

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

October/November 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 Describe how the Treaty of Versailles (1919) reduced Germany's:

- (a) European territory;
- (b) colonial empire;
- (c) military power.

How justified were Germany's complaints of unfair treatment in this treaty?

2 Outline the main features of German foreign policy in the years 1936-39. To what extent was Germany alone responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War?

3 Describe the role played by the United Nations since 1945 in:

- (a) peace-keeping in any **one** area of the world;
- (b) improving standards of living through its specialised agencies.

Why has the United Nations proved to be a stronger organisation than the League of Nations?

4 Describe the following events in the decolonisation of British territories in Africa:

- (a) the granting of independence to Ghana in 1957;
- (b) the 'wind of change' speech of Harold Macmillan in 1960;
- (c) the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Rhodesia in 1965.

Why was there an increased demand for independence in Africa in these years?

5 Describe the main features of the Cold War during the 1960s. Why were relations between the United States and the Soviet Union more relaxed at the end of that decade than at its start?

6 Describe the development of **two** of the following problems in the second half of the twentieth century:

- (a) population growth;
- (b) environmental pollution;
- (c) decreasing energy resources.

With reference to the two that you select, explain the efforts made to combat the problems.

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7 Outline the main events in the history of the Weimar Republic during the years 1919–29. Why was the existence of the Weimar Republic increasingly threatened during the years 1929–33?
- 8 Describe the following features in Mussolini's Italy:
- (a) the March on Rome (1922);
 - (b) the Lateran Pacts (1929);
 - (c) Fascist policies towards women and the young.

How do you explain the popularity of Mussolini in Italy in the early 1920s?

- 9 Outline the main events in the Spanish Civil War (1936–39). Why was Franco successful by the Spring of 1939?
- 10 Describe the circumstances that led to the collapse in France of:
- (a) the Third Republic in 1940;
 - (b) the Fourth Republic in 1958.

Why was Charles de Gaulle able successfully to strengthen France during his time as President of the Fifth Republic (1958–69)?

- 11 Outline the main features in Britain of the domestic policies of

Either (a) the Labour governments in the years 1945–51;

Or (b) the Conservative governments in the years 1951–64.

In the case of the political party which you select, explain why the party eventually fell from power.

Section C**The Americas**

- 12** Give an account of the foreign policies pursued by the governments of the United States during the years 1919–40. Why did the approaches of the United States to foreign affairs change during these years?
- 13** Outline the policies of the following presidents towards the Great Depression in the United States:
- (a) Hoover, during his presidency of 1929–33;
 - (b) Roosevelt, during his first presidency of 1933–37;
- Why were the policies of Roosevelt more successful than those of Hoover?
- 14** Describe how, during the 1960s, each of these groups struggled for and secured greater freedom within the United States:
- (a) blacks;
 - (b) women;
 - (c) students.
- How do you explain their successes during these years?
- 15** Outline the policies of Carter towards the problems confronting the United States both at home and abroad during his presidency of 1977–81. Why did Carter lose the presidential election of 1980?
- 16** **Either** (a) Describe the role of the Peron family in the governing of Argentina during the years 1946–76. Why was opinion in Argentina divided about the value of rule by members of this family?
- Or** (b) Describe the policies pursued in domestic and foreign affairs by General Galtieri as ruler of Argentina in the early 1980s. Why was he later condemned and imprisoned?

Section D**USSR and Eastern Europe**

17 Describe the approaches of Lenin towards the problems he faced within Russia from 1919 in:

- (a) civil warfare;
- (b) the economy.

Why was there no clear succession to Lenin in the mid-1920s?

18 Describe the policies of Stalin towards industry within the Soviet Union during the years 1928–42. How far were the people of Russia affected by these policies?

19 Describe the following features of the Soviet Union's involvement in the Second World War:

- (a) the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939;
- (b) the German invasion of 1941–42;
- (c) the battle of Stalingrad of 1942–43.

Why did the people of the Soviet Union suffer so severely during the Second World War?

20 Outline the main features of the domestic policies of Khrushchev as leader of the Soviet Union in the years 1956–64. Why did he fall from power in 1964?

21 Describe how the Soviet Union dealt with the challenges to its rule in:

- (a) Hungary in 1956;
- (b) Czechoslovakia in 1968.

How do you explain the sudden collapse of Soviet rule in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

22 Describe how Turkey was affected by:

- (a) the Treaty of Sèvres (1920);
- (b) the Treaty of Lausanne (1923);
- (c) the domestic policies of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk to 1938.

To what extent was the Turkish Republic on the eve of the Second World War very different from the Ottoman Empire at the end of the First World War?

23 Describe the following features in the history of Kenya:

- (a) the British administration between the wars;
- (b) the Mau Mau movement;
- (c) the leadership of Jomo Kenyatta.

Why was Kenya a troubled country during the years after the death of Kenyatta in 1978?

24 Outline the main features in the conflicts between Israel and its Arab neighbours in:

- (a) 1956;
- (b) 1967;
- (c) 1973.

How far did the Camp David agreement of 1978 resolve the problems in the relationship between Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East?

25 Describe the ways in which apartheid was imposed and how it affected the lives of black Africans in South Africa during the years from 1948. Why did the system eventually collapse?

26 Give an account of the policies pursued by:

- (a) Julius Nyerere as leader of Tanzania;
- (b) Idi Amin as leader of Uganda.

Why was Amin's rule in Uganda short, by contrast with the length of Nyerere's rule in Tanzania?

Section F**Asia**

27 Describe the following features in the history of China:

- (a) the Shanghai massacres (1927);
- (b) the Long March (1934–35);
- (c) the Civil War (1945–49).

Why had the Communists secured victory in China by 1949?

28 Describe the following features in the history of Japan:

- (a) the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941;
- (b) the dropping of the two atomic bombs in 1945;
- (c) the economic revival after 1945.

Why was Japan able to change successfully from a dictatorship to a democracy in the years after the Second World War?

29 Outline the stages from the Government of India Act of 1935 that led to the independence of the Indian sub-continent in 1947. Why was the Indian sub-continent also partitioned in that year?

30 Describe the following events in the history of China in the last part of the twentieth century:

- (a) détente with the West in the early 1970s;
- (b) the policies of Deng Xiaoping;
- (c) the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989.

How do you explain the survival of Communism in China at the end of the twentieth century?

31 Describe the work of Sukarno in:

- (a) opposing Dutch rule in the 1930s and 1940s;
- (b) ruling an independent Indonesia in the 1950s and 1960s.

How do you account for the overall success that Sukarno attained?

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