



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**HISTORY**

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

**2138/01, 2158/01**

**October/November 2008**

**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 **8** printed pages.



**Section A****International Relations and Developments**

- 1** Outline the terms of peace that were imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919.

How far did these terms reflect the aims of the major peacemakers at Paris in 1919?
- 2** What do you understand by the term 'appeasement'? Show how it was applied by France and Britain towards Germany and Italy during the years 1936-38.

Why did the German invasion of Poland bring about a European war in 1939?
- 3** Outline the structure and aims of the United Nations Organisation at the time of its creation, showing how it was designed as an improvement on the League of Nations.

How effective was the humanitarian work of the United Nations in the years 1945-91?
- 4** Describe each of the following features in the early development of the Cold War:

  - (a)** the Potsdam Conference (1945);
  - (b)** the Truman Doctrine (1947);
  - (c)** the Berlin Blockade (1948-49).

Why did the Cold War remain tense throughout the 1950s?
- 5** With reference to the years 1945-75, describe the involvement of the following countries in Vietnam and show how each eventually withdrew:

  - (a)** France;
  - (b)** the United States.

Why did events in Vietnam during these years bring about protest in countries outside Vietnam?
- 6** Outline the main steps that were taken to reduce armaments and restrict their possible use during the years 1963-91.

Account for the successes that were achieved in this respect.

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

- 7** Describe how Mussolini increased his power within Italy during the years 1919-25.  
To what extent, during the 1920s and 1930s, did the Italian people benefit from his rule?

**8 Either**

- (a)** Describe the work of both Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay MacDonald as prime ministers of Britain.

Why were they both criticised by members of their own political parties?

**Or**

- (b)** Show how the Labour governments in Britain during the years 1945-51 pursued policies leading to the creation of:

- (i)** a welfare state;
- (ii)** nationalisation of industries.

To what extent were these policies undone by the Conservative governments of the 1980s?

- 9** Describe the policies of Hitler's government in Germany during the 1930s towards:

- (a)** young people;
- (b)** the Jews;
- (c)** the Christian churches.

Why, during the 1930s, did some German people support the Nazi government and other German people oppose it?

- 10** With reference to the Spanish Civil War (1936-39), describe:

- (a)** the events within Spain during the first half of 1936 that led to its outbreak in July of that year;
- (b)** the main features of the fighting until the war ended in March 1939.

Why did people and governments outside Spain become involved in the war?

- 11** Outline the main achievements within their countries of:

- (a)** Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor of West Germany (1949-63);
- (b)** Charles de Gaulle as President of France (1958-69).

To what extent were relations good between West Germany and France during the 1950s and 1960s?

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

**12** Describe the following features of life in the United States during the 1920s:

- (a) restrictions on immigration;
- (b) the activities of the Ku Klux Klan;
- (c) prohibition of alcohol.

Why did the Wall Street Crash of 1929 occur?

**13** Show how each of the following presidents attempted to solve the problems of the Depression in the United States:

- (a) Herbert Hoover in his presidency of 1929-33;
- (b) Franklin Roosevelt in his first presidency of 1933-37.

Why was Roosevelt more successful in solving the problems than Hoover?

**14** Give an account of the main features of the foreign policy pursued by US governments during the years 1921-39.

To what extent did Roosevelt in the years 1939-41 prepare the United States and its people for possible entry into the Second World War?

**15** Describe how each of the following within the United States campaigned for and secured improved civil rights during the 1950s and 1960s:

- (a) African-Americans;
- (b) women and students.

Why was the securing of improved civil rights not popular with all Americans during these years?

**16 Either**

- (a) Give an account of the main features of the domestic and foreign policies of the governments of Brazil between the first securing of power by Vargas in 1930 and the overthrow of Goulart in 1964.

Why, in the remaining years of the 1960s and in the 1970s, was the ruling of Brazil much criticised from outside the country?

**Or**

- (b) Describe the following features of the rule of Salvador Allende in Chile during the years 1970-73:

- (i) his securing of power in 1970;
- (ii) his policies as ruler of Chile;
- (iii) his fall from power in 1973.

Why was Augusto Pinochet able to maintain a longer lasting rule over Chile?

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

**17** Describe the main events that took place within Russia during the course of the year 1917.

To what extent was the consolidation of Bolshevik power in the years 1918-24 the work of Lenin?

**18** Describe the following features of Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union during the late 1920s and the 1930s:

(a) his cult of personality;

(b) his policies for industry;

(c) his use of purges.

To what extent did the people of the Soviet Union gain from his rule in these years?

**19** Show how Khrushchev pursued the following policies in the Soviet Union during his time as its leader:

(a) de-Stalinisation;

(b) the Virgin Lands scheme;

(c) regional economic councils.

Why did he fall from power in 1964?

**20** Describe each of the following:

(a) the Hungarian uprising in 1956;

(b) the 'Prague Spring' in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Account for the success of the Soviet Union in suppressing opposition in these two countries in these years.

**21** Describe the domestic policies of Brezhnev within the Soviet Union during the years 1964-82.

Why did Gorbachev introduce more liberal domestic policies after 1985?

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

- 22** Describe the approaches of Britain, France and Israel towards Nasser's government in Egypt in the mid-1950s. Show how relations between these three countries resulted in an invasion of Egypt in 1956.

Why was there such strong opposition to this invasion from other great powers and the United Nations?

- 23** Describe each of the following features in the history of the British colonies in central Africa and the background to them:

- (a) the Central African Federation (1953-63);
- (b) the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by Rhodesia (1965);
- (c) the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe (1980).

Why did the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe take longer than in other British colonies in Africa?

- 24** Describe the events of the 1940s and 1950s that led to the independence of Ghana in 1957. Outline the main features of the rule of Nkrumah as its leader to 1966.

Why was the history of Ghana in the 1960s a disappointment to those who had placed much hope in it at the time of independence?

- 25** Describe how Algeria was administered by the French and outline the course of events that led to its independence in 1962.

Why was the decolonisation of other French colonies in Africa less troublesome?

- 26** Describe the part played by each of the following in the history of Israel and neighbouring Arab lands in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s:

- (a) the Palestine Liberation Organisation;
- (b) the Yom Kippur War (1973);
- (c) relations between Israel and Lebanon.

Why did moves to create peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours have only limited success during these years?

## Section F

## Asia

**27** Describe the part played by each of the following in the history of Britain's Indian Empire during the years before the Second World War:

- (a) the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms (1918);
- (b) the Amritsar massacre (1919);
- (c) the opposition methods of Gandhi.

To what extent might progress towards independence during the 1930s be described as 'slow and uncertain'?

**28** Trace the main features in the relationship between the Chinese Communist party and the Chinese Nationalist party (Guomindang) from the time of the Shanghai massacre in 1927 to the victory of the Communist party in 1949.

How important in these events was the influence of outside powers?

**29** Describe the main features in the economic and political recovery of Japan during the years 1945-70.

How important in this recovery was the relationship between Japan and the United States?

**30** Describe the following features in the history of China under the rule of Mao Zedong:

- (a) the Speak Bitterness campaigns;
- (b) the Hundred Flowers movement;
- (c) the Great Leap Forward.

Why and with what consequences did Mao embark on the Cultural Revolution?

**31** Outline the history of the British colony of Malaya during the 1940s and 1950s.

Why was the achievement of independence followed both by the creation of Malaysia and the 'confrontation' with Indonesia?