



Question 1 (3 marks)



Your MYP History class has been studying the origins of ideological movements. Your teacher begins class one day with the following question:

“What motivates individuals to support ideological movements?”

An ideological movement can be defined as “a political or social plan for how society should be organized, based on a specific set of beliefs, values, and/or ideas”.



With reference to your MYP History studies, choose **one** example of an ideological movement that fits this definition.

Name your ideological movement here:

Describe one key idea or belief related to this ideological movement.

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Question 2 (15 marks)

Your teacher provides a list of possible ways in which the MYP key concept of **time, place and space** could influence an individual to support an ideological movement.

How time and place influence support for an ideological movement:

- Economic conditions
- Education
- Family influence
- Propaganda and news media
- Any others....?



Question 2a (2 marks)

Using **one** of the factors below, **formulate** a clear and focused research question to investigate why people chose to support an ideological movement in history.

Select **one**:

- Economic conditions
- Education
- Family influence
- Propaganda and news media

Other [specify]:

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Question 2b (4 marks)

Justify why your research question is worthy of investigation for an MYP student learning about ideological movements in history.

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Question 2c (3 marks)

Using newspaper articles from a certain time period could be a useful primary source for your investigation.

Describe one relevant historical event that would have been reported on in a newspaper at that time.

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Question 2d (2 marks)

List **two** additional primary sources, other than newspaper articles, that could be useful for your investigation.

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Question 2e (4 marks)

Explain the usefulness of **one** of the sources you listed in part (d) for your investigation.

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Question 3 (8 marks)



Some students in your class have argued that “most ideologies only create divisions in society, or worse still, revolution”. These students carried out an investigation to prove this point. They created a summary of their investigation process. You will be asked to evaluate this investigation.



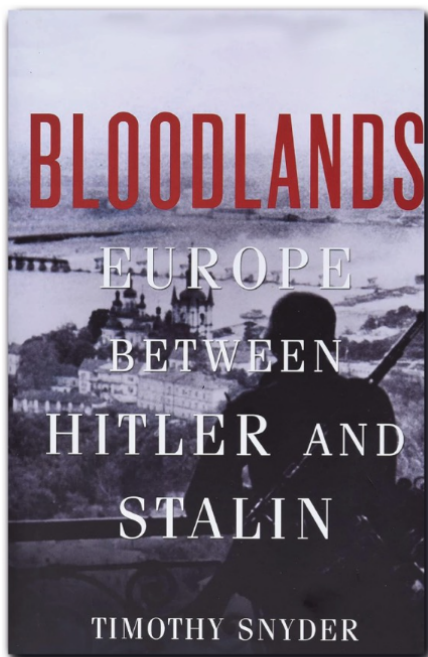
Research question:

“Why do ideological movements cause more problems than they solve?”

Sub-questions:

1. What were the most violent ideologies in the past century?
2. How many of the most devastating wars were started by ideological movements?
3. How do ideological movements create divisions in society?

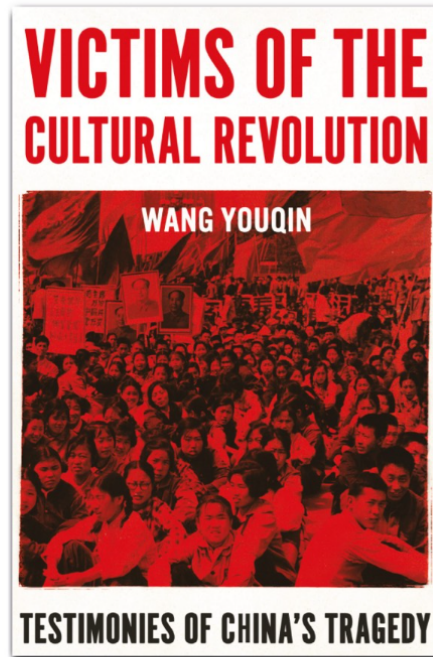
What were the most violent ideologies in the past century?



Notes

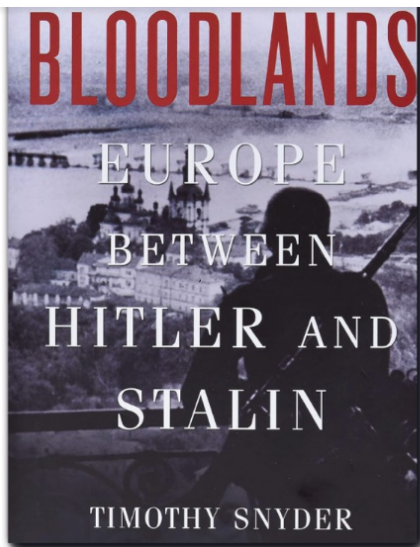
- Describes the impact that Nazism and Soviet Communism under Stalin had on Eastern Europe.

