the Americas

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## Political Developments in the Americas after the Second World War 1945-1979

1. Assess the results of the Silent Revolution (Quiet Revolution) in Canada during the 1960s.
2. Compare and contrast the rise to power of **two** populist leaders in Latin America between 1945 and 1979.
3. Examine the domestic policies of one Canadian or Latin American leader between 1945 and 1979.
4. To what extent was Truman successful in his domestic policies as president of the United States (1945-1953)?
5. Assess the successes and failures of Nixon's domestic policies (1969-1974).
6. To what extent did domestic dissent and disorder become a rationale for Latin American military regimes to intervene in their country's internal affairs between 1945 and 1979? Answer with reference to two Latin American countries.

## Unit Topics

- United States: domestic policies of Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy
- Johnson and "the Great Society"; Nixon's domestic reforms
- Canada: domestic policies from Diefenbaker to Clark and Trudeau (both were prime ministers in 1979)
- Causes and effects of the Silent (or Quiet) Revolution.
- Populist leaders in Latin America: rise to power; characteristics of populist regimes; social, economic, and political policies; treatment of opposition; successes and failures (suitable examples could be Peron, Vargas or any relevant Latin American leader)
- The Cuban Revolution: political, social, economic causes; impact on the region
- Rule of Fidel Castro: political, economic, social and cultural policies; treatment of minorities; successes and failures
- Rule of Fidel Castro: political, economic, social and cultural policies; treatment of minorities; successes and failures



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## Cold War

1. Analyse the successes and failures of President Kennedy's foreign policies towards Latin America between 1961 and 1963.
2. "During the Cold War, Canada and the United States had disagreements about policies." To what extent do you agree with this view?
3. In what ways did the foreign policy of the United States change during the Eisenhower administration?
4. "Kennedy's Alliance for Progress was a turning point in the history of relations between North America and Latin America." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
5. Examine the features of Eisenhower's "New Look" foreign policy and evaluate its impact on the region of the Americas.
6. Analyze the reasons for the United States' involvement in Vietnam between 1953 and 1968.

## Unit Topics

- Truman: containment and its implications for the Americas; the rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States; the Cold War and its impact on society and culture
- Korean War and the United States and the Americas: reasons for participation; military developments; diplomatic and political outcomes
- Eisenhower and Dulles: New Look and its application; characteristics and reasons for the policy; repercussions for the region
- United States' involvement in Vietnam: the reasons for, and nature of, the involvement at different stages; domestic effects and the end of the war
- United States' foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter: the characteristics of, and reasons for, policies; implications for the region: Kennedy's Alliance for Progress; Nixon's covert operations and Chile; Carter's quest for human rights and the Panama Canal Treaty
- Cold War in either Canada or one Latin American country: reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation

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## Civil Rights

1. Why was the African American Civil Rights Movement in the United States more effective in the years 1954 to 1964 than in the late 1960s?
2. With reference to **two** countries of the region, to what extent did the civil rights of Native Americans change from the 1960s to the 1980s?
3. Assess the aims of the Black Panthers between 1966 and the 1970s.
4. Analyze the reasons for Native American activism in one country of the region after the 1960s.
5. To what extent can Martin Luther King Jr. be said to have achieved his goals in the Civil Rights movement?
6. Compare and contrast the impact of the Feminist movements in two countries of the Americas after 1945.

## Unit Topics

- Native Americans and civil rights: Latin America, the United States and Canada
- African Americans and the Civil Rights Movement: origins, tactics and organizations; the U.S. Supreme court and legal challenges to segregation in education; ending of the segregation in the South (1955-1965)
- Role of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the Civil Rights Movements; rise of the radical African American activism (1965-1968): Black Panthers; Black Muslims; Black Power and Malcolm X
- Role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas
- Youth culture and protests of the 1960s and 1970s: characteristics and manifestation of a counterculture
- Feminist movements in the Americas

# Paper 3 Questions 2010, 2011, 2012

## Into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century—from the 1980s to 2000

1. To what extent do you agree with the view that during the last decades of the twentieth century, access to new technology increased the gap between rich and poor nations?
2. Analyze the foreign policy of President George H W Bush (1989–1993) towards **two** countries of the region.
3. Assess the successes and failures of Bill Clinton’s presidency.
4. Examine the positive and negative aspects of the impact of the Internet on society in one country of the region.
5. “President George H.W. Bush’s domestic policy (1989-1993) was a failure.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. “Economic challenges helped bring about the restoration of democracy in Latin America during the 1980s.” Discuss this statement with reference to one country of the region.

## Unit Topics

- The United States, from bipolar to unilateral power: domestic and foreign policies of presidents such as Reagan, Bush, Clinton; challenges; effects on the United States; impact upon the hemisphere
- Restoration of democracy in Latin America: political, social and economic challenges (suitable examples could be Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay)
- Globalization and its effects: social, political and economic
- Revolution in technology: social, political and economic impact such as the role of the media and the Internet
- Popular culture: new manifestations and trends in literature, films, music and entertainment
- New concerns: threats to the environment; health