

## History 42IB HL – Final Exam Guide

The exam is divided into **three parts**:

- Paper 1 – Document paper – (60 minutes)      **Wed. May 10 (PM)**
- Paper 2 – Two essays – (90 minutes)              **Wed. May 10 (PM)**
- Paper 3 – Three essays – (150 minutes)          **Thu. May 11 (AM)**

**Paper 1 – Move to Global War:** This will be a **document paper** as practiced several times in class. See P1 guide, examples, and feedback on tests for extra guidance. The topic can be on **any** of the bulleted points

<p><b>Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941)</b></p>	<p><u>Causes of expansion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of Japanese nationalism and militarism on foreign policy</li> <li>• Japanese domestic issues: political and economic issues, and their impact on foreign relations</li> <li>• Political instability in China</li> </ul> <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Japanese invasion of Manchuria and northern China (1931)</li> <li>• Sino-Japanese War (1937–1941)</li> <li>• The Three Power/Tripartite Pact; the outbreak of war; Pearl Harbor (1941)</li> </ul> <p><u>Responses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• League of Nations and the Lytton report</li> <li>• Political developments within China—the Second United Front</li> <li>• International response, including US initiatives and increasing tensions between the US and Japan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Case study 2: German and Italian expansion (1933–1940)</b></p>	<p><u>Causes of expansion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of fascism and Nazism on the foreign policies of Italy and Germany</li> <li>• Impact of domestic economic issues on the foreign policies of Italy and Germany</li> <li>• Changing diplomatic alignments in Europe; the end of collective security; appeasement</li> </ul> <p><u>Events</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• German challenges to the post-war settlements (1933–1938)</li> <li>• Italian expansion: Abyssinia (1935–1936); Albania; entry into the Second World War</li> <li>• German expansion (1938–1939); Pact of Steel, Nazi–Soviet Pact and the outbreak of war</li> </ul> <p><u>Responses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International response to German aggression (1933–1938)</li> <li>• International response to Italian aggression (1935–1936)</li> <li>• International response to German and Italian aggression (1940)</li> </ul>

## Paper 2 – World History (Authoritarian States & Cold War)

You will complete two essays – one from each topic we studied.

### World history topic 10: Authoritarian states (20th century)

This topic focuses on exploring the conditions that facilitated the rise of authoritarian states in the 20th century, as well as the methods used by parties and leaders to take and maintain power. The topic explores the emergence, consolidation and maintenance of power, including the impact of the leaders' policies, both domestic and foreign, upon the maintenance of power. Examination questions for this topic will expect students to make reference to specific authoritarian states in their responses, and some examination questions will require discussion of states from more than one region of the world. In order for students to be able to make meaningful comparisons across all aspects of the prescribed content, it is recommended that a minimum of three authoritarian states should be studied.

Topic	Prescribed content
Emergence of authoritarian states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged: economic factors; social division; impact of war; weakness of political system</li><li>• Methods used to establish authoritarian states: persuasion and coercion; the role of leaders; ideology; the use of force; propaganda</li></ul>
Consolidation and maintenance of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination of propaganda</li><li>• Nature, extent and treatment of opposition</li><li>• The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power</li></ul>
Aims and results of policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, cultural and social policies</li><li>• The impact of policies on women and minorities</li><li>• Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved</li></ul>

\*\*\* We studied Germany (Hitler), Italy (Mussolini), and China (Mao). We also did a shorter unit on the USSR (Lenin & Stalin).

Ensure that you read the questions carefully. Some tips:

- “**left wing**” leaders refer to Communists (Stalin, Mao) while “**right wing**” refer to fascists (Hitler, Mussolini)
- When the question asks you about the “**rise**” of an authoritarian state, only refer to the period leading up and including winning power. “**Rule**” refers to the period when the authoritarian leader first held power some power to his downfall. “**Consolidation**” refers to the period when the ruler first gained some power and lasts until he fully has dictatorial control.

- Sometimes the questions ask you to compare two leaders from **different regions**. Ensure that you look at the “world map according to IB” on the front of the exam to make sure you are doing this.
- Sometimes the question asks about methods that dictators used to suppress “**internal**” or “**external**” enemies. Internal refers to within the county, external is outside the country.

*Example – Nazi Germany and Hitler*

**Rise** – 1919 to 1933 (appointed as Chancellor) / **Rule** 1933 to 1945 / **Consolidation** (appointment as Chancellor 1933 to Night of the Long Knives 1934)

**Internal (domestic) opposition** – the SA, Strasser brothers, Church, youth groups, communists/SPD, some Generals in army

**External (foreign) opposition** – allied countries, Comintern, partisans, Pope

## **World history topic 12: The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century)**

The Cold War dominated global affairs from the end of the Second World War to the early 1990s. This topic focuses on how superpower rivalries did not remain static but changed according to styles of leadership, strength of ideological beliefs, economic factors and crises involving client states. The topic aims to promote an international perspective on the Cold War by requiring the study of Cold War leaders, countries and crises from more than one region of the world. Examination questions may require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world.

Topic	Prescribed content
Rivalry, mistrust and accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The breakdown of the Grand Alliance and the emergence of superpower rivalry in Europe and Asia (1943–1949): role of ideology; fear and aggression; economic interests; a comparison of the roles of the US and the USSR</li> <li>• The US, USSR and China—superpower relations (1947–1979): containment; peaceful co-existence; Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations; detente</li> <li>• Confrontation and reconciliation; reasons for the end of the Cold War (1980–1991): ideological challenges and dissent; economic problems; arms race</li> </ul>
Leaders and nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War</li> <li>• The economic, social and cultural impact of the Cold War on two countries, each chosen from a different region</li> </ul>
Cold War crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold War crises case studies: detailed study of any two Cold War crises from different regions: examination and comparison of the causes, impact and significance of the two crises</li> </ul>

\*\*\* We studied Truman and Stalin primarily (as leaders) and the First Berlin Crisis, Second Berlin Crisis, and the Korean War.

