



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level



HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

May/June 2008

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.

Section A

Answer at least **one** question from this Section.

Sections B to F

Answer questions from at least **two** of these Sections.

The first part of each question is worth 14 marks and the last part is worth 6 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.



This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section A

International Relations and Developments

1 Describe how the Paris peace settlement of 1919-20 adjusted the former boundaries in Europe of:

- (a) Germany;
- (b) Austria-Hungary.

To what extent were these adjustments unfair to the peoples concerned?

2 Outline the main features of:

- (a) the structure of the League of Nations;
- (b) its work in improving living and working conditions.

How successful was the League in its interventions in international crises during the 1920s?

3 Show how, during the years 1938-39, Germany was able to bring under its control:

- (a) Austria;
- (b) Czechoslovakia;
- (c) Poland.

Why was Germany able to defeat France so swiftly in 1940?

4 Outline the main events in the Korean War (1950-53), showing how the United Nations and individual countries became involved in the conflict.

Why was the history of the Korean peninsula a troubled one in subsequent years (to 1991)?

5 What do you understand by the term 'détente'? Describe how détente was developed between the United States and the Soviet Union during the years 1963-79.

Why was détente absent in relations between those two powers during the first half of the 1980s?

6 Describe some of the evidence that shows how, in the second half of the twentieth century, there was:

- (a) wastage of the world's energy resources;
- (b) misuse of the world's natural environments.

Why did measures to combat such wastage and misuse secure only slight success?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7** Give an account of the domestic and foreign policies of the Weimar Republic during the 1920s.

Why was Hitler appointed as Chancellor of Germany in January 1933?

- 8** Describe the policies pursued by Mussolini as leader of Italy during the 1920s and 1930s towards:

- (a) the Italian economy;
- (b) the Roman Catholic Church;
- (c) young people in Italy.

To what extent did Mussolini establish a dictatorship in Italy during these years?

- 9** **Either**

- (a) Describe the successes and failures of the Labour party in Britain during the years 1923-31.

Why was the Conservative party so dominant in Britain during the remaining years of the 1930s?

Or

- (b) With reference to the 1960s and 1970s, show how different British governments:

- (i) gave independence to Britain's overseas possessions;
- (ii) aligned Britain more closely with its European neighbours.

Why did both these policies arouse controversy in Britain during these years?

- 10** Describe the events and the outcome of the following military operations in the Second World War:

- (a) the battle of El Alamein (1942);
- (b) the Allied landings in Sicily (1943);
- (c) the D-Day landings in Normandy (1944).

Assess the impact on Germany of the Allied air attacks of 1944-45.

- 11** Outline the main domestic and foreign policies pursued by Charles de Gaulle as President of the Fifth French Republic during the years 1958-69.

To what extent did his successors (to 1991) follow policies similar to those of de Gaulle?

Section C**The Americas**

- 12** Give an account of the ways in which the United States became closely involved with events in Europe under President Wilson, during the years 1917-20.

To what extent did the United States become more isolated from Europe during the 1920s and 1930s?

- 13** Describe the problems within the United States that faced Franklin Roosevelt when he became President in 1933. Show how he tried to resolve these problems during his first term in office (1933-37).

Why was there opposition to President Roosevelt as a result of his domestic policies during these years?

- 14** Describe each of the following features of the history of the United States during the ten years following the Second World War:

- (a) the 'Fair Deal' of Harry Truman;
- (b) the Marshall Plan;
- (c) the campaigns of Joseph McCarthy.

Why did Dwight Eisenhower win the presidential election of 1952?

- 15** **Either**

- (a) Describe each of the following features in the history of Cuba:

- (i) the rule of Batista;
- (ii) the Bay of Pigs episode;
- (iii) the domestic policies of Castro.

How important for Castro's rule was the support he received from the Soviet Union?

Or

- (b) Describe the circumstances in which General Galtieri secured power in Argentina in 1981. Outline his domestic and foreign policies during his brief time in power.

To what extent did Argentina become a more stable land during the remaining years of the 1980s?

- 16** Describe the circumstances in which each of the following lost the presidency of the United States:

- (a) Richard Nixon in 1974;
- (b) Jimmy Carter in 1980.

How do you explain the general popularity of Ronald Reagan as President for most of the 1980s?

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

17 Describe the events in 1917 which led to the fall of:

- (a) the Tsarist government in the spring;
- (b) the Provisional government in the autumn.

Why did foreign countries intervene in Russia during the years 1918-21?

18 Show how, during the years to 1939, Stalin put into effect his ideal of 'socialism in one country' by his policies for:

- (a) agriculture;
- (b) industry.

Why did he establish links with other countries during these years?

19 Outline the main features of the fighting within the Soviet Union from 1941 to 1944.

Why were the forces of the Soviet Union so relentless in their pursuit of the German army across the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe during the years 1943-45?

20 Describe the successes and failures of Khrushchev, as leader of the Soviet Union during the years 1956-64, in his attempts to improve:

- (a) agriculture;
- (b) industry.

Why was his record in foreign policy also one of mixed success?

21 With reference to the years 1980-91, show how the authority of the Soviet Union declined in the satellite countries of Eastern Europe.

Why did the Soviet Union itself collapse in 1991?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

22 Describe:

- (a) the circumstances in the years 1918-23 that led to the creation of the republic of Turkey;
- (b) the rule of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk within the republic in the years 1923-38.

In what ways was the republic of Turkey different from the Ottoman Empire which it replaced?

23 Describe the main features of the wars that occurred between Israel and its neighbours in each of the following years:

- (a) 1948-49;
- (b) 1956;
- (c) 1967.

Account for the success of Israel in each of these wars.

24 Show how in South Africa the policy of apartheid was:

- (a) gradually established in the late 1940s and 1950s;
- (b) gradually ended in the 1980s.

To what extent was the ending of apartheid due to international action?

25 Outline the course of events in the civil warfare that took place in the former Belgian Congo (later Zaire) during the years 1960-65.

Why did foreign powers become involved in the Congo during these years?

26 Describe the domestic policies pursued by **two** of the following leaders since independence:

- (a) Idi Amin in Uganda;
- (b) Yakubu Gowon in Nigeria;
- (c) Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya;
- (d) Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana;
- (e) Julius Nyerere in Tanzania.

To what extent were the countries of the two leaders you have chosen more stable by the late 1980s than they were in the early 1960s, just after independence?

Section F

Asia

27 Outline the history of the Communist party in China during the 1920s and 1930s.

Explain its achievement of power in China during the 1940s.

28 Outline the stages by which Japan expanded its power during the years 1931-42.

Why did Japan wish to expand during these years?

29 Describe the part played by each of the following within the Indian sub-continent during the 1940s:

(a) Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) Mahatma Gandhi;

(c) Mohammed Ali Jinnah;

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Why were relations between India and Pakistan generally hostile from partition in 1947 to the secession of Bangladesh in 1971?

30 Outline the following features in the history of the Dutch East Indies (later Indonesia):

(a) its rule by the Dutch before independence;

(b) its achievement of independence in 1949;

(c) its confrontation with Malaysia in the 1960s.

To what extent was the rule of Sukarno a dictatorship?

31 Describe the main features of the following in the history of Communist China:

(a) the agricultural policies of Mao Zedong in the 1950s;

(b) the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s;

(c) the domestic policies of Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s and 1980s.

Explain the events that led to the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989 and their suppression.