Provides evidence of the horrors of



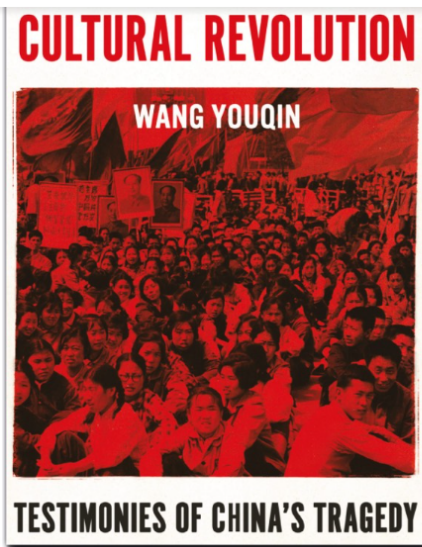
Notes

- Written by an individual who directly experienced the Cultural Revolution.
- Documents the deaths of over 600 individuals.



Notes

- Describes the impact that Nazism and Soviet Communism under Stalin had on Eastern Europe.
- Gives plenty of evidence of the horrors of Nazi and Soviet policy during the 1930s and 1940s.
- Written by a well-known historian.

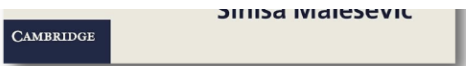


Notes

- Written by an individual who directly experienced the Cultural Revolution.
- Documents the deaths of over 600 individuals.
- Serves as a memorial for those who suffered and a warning for what ideological fanaticism can do.

How many of the most devastating wars were started by ideological movements?



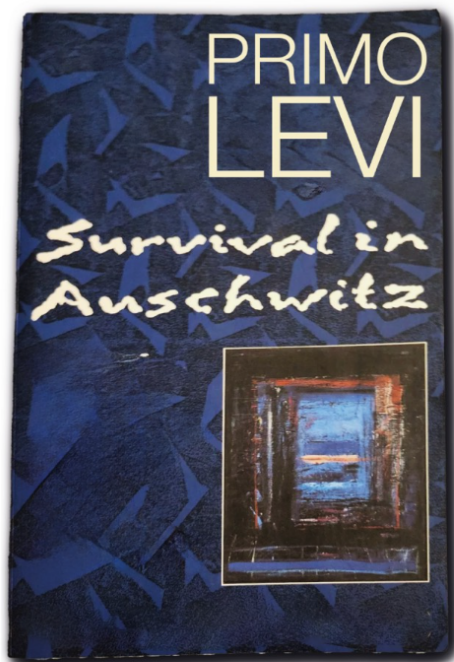


Notes

- Explains how Nationalism is an example of a popular ideology.
- Written by well-known professors.
- Provides numerous case studies including the two world wars, wars in the former Yugoslavia, the Iraq War and the war in Afghanistan.

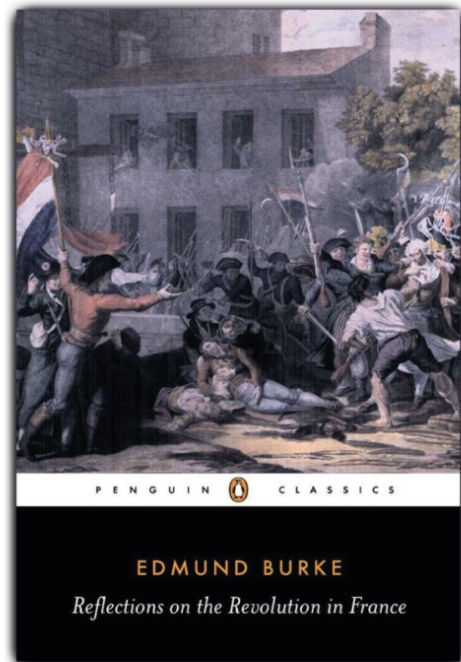


How do ideological movements create divisions in society?



Notes

- A memoir of a Holocaust survivor.
- Describes the dehumanizing treatment of Jewish people in the Second World War camps



Notes

- Written in the UK during the time of the French Revolution.
- Makes the argument that the French Revolution was not legitimate.

Notes

- A memoir of a Holocaust survivor.
- Describes the dehumanizing treatment of Jewish people in the Second World War concentration camps.


Notes

- Written in the UK during the time of the French Revolution.
- Makes the argument that the French Revolution was not legitimate.
- Argues that dangerous ideas destroyed the social order in France.
- Remains a very influential book today.

Reflection on research findings

By investigating Nazism in Germany, Stalinism in the Soviet Union, the chaos from the French Revolution and Maoism in China, we have proved that ideological movements cause more problems than they solve.

Evaluate the investigation carried out by your classmates.



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Question 4 (18 marks)



Your school produces a monthly podcast hosted by middle school students.

The next episode will be about the role of supra-national organizations or institutions in reducing conflict and promoting peace throughout history. You have been asked to contribute to this bite-sized episode by looking at **one** supra-national organization or institution.

Listen to the host's introduction and answer the question that follows.



[Podcast](#)

[Transcript](#)

Welcome once again to the Middle School Extra podcast, where students take the front seat.

Today we are exploring global interactions and the role of supra-national organizations or institutions in history.

We have invited a year 5 student who will be looking at this issue through the lens of

Podcast

Transcript

We have invited a year 5 student, who will be looking at this issue through the lens of history, to discuss this topic with us. Thanks for being here.

So, the big question we will be trying to answer today has to do with our common humanity: just how successful have supra-national organizations or institutions been in reducing conflict and promoting peace in history?

[Podcast](#)

[Transcript](#)

So, the big question we will be trying to answer today has to do with our common humanity: just how successful have supra-national organizations or institutions been in reducing conflict and promoting peace in history?

I'm sure our listeners would like to know your opinion on this matter.

Write a script to **explain** how **one** supra-national institution or organization **either** succeeded **or** failed in reducing conflict and promoting peace at a particular time in history.

You must provide:

- a title for this specific episode of the podcast
- a written script of what you would say as a guest on the podcast
- historical information to support your points.

Title for the episode:

Write your script here:

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Question 5 (8 marks)

Look at **Source A** and answer the questions that follow.

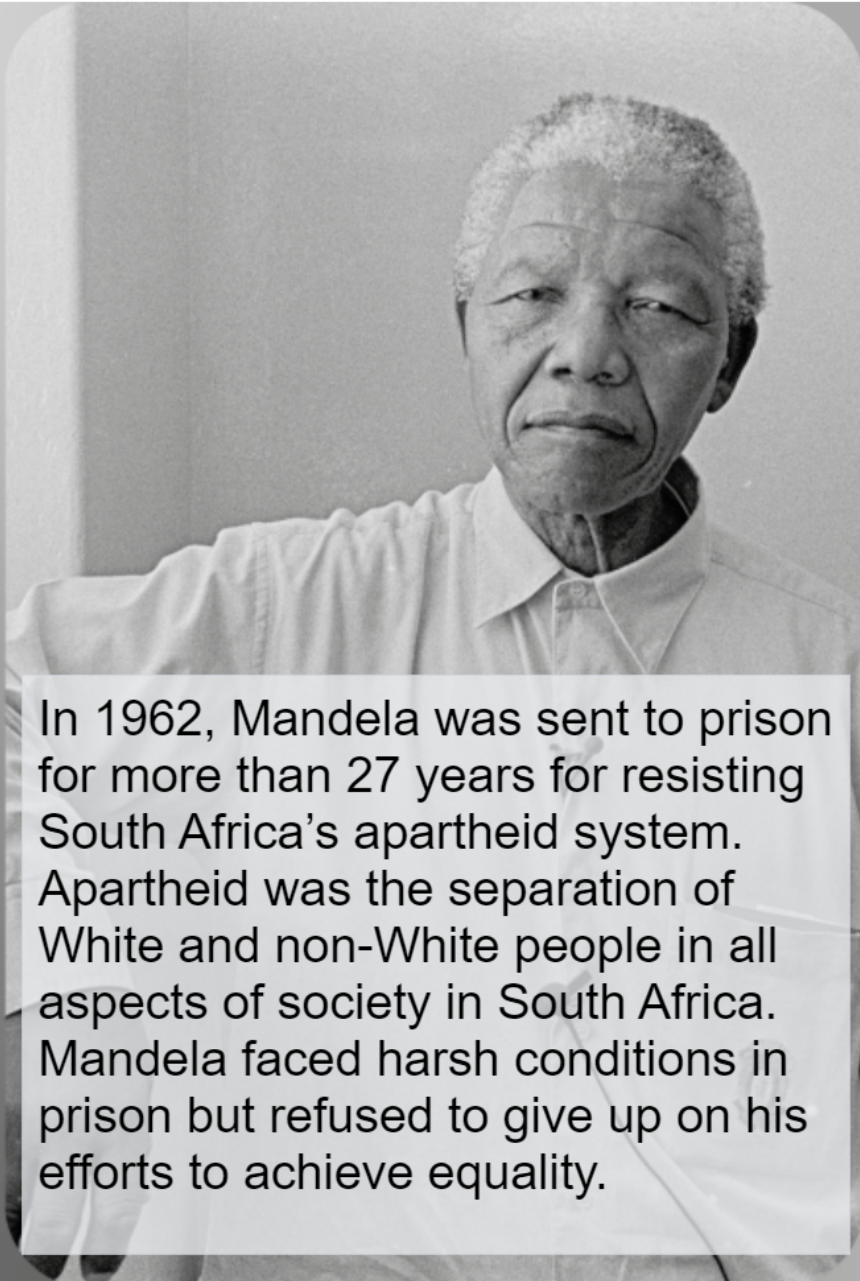
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A photograph of Nelson Mandela speaking, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and patterned tie. He is wearing glasses and has a serious expression. The background is dark and out of focus.

Nelson Mandela's Most Significant Achievements

Mandela was a prime example of someone who campaigned for political and social change. He stood up to those who sought to oppress others.





In 1962, Mandela was sent to prison for more than 27 years for resisting South Africa's apartheid system. Apartheid was the separation of White and non-White people in all aspects of society in South Africa. Mandela faced harsh conditions in prison but refused to give up on his efforts to achieve equality.

ue



Mandela was released from prison on 11 February 1990, and in 1994 became the first Black and democratically elected president of South Africa. In his first presidential speech he purposefully used key words such as 'we', 'us', and 'our' to unite the deeply divided nation.

Continue



One year prior to becoming president, Mandela and South Africa's then President, FW de Klerk, were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 for their efforts to end the apartheid system in South Africa.



inue



Mandela used rugby as a symbol of South African unity. In a nation that still felt strongly divided, he used the game to foster shared national pride.

nue



Nelson Mandela CHILDREN'S FUND



CHANGING THE WAY SOCIETY TREATS ITS CHILDREN AND YOUTH



Driven by his love for children and a desire to end their suffering, President Mandela established the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund. He donated a third of his salary throughout his time as president to the formation of the Fund.

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Question 5a (2 marks)

Based on **Source A**, **outline** how Nelson Mandela's actions support the following statement:

"Significant individuals are willing to make sacrifices for what they believe in."

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Question 5b (2 marks)

Outline the purpose of **Source A**.

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Question 5c (4 marks)

With reference to the purpose, **explain one** value **or one** limitation of **Source A** for a student studying the impact of significant individuals on social identity.

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Question 6 (4 marks)

Source A is repeated for your information. Read **Source A and Source B** and answer the question that follows.

This media is interactive

Source B

Joseph Stalin – Leader of the Soviet Union from 1924 to 1953



Scroll down to continue

Stalin ruled by terror. He expanded the powers of the secret police, encouraged citizens to spy on one another and had millions of people killed or sent to forced labour camps.

His totalitarian leadership meant he got rid of anyone who might oppose him.

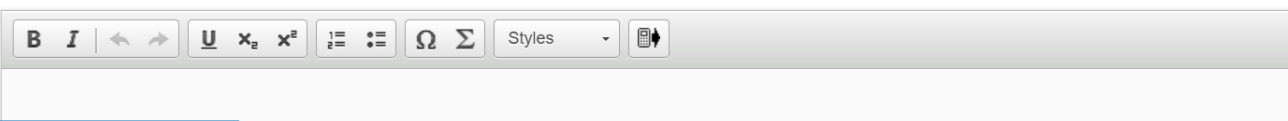
Additionally, Stalin built a cult of personality around himself in the Soviet Union. Cities were renamed in his honour. Soviet history books were rewritten to give him a more prominent role in the country's history.

Stalin was the subject of flattering artwork, literature and music, and his name became part of the Soviet national anthem. He banned or edited photographs in an attempt to rewrite history, removing former associates who were executed during his many purges. His government also controlled the Soviet media.

These are some of the key reasons he was able to lead for nearly 30 years.

©

With reference to **Source A** and **Source B**, **analyse** Mandela's and Stalin's different approaches to leadership.



Question 7 (24 marks)



Write a well-structured essay in response to the following question:

To what extent have significant individuals been the main factor in influencing historical events?

In your essay, you must refer to:

- **a time period prior to 2010**
- **at least one** significant individual that you have studied in your MYP History course
- **at least one** other factor (such as a political, economic or social factor, or other event that you have studied) that has influenced historical events, aside from significant individuals.

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Empty text area for writing the essay response.