

HISTORY

2158/11

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

October/November 2014

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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.

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

Section A**International Relations and Developments**

1 Describe the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) in respect of each of the following:

- (a)** Germany's African empire;
- (b)** Germany's armed forces;
- (c)** Germany's western frontiers.

Why was the Treaty of Versailles later criticised for its treatment of Germany in 1919?

2 With reference to the 1920s, outline the work of the League of Nations in resolving international disputes.

How far is it true to say that the League of Nations was fatally damaged by events in the early and middle 1930s?

3 Describe how each of the following countries was affected by German foreign policy in the late 1930s:

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

How do you account for the success of Germany in its moves against these three countries?

4 Describe each of the following in the early history of the Cold War:

- (a)** the Potsdam Conference (1945);
- (b)** the Berlin Blockade (1948–49);
- (c)** the fighting in Korea during 1950–51.

Why did relations between the United States and the Soviet Union continue to be tense throughout the 1950s?

5 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of Indo-China during the years after the Second World War:

- (a) Ho Chi Minh;
- (b) President Kennedy;
- (c) Henry Kissinger;
- (d) Ngo Dinh Diem;
- (e) General Westmoreland.

Why did France, and later the United States, become involved in the war in Vietnam?

Section B**Western Europe**

6 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of Italy:

- (a) the March on Rome (1922);
- (b) the murder of Matteotti (1924);
- (c) the Lateran Pacts (1929);
- (d) the Corporate State;
- (e) the 'dopolavoro' ('after-work') organisation.

How strong was Fascist control of Italy during the 1920s and 1930s?

7 Describe the ways in which the power of the Nazi Party increased in Germany during the course of the 1930s.

How do you account for the absence of an effective opposition to the Nazi Party within Germany during these years?

8 Outline the military events in Western Europe in the years 1944–45 that led to Germany's defeat in the Second World War.

How important were resistance movements in Western Europe in contributing to that defeat?

9 **Either** (a) Describe **three** of the following features in the history of Britain during the 1920s and 1930s:

- (i) the formation of the first Labour government (1924);
- (ii) the General Strike (1926);
- (iii) the economic crisis of 1931;
- (iv) the hunger marches of the 1930s;
- (v) the development of housing in the 1930s.

How do you explain the general dominance of the Conservative Party in government during these years?

Or (b) Give an account of the main domestic policies of the Labour governments during the years 1945–51.

How do you explain the failure of the Labour Party to win the general elections of 1955 and 1959?

- 10** Describe the main features of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) at the time of its creation in 1949 and outline the domestic history of the Federal Republic during the 1950s and 1960s.

How do you explain the success of the West German economy during these years?

Section C**The Americas**

11 Write an account of the domestic history of the United States during the 1920s.

How do you explain the outcome of the presidential election in 1932?

12 Describe the part played by each of the following in Roosevelt's New Deal of the 1930s:

(a) the Emergency Banking Act (1933);

(b) the Civilian Conservation Corps;

(c) the Works Progress Administration;

(d) the Wagner Act (1935).

Why was the Republican Party unable to defeat Roosevelt in presidential elections?

13 Describe the steps taken by Lyndon Johnson as President of the United States (1963–69) to create a 'Great Society' within the United States.

Why did he not seek re-election as president in 1968?

14 **Either** (a) Outline the main features of Fidel Castro's domestic and foreign policies from 1959 to 1991.

How do you explain the lack of opposition to Castro's rule during these years?

Or (b) Describe the circumstances that brought Salvador Allende to power in Chile in 1970 and the main features of his rule during the following three years.

How far does General Pinochet, who succeeded him, deserve his reputation as a dictatorial ruler of Chile?

15 Describe **three** of the following in the history of the United States:

(a) 'Apollo' missions into space in the late 1960s and the 1970s;

(b) the Kent State University shootings (1970);

(c) CREEP (Committee to Re-elect the President);

(d) Nixon's visit to China (1972);

(e) the resignation of President Nixon (1974).

In what ways and for what reasons did Jimmy Carter promise a different style of leadership in his presidential campaign of 1976?

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

- 16** Write an account of the history of Russia during the course of the year 1917.

Why, over the course of the following four years, were the Bolsheviks able to maintain the control they had earlier achieved?

- 17** Describe **three** of the following features of life in the Soviet Union during the 1930s:

- (a) show trials;
- (b) the NKVD;
- (c) the kulaks;
- (d) Gosplan;
- (e) Stakhanovites.

How was Stalin able to develop such strong control of the Soviet Union during these years?

- 18** Describe the main features of the fighting that took place within the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe during the years 1941–45.

How far was the eventual Soviet success by 1945 the result of Soviet strengths and how far the result of German weaknesses?

- 19** Describe Yugoslavia's relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries during the years 1945–80.

How do you explain the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s?

- 20** Outline the main features of the domestic policies pursued by **two** of the following as leaders of the Soviet Union:

- (a) Khrushchev (1956–64);
- (b) Brezhnev (1964–82);
- (c) Gorbachev (1985–91).

How far was the fall from power of Gorbachev in 1991 caused by his domestic policies and how far by his foreign policies?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 21** Outline the main events in the history of the British Mandate of Palestine during the years 1920–48.

Why was the creation of the state of Israel in 1948 followed immediately by war?

- 22** Outline the main features of each of the following:

- (a) the 1973 Yom Kippur War;
- (b) the 1978 Israeli-Egyptian peace talks;
- (c) the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Why was genuine peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours still uncertain in the 1980s?

- 23** With reference to the former British colony of Kenya, describe:

- (a) the disturbances that took place there during the 1950s;
- (b) the moves towards independence and the early years of independence in the 1960s.

To what extent was Kenya's later development, up to 1991, marred by the effects of tribalism?

- 24** Write an account of the part played by **two** of the following leaders in the struggle for the independence of their country:

- (a) Bourguiba in Tunisia;
- (b) Nkrumah in Ghana;
- (c) Obote in Uganda.

To what extent has the history of the two countries you have chosen been a troubled one since independence?

25 Describe **three** of the following features in the history of South Africa (to 1991):

- (a) the 1948 general election;
- (b) the African National Congress;
- (c) bantustans (homelands);
- (d) UN sanctions;
- (e) disturbances in Soweto (1976–77).

Why had apartheid collapsed by the late 1980s?

Section F

Asia

- 26 Give an account of the main events in the history of China from the death of Sun Yat-sen in 1925 to the completion of the Long March in 1935.

To what extent is it correct to suggest that, in the late 1930s, Mao Zedong developed 'a distinct Chinese form of communism'?

- 27 Outline the history of Japan and its relations with other powers during the course of the 1930s.

How justified was the Japanese claim that since the end of the First World War Japan had been 'victimised' by other powers?

- 28 Describe **three** of the following features in the history of China during the years after the Second World War:

- (a) the Chinese Civil War (1946–49);
- (b) the agrarian reforms of the 1950s;
- (c) the Nationalist government on Taiwan/Formosa;
- (d) the Cultural Revolution (1965–68);
- (e) the Tiananmen Square Massacre (1989).

How far is it true to say that by the end of the 1980s the Chinese government was no longer following communist policies?

- 29 Outline the main ways in which opposition to British rule in India showed itself during the period 1919–32 and indicate the British response to this opposition.

To what extent is it true to say that later in the 1930s Britain 'prepared India for independence'?

- 30 Give an account of each of the following in the history of the Malay peninsula:

- (a) the fighting against Japan in the Second World War;
- (b) the fighting against communists after the Second World War;
- (c) the creation of Malaysia (1963).

Why was Malaysia still a troubled country during the 1960s?

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