



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/13

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

May/June 2014

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section A**International Relations and Developments**

1 Describe how the Treaty of Versailles:

- (a) changed the European borders of Germany;
- (b) brought Germany's colonial empire to an end.

How far do you agree that Germany was not treated fairly by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

2 Describe the main features of:

- (a) Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia in 1935–36;
- (b) Hitler's taking of Austria and Czechoslovakia in 1938–39.

How strong was the alliance between Hitler and Mussolini during the Second World War?

3 Describe the purpose and work of each of the following in the United Nations Organisation:

- (a) the Secretariat;
- (b) the Security Council;
- (c) the General Assembly;
- (d) the International Court.

How far did the structure of the United Nations Organisation avoid the weaknesses of the earlier League of Nations?

4 Describe the involvement of foreign countries in events within Vietnam during the 1950s and 1960s.

Why had the involvement of the United States in Vietnam ended in failure by the early 1970s?

5 Describe the moves made during the 1980s towards reducing Cold War tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union.

How do you account for the success of these moves during these years?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6** Give an account of the career of Adolf Hitler from the Munich Putsch in November 1923 to his appointment as German Chancellor in January 1933.

How do you explain the increase in his power within Germany during the years 1933–34?

- 7** Outline the main features of Mussolini's domestic policies during the years 1925–39.

To what extent did Italians support Mussolini during these years?

- 8** Describe **three** of the following features in the history of Spain during the 1930s:

- (a) the Azaña government of 1931–33;
- (b) the Asturias Rising (1934);
- (c) the Popular Front government of 1936;
- (d) German and Italian intervention in the Civil War;
- (e) the International Brigades.

How do you account for the eventual victory of Franco's forces by 1939?

- 9** **Either** (a) Outline the history of the Liberal Party in Britain during the years 1918–31.

How do you explain the decline of the Liberal Party during these years?

- Or** (b) Give an account of the main domestic policies of the Conservative governments during the years 1951–64.

How do you explain the party's poor performance in the general elections of 1964 and 1966?

- 10** Describe the role of the following organisations in the development of closer union among the countries of Western Europe:

- (a) the Council of Europe;
- (b) the European Coal and Steel Community;
- (c) the European Economic Community.

Why was there controversy about EEC membership during the 1960s?

Section C

The Americas

11 Describe each of the following features of US society during the 1920s:

- (a) racial discrimination;
- (b) gangsterism;
- (c) financial speculation.

To what extent was the 1920s a time of prosperity for many Americans?

12 'From depression to recovery.' Outline the main events in the history of the United States during the 1930s in the light of this description.

To what extent has Herbert Hoover been unjustly criticised as a weak president?

13 **Either** (a) Write an account of the career of Juan Perón from the 1930s to his death in 1974.

How important in his career was the role of his wife, Eva Perón?

Or (b) Outline the main events in the history of Brazil from the 1930s to the end of the 1970s.

How justified were criticisms of the Brazilian governments during the 1980s?

14 Describe **three** of the following features in race relations within the United States:

- (a) Brown v. Topeka judgement (1954);
- (b) the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56);
- (c) Freedom Riders;
- (d) the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- (e) Black Power in the 1960s.

To what extent were race relations still a problem in the United States in the 1970s and 1980s?

15 Describe the development of the Watergate affair in the United States, from the break-in at Watergate in summer 1972 to the resignation of President Nixon in summer 1974.

Why was President Ford unable to revive the fortunes of the Republican Party after these events?

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

16 Describe the main features of:

- (a) the October Revolution in 1917;
- (b) the Russian Civil War (1918–21).

Why did foreign powers oppose the Reds and support the Whites in the Civil War?

17 Describe the domestic policies of Stalin during the 1920s and 1930s.

To what extent did his foreign policies in the 1930s show him to be an effective leader of the Soviet Union?

18 Describe each of the following features of the Second World War in the Soviet Union:

- (a) the German invasion (1941);
- (b) the siege of Leningrad (1941–44);
- (c) the battle of Stalingrad (1942–43).

Why did it take a further two years, after the battle of Stalingrad, before Soviet forces finally defeated Germany and entered Berlin?

19 Describe the following features in the history of Czechoslovakia:

- (a) the communist take-over (1948);
- (b) the Prague Spring (1968);
- (c) the collapse of communism (1989).

How far was the overthrow of communism in Czechoslovakia in 1989 the result of developments in Eastern Europe?

20 Describe the following features of Khrushchev's leadership of the Soviet Union during the years 1956–64:

- (a) criticism of Stalin's rule;
- (b) the virgin lands scheme;
- (c) decentralisation of the economy.

To what extent was the Soviet Union under Khrushchev still a dictatorship?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

21 Outline the main achievements of Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk):

- (a) in the years 1919–23, as leader of a nationalist revolution in Turkey;
- (b) in the years 1923–38, as president of the Republic of Turkey.

How justified is the high regard in which he has been held by many in Turkey?

22 Outline the main features of the Suez Crisis as it developed in the years 1955–56.

How satisfactory, to all participants, was the settlement of the Suez Crisis in 1956?

23 With reference to the British colony of the Gold Coast (later Ghana), describe:

- (a) the events since the Second World War that led to independence in 1957;
- (b) the main features of the new country's domestic history in the years to 1979.

How do you account for the frequency of military coups in the history of Ghana during these years?

24 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia (later Zimbabwe):

- (a) Roy Welensky;
- (b) Ian Smith;
- (c) Harold Wilson;
- (d) Joshua Nkomo;
- (e) Lord Soames.

Why was the independence of Zimbabwe delayed until 1980?

25 'From independence to civil war.' Outline the history of Nigeria during the 1960s in the light of this description.

To what extent, in the 1970s, did the government overcome the difficulties that tribalism had earlier caused within Nigeria?

Section F

Asia

- 26** Write an account of the main features in the career of Mao Zedong from the end of the First World War in 1918 to the end of the Long March in 1935.

Why did the policy of collaboration with the Guomindang in the 1930s fail?

- 27** Describe **three** of the following in the history of Japan from the 1940s to 1991:

- (a) the use of atomic weapons in 1945;
- (b) the US occupation (1945–52);
- (c) the development of commercial technology;
- (d) the increased role of parliament;
- (e) anti-American feeling.

To what extent, during the years 1945–91, did Japan have good relations with its neighbours in South-East Asia?

- 28** Describe the different steps taken in the years 1949–91 within China to improve its:

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

How true is it to suggest that, by the end of these years, China was still ruled as a totalitarian state?

- 29** Outline the history of the sub-continent of India during the years from the Government of India Act of 1935 to the achievement of independence for India and Pakistan in 1947.

How do you explain the continuing friction between India and Pakistan up to the early 1970s?

- 30** Describe the leadership of Sukarno in:

- (a) opposing Dutch rule before the Second World War;
- (b) ruling Indonesia after the Second World War.

How far was his rule a dictatorship?

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