

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

May/June 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2 hours 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs, or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

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 What gains were made by France in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919? Why was Clemenceau determined to punish Germany in 1919?
- 2 Outline the political career of Benito Mussolini to 1929. How important was the Lateran Treaty of 1929 for Mussolini?
- 3 Describe the following aspects of German foreign policy in the 1930s:
 - (a) the *Anschluss* with Austria, March 1938;
 - (b) the Munich Agreement, September 1938;
 - (c) the Non-Aggression Pact with the USSR, August 1939.Why did Britain and France agree to Germany's occupation of the Sudetenland in 1938?
- 4 Describe the following aspects of the Cold War in the 1940s and 1950s:
 - (a) the Berlin Crisis, 1948–9;
 - (b) the formation of NATO, 1949;
 - (c) the Warsaw Pact, 1955.Why did co-operation between the Allies break down in 1945–46?
- 5 Describe events in Vietnam from 1946 to 1961. Why were the Vietminh able to defeat the French?
- 6 Show how the increase in population has widened the gap in wealth between the developed and under-developed parts of the world. How far have efforts made to narrow this gap been successful?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7 Describe the following aspects of the Italian foreign policy between the wars:
- (a) the Corfu Incident, 1923;
 - (b) the invasion of Abyssinia, 1935;
 - (c) the Rome-Berlin Axis, 1936.
- Why did Italy become a full ally of Germany in 1939?
- 8 Outline the events of the Spanish Civil War, 1936 to 1939. Why was the Republican government defeated?
- 9 Describe the main social reforms of the British Labour governments, 1945–1951. Explain which of these reforms you consider to have been the most important.
- 10 Describe the political career of Konrad Adenauer to 1963. Why did West Germany achieve political stability during his Chancellorship?
- 11 Write an account of the political career of General de Gaulle. Why did he resign as President of France in 1969?

Section C**The Americas**

12 Describe the main features of:

- (a) the economic boom in the USA during the 1920s;
- (b) the Great Depression.

Why did the economic boom collapse?

13 Describe the following aspects of the foreign policy of President Roosevelt:

- (a) the Neutrality Acts, 1935 and 1936;
- (b) the Cash and Carry Act, 1937;
- (c) the 'Lend-Lease' agreement, 1941.

How far did FD Roosevelt deliberately plan to lead the USA into war against the Axis powers?

14 Show how Senator McCarthy influenced US politics from 1950 to 1954. Why did his popular support collapse in 1954?

15 Describe Fidel Castro's seizure of power in Cuba in 1959 and his economic and social policies to 1970. Why was he able to retain his rule in Cuba in the 1960s and 1970s?

16 Outline the progress of the campaign for racial equality in the USA from 1954 to 1968. Why did the 'Black Power' movement become popular in the 1960s?

Section D**USSR and Eastern Europe**

- 17** Outline the political career of Leon (Lev) Trotsky to his death in 1940. How important was his leadership of the Red Army during the Civil War (1918–1921)?
- 18** Describe the economic policies of Joseph Stalin from 1928 to 1941. What were the main weaknesses of his industrial programme?
- 19** Outline the progress of the German invasion of the USSR from June 1941 to January 1943. Why did the German army fail to conquer the USSR?
- 20** Describe (a) the overthrow of Mikhail Gorbachev in August 1991, and (b) the policies of Boris Yeltsin to June 1996. Why was Mikhail Gorbachev overthrown?
- 21** Show how the Soviet control over Poland was weakened during the 1980s. How important was the Solidarity movement in this period?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 22 Show how the territories of the Ottoman Empire were changed by the Peace Treaties of 1920 and 1923. Why were some terms of the Treaty of Sèvres, 1920, altered in the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923?
- 23 Outline the relations between Egypt and Britain from 1922 to 1956 (the end of the Suez War). Why did Egypt become an independent country in 1922?
- 24 Describe the following aspects of opposition to the South African Nationalist Party's rule:
- (a) Chief Albert Luthuli;
 - (b) Sharpeville, 1960;
 - (c) Soweto, 1976.
- Why did the Nationalist party introduce its policy of *apartheid*?
- 25 Outline the political career of Jomo Kenyatta to December 1964 (his appointment as President of the Republic of Kenya). Why was he imprisoned in 1953?
- 26 Describe the events of (a) the Six Day War, 1967, and (b) the Yom Kippur War, 1973. Why were the Israeli armed forces successful in both these conflicts?

Section F

Asia

- 27 Outline the career of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) to 1936 (the end of the Long March). To what extent was his leadership of the Chinese Communist Party effective in the 1930s?
- 28 Describe Japan's military campaigns on the Chinese mainland from 1931 to 1941. Why did Japan extend its invasion in 1937?
- 29 Describe the following aspects of changes in Chinese society introduced by the Chinese Communist Party during the 1950s:
- (a) the status of the landlords;
 - (b) the status of women;
 - (c) education.

Why were so many changes made to Chinese society during this period?

- 30 Outline the political reforms introduced in Japan during the 20 years following her defeat in the Second World War. To what extent could Japan be described as a democratic country as a result of those changes?
- 31 Write an account of the career of Achmed Sukarno as a leader of Indonesian nationalism from 1927 to 1968. Why did he co-operate with the Japanese from 1942 to 1945?

