



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

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

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

May/June 2017**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) How did the reparations burden imposed by the Treaty of Versailles impact on Germany? [10]
- (b) Who was more satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles: Clemenceau or Wilson? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** (a) Describe how the membership of the League of Nations changed in the 1920s. [10]
- (b) 'The League of Nations took every action that it could.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the League of Nations' response to the invasion of Manchuria by Japan? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** (a) Describe how Anschluss was achieved in 1938. [10]
- (b) Which was more significant for allied victory in the Second World War: Operation Overlord (D-Day) or Russian advances on the Eastern Front? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** (a) What was the Iron Curtain? [10]
- (b) How far did the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis produce a change in the relationship between the USA and the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5** (a) What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? [10]
- (b) 'The United Nations has achieved more in terms of providing humanitarian aid than it has as a force for peace.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6** (a) What threats were faced during 1919-20 by the Weimar Republic? [10]
- (b) 'The main reason for Hitler's rise to power was success in elections.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** (a) Describe how Italy reacted to the terms offered to Orlando at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. [10]
- (b) How totalitarian was Mussolini's Italy? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** (a) What was the Popular Front in Spain? [10]
- (b) How significant was the death of Calvo Sotelo as a cause of the Spanish Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9** (a) What was the economic impact of the First World War on Britain during the 1920s? [10]
- (b) How far was the Great Depression a disaster for French society? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** (a) What was the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)? [10]
- (b) 'The Maastricht Treaty was agreed in order to control reunited Germany.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C**The Americas**

- 11 (a)** What was the Wall Street Crash? [10]
- (b)** How prosperous was American society in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** What was the Great Depression? [10]
- (b)** Was it Roosevelt's strengths or Hoover's weaknesses that decided the outcome of the 1932 Presidential election? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What were the main domestic issues facing Eisenhower when he became President? [10]
- (b)** 'A successful President.' Do you agree with this assessment of Nixon? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** What was the Black Power movement in America? [10]
- (b)** How far were civil rights addressed by Truman's government? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe the political situation in Argentina in 1945. [10]
- (b)** How far was American intervention the cause of Allende's downfall? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** What was the New Economic Policy? [10]
- (b)** 'Economic gain at a great social cost.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Stalin's Five-Year Plans? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** Describe the economic recovery of the USSR after 1945. [10]
- (b)** 'The Russian people fought for their country rather than for Stalin during the Great Patriotic War.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** Describe the fall of Khrushchev. [10]
- (b)** Was Brezhnev's social policy his main legacy to the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe the collapse of the Soviet Union. [10]
- (b)** How far was management of industry the reason for Gorbachev's downfall? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** How did the Soviet Union respond to the Hungarian Uprising? [10]
- (b)** How similar were the periods of rule by Nagy and Kadar in Hungary? Explain your answer. [10]

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21 (a)** Describe the achievements of Nkrumah in Ghana. [10]
- (b)** How effective was the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, 1965, in satisfying the aims of Rhodesians? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** What did the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) achieve between 1991 and 1994? [10]
- (b)** Who did more to end white minority rule: de Klerk or Mandela? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** Describe relations between Arabs and Jewish settlers in Palestine in the 1920s. [10]
- (b)** Was the Arab Rebellion, 1936-39, the main reason why the British left Palestine in 1948? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** Describe the outcomes of the Yom Kippur War, 1973. [10]
- (b)** How successful was the Camp David Treaty in bringing about peace between Arabs and Israelis? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** What were the political beliefs of Sati al-Husri? [10]
- (b)** 'The creation of the United Arab Republic in 1958 was the high point of Pan-Arabism.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section F**Asia**

- 26 (a)** Describe the strengths and weaknesses of both sides in the Civil War in China, 1946-49. [10]
- (b)** 'The main difference between Guomindang China and the Communist-controlled areas was that Guomindang areas became modernised.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** What were the Red Guards? [10]
- (b)** Was loss of education the most damaging effect of the Cultural Revolution in China? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe how democracy was introduced into Japan after the Second World War. [10]
- (b)** How far can the establishment of a military dictatorship in Japan be blamed on the economic difficulties of the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** What were Iqbal's ideas about the future of India? [10]
- (b)** Was Gandhi's non-violence movement the main reason why India was granted independence in 1947? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** What decisions were reached by the Cobbold Commission, 1961-62? [10]
- (b)** How far did Indonesians gain from the rule of Sukarno? Explain your answer. [10]

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