



Diploma Programme
Programme du diplôme
Programa del Diploma

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International Baccalaureate®
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History

Higher level and standard level

Paper 1

Tuesday 7 May 2019 (afternoon)

1 hour

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- The history higher level and standard level paper 1 source booklet is required for this examination paper.
- Answer all questions from one prescribed subject using the relevant sources in the source booklet.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[24 marks]**.

Prescribed subject	Questions
1: Military leaders	1 – 4
2: Conquest and its impact	5 – 8
3: The move to global war	9 – 12
4: Rights and protest	13 – 16
5: Conflict and intervention	17 – 20

Prescribed subject 1: Military leaders

Read sources A to D in the source booklet and answer questions 1 to 4. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Genghis Khan c1200–1227 — Leadership: rise to power; uniting of rival tribes.

1. (a) What, according to Source A, were the consequences of the struggle between Temujin [Genghis] and Togrul? [3]
- (b) What does Source D suggest about the power of Genghis Khan by 1207? [2]
2. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source C for an historian studying the rise to power of Genghis Khan. [4]
3. Compare and contrast what Sources B and C reveal about Genghis Khan's [Temujin's] fight with the Naiman in 1204. [6]
4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that Genghis Khan rose to power because of his military strength? [9]

Prescribed subject 2: Conquest and its impact

Read sources E to H in the source booklet and answer questions 5 to 8. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: The final stages of Muslim rule in Spain — Key events and actors: the Granada War and the conquest of Granada (1482–1492).

5. (a) What, according to Source F, were the consequences for the Moors of the war and conquest of Granada? [3]
- (b) What does Source G suggest about the conquest of Granada? [2]
6. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source F for an historian studying the Christian war against Granada. [4]
7. Compare and contrast what Sources E and H reveal about the Christian war against Granada. [6]
8. Using the sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that the fall of Granada was caused by internal weaknesses in Granada? [9]

Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war

Read sources I to L in the source booklet and answer questions 9 to 12. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: German and Italian expansion (1933–1940) — Responses: international response to German aggression (1933–1938).

9. (a) What, according to Source I, were the conclusions reported to the British government regarding the March 1935 meeting in Berlin? [3]
- (b) What does Source J suggest about Anglo-German relations in 1935? [2]
10. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source I for an historian studying the international response to German aggression. [4]
11. Compare and contrast what Sources K and L reveal about the attitudes towards German foreign policy under Hitler. [6]
12. Using the sources and your own knowledge, discuss the effectiveness of the international response to German aggression between 1933 and 1938. [9]

Prescribed subject 4: Rights and protest

Read sources M to P in the source booklet and answer questions 13 to 16. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Apartheid South Africa (1948–1964) — Protests and action: non-violent protests: Freedom Charter.

13. (a) Why, according to Source M, did Robert Sobukwe oppose working against apartheid with European (white) people? [3]
- (b) What does Source N suggest about the group of opponents to the government's apartheid policy? [2]
14. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source O for an historian studying the anti-apartheid movement. [4]
15. Compare and contrast what Sources O and P reveal about the anti-apartheid movement in the 1950s. [6]
16. Using the sources and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that, during the 1950s, the struggle against apartheid represented a clash between black and white South Africans. [9]

Prescribed subject 5: Conflict and intervention

Read sources Q to T in the source booklet and answer questions 17 to 20. The sources and questions relate to case study 1: Rwanda (1990–1998) — Course and interventions: role of the media.

17. (a) Why, according to Source Q, did the Hutu masses respond to Hutu propaganda? [3]
- (b) What does Source T suggest about the role of radio in the Rwandan genocide? [2]
18. With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source S for an historian studying the role of the media in the Rwandan genocide. [4]
19. Compare and contrast what Sources R and S reveal about the role of radio in inciting genocide. [6]
20. Using the sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the role of the media in the Rwandan genocide. [9]
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