

IB HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS

PAPER 3 - HISTORY OF THE AMERICAS QUESTIONS

The development of modern nations 1865-1929*

This section, covering the period between the late 19th century and the early 20th century, saw forces that transformed the countries of the region. These forces are generally seen as part of “modernization”, a process that involved the progressive transformation of the economic, political and social structures of the countries of the region.

- 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, Wilfrid 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

1. Compare and contrast the westward expansion of the United States and Canada.
2. How successful was the National Policy in Canada?
3. Compare and contrast the role of the railroad in United States and Canadian growth.
4. Describe the contribution of women to frontier life in any two countries of the region.
5. What issues concerned women in the nineteenth century and how did they resolve to solve them?
6. What were the reasons for westward expansion in the United States and Canada in the second half of the nineteenth century?
7. Compare the political and social impact of immigration in any two countries of the region, 1890 to 1920.
8. Discuss the course and impact of the growth of unions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in two countries in the region.
9. "Women were invisible in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century in the Americas." In what aspects of life could you make a case for this point of view and in what aspects would you oppose it? Draw your examples from at least two countries in the region.
10. Examine the nature of progressivism and show (a) how the movement affected women and (b) how women affected progressivism.
11. Evaluate the impact of immigration on one country of the region from the mid-nineteenth century to 1919.

12. Analyse the ideas, which influenced Latin American economic development during the nineteenth century and assess the results of this development.
13. Using specific evidence from one or more countries in the region, assess to what extent immigrants' expectations of social and economic opportunities were fulfilled in the period 1850 to 1919.
14. Explain why there was a high level of immigration into **one** country of the region in the second half of the nineteenth century.
15. Assess the impact of immigration on **one** country of the region from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century.
16. In what ways did the building of railroads stimulate economic activity in **one** country of the Americas in the second half of the nineteenth century?
17. Assess the role of the central government in economic development in TWO countries of the region between 1880 and 1914.
18. Which of the measures proposed during the Progressive era in the United States was the most effective in dealing with the problems of the labor movement?
19. How did the views of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois differ on the best ways to advance African-Americans in the United States?
20. "Progressives professed to believe that government at all levels should be strong, efficient, and democratic so that it could better serve the people." Explain the ways in which progressives intended to change American government to achieve these aims.
21. Compare and contrast the ideas of Booker T Washington and W E B Du Bois on improving the position of African-Americans in the United States.
22. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the aims of the Progressives appeal to people in the Americas from the late 1890's to 1914? Support your answer with specific evidence from one or more countries in the region.
23. Explain how and why the position of African Americans improved in United States society between 1877 and 1945.
24. "It was the U-boat campaign of 1917 which brought the United States into the First World War." To what extent would you agree with this statement?
25. Analyse the domestic and foreign policies of **one** leader in **one** country of the region between 1850 and 1919.
26. Assess the significance of Booker T Washington in the advancement of African-American rights.
27. Examine the literary trends that emerged between 1850 and 1914 in one of the following: the United States; Canada; Latin America.
28. Analyse the main features and impact of one cultural or one intellectual development in the Americas in the period from 1850 to 1919.

29. Assess the influence of intellectuals on society in one country in the region, in the period 1890-1910.
30. Analyse the main literary trends in **two** countries of the region between the 1850s and 1920s.
31. Analyse the main features and impact of **one** cultural **or** intellectual development in the Americas in the period 1850 to 1919.
32. Evaluate the influence of intellectuals on society in **one** country of the region during the period 1890 to 1919.
33. One observation of progressives was that they believed "the cure for the ills of democracy was more democracy." Apply this observation to the social reforms from 1880 to 1920 in the United States and Canada and assess the accuracy of the observation.
34. At the beginning of the 20th century, the vote seemed the remedy to women's unequal status. Compare and contrast the effects of gaining the suffrage on women's lives in the United States and Canada.
35. Compare and contrast the successes and failures of **one** United States leader and **one** Canadian leader between 1865 and 1929.
36. Discuss the impact of the development of the modern state (1865–1929) on the Native American population in **one** country of the region.
37. Discuss the impact of positivism on the policies of **one** Latin American nation between 1880 and 1910.
38. Evaluate the successes and failures of **either** Wilfrid Laurier of Canada **or** **one** Latin American leader between 1865 and 1929.

