



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level



HISTORY

2158/12

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

October/November 2013

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.

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 14 marks and the last part is worth 6 marks. Answer each part of the questions chosen as fully as you can.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Section A

International Relations and Developments

1 With reference to the Paris peace treaties of 1919–20, give details of the settlements with each of the following countries:

- (a) Austria;
- (b) Hungary;
- (c) Bulgaria;
- (d) Turkey.

To what extent were the aims of President Wilson at Paris frustrated by the leaders of Britain and France?

2 Describe each of the following features in international relations during the 1930s:

- (a) the Manchurian crisis;
- (b) the Stresa Front (1935);
- (c) the Anglo-German Naval Treaty (1935);
- (d) the Abyssinian crisis.

How far do you agree that a world war was an inevitable consequence of the outbreak of hostilities in 1939?

3 Describe the main features of the structure of the United Nations Organisation at the time of its creation in 1945 and the purposes they were designed to serve.

To what extent did the United Nations, in the first twenty-five years of its existence, fail to fulfil the high hopes that many had placed in it in 1945?

4 Write an account of **three** of the following features of the Cold War, giving the background to the ones you choose:

- (a) the construction of the Berlin Wall (1961);
- (b) the Bay of Pigs invasion (1961);
- (c) the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963);
- (d) SALT1 and SALT2;
- (e) the Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968).

Why was increasing attention given during the 1960s and 1970s by the great powers to the reduction of armament levels?

5 In what ways did Cold War tensions gradually relax during the 1980s?

How do you explain the improvement in relations between the major powers during these years?



Section B

Western Europe

6 Describe each of the following events in German history:

- (a) the Munich putsch (1923);
- (b) the Reichstag Fire (1933);
- (c) the Night of the Long Knives (1934);
- (d) the death of Hindenburg (1934).

How important was the SS for Hitler in the years up to 1939?

7 Describe Italy's foreign policy in relation to:

- (a) German union with Austria;
- (b) the Rome–Berlin Axis;
- (c) the Pact of Steel;
- (d) Italy's entry into the war in 1940.

How different was Italian Fascism from German Nazism?

8 With reference to the Spanish Civil War (1936–39), show how the Republican side included:

- (a) left-wing groups and parties within Spain;
- (b) left-wing support from foreign countries.

Why did foreigners also volunteer to aid the Nationalist side in the Civil War?

9 **Either** (a) With reference to the years 1918–24, outline the development of the Labour party within Britain and the decline of the Liberal party.

Why did the first Labour government fall from power in 1924 after only nine months in office?

Or (b) Describe the steps taken by the Labour governments of 1945–51 to develop in Britain:

- (i) a welfare state;
- (ii) nationalised industries.

How do you account for the reduced support for the Labour party in the general elections of 1950 and 1951?

10 Describe the part played in the history of Germany (to 1991) by **three** of the following

- (a) Konrad Adenauer;
- (b) Willy Brandt;
- (c) Ludwig Erhard;
- (d) Helmut Kohl;
- (e) Walter Ulbricht.

How important was the support of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) for West European unity during these years?

Section C

The Americas

11 Describe **three** of the following features in US history during the 1920s:

- (a) the Ku Klux Klan;
- (b) the Sacco-Vanzetti case;
- (c) the Wall Street crash;
- (d) the 'flappers';
- (e) the decline in agriculture.

To what extent was US foreign policy 'isolationist' during the 1920s?

12 Outline the main features of the New Deal.

How successful was President Roosevelt in overcoming opposition to the New Deal?

13 **Either** (a) Write an account of the rule in Cuba of:

- (i) Fulgencio Batista during the 1950s;
- (ii) Fidel Castro during the 1960s.

How do you explain the collapse of Batista's rule and the length of Castro's rule?

Or (b) Give an account of the main features in the history of Brazil from the 1930s to the 1980s.

How far was Brazil during these years influenced by the policies of the United States?

14 Describe the progress made in the development of civil rights within the United States during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s.