The assessment criteria used is the same I have used on your tests all year. Please review it. Ensure that you are developing a thesis and making an argument with evaluation and analysis of evidence. Avoid narratives and FOCUS on the question

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### Paper 3 – History of Europe

- You will write a total of **three essays** from any topic. There are eighteen topics and there are two questions per topic.
- The assessment criteria are almost identical to Paper 2. This is the “HL” part of the course so the higher mark bands have slightly more stringent criteria, but the essay format is the same. Ensure that you are developing a thesis and making an argument with evaluation and analysis of evidence. Avoid narratives and FOCUS on the question.
- **I taught you material from three topics primarily:**
  - French Revolution and Napoleon I (1774-1815)
  - European States in the Inter-War Years (1918-1939)
  - Versailles to Berlin: Diplomacy in Europe (1919-1945)

### French Revolution and Napoleon I (1774-1815)

This section deals with the origins, outbreak, course and impact of the French Revolution. It focuses on the social, economic, political and intellectual challenges confronting the *Ancien Régime* and the stages of the revolutionary process during this period, culminating in the rise and rule of Napoleon Bonaparte. The section requires investigation of the impact of the French Revolution, as well as Napoleon’s domestic and foreign policies, upon France and its European neighbours.

- Crisis of the *Ancien Régime*: role of the monarchy, specifically Louis XVI; intellectual, political, social, financial and economic challenges
- Monarchy to republic: causes and significance of the Revolution; the 1791 Constitution; the fate of the monarchy; the terror; Robespierre; the Thermidorean reaction
- The political, social and economic impact of the Revolution; French revolutionary wars (1792–1799)
- Establishment of, nature of, and collapse of the Directory (1795–1799)
- Rise and rule of Napoleon (1799–1815); impact of Napoleon’s domestic and foreign policies on France
- Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815); collapse of the Napoleonic Empire; military defeat; the Hundred Days



## European States in the Inter-War Years (1918-1939)

This section deals with **domestic** developments in certain key European states in the period between the two world wars. It requires the study of **four** European countries: Germany, Italy, Spain and any one other country. The section considers the impact of the end of the First World War, then examines the economic, social and cultural changes in each country during the 1920s and 1930s.

- Weimar Germany: constitutional, political, economic/financial and social issues (1918–1933); initial challenges (1918–1923); “Golden Era” under Stresemann (1924–1929); the crisis years and the rise of Hitler (1929–1933)
- Hitler’s Germany (1933–1939): consolidation of power; Hitler’s pre-war domestic policies, including economic, social and political policies; nature of the Nazi state; the extent of resistance to the Nazis
- Italy (1918–1939): rise of Mussolini; consolidation of power; Mussolini’s pre-war domestic policies, including economic, social and political policies; nature of the fascist state
- Spain (1918–1939): political, social and economic conditions in Spain; the Primo de Rivera regime; polarization and political parties under the Second Republic; Azaña and Gil Robles; causes of the Civil War; foreign involvement; reasons for nationalist victory under Franco
- Case study of domestic political, economic and social developments in **one** European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain) in the inter-war years.

## Versailles to Berlin: Diplomacy in Europe (1919-1945)

This section addresses international relations in Europe from 1919 to 1945 with initial emphasis on the Paris Peace Settlement: its goals, impact and the problems relating to its enforcement. The section covers attempts to promote collective security and international cooperation through the League of Nations and multilateral agreements (outside the League mechanism), arms reduction and the pursuit of foreign policy goals without resort to violence. This section also addresses the individual foreign policies of Italy, Germany, France, Britain and Russia/Soviet Union, looking at the aims, issues and success of each one. It concludes with a study of the Second World War, looking particularly at the impact of the war and the reasons for German defeat and Allied victory.

- Peace settlements (1919–1923): Versailles; Neuilly; Trianon; St Germain; and Sèvres/Lausanne—aims, issues and responses
- The League of Nations and Europe: successes and failures; the search for collective security; developments in the successor states of central and eastern Europe
- Italian and German foreign policies (1919–1941): aims, issues and extent of success
- Collective security and appeasement (1919–1941): aims, issues and extent of success; role of British, French and Russian/Soviet foreign policies (1919–1941); Chamberlain and the Munich Crisis
- Causes of the Second World War and the development of European conflict (1939–1941); the wartime alliance (1941–1945); reasons for Axis defeat in 1945 and for Allied victory; role of economic, strategic and other factors
- Impact of the Second World War on civilian populations in any **two** countries between 1939–1945

## Marks Breakdown

**Paper 1** - 20%    **Paper 2** - 25%    **Paper 3** - 35%    **I.A.** - 20%

## Study Plan

- Review notes, textbook readings, assignments, and videos from class. Step one is reading the material. Step two is to do something with it. Create things like timelines, tables, and flow charts with themes to help you identify key points. For example, you could create a table comparing the role of different factors in the rise of authoritarian states.
- Consider reviewing the historiography of major topics – use materials I have provided or the Active History website.
- DO PRACTICE QUESTIONS and review the feedback you received on tests.
- Review assessment criteria for each component.

*Topic areas to focus on:*

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Exam Component</b>
Paris Peace Conference / Treaties	P3
Rise and Rule of Hitler (including foreign policy)	P1,P2 (AS),P3
Rise and Rule of Mussolini (including foreign policy)	P1, P2 (AS), P3
Rise and Rule of Mao (including foreign policy)	P2 (AS and CW)
French Revolution and Napoleon	P3
Origins of the Cold War / Cold War Crises (2)	P2
Move to Global War - Japan	P1

NOTES: