



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)**2134/01**

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

May/June 2018**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.



CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Section A**International Relations and Developments**

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

- 1** **(a)** Describe the ways in which the Treaty of Versailles reduced German strength. [10]
- (b)** Was the Treaty of Rapallo the most important international agreement signed by Germany in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** **(a)** What was the work of the League of Nations? [10]
- (b)** Was poverty in Europe the main reason for the weakness of the League of Nations in the 1930s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** **(a)** What was appeasement? [10]
- (b)** Was the Treaty of Versailles the main cause of the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** **(a)** What decisions were reached at the Yalta Conference? [10]
- (b)** 'The Potsdam Conference was a failure.' How true was this? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5** **(a)** Describe the role of the International Court of Justice of the United Nations. [10]
- (b)** 'The permanent members of the Security Council must agree before any action can be taken.' Has this been a strength or a weakness of the United Nations? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6 (a) Describe the treatment of Jewish people in Hitler's Germany up to 1938. [10]
- (b) 'It was mainly fear of the secret police that allowed the Nazi Party to keep control over Germany.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 (a) Describe how a Fascist dictatorship was established in Italy in the 1920s. [10]
- (b) 'Sustained economic development.' How far does this describe the achievements of Mussolini in Italy? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 (a) What were the domestic policies of the government of the Second Republic in Spain after 1931? [10]
- (b) How important were air raids in bringing about the defeat of the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a) Describe the impact of the General Strike on British coal-miners, 1926-27. [10]
- (b) 'A decade of development.' How true was this of 1930s Britain? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 (a) What organisations were established to help Europe recover from the Second World War? [10]
- (b) 'The greatest achievement of the European Union (EU) since 1991 has been the single market.' How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C**The Americas**

- 11 (a)** Describe the Jazz Age. [10]
- (b)** 'The 1920s saw a great change in the role of women in American society.' How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** What were the aims of the New Deal? [10]
- (b)** How effective was the Agricultural Adjustment Act? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What was Johnson's 'Great Society'? [10]
- (b)** 'Nixon's reputation suffered mainly because of the impact of his economic policies.' How far do you agree with this? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** Describe the contribution of Malcolm X to the struggle for civil rights in the USA. [10]
- (b)** 'The civil rights movement has achieved equality and opportunity for all Americans.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe the 'Dirty War'. [10]
- (b)** 'The main reason for the restoration of democracy in Argentina was the Falklands War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** Describe the February/March Revolution of 1917. [10]
- (b)** Was the Kornilov Affair the most important factor in ending the rule of the Provisional Government? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** Describe how Stalin used propaganda during the Great Patriotic War. [10]
- (b)** 'Stalin's economic policy saw the USSR recover from the Great Patriotic War.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** What was the Virgin Lands Scheme? [10]
- (b)** How far did Khrushchev's domestic policies demonstrate a 'thaw' within the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe reactions in the Soviet Union to perestroika. [10]
- (b)** How far did glasnost bring about the collapse of the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** Describe Russian involvement in Germany from the end of the Second World War until May 1949. [10]
- (b)** How similar were the governments of Eastern European countries from 1945 to 1955? Explain your answer. [10]

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21 (a)** Describe the French response to calls for independence from Algeria in the 1940s and 1950s. [10]
- (b)** 'Independence from France in 1962 solved the problems of Algerians.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** Describe the 1948 national elections in South Africa. [10]
- (b)** Was the 1950 Group Areas Act the most significant law in the establishment of apartheid in South Africa? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** Describe immigration into Palestine from 1919 to 1949. [10]
- (b)** 'The 1947 Partition Plan served the needs of the inhabitants of Palestine.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** Describe the overthrow of King Farouk in Egypt. [10]
- (b)** How damaging to Nasser's popularity was the decision to cancel the loan to Egypt for the building of the Aswan Dam? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** Describe the overthrow of the Shah in 1979. [10]
- (b)** How successful was the Shah as leader of Iran up to the establishment of martial law in 1978? Explain your answer. [10]

Section F**Asia**

- 26 (a)** Describe the political situation in China by 1919. [10]
- (b)** 'Chiang Kai-shek was the main reason for the growing strength of the Guomindang in the 1920s.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** Describe the role of the Gang of Four in Chinese politics, 1971–76. [10]
- (b)** 'As China was modernised, individual freedoms grew.' How true was this of China in the 1980s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** What was the Potsdam Declaration, 26 July 1945? [10]
- (b)** How far was Japan's economic miracle the result of the USA's contribution? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** Describe the condition of India after 1947. [10]
- (b)** How important has government investment in industry been in India's development since 1947? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** Describe the events that led to independence for Malaya in 1957. [10]
- (b)** 'Social factors were more important than economic considerations in the decision to separate Singapore from Malaysia in 1965.' How true was this? Explain your answer. [10]

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