



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/01

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

October/November 2015

2 hours

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 the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

You must answer **four** questions taken from at least **two** sections.

You must answer at least **one** question from Section A.

You must answer both the **(a)** and **(b)** parts of the questions that you choose.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Each part question is worth 10 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.

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



Section A**International Relations and Developments**

You must answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a) What were the terms of the Treaty of Trianon? [10]
(b) 'The Locarno Treaties showed that the peace settlement with Germany in 1919 had been a failure.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2 (a) Describe **three** successes of the agencies of the League of Nations in the 1920s and 1930s. [10]
(b) 'The main reason that the League of Nations failed to resolve the Corfu Crisis was that a major European power was the aggressor.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 (a) Describe attitudes in Britain and France to the threat of war in the 1930s. [10]
(b) How significant was Germany's remilitarisation of the Rhineland in March 1936 as a cause of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 (a) What was NATO? [10]
(b) How far was the arms race of the Cold War years about prestige? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5 (a) Describe events in the Congo between independence in June 1960 and the end of the Civil War in 1963. [10]
(b) How far did the United Nations find it difficult to achieve its aims up to 2000? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6 (a) Who supported the Nazis in the 1920s? [10]
- (b) 'The Nazi Party came to power in Germany because of the effects of the Depression.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 (a) Describe Mussolini's attempts to make Italy self-sufficient. [10]
- (b) Was control of the press the main reason why there was so little opposition to Mussolini's rule in Italy? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 (a) Describe the Battle for Madrid during November and December 1936. [10]
- (b) How significant was Italian intervention to Franco's success in the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a) Describe the impact of the Popular Front government in France (1936–37) on the lives of French workers. [10]
- (b) How different was life in occupied France from life in Vichy France? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 (a) What was the Common Agricultural Policy? [10]
- (b) How far was the European Community of 1986 the same as the European Economic Community established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C**The Americas**

- 11 (a)** Describe the lives of black Americans during the 1920s. [10]
- (b)** How far was the Wall Street Crash caused by stock market speculation? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** What were President Hoover's views on government provision of welfare? [10]
- (b)** 'The introduction of fireside chats was the most important measure of the first one hundred days of Roosevelt's presidency.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What was meant by 'Reaganomics'? [10]
- (b)** 'Reagan was more successful in foreign policy than in domestic policy.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** What were the 'Freedom Rides'? [10]
- (b)** 'The Selma Marches of 1965 divided the Civil Rights movement.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe the attitude of the Chilean public towards General Pinochet by 1988. [10]
- (b)** How different was the government of Aylwin from that of Pinochet? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** Describe the struggle for power in the USSR in the four years following the death of Lenin in 1924. [10]
- (b)** How successful was collectivisation in the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** What did young people in the USSR learn about Stalin during his time in power, and how did they learn it? [10]
- (b)** How far was economic recovery Stalin's priority in the post-war period? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** How did the USSR contribute to space exploration during Khrushchev's time as leader? [10]
- (b)** How far was Stalin's work undone in the USSR after his death? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe the 1991 coup against Gorbachev. [10]
- (b)** How far was Yeltsin a reformer? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** What was the Brezhnev Doctrine? [10]
- (b)** How far was the Prague Spring a threat to Soviet domination in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [10]

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21 (a)** Describe the work of Ahmed Ben Bella in Algeria after the Second World War. [10]
- (b)** How significant was the leaders' lack of government experience in explaining the problems faced by newly-independent African countries? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** What was the contribution of Jan Smuts in the period 1919–48 to the development of political life in South Africa? [10]
- (b)** How important was the student movement in South Africa in the struggle against apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** What was the Balfour Declaration? [10]
- (b)** How successful was the 1948–49 Arab-Israeli War in securing the state of Israel? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** Describe the Suez Crisis. [10]
- (b)** 'The success of the Camp David negotiations can be credited to President Sadat.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** What were the main events of the Iran-Iraq War, 1980–88? [10]
- (b)** How united have Arabs been since 1988? Explain your answer. [10]

Section F**Asia**

- 26 (a)** Describe the struggles between the Guomindang and the Chinese Communist Party up to 1937. [10]
- (b)** How significant was the Xian Incident to the success of the Chinese Communist Party after the Long March? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** What was the Hundred Flowers Campaign? [10]
- (b)** How far did the Great Leap Forward meet Mao's aims? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe the political situation in Japan in the 1920s. [10]
- (b)** 'A large sphere of economic domination'. Was this the most important consequence of Japan's expansion into China in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** What grievances did East Pakistan have against West Pakistan? [10]
- (b)** How far were President Yahya Khan's actions responsible for the secession of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1970–71? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** What was the Malayan Union? [10]
- (b)** How unified was the Malaysian Federation? Explain your answer. [10]

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