Emergence of the Americas in global affairs 1880-1929*

This section focuses on modernization in the region, and its impact on foreign policy. It explores the involvement of the nations in the First World War. Modernization shaped the new nations and its effects created the basis for a major shift in the foreign policies of the region. By the end of the century, for example, the United States played a more active role in world affairs, and in the affairs of Latin America in particular, thus transforming inter-American relations. When the First World War broke out in Europe, several American countries were involved in the conflict. When the war ended, its impact was felt in the economic, social and foreign policies of the participating countries.

- 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 US entry into the First World War; Wilson's peace ideals and the struggle for ratification of the Versailles Treaty 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

39. What were the immediate and underlying causes of United States involvement in the Spanish-American War?

40. "The Roosevelt Corollary turned the Monroe Doctrine on its head." To what extent, and for what reasons, do you agree with this statement?
41. Analyse the key developments of the United States policy in Latin America in the period 1898 to 1936.
42. "The Good Neighbor Policy enhanced both diplomatic and economic relations between the United States and Latin America." Assess the validity of this statement.
43. With reference to two countries in the region, analyse the reasons for, and the effects of, the Good Neighbour Policy of the United States.
44. "The main aim of Franklin Roosevelt's policy toward Latin America (1933-45) was to improve relations between the two regions." Assess the validity of this statement.
45. Compare and contrast the policies towards Latin America of **two** United States presidents between 1900 and 1945.
46. Define what the Monroe Doctrine was and analyse how it was applied in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Support your answer with specific examples.
47. Discuss the nature of imperialism in regards to Canada 1875-1914.
48. What did Canada hope to gain by sending armed forces outside her borders in (a) the Nile Campaign, and (b) the Boer War?
49. Explain why and how Canada began to develop its own foreign policy during the First World War.
50. What major political and economic changes occurred in Canada before and immediately after the First World War?
51. How did Canada's participation in the First World War affect its economic and social development?
52. Assess the importance of the "conscription crisis" in Canada's national development.
53. Analyse the relationships of Canada and (a) Britain and (b) United States between 1900 and 1950.
54. Analyse the relations between the United States and Canada in the first half of the twentieth century.
55. Examine the immediate and longer-term effects of the First World War on the economic and political development of Canada.
56. How and why did the relationship between Canada and Britain change between 1900 and 1931?
57. Analyse the short-term and long-term effects of the First World War on the economic and political development of Canada.
58. Why was the First World War so important politically and economically to Canada's development as a nation?
59. Assess the role of Canada in the First World War.
60. Define the United States' policy of Moral Diplomacy and discuss its impact on the region.

61. Analyse the reasons for, and effects of, the United States' declaration of war on Spain in 1898.
62. For what reasons, and with what results, was Canada involved in the First World War?

The Mexican Revolution 1910-40*

This section focuses on the causes, course and impact of the Mexican Revolution that occurred in a country that had experienced a lengthy period of political stability and economic growth. The socio-economic composition of revolutionary leadership was varied, as were the aims. The revolution was prolonged and costly. The Constitution of 1917 has been described as the most progressive constitution created at this time in the region. It had significant influence on the political developments of the country and the area. The revolution impacted greatly on the arts, arguably representing the earliest and most enduring attempt to overcome racial divisions and incorporate the Indian heritage into the national identity.

- Causes of the Mexican Revolution: social, economic and political; the role of the Porfiriato regime
- The revolution and its leaders (1910-17): ideologies, aims and methods of Madero, Villa, Zapata, Carranza; achievements and failures; Constitution of 1917: nature and application
- Construction of the post-revolutionary state (1920-38): Obregón, Calles and the Maximato; challenges; assessment of their impact in the post-revolutionary state
- Lázaro Cárdenas and the renewal of the revolution (1939-40): aims, methods and achievements
- The role of foreign powers (especially the United States) in the outbreak and development of the Mexican Revolution; motivations, methods of intervention and contributions
- Impact of the revolution on the arts, education and music (suitable examples could be Siqueiros, Rivera, Orozco); the impact of Vasconcelos' educational reforms; the development of popular music; literary works on the revolution

63. To what extent did the Mexican Revolution succeed?
64. Why is the Mexican Revolution, which began in 1910, considered to be of such major significance to all of Latin America?
65. What were the results of the Mexican Revolution?
66. 'The Revolution that began in Mexico in 1910 was the most genuine of the many Latin American revolutions up to that time.' To what extent do you support this statement?
67. Who deserves the title 'Father of the Mexican Revolution' and why?
68. How successful was the Mexican Revolution in terms of political reform?
69. What were the economic problems that caused the Mexican Revolution and to what extent were they solved by the Constitution of 1917?
70. "A Great Rebellion, not a Revolution, is perhaps a more accurate description of what transpired in Mexico between 1911 and 1923." To what extent do you agree with this view?
71. Francisco Madero has been called 'the Father of the Mexican Revolution'. To what extent do you agree with this description?
72. To what extent did foreign intervention prolong the Mexican revolution?

