



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

May/June 2011

2 hours 30 minutes

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 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.



Section A**International Relations and Developments**

1 Outline the background to and the terms of the following treaties:

- (a)** Rapallo (1922);
- (b)** Lausanne (1923);
- (c)** Locarno (1925).

To what extent had Germany's relations with other powers improved by the late 1920s?

2 Show how the League of Nations attempted to solve the crises concerning:

- (a)** Manchuria (1931);
- (b)** Abyssinia (1935).

'Promising in the early 1920s; weak by the late 1930s.'

How far is this true of the peace-keeping work of the League?

3 Describe the events from 1936 that led to the crisis over Czechoslovakia (1938) and the agreements reached at the Munich Conference.

Why did war break out in Europe only a year after the Munich Conference?

4 Describe each of the following events in the history of the Cold War:

- (a)** the Berlin Blockade (1948–49);
- (b)** the creation of NATO (1949) and the Warsaw Pact (1955);
- (c)** the blockading of Cuba (1962).

How far did the decisions at Yalta and Potsdam in 1945 cause the Cold War tensions of the 1940s and 1950s?

5 Describe the main features of the fighting in:

- (a)** Korea during the years 1950–51;
- (b)** Vietnam during the years 1965–72.

Why did the United States become involved in the fighting in both of these countries?

3

- 6 Describe the main ways in which, during the years 1963–91, nuclear armaments have been restricted.

Why was this process more fully pursued during the late 1980s?

Section B

Western Europe

- 7 Give an account of the life of Adolf Hitler from the end of the First World War until the time he was declared Führer in August 1934.

Why did he manage to secure so much support from the German people in the early 1930s?

- 8 Describe the part played by each of the following in the history of Italy during the years 1919–29:

- (a) the 'biennio rosso' (the two red years, 1919–20);
- (b) the city of Fiume;
- (c) the policies of the Papacy.

Why did Mussolini begin to develop the corporate state during these years?

- 9 **Either** (a) Outline the main domestic achievements of **two** of the following governments in Britain:

- (i) Lloyd George's Coalition government of 1918–22;
- (ii) Baldwin's Conservative government of 1924–29;
- (iii) the National government of 1931–40.

How do you explain the dominance of the Conservative Party for most of the inter-war years?

- Or** (b) Describe the circumstances in which each of these British general elections was held and in each case indicate its outcome:

- (i) 1951;
- (ii) 1964;
- (iii) 1979.

Which British prime minister during the years 1945–90 do you regard as the most successful? Give reasons for your choice.

- 10 Trace the main stages by which, during the years 1945–70, the countries of Western Europe became better united.

To what extent was progress towards greater European unity during these years 'slow and controversial'?

- 11** Describe the circumstances in which the French Fifth Republic was created in 1958 and outline the main features of its domestic and foreign policies to 1991.

How do you explain the greater stability of the Fifth Republic over the Fourth Republic which it replaced?

Section C

The Americas

- 12** Describe the circumstances in 1917 that led to the entry of the United States into the First World War and the part played by the United States in the peace settlement after the war.

To what extent did the United States pursue a policy of isolationism during the 1920s?

- 13** Outline the policies pursued by each of the following presidents of the United States in attempting to resolve the impact of the Depression:

(a) Herbert Hoover in his presidency of 1929–33;

(b) Franklin Roosevelt in his first presidency of 1933–37.

Why did the domestic policies of Roosevelt have greater success than those of Hoover?

- 14 Either** (a) Give an account of the main features in the history of Brazil from 1945 to 1989.

Why was criticism made from outside Brazil of the way in which the country was governed during those years?

Or (b) Describe the circumstances in which each of the following became ruler of Chile and outline the domestic policies he then pursued:

(i) Allende in 1970;

(ii) Pinochet in 1973.

Why was each ruler subject to criticism from outside Chile?

