

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

May/June 2006

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. 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.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together. All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Section A

General Problems

- 1 Describe the main changes made in Europe after the First World War to the territory and power of:
- (a) Germany;
 - (b) Austria-Hungary.

To what extent might these changes be regarded as harsh by the peoples of these defeated countries?

- 2 Describe each of the following features of German foreign policy:
- (a) the remilitarisation of the Rhineland (1936);
 - (b) the occupation of Czechoslovakia (1938–39);
 - (c) the Nazi-Soviet pact (1939).

How far was Germany responsible for the outbreak of war in September 1939?

- 3 Outline the history of Korea from 1945 to 1953. To what extent has its history continued to be troublesome, in spite of the peace settlement of 1953?
- 4 With reference to the early 1960s, describe the events that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis and the events of the Crisis itself. To what extent was it followed during the remaining years of the 1960s by an improvement in international relations?
- 5 Describe the nature and the role in world affairs of **three** of the following:
- (a) Australia, New Zealand, United States (ANZUS) pact;
 - (b) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
 - (c) South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO);
 - (d) Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO);
 - (e) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In the case of the three you select, show to what extent each has helped towards improved international relations.

- 6 Describe the role of the United Nations specialised agencies in trying to improve living standards throughout the world. Why have they not had greater success in the years since 1945?

Section B

Western Europe

7 Describe the policies of Mussolini in the years 1925–40 towards:

- (a) the Roman Catholic church;
- (b) the Italian economy;
- (c) Italy's overseas empire.

To what extent did he govern Italy during these years as a dictator?

8 Outline the internal history of the Weimar Republic during the years to 1933. Why had Hitler been able to secure power by the end of those years?

9 Give an account of the fighting in the Second World War in:

- (a) France and the Low Countries during 1944–45, from the landings in Normandy;
- (b) Italy during 1943–45, from the landings in Sicily.

What was the importance of the Allied air attacks on Germany in 1944–45?

10 Select **two** of the following and outline the part they played as prime ministers of Britain: Stanley Baldwin; Ramsay MacDonald; Winston Churchill; Clement Attlee; Harold Macmillan; Margaret Thatcher. For what reasons has there been criticism of the two you have chosen?

11 Outline the history of the Fourth Republic in France from its origins in 1944 to its collapse in 1958. Why was it replaced by the Fifth Republic?

Section C**The Americas**

- 12** Outline the main features of the domestic policies of the Republican governments of the United States during the years 1921–33. Why was there a Republican defeat in the presidential election of 1932?
- 13** Show how Franklin Roosevelt implemented the policies of his New Deal in the United States during the 1930s. Why were parts of his New Deal criticised by his political opponents?
- 14** Describe how governments of the United States developed a policy of isolationism during the years between the two world wars. To what extent was the policy modified during those years?
- 15** Outline the main ways in which civil rights improved in the United States during the 1950s and 1960s in:
- (a) transport;
 - (b) education;
 - (c) political freedom.

Why was there opposition within the United States to these improvements?

16 Either

- (a) Outline the rise to power and policies within Argentina of Juan Perón in the years to 1955. Why was he able to return to power in 1973?

Or

- (b) Outline the policies pursued as rulers of Chile by Salvador Allende and by Augusto Pinochet. Why did both men eventually fall from power?

Section D

USSR and Eastern Europe

17 Give an account of the main events in:

- (a) the Russian Civil War during the years 1919–21;
- (b) the Russo-Polish War of 1920–21.

Why were foreign powers involved in both of these wars?

18 Describe how Stalin implemented the following policies during the years before the Second World War:

- (a) five-year plans for industry;
- (b) collectivisation for agriculture.

To what extent did the people of the Soviet Union benefit from Stalin's rule during these years?

19 Show how the government and armed forces of the Soviet Union:

- (a) combatted the Nazi invasion of their country during the first half of the 1940s;
- (b) established Soviet authority in much of Eastern Europe during the second half of the 1940s.

To what extent was Soviet control of Eastern Europe secure by 1950?

20 Show in what ways the authority of the Soviet Union was challenged in:

- (a) Hungary in 1956;
- (b) Czechoslovakia in 1968;
- (c) Poland in 1980–81.

Why were these countries unable to remove Soviet control in these years?

21 Give an account of the domestic and foreign policies of Gorbachev as leader of the Soviet Union (1985–91). Why had the Soviet Union collapsed by 1991?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 22** Describe the circumstances in which each of the following treaties was signed and show how the power of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) was changed by them:
- (a) Sèvres (1920);
 - (b) Lausanne (1923).
- How effectively did Mustafa Kemal Ataturk rule Turkey in the years to 1938?
- 23** Outline the foreign relations of Israel during the 1950s and 1960s. How do you explain the strong hostility which faced Israel during these years?
- 24** Describe the events leading to the independence of Ghana in 1957 and outline its subsequent domestic history to the 1980s. Why was this subsequent history a disappointment to those who placed much hope in the new country at the time of its independence?
- 25** Describe the ways in which a policy of apartheid was imposed in South Africa in the years 1948–61 and the opposition it produced both within and outside South Africa during those years. Why was apartheid abandoned in 1991?
- 26** Describe how the Congo was administered by the Belgians in the years before 1960 and the events leading to independence in that year. With reference to the years to 1965, explain why independence was followed by so much violence within the former colony.

Section F

Asia

27 Describe the following features in Chinese history:

- (a) the May the Fourth Movement (1919);
- (b) the Northern Expedition (1926);
- (c) the Long March (1934–35).

Why did the Communist party become more popular in China than the Nationalist (Guomindang/Kuomintang) party during the course of the 1930s and 1940s?

28 Trace the development of nationalism within Japan from 1919 to 1941 and show how this led to overseas conquests during these years. Why had Japan been defeated by 1945?

29 Outline the events in the Indian sub-continent during the years 1935–47 that led to independence and partition. Why, in the years 1947–71, was the relationship between India and Pakistan generally so hostile?

30 Describe the part played by Deng Xiaoping in the government of China from the time of the Long March (1934–35) to the Tiananmen Square massacre (1989). To what extent might he be regarded as an 'innovator' in the government of China during the 1970s and 1980s?

31 Describe the events after the Second World War that led to the independence of Malaya. Why was Malaya in conflict with its neighbours during the 1960s?

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