73. Evaluate the role of the “rise of expectations” in the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution in 1910.
74. “By the end of the 1920s the original objectives of the Mexican revolution had been abandoned.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?
75. Explain why Mexico, after a period of “unprecedented prosperity” from 1876 to 1910, experienced a revolution in 1911.
76. Analyse the political causes of the Mexican Revolution of 1910.
77. Compare and contrast the aims of Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata in the Mexican Revolution (1910–1923).
78. “Lázaro Cárdenas’ rule (1934–1940) renewed the ideals of the Mexican Revolution.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
79. Analyse the influence of the Mexican Revolution on the arts.
80. Assess the impact of the United States’ involvement in the Mexican Revolution between 1910 and 1920.
81. Compare and contrast the major challenges faced by Álvaro Obregón and Plutarco Elías Calles in constructing a post-revolutionary state in Mexico during the 1920s

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS WERE NOT EMPHASIZED IN THE SENIOR YEAR BUT STUDENT MAY HAVE STUDIED THE TOPIC WHILE AT PALMER:

United States Civil War: causes, course and effects 1840-77

This section focuses on the United States Civil War between the North and the South (1861-65), which is often perceived as the great watershed in the history of the United States. It transformed the country forever: slavery disappeared following Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation and the Northern success marked a victory for the proponents of strong central power over the supporters of states’ rights. It marked the beginnings of further westward expansion and transformed United States’ society by accelerating industrialization and modernization in the North and largely destroying the plantation system in the South.

The war left the country with a new set of problems: how would the South rebuild its society and economy and what would be the place in that society of 4 million freed African Americans? These changes were fundamental, leading some historians to see the war (and its results) as a “second American Revolution.”

82. Which social and economic groups gained and which lost from the United States Civil War?
83. How successful was Reconstruction following the American Civil War?
84. How important were the abolitionists in the coming of the American Civil War?
85. What were the political causes and results of the US Civil War?
86. “Southerners maintained that secession was the ultimate expression of democracy, while Lincoln believed that secession was a rejection of democracy.” Explain and justify these opposing beliefs.

87. To what extent was President Lincoln more interested in preserving the Union than emancipating the slaves?
88. "Southern leaders risked civil war because they underestimated the North's strength and overestimated the South's power." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
89. How and why did the antislavery movement in the United States change during the course of the nineteenth century?
90. 'It was the result of tensions between two different ways of life'. 'The war was caused by unnecessary fanatical agitation'. Which of these explanations for the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States do you consider to be the most appropriate and why?
91. To what extent, and for what reasons, did the election of Abraham Lincoln contribute to the onset of the Civil War in the United States?
92. Why did the North win the Civil War in the United States?
93. Why did the United States Civil War break out in 1861?
94. Analyse the immediate and long-term political effects of the United States Civil War in the period 1865 to 1896.
95. Assess the relative strengths of the North and the South at the beginning of the United States Civil War in 1861.
96. Why, in spite of the advantages of the North over the South, did the Civil War in the United States last so long?
97. Why was compromise no longer possible between the North and the South in the United States by 1860?

The Great Depression and the Americas 1929-39

This section focuses on the nature of the Depression as well as the different solutions adopted by governments in the region and the impact on these societies. The Great Depression produced the most serious economic collapse in the history of the Americas. It affected every country in the region and brought about the need to rethink economic and political systems. The alternatives that were offered and the adaptations that took place marked a watershed in political and economic development in many countries in the region.

98. How and to what extent was the relationship of business and government changed by the Great Depression of 1929? Draw your examples from at least **two** countries in the region.
99. How and to what extent was the economic role of government changed by the Great Depression of 1929? Draw your examples from at least **two** countries in the region.
100. What lasting changes did the Great Depression of 1929 bring to the economic structures of any **two** countries of the region?
101. Evaluate the programmes of **two** countries in the region for solving the Depression (1929) problems of labour and the farmer.

