Reminder - you must answer ONE question from a choice of six in your exam for this section of Paper 2. Do not assume rise to power questions will always come up (see May 14 for example) – they may also name dictators we have not studied in one-two questions, reducing your choice.

As most questions do not have a set dictator associated with them, the mark schemes have not been included as they are of a general nature.

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| **NOV 2014****13. Examine the importance of each of the following in the rise to power of either Stalin or Hitler: popular support for their aims; underestimation by opponents; economic conditions.****14. Compare and contrast the economic and social policies of two of the following: Mao; Nasser; Castro.****15. With reference to two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region, evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used to deal with opposition.****16. With reference to two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region, evaluate the impact of domestic policies on the status of women.****17. To what extent was Nyerere successful in achieving his domestic policy aims in Tanzania?****18. “The use of force was the most important factor in the maintenance of power of the authoritarian or single-party leader.” With reference to two authoritarian or single-party leaders, to what extent do you agree with this statement?** |
| **MAY 2014****13. To what extent did two single-party rulers, each chosen from a different region, fulfil the promises made during their rise to power?****14. By what methods, and with what success, did one single-party leader try to eliminate domestic opposition?****15. Compare and contrast the social and economic policies of Perón and Castro.****16. Assess the importance of each of the following in the rise to power of Stalin: errors made by rivals; the use of propaganda; popular support.****17. With reference to either Hitler or Mao, examine the reasons for, and results of, educational policies in the single-party state.****18. Analyse the impact of single-party rule upon minorities in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region.** |
| **MAY 2013 V2****13. “Ideological appeal was less important than social and economic distress in the rise to power of single-party leaders.” With reference to two single-party leaders, each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with this statement?****14. With reference to one totalitarian state, analyse the nature and extent of domestic opposition and the methods used to deal with such opposition.****15. Compare and contrast the economic and social policies of two of the following: Nasser; Castro; Nyerere.****16. Assess the importance of each of the following in the rise to power of Stalin: errors made by rivals; the use of propaganda; popular support.****17. In what ways, and with what results, was the status of women affected by the policies of either Hitler or Mao?****18. Analyse the impact of single-party rule upon the arts in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region.** |
| **NOV 2013****13. “Their rise to power was made possible because of the failure of existing governments to deal with economic and political problems.” With reference to two single-party leaders, to what extent do you agree with this statement?****14. In what ways, and with what success, did either Perón or Castro deal with the economic and social problems they faced in power?****15. With reference to one single-party state, examine the nature and extent of internal opposition and the success of the single-party state in dealing with this opposition.****16. By what methods, and with what success, did either Hitler or Stalin attempt to establish a totalitarian state after coming to power?****17. To what extent was a successful domestic policy the reason for the maintenance of power of one of the following: Sukarno; Nasser; Nyerere?****18. With reference to one single-party or authoritarian leader, assess the extent to which the promises made during the rise to power were kept after they came to power** |
| **MAY 2012 V1****13. Assess the contribution of economic instability and lack of a united opposition to the rise to power of two leaders of single-party states, each chosen from a different region.****14. To what extent were either Kenyatta or Nyerere successful in dealing with the social and economic challenges facing the state after independence?****15. Compare and contrast the treatment of religious groups and minorities in two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region.****16. Analyse the methods used by one single-party ruler to establish totalitarian control.****17. Assess the extent to which ideological appeal aided the rise and rule of one of the following:****Sukarno; Nasser; Perón.****18. “Successful economic and social policies were essential for the single-party leader’s maintenance of power.” With reference to either Mao or Castro, to what extent do you agree with this statement?** |
| **MAY 2012 V2****13. With reference to the leaders of two single-party states, each chosen from a different region, analyse to what extent internal conflict and weak governments contributed to their rise to power.****14. Analyse the ways in which either Stalin or Nasser came to power.****15. Assess the importance of the use of force for the establishment of totalitarian control.****16. Assess the importance of the cult of personality in the maintenance of power of one of the following:****Mao; Castro; Perón.****17. Compare and contrast the treatment of religious groups in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region.****18. Assess the success of either Hitler or Nyerere in implementing their social and economic policies.** |
| **NOV 2012****13. With reference to two leaders, each chosen from a different region, assess how ideology and popular support contributed to their rise to power.****14. To what extent did social and economic policies help to maintain the power of either Nasser or Perón?****15. Compare and contrast the treatment of minorities in two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region.****16. Define “totalitarianism” and assess the extent to which it was achieved in Hitler’s Germany.****17. Analyse the methods used by either Castro or Sukarno to deal with opposition.****18. “In the twentieth century, the rise to power of authoritarian and single-party leaders was due mainly to their use of force.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?** |
| **NOV 2011****13. In what ways, and with what success, did either Sukarno or Nasser deal with domestic challenges after gaining power?****14. In what ways, and with what success, did one authoritarian or single-party ruler deal with internal opposition?****15. To what extent was the maintenance of power by either Mao or Castro a result of successful economic policies?****16. “The rise to power of authoritarian or single-party leaders depended upon the use of force rather than popular support.” With reference to two leaders, each chosen from a different region, to what extent do you agree with this statement?****17. Compare and contrast the status and treatment of women or minorities in two authoritarian or single-party states, each chosen from a different region.****18. Assess the role of each of the following in the rise to power of Stalin and Hitler: ideological appeal; underestimation by opponents; propaganda.** |
| **MAY 2011****13. Compare and contrast the conditions which helped the rise to power of two right-wing leaders of single-party states.****14. To what extent did either Mao’s or Stalin’s domestic policies solve the problems they faced?****15. “Authoritarian leaders use political policies to maintain power.” With reference to either Nasser or Perón, to what extent do you agree with this statement?****16. With reference to one left-wing totalitarian state, examine its impact on the lives of its citizens.****17. Describe how and why propaganda was used in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region.****18. Analyse the treatment of religious groups in two single-party states, each chosen from a different region.** |