



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

May/June 2019

1 hour 15 minutes

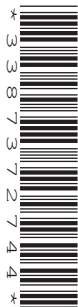
No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

The total mark for this paper is 40. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.



This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** Insert.



International Relations and Developments**The Abyssinian Crisis**

In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources, as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer using details from the cartoon. [6]

2 Study Source B.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Abyssinian Crisis? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources C and D.

How far did the two cartoonists agree? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Source E.

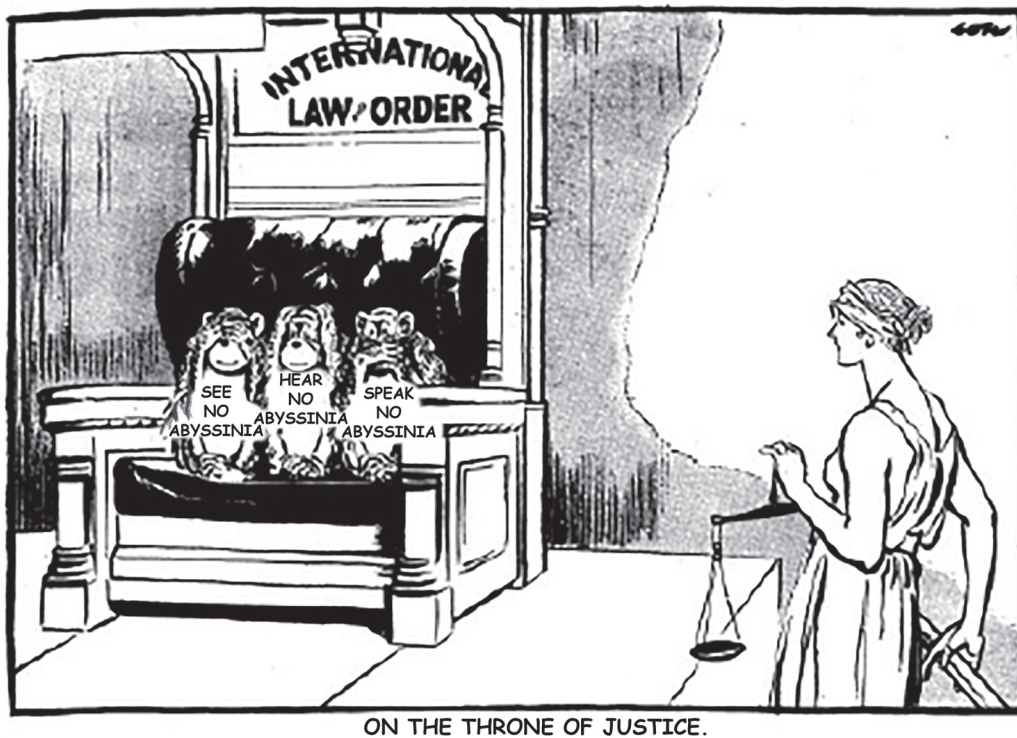
Why was this speech made in June 1936? Explain your answer. [7]

5 Use **all the sources.**

‘Britain was responsible for the failure of the League of Nations to take effective action against Italy in the Abyssinian Crisis.’ How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

SOURCE A: A cartoon published in a British newspaper, July 1935.



SOURCE B: From a telegram sent to the British government in September 1935 by Anthony Eden, British Minister to the League of Nations.

The only nation which has shown a lack of enthusiasm for effective action under the Covenant is France. They cannot bring themselves to take any steps which would weaken a united front against Germany. The belief, so strongly held in Britain, that the failure of the League to act this time would fatally weaken it in any future crisis does not appeal to them with equal force. They are trying not to antagonise Italy while keeping the League alive should they need it in the future. This explains Monsieur Laval's indecision. In the end, the French will be driven to support the League. Failure to do so would mean destroying the system of collective security and antagonising Britain.

SOURCE C: A cartoon published in a British newspaper in 1935. Mussolini, in the centre, talks about the League of Nations while, in the background, the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France look at a map of the Western Front.



SOURCE D: A cartoon called 'The Awful Warning' published in a British magazine in 1935.



SOURCE E: *From a speech to the League of Nations by Haile Selassie, June 1936.*

The Italian provocation was obvious. The Italian government stirred up revolt and armed rebels. The government in Rome has never stopped preparing for the conquest of Abyssinia. The treaties of friendship it signed with me were not sincere. Their only object was to hide their true purpose. From the outset of the dispute the Abyssinian government has sought a settlement by peaceful means.

In October 1935, the fifty-two nations who are listening to me today gave me an assurance that the aggressor would not win. What has become of those promises? I note that three powers refuse to take any measures in order to stop the Italians.

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