



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

October/November 2012

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 **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Section A**International Relations and Developments**

1 Outline the work of **three** of the following League of Nations agencies:

- (a) Permanent Court of International Justice;
- (b) International Labour Organisation;
- (c) Health Organisation;
- (d) Commission for Refugees;
- (e) Mandates Commission.

To what extent were these agencies of the League of Nations successful?

2 With reference to the 1930s, indicate the ways in which issues concerning the following areas troubled the peace of Europe:

- (a) the Rhineland;
- (b) the Sudetenland;
- (c) the Polish Corridor.

Was the outbreak of war in September 1939 due solely to Hitler's foreign policies?

3 Describe **three** of the following features of the Second World War:

- (a) evacuation from Dunkirk (1940);
- (b) invasion of Crete (1941);
- (c) German capture of Tobruk (1942);
- (d) Battle of Monte Cassino (1944);
- (e) Ardennes campaign (1944).

How effective was the relationship between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy during the Second World War?

4 Describe the events in 1950 which led to the involvement of the United Nations Organisation in Korea. Outline the role in the Korean War of the military forces of:

(a) the United States;

(b) China.

Why was the United States less successful in Vietnam than it had been in Korea?

5 Outline the main features of each of the following meetings of representatives of the great powers:

(a) Potsdam (1945);

(b) Geneva (1954);

(c) Paris (1960).

To what extent did the meetings of the great powers in the 1980s lead to improved relations between them?

6 Describe some of the world-wide efforts that have been made during the years to 1991 to reduce:

(a) population growth;

(b) poverty and malnutrition.

Why did such efforts meet with only limited success?

Section B

Western Europe

7 Describe how the following assisted Hitler in securing power in Germany:

- (a) the 'November criminals';
- (b) inflation;
- (c) unemployment;
- (d) fear of communism.

How far was the Enabling Act responsible for Hitler's increasing power during 1933–34?

8 'An unstable and disappointed land.' Outline the history of Italy in the years 1919–22 in the light of this description.

With reference to the years 1923–25, show to what extent Mussolini was able to increase his control of Italy.

9 Write an account of the main features in the history of Spain from the abdication of the king in 1931 to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936.

How do you explain the deep divisions in Spanish society during these years?

10 **Either** (a) With reference to the years 1918–39, describe **three** of the following in the history of Britain:

- (i) the Coupon Election (1918);
- (ii) the Zinoviev letter (1924);
- (iii) the 'Safety First' election (1929);
- (iv) the economic theories of J M Keynes;
- (v) the abdication of Edward VIII (1936).

How do you explain the Conservative dominance in politics throughout most of this period?

Or (b) Indicate the main domestic achievements of each of the following prime ministers:

- (i) Clement Attlee (1945–51);
- (ii) Margaret Thatcher (1979–90).

How do you explain Attlee's loss of the 1951 election and Thatcher's fall from power in 1990?

11 Outline the provisions of the following agreements relating to the development of West European unity:

- (a)** the Treaty of Brussels (1948);
- (b)** the Schuman Plan (1950);
- (c)** the Treaty of Rome (1957);
- (d)** the Yaoundé Convention (1963).

Why was there strong commitment to the idea of unity in Western Europe during these post-war years?

Section C**The Americas**

- 12** Outline the main features in the changing relationship between the United States and foreign powers during the years 1917–38.

Why did the United States show greater sympathy for the Allied rather than the Axis powers in the years 1939–41?

- 13** Describe the purpose and work of each of the following parts of Roosevelt's New Deal:

- (a) Civilian Conservation Corps;
- (b) National Recovery Administration;
- (c) Tennessee Valley Authority;
- (d) Works Progress Administration.

Why were some Americans in the 1930s opposed to the New Deal?

- 14** Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of the United States during the 1940s and 1950s:

- (a) Dean Acheson;
- (b) John Foster Dulles;
- (c) Orval Faubus;
- (d) Alger Hiss;
- (e) Thurgood Marshall.