102. What were the problems of labour in the Great Depression and how did **two** countries of the region attempt to solve them?
103. Discuss the impact of the Great Depression on the society of **two** countries of the region.
104. Examine the causes of the Great Depression in **two** countries of the region.
105. To what extent was the Wall Street Crash a cause of the Great Depression of 1929? Support your argument with specific examples from **one** country of the region.
106. "The Great Depression changed governments' views of their role and responsibility." With reference to **two** countries of the region, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

The Second World War and the Americas 1933-45

As the world order deteriorated in the late 1930s, resulting in the outbreak of war in Europe, the countries of the region reacted in different ways to the challenges presented. This section focuses on the changing policies of the countries in the region as a result of growing political and diplomatic tensions preceding and during the Second World War. It also examines the impact of the war upon the Americas.

107. In terms of defending the national interests of the United States, which was the most critical front in World War II, the European Theater or the Pacific? Why?
108. "The United States and Canada, of all the major belligerents in World War II, gained the most - and lost the least - from the global conflict." Discuss this contention.
109. Why did the United States withdraw from world affairs after the First World War but remain involved after the Second World War?
110. What were the results of the Second World War for any **two** countries in the region?
111. 'By December 1941, the United States was a belligerent in all but name.' Comment on this statement with regard to United States foreign policy in the decade before Pearl Harbor.
112. Describe the role of the United States and at least **one** other country of the region in the Second World War.
113. Discuss the economic and political impact of the World War II in **one** country of the region.
114. "Roosevelt's actions of putting Japanese Americans in relocation camps was a legitimate wartime activity (*Korematsu v. US*)." Assess the validity of this statement.
115. Compare and contrast the treatment of Japanese internees in the United States and Canada during World War II.
116. Assess the impact of the Second World War on minorities in **two** countries of the region.
117. Why did the United States become involved in the Second World War?
118. For what reasons, and with what results, were Japanese citizens of Canada and the United States interned during the Second World War?

119. To what extent were attempts at “hemispheric cooperation” successful before and during the Second World War?

120. Analyse the social and economic effects of the Second World War on **one** country of the region.

121. “The atomic bombs were necessary to end the Second World War.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

The Cold War and the Americas 1945-1981

This section focuses on the development and impact of the Cold War on the region. Most of the second half of the 20th century was dominated by the global conflict of the Cold War. Within the Americas, some countries were closely allied to the United States and some took sides reluctantly. Many remained neutral or sought to avoid involvement in Cold War struggles. A few, influenced by the Cuban Revolution, instituted socialist governments. No nation, however, escaped the pressures of the Cold War, which had a significant impact on the domestic and foreign policies of the countries of the region.

122. Which United States president has left the greatest impact on foreign policy since 1945?

123. Using specific examples assess the success of regional cooperation in the hemisphere since 1945.

124. Compare the foreign policy of **two** United States presidents between 1945 and 1981. Which one do you consider to have been more successful and why?

125. Compare the policies of **two** United States presidents in regard to China between 1945 and 1981. Which was more successful and why?

126. How would you characterise the role the United States has played in the United Nations since 1945?

127. Discuss the foreign policy of **one** US president with regard to China between 1960 and 1980.

128. Compare and contrast the Cold War policies of Truman and Eisenhower.

129. “Vietnam and Watergate destroyed the reputations of various United States presidents in the 1960s and 1970s.” To what extent do you agree with this judgment?

130. Analyse the reasons for the United States. intervention in Guatemala in 1954.

131. How effective was Jimmy Carter in applying the principle of human rights to United States foreign policy?

132. How far did the Cold War bring changes to either Latin America or Canada in their relations with the United States?

133. Analyse the aims and achievements of the foreign policies of Harry S. Truman (1945-53) and Jimmy Carter (1977-81).

134. “The outcome of the Vietnam War was determined not on the battlefield, but on the television screen.” How far do you agree with this judgment?

