UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY **2158/01**

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991 **October/November 2011**

2 hours 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2760887430 2

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 **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

Section A

International Relations and Developments

1 Describe the treatment of Germany's wartime allies under the terms of the following treaties of 1919–20:

(a) St Germain;

(b) Neuilly;

(c) Trianon;

(d) Sèvres.

To what extent were President Wilson's Fourteen Points put into effect in these treaties?

2 Describe the main attempts to keep the world peaceful during the years 1922–28.

For what reasons were international relations more disturbed during the years 1931–36?

3 Describe each of the following features of the Second World War:

(a) the fighting in North Africa;

(b) the Battle of the Atlantic;

(c) the Allied bombing of Germany.

What were the consequences of the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941?

4 Show how the United Nations became involved, during the years before 1991, in:

(a) the former Belgian Congo;

(b) the Middle East.

Was the United Nations Organisation more powerful than the League of Nations had been?

5 Write an account of the main features in the history of Vietnam from the Geneva agreements of 1954 to the final withdrawal of the United States in 1975.

How far were events in Vietnam in these years affected by the policies of powers outside Vietnam?

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

6 With reference to the years 1945–91, describe the following problems:

(a) poverty in the developing world;

(b) threats to the world-wide environment.

To what extent is it true to say that attempts to resolve these issues were 'slow and uncertain'?

www.theallpapers.com

Section B

Western Europe

7 Outline the ways in which Mussolini increased his power in Italy during the years 1919–25.

To what extent might his government be described as a dictatorship by the end of those years?

8 Describe the part played by each of the following in the rise to power of Adolf Hitler:

(a) the Treaty of Versailles;

(b) Communism;

(c) the Wall Street Crash.

How important were racial issues in the origin and rise to power of National Socialism?

9 With reference to Spain in the 1930s, describe:

(a) the social divisions that existed within the country on the eve of the Civil War;

(b) the main military engagements that took place during the Civil War.

How important was foreign assistance in determining the outcome of the Spanish Civil War?

10 **Either** **(a)** Describe **two** of the following in the history of Britain between the two world wars:

(i) the first Labour government (1924);

(ii) the General Strike (1926);

(iii) the formation of the National government (1931);

(iv) the hunger marches of the 1930s.

To what extent had the British economy emerged from the Depression by 1939?

Or **(b)** Show how the Labour governments of 1945–51 pursued policies to:

(i) nationalise British industries;

(ii) develop a welfare state.

Why did the Labour Party lose seats in the general elections of 1950 and 1951?

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

11 Describe each of the following features in German history since the end of the Second World War:

(a) the decisions of the Potsdam Conference (1945);

(b) the Berlin Blockade and Airlift (1948–49);

(c) the construction (1961) and destruction (1989) of the Berlin Wall.

How do you explain the political stability of West Germany during these years?

© UCLES 2011

[Turn over
www.theallpapers.com

Section C

The Americas

12 With reference to the 1920s, outline those features of day-to-day life in the United States which suggest that those years formed a 'greedy and prejudiced' period in the country's history.

How do you explain the onset of the Great Depression at the end of this period?

13 Describe the domestic policies pursued by Franklin Roosevelt during his first two terms of office (1933–41).

Why were his policies opposed by some Americans?

14 Describe each of the following campaigns to improve the rights of African-Americans within the United States:

(a) the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56);

(b) the events at Little Rock (1957);

(c) the freedom marches of the early 1960s.

Why did Black Power develop so strongly later in the 1960s?

15 **Either** **(a)** Outline the history of the island of Cuba during the 1950s and 1960s.

With reference to events up to 1991, how do you explain the length of Castro's rule of the island?

Or **(b)** Describe the issues relating to the possession of the Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas and the conflict this created in the early 1980s.

Why was the Falklands crisis of those years a matter of concern to the United States?

16 Describe the development of the 'Watergate' scandal in the United States during the years 1972–74.

In what respects is it correct to say that President Carter (1977–81) sought to distance his government from the approaches and attitudes displayed in the Watergate scandal?

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

17 Describe the following features of Russian history during the time of the Provisional Government (February–October 1917):

(a) the opposition of political parties;

(b) involvement in the First World War;

(c) food shortages and the economy.

To what extent did the policy of dual power held by the Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet contribute to the outbreak of the October Revolution?

18 Describe **three** of the following features of Russian history under the rule of Stalin:

(a) the Ukrainian famine;

(b) the development of heavy industry;

(c) the Stakhanovite movement;

(d) the 1936 constitution;

(e) the NKVD.

To what extent did women and children in Russia benefit from Stalin's rule?

19 Describe the main features of each of the following events:

(a) the Hungarian uprising (1956);

(b) the Prague Spring (1968);

(c) the Solidarity movement in Poland during the 1980s.

How do you explain the sudden collapse of Soviet authority in Eastern Europe during the late 1980s?

20 Outline the work of Tito in Yugoslavia from his resistance to the German presence in his country during the Second World War to his death in 1980.

How do you explain the instability that developed in Yugoslavia during the 1980s?

21 Give an account of the ways in which Gorbachev, through his domestic policies, tried to change earlier approaches by governments of the Soviet Union during the years 1985–91.

Why, in spite of these efforts, did the Soviet Union collapse in 1991?

© UCLES 2011

[Turn over
www.theallpapers.com

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

22 Describe the work of Mustafa Kemal in:

(a) the events leading to the establishment of the Turkish republic in 1923;

(b) the reform and modernisation of Turkey, to the time of his death in 1938.

How far do you agree that Mustafa Kemal deserves his title of 'Ataturk' ('father of the Turks')?

23 Outline the main features of the Suez crisis during 1956, indicating the ways in which powers from outside the Middle East became involved in it.

To what extent is it true to say that Nasser, rather than the leader of any other country, benefited most from the outcome of the Suez crisis?

24 By reference to important examples, show how the following affected the process of decolonisation in Africa:

(a) the colonists themselves;

(b) nationalist movements;

(c) external influences.

During the process of decolonisation in Africa, which proved the more effective: peaceful negotiation or armed conflict?

25 Outline the changing nature of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and its activities from its foundation in 1964 to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Why was there continued instability in the relations between Israel and its neighbours during the years 1982–91?

26 Describe the following features in the history of South Africa since 1945:

(a) the victory of the National party in 1948;

(b) the African National Congress;

(c) international sanctions.

To what extent was the ending of apartheid due more to opposition from within rather than from outside South Africa?

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

Section F

Asia

27 Describe each of the following features in the history of China:

(a) the May Fourth movement (1919);

(b) the Shanghai massacres (1927);

(c) the Long March (1934–35).

How do you explain the increasing success of the communists within China during the 1940s?

28 Give an account of the main events in the history of Japan from 1931 to 1941.

How do you explain the eventual defeat of Japan in the Second World War?

29 Describe each of the following features in the history of the Indian sub-continent:

(a) the partition of 1947;

(b) the domestic policies of Nehru (1947–64);

(c) the secession of Bangladesh (1971).

To what extent did India pursue a 'non-aligned' foreign policy between 1947 and 1971?

30 Outline the main features in the domestic history of China from the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to the time of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations in 1989.

How do you explain the survival of a communist government in China by the end of these years?

31 Describe each of the following in the history of the Malay peninsula after the Second World War:

(a) the Malayan Emergency (1948–60);

(b) the creation of Malaysia (1963);

(c) the Confrontation with Indonesia (1963–66).

Why did Singapore leave Malaysia in 1965?

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2011

www.theallpapers.com

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

www.theallpapers.com