Why did Black Power develop as a more militant force towards the end of these years?

15 Describe the events from the break-in at the Watergate building in Washington in 1972 to the resignation of President Nixon in 1974.

With reference to his record as President of the United States since 1969, how far has Nixon deserved the criticism that has been made of him?

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

- 16 Write an account of the relations between the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet between the February and the October revolutions of 1917.

To what extent did Lenin follow the ideas of Marx in the years 1917–24?

- 17 Describe **three** of the following features of life in the Soviet Union between the wars:

- (a) Stalin's personality cult;
- (b) the five-year plans;
- (c) the Ukrainian famine;
- (d) the 1936 constitution;
- (e) the show trials.

To what extent was Stalin's style of government during the 1930s different from that of Lenin?

- 18 Outline the events of 1944–45 that led to the Soviet occupation in Eastern Europe and show how the Soviet presence there was strengthened during the remaining years of the 1940s.

Why did the Soviet Union want to control Eastern Europe during these years?

- 19 Write an account of each of the following uprisings in Eastern Europe against the dominance of the Soviet Union:

- (a) Hungary in 1956;
- (b) Czechoslovakia in 1968.

How do you account for the fact that both of these countries had freed themselves from Soviet control by 1991?

- 20 Describe **three** of the following features of life in the Soviet Union in the period 1964–85:

- (a) political dissent;
- (b) the Helsinki agreement (1975);
- (c) relations with Communist China;
- (d) policies towards Poland;
- (e) the Soviet economy.

How far did the domestic policies of Gorbachev change life in the Soviet Union during the second half of the 1980s?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 21 Write an account of the British mandate of Palestine from 1920 to the British withdrawal in 1948.

Why was Israel successful in achieving independence in the late 1940s?

- 22 Outline the course of the Suez crisis throughout the year 1956, with reference to events both in the Middle East and elsewhere.

How far is it true to say that the 1956 Suez crisis was a vital turning point for the history of the Middle East?

- 23 With reference to the years from 1945, describe the events – in both Britain and Africa – that led to the emergence of the independent state of Ghana in 1957.

‘An incompetent dictator.’ How appropriate is this description of Kwame Nkrumah during the years after independence had been achieved?

- 24 Describe the part played in the history of Africa by **three** of the following:

- (a) Mohammed Ben Bella;
- (b) Daniel Malan;
- (c) Julius Nyerere;
- (d) Jomo Kenyatta;
- (e) Patrice Lumumba.

Why was independence for African countries often resisted by European colonial powers?

- 25 With reference to events in central Africa and elsewhere, write an account of:

- (a) the Central African Federation during the years 1953–63;
- (b) the events in Southern Rhodesia leading to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in 1965.

Why did it take another fifteen years after 1965 before independence was achieved by Zimbabwe?

Section F

Asia

26 Describe **three** of the following in the history of China before 1949:

- (a) the warlords;
- (b) the May 4th movement;
- (c) the Shanghai massacres (1927);
- (d) the Red Army in the 1930s;
- (e) the Civil War (1946–49).

How do you explain the failure of the Guomintang (Kuomintang) by 1949?

27 With reference to the years 1945–70, describe Japan's economic recovery and political development following its defeat in the Second World War.

How important was the post-war US occupation for Japan?

28 Write an account of the economic development within China during the 1950s and 1960s.

How important was the Cultural Revolution in the history of China?

29 Describe the main features in the internal history of India under the premierships of:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (1947–64);
- (b) Mrs Indira Gandhi (1966–84).

To what extent did India adopt a 'non-aligned' approach to foreign policy during these years?

30 Describe **three** of the following events in the history of South-East Asia:

- (a) the Japanese occupation of Malaya (1942–45);
- (b) the 'Malayan emergency' (1948–60);
- (c) the Bandung conference (1955);
- (d) the secession of Singapore from Malaysia (1965);
- (e) the fall from power of Sukarno (1967).

How successful was Malaysia in the 1960s as an independent country?

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