

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

May/June 2005

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 tried to maintain international peace during the years 1920–36. Why was it more successful in the 1920s than in the 1930s?
- 2 Describe the stages by which Hitler increased his power in Germany during the years 1929–34. Why was he able to overcome opposition during these years?
- 3 Describe the following events in the Second World War:
 - (a) the battle of Stalingrad in 1942–43;
 - (b) the D-Day landings in 1944;
 - (c) the air attacks on Germany in 1945.

How important was the United States in the defeat of Germany in the Second World War?

- 4 Outline the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States during the years 1945–55. Why was there no direct military conflict between the two powers during these years?
- 5 Describe the achievement of independence in **two** of the following:
 - (a) the Indian sub-continent in the 1940s;
 - (b) the Gold Coast (later Ghana) in the 1950s;
 - (c) the Belgian Congo (later Zaire) in the 1960s;
 - (d) the Portuguese overseas possessions in the 1970s.

Explain the strength of the movements for independence in the countries you have selected.

- 6 Describe the events in Vietnam that led to:
 - (a) the withdrawal of France in the 1950s;
 - (b) the increased involvement of the United States in the 1960s.

Why was the United States eventually forced to withdraw from Vietnam?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7 Outline the main features in the history of Italy from 1919 to 1925. Why was Mussolini able to seize and consolidate power during these years?
- 8 Describe the policies of Hitler towards the following during the years 1933–39:
- (a) the Jewish people;
 - (b) the Christian churches;
 - (c) the German economy.

Explain the strength of Hitler's control over Germany during these years.

- 9 Outline the main features in the history of Spain from the fall of the monarchy in 1931 to the outbreak of Civil War in 1936. Why was there so much political tension within Spain during these years?
- 10 Give an account of **two** of the following in the history of Britain between the wars:
- (a) the development of the Labour party in the 1920s;
 - (b) the General Strike of 1926;
 - (c) the political crisis of 1931.

Why was the British economy stronger in the late 1930s than in the early 1930s?

- 11 Outline the main features in the development and organisation of the European Economic Community from 1957 to 1973. Why was there increased demand for unity in Western Europe after the Second World War?

Section C**The Americas**

12 Describe the following features of life in the United States during the years 1919–33:

- (a) restrictions on immigrants;
- (b) prejudice against minorities;
- (c) activities of gangsters.

Why was the US economy generally successful for most of the 1920s?

13 Give an account of the main features of the domestic policies of Franklin Roosevelt as president of the United States during the 1930s. Why were so many of Roosevelt's policies controversial during these years?

14 Outline the domestic policies pursued by Johnson as president of the United States during the years 1963–69. Why had he become disillusioned towards the end of his presidency?

15 Give an account of the events and effects of the Watergate scandal in the United States during the 1970s. How far was Nixon successful in his policies abroad while president of the United States?

16 Either

- (a) Give an account of the rise to power of Fidel Castro in Cuba and Salvador Allende in Chile. How do you explain the shortness of Allende's rule in Chile?

Or

- (b) Outline the main events in the history of Brazil during the second half of the twentieth century. Why did some of these developments cause concern to other countries?

Section D**USSR and Eastern Europe**

- 17** Describe the steps taken by Stalin within the Soviet Union:
- (a) to become the effective leader during the 1920s;
 - (b) to consolidate his leadership during the 1930s.
- Why was he able to overcome those whom he suspected of disloyalty during these years?
- 18** Describe the different policies pursued by the governments of the Soviet Union towards agriculture in the 1920s and in the 1930s. To what extent did the people of the Soviet Union benefit from the new policies enforced during the 1930s?
- 19** Outline the history of Yugoslavia from the German invasion of 1941 to the death of Tito in 1980. Why did Yugoslavia succeed in asserting its independence from foreign control during these years?
- 20** Describe the role of the following men in the history of Poland since 1945:
- (a) Wladyslaw Gomulka;
 - (b) Lech Walesa;
 - (c) Pope John Paul II.
- Why did the Soviet Union wish to keep control of Poland during the years after the Second World War?
- 21** Describe the following policies pursued by Gorbachev as leader of the Soviet Union during the years 1985–91:
- (a) glasnost and perestroika in his domestic policies;
 - (b) improved relations with western countries in his foreign policies.

Explain why he resigned in 1991.

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 22** Describe the history of Palestine under the British mandate (1920–48). Why did war occur in 1948–49, when the British mandate ended?
- 23** Describe the stages by which a crisis concerning the Suez canal developed during the years 1954–56. Why was the Suez Crisis a matter of importance for powers outside Egypt?
- 24** Describe the following features in the history of Algeria during the 1950s and 1960s:
- (a)** the movement for 'Algérie Française';
 - (b)** the policies of Charles de Gaulle towards Algeria;
 - (c)** the Evian agreement of 1962.
- Why were events in Algeria so important for French people during these years?
- 25** Outline the history of the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia during the 1960s and 1970s. Why did this colony receive independence only in 1980, much later than other British colonies in Africa?
- 26** Outline the main features of the Nigerian Civil War (1967–70). Why did Nigeria remain a troubled land during the 1970s and 1980s?

Section F**Asia**

- 27** With reference to the 1920s and 1930s, describe the style and the effects on British rule in India of Gandhi's Satyagraha campaigns. Why were Gandhi's methods successful during these years?
- 28** Describe the changing relationship within China between the Chinese Nationalists (Kuomintang/ Guomindang) and the Chinese Communists during the 1920s and 1930s. Why did the Communists gain more support during the 1930s?
- 29** Describe the stages by which Japan increased its power in South-East Asia and the Pacific during the years 1931–42. Why did Japan surrender in 1945?
- 30** Outline the main features of the following events in the history of Communist China:
- (a) land reform in the 1950s;
 - (b) the Great Leap Forward;
 - (c) the Cultural Revolution.

How did each of these events help Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung) to increase his control over the Chinese people?

- 31** Describe the following features in the history of the Malay peninsula in the twentieth century:
- (a) the struggle against Communism after the Second World War;
 - (b) the 'confrontation' with Indonesia in the 1960s;
 - (c) the policies of Lee Kuan Yew.

Why did Singapore wish to separate from the Malaysian Federation in the 1960s?

