

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

World Affairs since 1919

2158/1

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **five** questions.

Answer at least **one** question from Section A (General Problems) and questions from at least **two** of the other Sections B to F.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

The first part of each question is worth two-thirds and the second part one-third of the marks. Answer each part of the questions chosen as fully as you can.

Section A**General Problems**

1 Write accounts of those terms of the Treaty of Versailles which dealt with Germany's

- (a) European territory;
- (b) military strength;
- (c) war guilt.

How far was Clemenceau justified in demanding harsh terms for Germany?

2 Show how the League of Nations dealt with disputes between countries in the 1920s. To what extent was the League of Nations successful in the 1920s?

3 Describe the following events linked to Adolf Hitler's rise to power:

- (a) the Beer Hall Putsch, 1923;
- (b) the Reichstag Fire, 1933;
- (c) the Night of the Long Knives, 1934.

Why was Hitler able to achieve power by legal means?

4 Write an account of relations between the USSR and the Western Powers from June 1948 (the Berlin Blockade) to May 1955 (the Warsaw Pact). Why was NATO established?

5 Outline the history of the Vietnam conflict from 1954 to 1975. Why did the Vietnam War become unpopular in the USA toward the end of the 1960s?

6 Describe the part played by Jomo Kenyatta in the achievement of Kenyan independence. What did Harold Macmillan mean when, in 1960, he spoke of 'the wind of change blowing through Africa'?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7 What problems faced the Weimar Republic of Germany from 1918 to 1921? Why did the Weimar Republic survive during the 1920s?
- 8 Describe the difficulties of the French Third Republic during the 1930s. Why were French politics so unstable in this period?
- 9 Outline the foreign policies of Benito Mussolini from 1922 to 1939. Why did Italy become the ally of Germany in 1936?
- 10 Write an account of the events in Spain from April 1931 (the abdication of King Alfonso XIII) to July 1936 (the outbreak of the civil war). To what extent were Right-wing groups responsible for the civil war?
- 11 Outline the welfare reforms introduced by the British Labour governments of 1945-1951. Why did the Conservative Party win the election of 1951?

Section C**The Americas**

12 Describe the effects of the Great Depression on the lives of the American people. Why did the policies of the Republican government fail to help the American people?

13 Describe the following aspects of US foreign policy during the presidency of F D Roosevelt:

- (a) the Good Neighbor policy;
- (b) the Neutrality Acts, 1935 and 1936;
- (c) Lend-lease, 1941.

To what extent did F D Roosevelt plan to lead the USA into war?

14 Describe the progress towards civil rights made by Afro-Americans from 1954 to 1968. Why was so much progress made during this period?

15 Write accounts of the following aspects of the government of President Carter:

- (a) the energy crisis;
- (b) inflation;
- (c) SALT II.

To what extent were economic problems the reasons for President Carter's defeat in 1980?

16 Show how Fidel Castro achieved power in Cuba in the 1950s. How successful were his domestic policies in the 1960s?

Section D

USSR and Eastern Europe

- 17 Outline the events of the Civil War and the wars of intervention in Russia (1918-1921). How were the Whites helped by foreign aid?
- 18 Write an account of Stalin's agricultural policies, 1928-1941. To what extent was Soviet agriculture strengthened by these policies?
- 19 Describe the following aspects of the Second World War on the Eastern Front:
- (a) the siege of Leningrad, 1941-1944;
 - (b) the battle of Stalingrad, 1942-1943;
 - (c) the battle of Kursk, 1943.
- How important was the battle of Stalingrad?
- 20 Describe the following aspects of the career of Nikita Khrushchev:
- (a) his speech to the Twentieth Party Congress, 1956;
 - (b) the 'Virgin Lands Scheme';
 - (c) Destalinisation.
- Why was he able to come to power in the years after the death of Stalin?
- 21 Outline the career of Wladyslaw Gomulka in Poland from 1943 to 1970. Why did he resign from office in 1970?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 22 Outline the career of Mustapha Kemal Ataturk to 1924. How far was the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, different from the Treaty of Sevres, 1920?
- 23 Outline the history of Egypt from its independence in 1922 to the abdication of King Farouk in 1952. Why did King Farouk abdicate?
- 24 Describe the events leading to the Arab – Israeli war of June 1967. How important was this war for Israel?
- 25 Show how Algeria achieved its independence after the Second World War. How important was the part played by General de Gaulle?
- 26 Write an account of the career of Nelson Mandela from his arrest in 1962 to his election as President of South Africa in 1994. Why did President de Klerk agree to negotiate with Nelson Mandela in 1989?

Section F

Asia

- 27 Outline the career of Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) to the Fifth Extermination Campaign, 1938. Why did he cease to co-operate with the Chinese Communist Party in 1927?
- 28 Describe the Japanese military attacks on China during the 1930s. Why did Japan invade China in this period?
- 29 Describe the following aspects of Indian history between the wars:
- (a) the Amritsar Riots, 1919;
 - (b) the Round Table Conferences, 1930-1931;
 - (c) the Government of India Act, 1935.
- To what extent did the Government of India Act satisfy the demands of Indian nationalists?
- 30 Write an account of the Cultural Revolution in China, 1965-1969. Why did Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) start the Cultural Revolution?
- 31 Describe the career of Achmed Sukarno as a leader of Indonesian nationalism from 1927 to 1968. Why did he lose power in 1967?

