
HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/01

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

October/November 2018

2 hours

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 the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

You must answer **four** questions taken from at least **two** sections.

You must answer at least **one** question from Section A.

You must answer both the **(a)** and **(b)** parts of the questions that you choose.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Each part question is worth 10 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.

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

Section A**International Relations and Developments**

You must answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a)** Describe the impact of the Treaty of St Germain on Austria-Hungary. [10]
- (b)** Was the German lack of involvement in negotiations the main reason they hated the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2 (a)** Describe the Corfu Crisis, 1923. [10]
- (b)** 'The main weakness of the League of Nations in the 1920s was that America would not join.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 (a)** Describe the Battle of Britain, 1940. [10]
- (b)** 'Poor planning by Germany was the main cause of the failure of Operation Barbarossa.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 (a)** What was the Potsdam Conference? [10]
- (b)** How successful was Stalin's foreign policy after the Potsdam Conference up to 1948? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5 (a)** Describe the role of the United Nations during the Korean War. [10]
- (b)** 'The United Nations has been successful since the end of the Cold War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6 (a) Describe the Munich Putsch, 1923. [10]
- (b) 'The cultural development of Germany in the 1920s was the main achievement of the Weimar Republic.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 (a) What measures were taken by Mussolini to increase food production in Italy? [10]
- (b) 'Italians were happy to see weak government replaced.' Was this the main reason for Mussolini's support in Italy by 1922? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 (a) Describe the establishment of the Second Republic in Spain in 1931. [10]
- (b) 'The Second Republic in Spain suffered more from internal divisions than from opposition groups up to 1936.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a) What was the Popular Front government in France? [10]
- (b) 'The main impact of the Great Depression on France was that tourism declined.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 (a) What was the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)? [10]
- (b) 'Failure to recover from the Second World War caused Britain to apply to join the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1961.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C**The Americas**

- 11 (a)** Describe Republican support in the 1920s. [10]
- (b)** 'Prohibition was good for the American economy.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** Describe Roosevelt's views on the role of government. [10]
- (b)** Was the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) the most significant part of the New Deal? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What were Nixon's foreign policies? [10]
- (b)** 'Reagan's economic policies were largely successful.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** What principles guided Martin Luther King's leadership of the Civil Rights movement? [10]
- (b)** Was the development of a black middle class in America the main reason for the growth of the Civil Rights movement in the 1950s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe Batista's economic policies in Cuba. [10]
- (b)** Was success at the Battle of Santa Clara the main reason why Castro was able to overthrow Batista? Explain your answer. [10]

Section D**The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe**

- 16 (a)** What was Gosplan? [10]
- (b)** Did Stalin's purges weaken or strengthen the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** Describe the Battle of Kursk. [10]
- (b)** How far was Stalin's success in leading the USSR during the Great Patriotic War due to the establishment of the State Defence Committee? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** Describe Stalin's fourth Five-Year Plan, 1946–50. [10]
- (b)** How similar were the social policies of Khrushchev and Brezhnev? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe the policy disagreements between Gorbachev and Yeltsin. [10]
- (b)** 'The rise of the oligarchs showed that Yeltsin's "shock therapy" policy was a success.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** Describe discontent in Czechoslovakia in the 1960s. [10]
- (b)** 'It was pressure from other Communist countries that caused the Soviet Union to intervene against Dubček's government.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21 (a)** Describe the political situation in Rhodesia up to 1965. [10]
- (b)** 'Mugabe made every effort to reconcile minorities.' How true was this of his rule during the early years of Zimbabwe? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** What were the main features of apartheid? [10]
- (b)** How successful was the South African government in preventing protest against apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** Describe the impact of the Second World War on Jewish–British relations in Palestine. [10]
- (b)** How far was the war in Palestine, 1948–49, a response to the United Nations Partition Plan? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** What was Operation Defensive Shield in Palestine? [10]
- (b)** Were the Jewish settlements on the West Bank the main obstacle to the peacemaking process? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** Describe the social changes brought about by the Iranian revolution in 1979. [10]
- (b)** Was foreign intervention the main reason why the Iran–Iraq War, 1980–88, lasted so long? Explain your answer. [10]

Section F**Asia**

- 26 (a)** Describe how northern China became united between 1926 and 1928. [10]
- (b)** How far was Mao successful in maintaining his rule over the Jiangxi Soviet against Guomindang attack, 1930–34? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** How did the rights of women in China change in the early 1950s? [10]
- (b)** Were the ‘Anti’ campaigns the main reason for economic reform during the early days of the People’s Republic of China? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe the Mukden Incident, 1931. [10]
- (b)** ‘By invading Manchuria in 1931 the Japanese army was acting recklessly.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** Describe Gandhi’s role in India’s struggle for independence. [10]
- (b)** ‘It was in foreign policy that Zia-ul-Haq was most successful.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** Describe the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). [10]
- (b)** ‘The economic community has been the most successful aspect of ASEAN.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.