



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/12

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

May/June 2012

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 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.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Section A**International Relations and Developments**

1 Describe the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles in respect of **each** of the following:

- (a) Northern Schleswig;
- (b) Eupen-Malmédy;
- (c) the Saarland;
- (d) Danzig;
- (e) Upper Silesia.

How successfully did the Treaty of Versailles match the ideal of self-determination with the demands of the victors?

2 Outline the ways in which, during the years 1933–39, Germany became a danger to the peace of Europe.

Why was the policy of appeasement popular for much of the 1930s and why did it eventually fail?

3 With reference to the years 1944–45, outline the ways in which Germany was weakened by attacks from:

- (a) the west;
- and
- (b) the east.

Was Germany's defeat in 1945 the result of its own weaknesses or the greater strength of its enemies?

4 Give an account of **each** of the following in the history of Indo-China:

- (a) the Geneva agreements (1954);
- (b) the fighting methods of the Vietcong;
- (c) the Tet offensive (1968).

Why did the United States become increasingly involved in Vietnam during the 1950s and 1960s?

- 5 With reference to the period from the 1950s to the 1980s, describe how events in **each** of the following affected the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States:

- (a) Suez;
- (b) Czechoslovakia;
- (c) Afghanistan.

How important was the nuclear deterrent during these decades?

- 6 List the main agencies for the economic and social work of the United Nations Organisation and outline the type of work which each undertook.

Indicate the main reasons why the United Nations Organisation has been more successful than the League of Nations.

Section B

Western Europe

7 Describe **each** of the following in the history of Germany during the 1920s:

- (a) the constitution of the Weimar Republic;
- (b) the occupation of the Ruhr;
- (c) the policies of Gustav Stresemann.

Why had the Weimar Republic collapsed by 1933?

8 With reference to the years 1923–39, describe the main features of the foreign policies pursued by Mussolini as ruler of Italy.

By use of precise examples, show how Mussolini's foreign policies contributed both to the success and the downfall of fascism in Italy.

9 In what respects did the general election of February 1936 increase tensions within Spain? Trace the events in Spain that led, over the next few months, to the outbreak of the Civil War in July.

How important was the failure of the Nationalists to capture Madrid (November 1936) in leading to a prolonged war?

10 **Either** (a) Outline the history of the Labour party in Britain from 1918 to 1940.

Why, in spite of mixed fortunes during those years, had Labour become accepted as a major political party in Britain by 1940?

Or (b) Describe the political changes that took place in Britain during the 1950s and 1960s.

How far, by the end of those years, had the British economy recovered from its wartime weaknesses?

11 Describe the circumstances that led to the creation in France of **each** of:

- (a) the Vichy regime in 1940;
- (b) the Fourth Republic in 1946;
- (c) the Fifth Republic in 1958.

How do you explain the political importance of Charles de Gaulle in France during the years before his retirement in 1969?

Section C

The Americas

- 12** Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of the United States during the 1920s:

- (a) Al Capone;
- (b) Calvin Coolidge;
- (c) Henry Ford;
- (d) Warren Harding;
- (e) Andrew Mellon.

How do you explain the collapse of the Wall Street stock market in 1929?

- 13** Describe the ways in which Roosevelt's domestic policies led to improvements in the lives of many Americans during the 1930s.

To what extent did his foreign policies, during the years to 1941, lead the United States out of isolationism?

- 14** With reference to the 1940s and 1950s, describe the ways in which within the United States:

- (a) communism was opposed;
- and
- (b) civil rights made progress.

Explain why, during these years, some Americans supported opposition to communism and some Americans opposed progress in civil rights.

- 15** **Either** (a) Describe the development of the conflict that took place in 1982 between Argentina and Britain over possession of the Falkland/Malvinas islands.

Explain why this conflict was controversial in **both** Argentina and Britain.

- Or** (b) Write about the part played by **two** of the following in the history of Latin America:

- (i) Fulgencio Batista;
- (ii) General Galtieri;
- (iii) Juan Peron;
- (iv) Getulio Vargas.

How do you explain the frequency with which in Latin America during the period 1917–91 military coups have occurred and right-wing dictatorships have developed?

