

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**HISTORY**

**2158/01**

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

October/November 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

**2 hours 30 minutes**

**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 on both sides of the paper.

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.

Answer at least **one** question from Section A (General Problems) and questions from at least **two** of the other sections B to F.

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 two-thirds and the second part one-third of the marks. Answer each part of the questions chosen as fully as you can.

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



**Section A**

**General Problems**

- 1 Show how the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire were dealt with by the Treaties of St. Germain (1919) and Trianon (1920). To what extent was the principle of self-determination ignored by these Treaties?
- 2 Describe the main organs of the United Nations Organisation. Why has the UNO survived into the twenty-first century?
- 3 Outline the relations between Britain and France and the Rome-Berlin Axis powers from March 1935 to September 1938. Why was the policy of appeasement unsuccessful?
- 4 Describe the following events in the opening stages of the Second World War:
  - (a) the defeat of Poland, 1939;
  - (b) the occupation of Denmark and Norway, April 1940;
  - (c) the Battle of Britain, August to September 1940.

How important to Germany was the invasion of Norway?

- 5 Outline the history of Korea from its liberation from Japan in August 1945 to the armistice of July 1953. How important was the Korean war for the United Nations Organisation?
- 6 Show how (a) the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and (b) the Warsaw Pact were established in the years after World War 2. Why did the USSR attempt to force the western powers to withdraw from Berlin in 1948-49?

**Section B****Western Europe**

- 7** Describe the social and economic policies of Mussolini in the 1920s and 1930s. To what extent were Mussolini's economic policies of no value to Italy?
- 8** Describe those policies of the Nazis in the 1930s which were designed to gain popular support in Germany. Why was there little opposition to the Nazi programme of anti-Semitism?
- 9** Describe the part played by the British and US air forces in the war against Germany and Italy, 1941 to 1945. How important was the Allied strategic bombing offensive?
- 10** Describe the establishment of the European Economic Community in 1957 and its development to 1990. Why did its membership grow in the 1980s?
- 11** Write an account of the political career of Francois Mitterand to 1995. Why did he frequently disagree with Britain in his foreign policy?

**Section C****The Americas**

- 12** Show how President Wilson tried to bring about a just and fair peace in the period 1918 to 1919. How successful was he in these attempts?
- 13** Describe the industrial developments in the USA during the 1920s which brought about its prosperity in that period. Why did the agricultural industry fail to share in that prosperity?
- 14** Describe the following aspects of Roosevelt's New Deal programme:
- (a)** the National Recovery Administration;
  - (b)** the Civilian Conservation Corps;
  - (c)** the Tennessee Valley Authority.

To what extent was Roosevelt successful in solving the problems of the Depression?

- 15** Write an account of the political career of Richard Nixon to 1974. Why did he resign his presidency in 1974?
- 16** Show how Salvador Allende became president of Chile in 1970 and describe the policies of his government. Why was he overthrown in 1973?

## Section D

## USSR and Eastern Europe

- 17 Write an account of the Civil War in Russia (1919–1921). Why did the Allied powers give help to the Whites?
- 18 Describe Stalin's policy of terror from 1928 to 1940. Why did he carry out this policy?
- 19 Describe the following aspects of Khrushchev's rule:
- (a) the speech to the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party;
  - (b) his agricultural policy;
  - (c) relations with Communist China.
- Why was he able to achieve power in 1958?
- 20 Describe the policies of *Glasnost* and *Perestroika* introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev. Why did Gorbachev meet with opposition inside the Soviet Union?
- 21 Outline the events of (a) the Hungarian Rising, 1956, and (b) the Prague Spring, 1968. Why did the Hungarians receive so little help from the Western powers in 1956?

**Section E****Africa and the Middle East**

- 22** Outline the history of Britain's government in Palestine from 1933 to 1948. Why did Britain abandon its mandate and withdraw from Palestine in 1948?
- 23** Describe the following events of the history of the Middle East:
- (a)** the overthrow of Mohammed Mussadeq as prime minister of Iran, 1953;
  - (b)** the Baghdad Pact, 1955;
  - (c)** the Eisenhower Doctrine, 1957.

Why did outside powers interfere in Middle Eastern affairs during the 1950s?

- 24** Describe the establishment and working of the Organisation of African Unity. How important was the part played by Haile Selassie in this organisation?
- 25** Describe developments in **(a)** Morocco and **(b)** Tunisia from 1956 to 1980. How important was the Polisario movement for Morocco during this period?
- 26** Show how Afrikaner Nationalist governments established the policy of apartheid after 1948. Why were the nationalists committed to apartheid?

**Section F****Asia**

- 27** Write an account of the relations between the Guomintang (Kuomintang) and the Chinese Communist Party from 1921 to 1935 (the end of the Long March). Why did the Guomintang carry out the Shanghai Massacre in 1927?
- 28** Describe the political career of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to 1945. How successful was his policy of *Satyagraha*?
- 29** Describe the following events of the Pacific War:
- (a) the conquest of Malaya and Singapore, 1942;
  - (b) the battle of Midway, 1942;
  - (c) the bombing of Hiroshima, August 1945.

Why did the Allies use the atom bomb in August 1945?

- 30** Show how the economy of Japan prospered in the 1950s and 1960s. How important was the Korean War for Japan's economic recovery?

- 31** Describe the following aspects of Chinese Communist rule in the 1950s:

- (a) co-operative farming;
- (b) the Five Year Plan, 1953;
- (c) the Hundred Flowers campaign, 1957.

How important was the Hundred Flowers Campaign?

