

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

May/June 2004

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2 hours 30 minutes

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 on both sides of the paper.
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.

Answer at least **one** question from Section A (General Problems) and questions from at least **two** of the other sections B to F.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

The first part of each question is worth two-thirds and the second part one-third of the marks. Answer each part of the questions chosen as fully as you can.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section A**General Problems**

1 Show how the League of Nations responded to the following events:

(a) Japan's invasion and occupation of Manchuria in 1931;

(b) Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935.

Why did Britain and France draw up the Hoare-Laval Plan?

2 Outline the history of the Nazi Party of Germany from its formation in 1920 to the election in 1932, when it became the largest Party in the Reichstag.

Why did its support increase after 1930?

3 Describe the campaigns of the German armed forces in Europe from September 1939 to June 1940.

How important were Germany's *Blitzkrieg* tactics?

4 What decisions were made by the Allied leaders at the conferences held at Yalta and Potsdam in 1945?

Why was co-operation between the Allied leaders weaker at Potsdam than it had been at Yalta?

5 Describe the progress of Algeria to independence in the period 1954 to 1962.

Why was the French government bitterly opposed to Algerian nationalists?

6 What have been the main changes in transport by land, sea and air since 1945?

What problems have arisen because of the increased use of transport?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7 Outline the career of Benito Mussolini to October 1922 (the March on Rome).

Explain **three** of the main features of his policy of Fascism.

- 8 Describe the following events relating to the Weimar Republic in Germany:

(a) the Spartacist Rising, 1919;

(b) hyperinflation in 1923;

(c) the Dawes Plan, 1924.

Why did many Germans hate the Weimar Republic in its early years?

- 9 Describe the invasion of Normandy (6 June 1944) and the campaigns in Western Europe to the German surrender (8 May 1945).

Why were the Western allies successful in this stage of the Second World War?

- 10 Write an account of the events of the Spanish Civil War, 1936 to 1939, and show how General Franco ruled Spain until his death in 1975.

Why was there a smooth transition to a democratic monarchy after Franco's death?

- 11 Outline the problems facing the Fourth Republic in France from 1944 to 1958.

Why did the Fourth Republic collapse in 1958?

Section C**The Americas**

- 12** Show how the USA pursued a policy of isolationism during the Republican period, 1921 to 1933.
To what extent did the USA's foreign policy abandon isolationism during this period?
- 13** Describe the Wall Street Crash in 1929 and show its effect on the US economy to 1933.
Why did the measures introduced by President Hoover fail to meet the problems of the Depression?
- 14** Describe the main features of the New Deal programme of President Roosevelt's first administration (1933 to 1937).
How far did the New Deal achieve its aims?
- 15** Describe the career of Salvador Allende to his death in 1973.
Why was he overthrown?
- 16** Describe the following events relating to the Civil Rights movement:
- (a) desegregation in education, 1954 to 1961;
 - (b) the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955;
 - (c) the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- Why did the Black Power movement develop in the 1960s?

Section D**USSR and Eastern Europe**

17 Describe Lenin's measures of **(a)** War Communism and **(b)** the New Economic Policy (NEP).

Why was the NEP introduced?

18 Describe the following examples of Stalin's dictatorship:

(a) the Purges;

(b) labour camps;

(c) his personality cult.

What effect did the Purges have on the USSR?

19 Write accounts of the following events in the Second World War:

(a) the siege of Leningrad (1941–1944);

(b) the battle of Stalingrad (1942–1943);

(c) the Warsaw Rising (1944).

Why did Soviet resistance to the German advance become so determined?

20 Show how Soviet society and economy were changed by Khrushchev.

Why was he forced to resign in 1964?

21 Describe the disintegration of the Soviet Union after 1990.

Why was this collapse so sudden?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

22 Describe the following aspects of the history of Palestine in the 1920s and 1930s:

- (a) Jewish immigration;
- (b) the Peel Commission in 1937;
- (c) the White paper of 1937.

Why were Palestinian Arabs disappointed with the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres, 1920?

23 Outline the history of the African National Congress (ANC) from 1923 (when it adopted its new title) to 1960 (when it was banned).

Why did many of its leaders abandon the policy of non-violence in the 1960s?

24 Describe the efforts made by the USA, Egypt and Israel to bring peace to the Middle East in the late 1970s.

Why did the Camp David Agreement fail to end Arab-Israeli hostility?

25 Describe the career of Kwame Nkrumah from 1949 to his death in 1972.

Why was his government of Ghana overthrown by the army in 1972?

26 Describe events in the former Belgian Congo from the granting of independence in 1960 until 1965 when General Mobutu took over the government.

How successful was the intervention by the United Nations Organisation?

Section F**Asia**

27 Describe the following aspects relating to the Guomindang in China:

- (a) the Three Principles of Sun Yat Sen;
- (b) the Northern March of 1926;
- (c) the Shanghai Massacre of 1927.

Why did the GMD break with the Communists in 1927?

28 Describe the following events relating to Indian history between the wars:

- (a) the Amritsar Massacre (1919);
- (b) the Salt March (1930);
- (c) the Government of India Act (1935).

Why did Gandhi pursue a policy of non-violence?

29 Outline the main events of the Pacific War from the battle of Midway (June 1942) to the Japanese surrender (August 1945).

How important was the battle of Midway?

30 Describe the expansion of the Japanese economy after 1950.

How important was Japan's link with the USA for this expansion?

31 Outline the history of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution from 1965 to 1969.

Why did Mao launch the Cultural Revolution?

