



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

2158/01

May/June 2007

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.

Section 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 Show how the terms of the Treaty of Versailles (1919):

- (a)** adjusted Germany's boundaries in Europe;
- (b)** restricted Germany's armed forces;
- (c)** dealt with Germany's overseas empire.

To what extent, by 1926, had Germany become more favourably regarded by other European powers?

2 Describe the main disputes in which the League of Nations intervened during the 1920s.

Why were its interventions in the 1930s less successful than those in the 1920s?

3 Describe the course of the fighting during the years 1944–45 that led to the defeat in the Second World War of:

- (a)** Germany;
- (b)** Japan.

Why had it taken so long to bring about these defeats?

4 Describe the part played by each of the following powers in Vietnam:

- (a)** France in the 1940s and 1950s;
- (b)** the United States in the 1950s and 1960s.

Why did the war in Vietnam come to an end in the early 1970s?

5 Outline the main features of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union during the 1970s and 1980s.

Why had their relationship become more friendly by the end of this time?

6 Describe the steps that have been taken by major powers and by international organisations to combat the following worldwide problems in the second half of the twentieth century:

- (a)** increasing population growth;
- (b)** poverty in the developing world.

Why have these two problems been so serious during these years?

Section B**Western Europe**

7 Describe the main features of the history of Italy during the years 1919–22.

Why did Mussolini become Prime Minister of Italy towards the end of this time?

8 Describe each of the following events in the history of Nazi Germany:

(a) the Night of the Long Knives (1934);

(b) the Nuremberg Laws (1936);

(c) the Anschluss with Austria (1938).

Why did people within Germany in the 1930s have differing views about Nazi rule?

9 Either

(a) Describe each of the following events in British history:

(i) the General Strike of 1926;

(ii) the Economic Crisis of 1931.

Assess the impact that each of these had on British politics.

Or

(b) Give an account of the main features of the domestic and foreign policies of Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of Britain during the years 1957–63.

Why did the Conservative party fall from power in 1964?

10 Outline the events in Spain during the years 1931–36, before the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War.

Why, by 1939, had Franco's forces won the war?

11 Describe the background to and the main features of each of the following:

(a) the Potsdam Agreement (1945);

(b) the formation of NATO (1949);

(c) the Treaty of Rome (1957).

To what extent did each of these create rather than resolve problems?

Section C**The Americas**

- 12** Describe the events that led to the election of President Harding in 1920 and the domestic policies that he and his Republican successors in the 1920s pursued.

Why did the Democrats win the presidential election of 1932?

- 13** Describe what you understand by the term 'New Deal'. Show how President Roosevelt tried to implement this policy in the United States during the 1930s.

Why were some Americans critical of their President during these years?

14 Either

- (a)** Describe the history of Cuba in the 1950s and 1960s and its relations with other powers during these years.

Explain Fidel Castro's long period in power.

Or

- (b)** Describe the history of Chile in the 1970s and 1980s and its relations with other powers during these years.

Why was the rule of Salvador Allende so short?

- 15** Describe each of the following features in the struggle for civil rights within the United States:

(a) the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955);

(b) events at Little Rock (1957);

(c) the Civil Rights Act (1964).

Why was the movement for improvement of civil rights generally successful during the 1960s?

- 16** Outline the main features of the domestic policies of:

(a) President Carter (1977–81);

(b) President Reagan (1981–89).

Why did both of these presidents encounter opposition within the United States?

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

17 Describe the parts played during the year 1917 by each of the following in the history of the Russian Revolution:

- (a) Tsar Nicholas II;
- (b) Kerensky;
- (c) Lenin.

Why were Lenin's policies in the years 1918–21 so important for the survival of the Revolution in Russia?

18 Describe the ways in which Stalin:

- (a) increased his power during the 1920s by skilful use of politics;
- (b) consolidated his power during the 1930s by ruthless use of purges.

With reference to the years to 1953, assess the effects of Stalin's strong control of the Soviet Union on the people whom he ruled.

19 Outline the main military events within the Soviet Union during the years 1941–44.

Why were Soviet forces so successful in their campaigns in Eastern Europe in 1944–45?

20 Describe the policies of Khrushchev as leader of the Soviet Union towards:

- (a) agriculture;
- (b) China;
- (c) Western powers.

Why did he fall from power in 1964?

21 Outline the history of Yugoslavia from the German invasion of 1941 to the death of Tito in 1980.

Why, during the subsequent years (to 1991), was the history of Yugoslavia marked by increasing instability?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

22 Give an account of the ways in which, during the years 1919–38, Mustafa Kemal:

- (a) defended the interests of Turkey in his relations with foreign powers;
- (b) improved the lives of the Turkish people by his policies at home.

How far does he deserve the title 'Ataturk' ('Father of the Turks')?

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

- (a) 1956;
- (b) 1967;
- (c) 1973.

To what extent had relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours improved by the late 1970s?

24 Describe the course of the revolt by the Algerian people against French rule during the years 1954–62.

Why did Algeria still face problems later in the 1960s and in the 1970s?

25 Outline the main events in the history of Kenya that led to the achievement of independence in 1963.

To what extent did the people of Kenya benefit from the rule after independence of Jomo Kenyatta and Daniel Arap Moi (to 1991)?

26 Describe each of the following in the history of apartheid in South Africa:

- (a) the policies of the Nationalist party from 1948;
- (b) the opposition to apartheid within South Africa from 1960.

Why had apartheid come to an end by 1991?

Section F**Asia**

27 Describe how Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) as leader of the Chinese Nationalist (Kuomintang/Guomindang) party struggled against:

- (a) the warlords;
- (b) the Japanese;
- (c) the Communists.

Why was he eventually unsuccessful in his struggle against the Communists?

28 Outline the agitation for independence within the Indian sub-continent during the years 1918–39 and the ways in which the British authorities responded to it.

Why did Britain's relationship with the people of India become further strained during the Second World War (1939–45)?

29 Outline the main features of political and economic development within Japan during the years 1945–91.

To what extent did Japan benefit during these years from its close relationship with the United States?

30 Give an account of the main domestic policies of Mao Zedong as leader of China during the years 1949–76.

To what extent did Deng Xiaoping change these policies?

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

- (a) the fighting against the Japanese (1942–45) in the Second World War;
- (b) the fighting against the Communists (1948–60) in the Malayan Emergency;
- (c) the creation of Malaysia (1963).

Why did Malaysia continue to experience conflict and controversy during the 1960s?

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