

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**HISTORY**

**2158/01**

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

October/November 2004

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** Describe the changes made to the Ottoman Empire by the Treaties of Sèvres (1920) and Lausanne (1923).

Why were many Arabs dissatisfied with the terms of these Treaties?

- 2** Outline German foreign policy from January 1933 (Hitler's accession to power) to November 1936 (the Rome-Berlin Axis).

How far had Hitler destroyed the Treaty of Versailles by November 1936?

- 3** Describe the methods used by the USA from 1964 to 1973 in its attempts to defeat the Vietcong.

Why did the USA withdraw from the Vietnam War?

- 4** Outline the events of the Cuban Crisis from 1959 (the overthrow of Batista) to October 1962 (the dismantling of the Soviet missiles).

How important was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- 5** Describe the following events relating to the policy of Détente:

- (a)** the Non-Proliferation Treaty, 1968;
- (b)** President Nixon's visit to China, 1972;
- (c)** the invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR, 1979.

Why did the policy of Détente fail?

- 6** Show how 'Global Warming' is affecting the world's environment.

Why is comparatively little action being taken to check the development of 'Global Warming'?

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

**7** Describe the following events relating to Italian foreign policy:

- (a) the occupation of Fiume, 1919;
- (b) the Corfu Incident, 1923;
- (c) the Stresa Front, 1935.

Why did Mussolini change his attitude towards Hitler after 1935?

**8** Describe the part played by Allied naval forces in the Atlantic and Mediterranean areas during the Second World War.

How important was the use of convoys in these areas?

**9** Write accounts of:

- (a) the Blockade of Berlin, 1948–9;
- (b) the erection of the Berlin Wall, 1961.

Why was Berlin so important during the 'Cold War'?

**10** Describe the career of Charles de Gaulle.

Why did he resign as President in 1969?

**11** Describe the main features of the Thatcher governments in Britain, 1979–1990.

Why did Margaret Thatcher remain Prime Minister for so long?

**Section C**

**The Americas**

**12** Show how the Prohibition law affected US society in the 1920s and 1930s.

Why was this law introduced?

**13** Describe the opposition to the New Deal policies of President Roosevelt.

Why was President Roosevelt re-elected in 1936?

**14** Describe the foreign policy of President Truman (1945–1953).

Why was he able to obtain the support of the United Nations for involvement in the Korean War?

**15** Describe the career of Juan Domingo Peron.

How important was the support given to him by his wife Eva Duarte Peron during his first term as President of Argentina?

**16** Describe the domestic and foreign policies of President Reagan (1981–1989).

How successful were his economic policies?

**Section D****USSR and Eastern Europe**

- 17** Describe the foreign policy of the USSR from 1922 (the Treaty of Rapallo) to 1939 (the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact).

How far did the Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact bring advantages to the USSR?

- 18** Describe the working of Stalin's Five-Year Plans in the 1930s.

To what extent did Soviet industry achieve the targets of the Plans?

- 19** Describe the German invasion of the USSR (Operation Barbarossa) from June 1941 to July 1943 (the Battle of Kursk).

Why were there so many civilian casualties within the USSR during this period?

- 20** Describe the following aspects of the rule of Khrushchev:

(a) the Hungarian Rising in 1956;

(b) relations with Communist China.

Why was Khrushchev able to suppress the Hungarian Rising so easily?

- 21** Describe Gorbachev's policies of *Glasnost* and *Perestroika*.

Why had Gorbachev become so unpopular in the USSR by the end of 1991?

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

**22** Outline the history of the Wafd Party in Egypt from 1918 to 1953.

Why was the Wafd Party dissolved in 1953?

**23** Describe the policies of Egypt towards Britain, France and Israel from 1954 (when Nasser came to power) to 7 November 1956 (the end of the Suez War).

How important was the Suez War?

**24** Describe the following aspects of Kenyan history:

(a) the Mau Mau society;

(b) tribal rivalries;

(c) 'Africanisation'.

How important was Kenyan self-government for decolonisation in Africa?

**25** Show how Angola and Mozambique achieved their independence from Portugal in the 1970s.

How far did the granting of independence bring peace to Angola?

**26** Describe the policies adopted by President Botha in South Africa from 1978 to 1989.

Why did his policies generally fail?

**Section F****Asia**

- 27** Write accounts of the following events relating to Japanese expansion in China during the 1930s:
- (a) the conquest of North China (1931–1935);
  - (b) the Marco Polo Bridge incident in 1937 and the occupation of Central and Southern China.
- Why did Japan become aggressive towards China in the 1930s?
- 28** Show how the Chinese Communist Party increased its influence and strength from 1936 to 1949.
- Why was the Guomindang defeated in 1945–9?
- 29** Describe the steps taken after 1945 to establish Indian independence.
- Why was Pakistan established in 1947?
- 30** Describe the 'Malayan Emergency' from 1948 to 1960.
- What was the most important reason for the defeat of the Communists? Explain your answer.
- 31** Show how Deng Xiaoping came to power in China after 1978 and describe his programme of modernisation.
- Why did he use force to suppress discontent in 1989?

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