135. Evaluate the impact of two of the following on the development of the Cold War: the Truman Doctrine; the Marshall Plan; the Berlin Blockade; NATO.
136. Evaluate President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945.
137. Compare and contrast the Cold War policies of **two** of the following US presidents: Harry S Truman (1945-53); Dwight D Eisenhower (1953-61); Lyndon B, Johnson (1963-69).
138. Why had President Nixon ended American involvement in the Vietnam War by 1973?
139. Assess the successes and failures of the foreign policies of either Harry Truman (1945-52) or Richard Nixon (1969-74).
140. For what reasons, and with what results, did the United States become involved in Vietnam?
141. Assess the successes and failures of the foreign policies of **either** Eisenhower (1952-60) **or** Kennedy (1961-3).
142. In what ways, and with what results, did the Cold War influence relations between **either** Latin America **or** Canada with the United States in the period 1945 to 1957?
143. How did the Cold War change relations between the United States and **either** Latin America **or** Canada between 1953–1979?
144. Analyse the effects of the Vietnam War on the United States.
145. Why, and with what consequences, did the United States get involved in Korea?
146. Analyse the successes and failures of the foreign policies of **either** Harry Truman (1945-53) **or** Richard Nixon (1969–1974).
147. Analyse the successes and failures of President Kennedy's foreign policies towards Latin America between 1961 and 1963.
148. "During the Cold War, Canada and the United States had disagreements about policies." To what extent do you agree with this view?
149. "The containment policy of the United States had a negative impact on Latin America." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
150. With reference to **one** Latin American country, assess the impact of the Cold War on the development and implementation of that nation's foreign policy.

Political developments in the Americas after the Second World War 1945-79

This section focuses on domestic concerns and political developments after 1945. The majority of states in the Americas experienced social, economic and political changes and challenges. Political responses to these forces varied from country to country: from the continuation of democracy to multi-class "populist" alliances to outright conflict, revolution and the establishment of authoritarian regimes in the 1960s and 1970s. Areas of study include: conditions for the rise to power of new leaders; economic and social policies; treatment of minorities.

151. The Vietnam War had a disastrous effect on the presidencies of both Lyndon B Johnson and Richard Nixon.. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
152. "Their domestic policies brought significant improvements to the lives of many people in the United States." To what extent do you agree with this verdict on the domestic policies of either Dwight Eisenhower (1952-61) or Lyndon B Johnson (1963-68)?
153. Analyse the political impact of the Watergate Affair in the United States.
154. "The Watergate Scandal confirmed that in the United States the democratic process worked." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
155. Compare and contrast John F Kennedy and Lyndon B Johnson with respect to their aims and their style of leadership.
156. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Richard Nixon (1969–1974) and Jimmy Carter (1977–1981).
157. "By the late 1960s it seemed to many Americans that the forces of chaos and radicalism were taking control of the nation." To what extent did the domestic policies of either Richard Nixon (1969-74) or Jimmy Carter (1977-81) address this situation?
158. Assess the nature and effectiveness of opposition to **either** Juan Domingo Perón (1946–55) **or** Getulio Vargas (1930–45).
159. To what extent was Castro able to achieve his aims between 1959 and 1990, and what prevented him from achieving more?
160. "Cuba, unlike other Latin American countries, has created a true social revolution." How valid is this assessment of the impact of Castro's regime upon Cuba?
161. Why, and with what results, did Castro replace Batista as ruler of Cuba?
162. Analyze the successes and failures of Castro's social and economic policies in the period 1960-1990.
163. Analyze the short-term and longer-term consequences for Cuba between 1959 and 1995 of Castro's rule.
164. For what reasons, and with what results for the economy of Cuba, did Castro become ruler of Cuba?
165. What were the causes and characteristics of Peronism?
166. For what reasons, and by what means, did **either** Peron **or** Vargas obtain power

Civil rights and social movements in the Americas

This section focuses on the origins, nature, challenges and achievements of civil rights movements after 1945. Movements represented the attempts to achieve equality for groups that were not recognized or accepted as full members of society. The groups challenged established authority and entrenched attitudes.

167. Analyse the successes and failures of the United States' Civil Rights movement between 1954 and 1964.
168. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the African American struggle for civil rights in the United States change between the early and late 1960s?
169. Evaluate the impact of Black Power on the civil rights movement in the United States during the second half of the 1960s.
170. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the civil rights movement in the United States make significant progress in the period 1950 to 1964?
171. Explain why and how the Civil Rights movement became more radical as the 1960s progressed.
172. Compare and contrast the impact of the African American civil rights movement in the United States on other civil rights movements in **one** country of the region.
173. To what extent had African Americans in the United States gained their civil and political rights by 1968?
174. Describe the origins and achievements of a Native American movement in **one** country of the region after 1945.
175. Contrast the roles and policies of Dr Martin Luther King and Malcolm X in the development of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States.
176. 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?
177. 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?