- 16** Outline the main work, both at home and abroad, of Ronald Reagan as President of the United States during the years 1981–89.

Why did Jimmy Carter lose the presidential election of 1980 and why did George Bush (senior) win the election of 1988?

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

17 Outline the part played by **each** of the following in the history of Russia during 1917:

- (a) the April Theses;
- (b) the July Days;
- (c) the October Revolution.

How far was Lenin's decision to withdraw Russia from the First World War based on his political beliefs?

18 Describe **each** of the following features in the history of Russia during the 1930s:

- (a) the five year plans;
- (b) Stalin's cult of personality;
- (c) the purges and show trials.

How well had Stalin, by his domestic and foreign policies, prepared the Soviet Union for war by the end of the 1930s?

19 Outline the main features of the military events that took place in 1944–45 in:

- (a) Poland;
- and
- (b) Hungary.

Why was control of these two countries of such importance for Stalin?

20 Describe the steps taken by Khrushchev as leader of the Soviet Union to improve its:

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

How far did he pursue the policy of 'de-Stalinisation'?

21 With reference to the break-up of Yugoslavia, outline **each** of the following events of 1991:

- (a) the Plitvice Lakes incident;
- (b) the Borovo-Selo massacre;
- (c) the Ten Day War.

To what extent were economic conditions in the 1980s responsible for the break-up of Yugoslavia?

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Turn over for Question 22.

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

22 Write an account of **each** of the following in the history of Palestine:

- (a) the creation of the mandate in 1920;
- (b) restrictions on Jewish immigration in the 1920s and 1930s;
- (c) the Arab-Israeli War of 1948–49.

Why were relations between Israel and the Arab states tense during the first half of the 1950s?

23 Describe the events that led to the outbreak of war between Israel and the Arab states in **each** of the following years **and** outline the main features of the fighting that followed:

- (a) 1967 (the Six Day War);
- (b) 1973 (the Yom Kippur War).

Why were the Soviet Union and the United States concerned about the implications for them of these two wars?

24 Describe the part played in the Belgian Congo during the years 1960–65 by **three** of the following:

- (a) Dag Hammarskjöld;
- (b) Joseph Kasavubu;
- (c) Patrice Lumumba;
- (d) Joseph Mobutu;
- (e) Moïse Tshombé.

How far were the problems of the Mobutu government after 1965 caused by the policies of other powers?

25 Trace the events in the early 1960s that led to the independence of **each** of the following:

- (a) Kenya;
- (b) Tanzania;
- (c) Uganda.

Why did the East African Community (1967–77) fail?

26 Describe the part played by **each** of the following in the history of South Africa during the years to 1991:

- (a)** the setting-up of apartheid in 1948;
- (b)** the African National Congress;
- (c)** the development of bantustans.

Why was the system of apartheid under serious threat by the late 1980s?

Section F

Asia

27 Describe **three** of the following in the history of China during the years to 1935:

- (a) the May Fourth Movement;
- (b) the Three People's Principles;
- (c) the Red Army;
- (d) the Second Northern Expedition (1928);
- (e) the Kiangsi-Hunan Soviet.

Was the conflict between China and Japan during the 1930s the most important reason for Chiang Kai-shek's failure to defeat the communists during these years?

28 Describe the course of the Second Sino-Japanese War from 1937 to the fall of Wuhan in October 1938, indicating how events at Wuhan were a partial success for the Chinese communists.

Why was the Kuomintang-Communist anti-Japanese alliance an uneasy one?

29 Outline the main features in relations between India and Pakistan during the years 1947–91.

To what extent did India pursue a 'non-aligned' foreign policy during these years?

30 Write an account of the main developments in the domestic history of China from 1976 to 1989.

How far is it true to say that, by the end of these years, China was still ruled by a totalitarian dictatorship?

31 Describe the part played by **two** of the following in the history of Southeast Asia:

- (a) Sukarno;
- (b) Suharto;
- (c) Lee Kuan Yew;
- (d) Tunku Abdul Rahman.

How far were the principles of non-alignment, put forward at the Bandung Conference (1955), carried out in practice in Southeast Asia?

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