- 15** Describe **three** of the following in the history of the United States during the 1960s:

(a) the assassination of President Kennedy (1963);

(b) the Civil Rights Act (1964);

(c) the women's movement;

(d) the rise of Black Power;

(e) the Apollo 11 mission to the moon (1969).

To what extent was Lyndon Johnson a failure as President of the United States?

- 16** Describe the main events in the domestic history of the United States under the presidencies of Jimmy Carter (1977–81) and Ronald Reagan (1981–89).

How do you account for Reagan's victory in the presidential election of 1980?

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

17 Describe the part played by each of the following in Russia during the course of the year 1917:

- (a) Tsar Nicholas II;
- (b) General Kornilov;
- (c) Alexander Kerensky.

Why was the Bolshevik party able to secure power in October 1917?

18 Write an account of the life and work of Joseph Stalin from 1928 to 1939.

How do you explain his successful control of Russia during those years?

19 Give an account of **three** of the following features of the Second World War in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe:

- (a) Operation Barbarossa (1941);
- (b) the Siege of Leningrad (1941–44);
- (c) the Battle of Stalingrad (1942–43);
- (d) the Warsaw Rising (1944);
- (e) the Siege of Budapest (1944–45).

How do you explain the rapid advance of Soviet forces towards the end of the Second World War?

20 Outline the main features in the history of Poland from the appointment of Gomulka as leader of the country in 1956 to the election of Walesa as President in 1990.

How do you explain the increasing influence of Solidarity during the 1980s?

21 Show how Khrushchev, as leader of the Soviet Union, tried to adjust Stalinist policies and develop new ones in his approach towards:

- (a) Soviet industry;
- (b) Soviet agriculture.

Why was Khrushchev removed from power in 1964?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 22** Describe the main features in the history of Palestine as a British mandate and the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

How do you explain the success of Israel in the war of 1948–49?

- 23** Outline the main events in:

- (a) the Six Day War (1967);
- (b) the Yom Kippur War (1973);
- (c) the Israeli invasions of Lebanon (1978 and 1982).

Why were efforts made in the late 1970s to secure peace in the Middle East?

- 24** Describe the development of movements for independence and the response of the French government to them in:

- (a) Algeria;
- (b) French colonies south of the Sahara.

How different were French and British policies in Africa on the eve of decolonisation?

- 25** Describe **three** of the following events in the history of Africa during the 1960s and the circumstances surrounding them:

- (a) Macmillan's 'Wind of Change' speech (1960);
- (b) the murder of Patrice Lumumba (1961);
- (c) the creation of Tanzania (1964);
- (d) Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence (1965);
- (e) the outbreak of civil war in Nigeria (1967).

How do you account for the speed with which independence was given to African colonies during the 1960s?

- 26** Outline the main features in the domestic history of South Africa from 1948 to 1991.

To what extent was its history during those years affected by the attitudes and approaches of foreign powers?

Section F**Asia**

- 27** Give an account of the ways in which communism grew in China during the 1920s and 1930s.

How do you account for the triumph of communism in China during the course of the 1940s?

- 28** Describe the main features in the history of Japan during the twenty years following the end of the Second World War in 1945.

How do you explain Japan's impressive recovery during those years from wartime defeat to peacetime prosperity?

- 29** Describe each of the following features in the history of Communist China under the rule of Mao Zedong:

- (a) the 'Speak Bitterness' campaign;
- (b) the 'Hundred Flowers' movement;
- (c) the Cultural Revolution.

Why did those who controlled China after Mao's death develop different policies to those of Mao?

- 30** Describe each of the following movements of opposition to British rule in India before 1945:

- (a) Gandhi and the satyagraha campaign;
- (b) Jinnah and the Moslem League;
- (c) Bose and the Indian National Army.

Why did the British withdraw from India in 1947?

- 31** Give an account of events in the Dutch East Indies during the 1940s.

Why was the history of Indonesia a troubled one during the 1950s and 1960s?

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