In the case of the three you have chosen, explain why they encountered opposition within the United States.

- 15** Outline the domestic policies pursued by President Kennedy and President Johnson.

To what extent do these two presidents deserve the praise that has often been given to them?

- 16** Write an account of the main features of the domestic history of:

Either (a) Argentina in the years 1930–74;

Or (b) Brazil in the years 1942–85.

How do you explain the comparative frequency of military intervention in the political life of the country you have chosen?

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

17 Outline the part played by the following in Russia's February Revolution of 1917:

- (a) military defeats;
- (b) food shortages;
- (c) Tsarina Alexandra;
- (d) the Duma.

Why did the Provisional Government fall later in 1917?

18 'A ruthless dictator.' With reference to the years to 1953, show how Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union fits this description.

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

19 Describe the main features of the military events:

- (a) at Stalingrad in the winter of 1942–43;
- (b) in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe between the Battle of Stalingrad and the defeat of Germany.

How do you explain the eventual victory of the Soviet Union over Nazi Germany?

20 Describe the following features in the history of Czechoslovakia after the Second World War:

- (a) the Communist coup (1948);
- (b) the Prague Spring (1968);
- (c) the overthrow of Communist rule (1989).

Why did opposition to Communist rule develop so strongly within Czechoslovakia?

21 Outline the policies pursued by Gorbachev as ruler of the Soviet Union during the years 1985–91 towards:

- (a) Afghanistan;
- (b) the Soviet economy.

Why did Gorbachev fall from power in 1991?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

22 With reference to the years just after the First World War, give the background to and describe each of the following:

- (a) the Treaty of Sèvres (1920);
- (b) the Greco-Turkish War (1921–22);
- (c) Turkish nationalism.

How important was the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) for Turkey?

23 Describe:

- (a) the tensions that existed in the relationship between Egypt and the Western powers at the start of 1956;
- (b) the main features of the Suez crisis as it developed during the course of that year.

Why did the Soviet Union and the United States react unfavourably to the policies pursued by some Western powers in the crisis?

24 Outline the history of the Gold Coast (later Ghana) from 1945 to the achievement of independence in 1957, indicating the part played by the British government in the events of those years.

Why was Ghana's early history under Kwame Nkrumah (1957–66) a disappointment to those who had placed much hope in the new country at the time of its independence?

25 Outline the ways in which the policy of apartheid was developed and practised in South Africa from 1948 and indicate the opposition it produced within the country.

To what extent was opposition to apartheid from outside South Africa the key factor in leading to its abandonment by the late 1980s?

26 With reference to the years from 1964 to 1991, write an account of the developing aims and methods of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Why, by 1991, had no effective peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours been achieved?

Section F

Asia

27 With reference to the years 1919–37, outline the ways in which Japan:

- (a) developed a strong military government within the country;
- (b) pursued a policy of expansion towards neighbouring countries.

Why did Japan feel the need to expand during these years?

28 Describe the ways in which, during the 1950s and 1960s, Mao Zedong tried to create and sustain a communist-based society in China.

How far is it true to say that by the time of Mao's death in 1976, the early enthusiasm for communism was no longer strong?

29 Outline the part played in the history of the Indian sub-continent by **three** of the following:

- (a) General Dyer;
- (b) Mrs Indira Gandhi;
- (c) Lord Mountbatten;
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru;
- (e) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Why was the independence achieved in 1947 accompanied by partition of the sub-continent?

30 Describe **three** of the following in the history of Japan after the Second World War:

- (a) war crimes trials;
- (b) the Treaty of San Francisco (1951);
- (c) the US presence in Okinawa;
- (d) the development of democracy;
- (e) economic revival.

How far was the post-war revival of Japan due to the help and protection of the United States?

31 Outline the main features of the fighting that occurred in the Malay peninsula during the 1940s and 1950s.

Why, in the 1960s, was Malaysia involved in conflict with its neighbours?

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