



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/01

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

October/November 2016

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 the **(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 Saint-Germain? [10]
(b) Was the weakening of German military strength the main effect of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2 (a) Describe the Bulgarian Crisis of 1925. [10]
(b) How far did the agencies and commissions of the League of Nations meet their aims in the period up to 1939? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 (a) What was the Holocaust? [10]
(b) Was the strength of Allied land forces during the Second World War the most important reason for their success? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 (a) Describe the attempts at limiting nuclear weapons that were made between 1963 and 1979. [10]
(b) Was Gorbachev responsible for the end of the Cold War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5 (a) Describe Saddam Hussein's actions towards Kuwait in 1990. [10]
(b) Was the United Nations responsible for the outcomes of the First Gulf War? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6 (a) What was the Nazi 25 Point Programme? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the Munich Putsch a disaster for the Nazi Party? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 (a) What happened in Fiume in 1919–20? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Mussolini responsible for the rise to power of the Fascists in Italy? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 (a) What was the nature of support for both Republicans and Nationalists from within Spain during the Spanish Civil War? [10]
- (b) How far was foreign intervention in the Spanish Civil War voluntary in nature? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a) What were the social consequences of the First World War for Britain? [10]
- (b) How great was the impact of the General Strike on Britain in 1926? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 (a) Describe Europe's first steps towards integration up to 1950. [10]
- (b) How far did the existence of the Commonwealth explain Britain's unwillingness to join the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C**The Americas**

- 11 (a)** What were the policies of the Republican governments in the USA in the 1920s? [10]
- (b)** How far were the Roaring Twenties good for Americans? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** What was the New Deal that Roosevelt promised in 1932? [10]
- (b)** How far did the Alphabet Agencies provide the foundation for economic recovery in America? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What was McCarthyism? [10]
- (b)** How close did J. F. Kennedy come to achieving 'The New Frontier' during his presidency? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** What was the role of the Supreme Court in the fight for Civil Rights? [10]
- (b)** Who was more significant in the struggle for Civil Rights in the USA: Malcolm X or Martin Luther King? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe how Castro came to power in Cuba. [10]
- (b)** How far did Cubans gain as a result of Castro's rule? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** What was meant by War Communism in the Soviet Union? [10]
- (b)** How far did the mutiny at the Kronstadt Naval Base weaken Lenin's government? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** Describe the German attack on Russia in 1941. [10]
- (b)** How far was Stalin's success in the Second World War dependent upon support from his allies? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** Describe how the USSR was led between March 1953 (the death of Stalin) and 1956. [10]
- (b)** 'It was spending on the military that caused the economic stagnation in Brezhnev's USSR.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe Yeltsin's election campaign of 1996. [10]
- (b)** Was economic freedom the most significant outcome of the Yeltsin years in Russia? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** What was the Prague Spring? [10]
- (b)** How revolutionary were the events of 1989 in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer. [10]

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21 (a)** Describe the role of Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, 1946–78. [10]
- (b)** To what extent was negotiation the means to Algerian independence? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** Describe the life and work of Nelson Mandela. [10]
- (b)** How far were white political groups in South Africa, 1918–1948, united in their aims? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** Describe the 1947 Partition Plan for Palestine. [10]
- (b)** How well had Britain fulfilled the terms of its mandate ‘to allow Jewish immigration into Palestine and to protect the rights of the local Arab population’ by 1946? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** What was the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty, 1979? [10]
- (b)** How far do you agree that Ariel Sharon was more successful as a military leader than as a political leader? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** What has been the role of the Arab League? [10]
- (b)** How significant was anti-Americanism as a factor in causing the 1979 Iranian Revolution? Explain your answer. [10]

Section F**Asia**

- 26 (a)** Describe the events that took place during the Northern Expedition, 1926–28, in China. [10]
- (b)** Was support from the Soviet Union the most important reason that Communism grew in China between 1921 and 1934? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** Describe the improvements made in industrial production in China between 1949 and 1957. [10]
- (b)** Was involvement of the masses the strength or the weakness of the Great Leap Forward in China between 1957 and 1960? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe Japan's economic growth in the 1980s. [10]
- (b)** Was the policy of subsidising rural areas the main reason for low economic growth in Japan in the 1990s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** What issues caused the conflict over Kashmir between India and Pakistan? [10]
- (b)** Were agricultural reforms the most important changes made by Ayub Khan in the 1960s in Pakistan? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** Describe how Malaya gained independence in 1957. [10]
- (b)** 'The New Economic Policy (1970) in Malaysia was mainly caused by the race riots of 1969.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

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