

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs since 1919

October/November 2006

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.
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.

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.

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

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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



Section A**General Problems**

1 Show how Germany's status and power in Europe were affected by the terms of the following treaties:

(a) Versailles (1919);

(b) Locarno (1925).

To what extent did the 1920s show an improvement in relations between Germany and other countries?

2 Describe the ways in which Mussolini increased his power in Italy during the years 1919–25. Why was he successful in doing so?

3 Describe the organisation and structure of the League of Nations and give an account of its work during the 1920s. Why had it become so powerless by 1936?

4 Give an account of the expansion of German power in Europe from September 1939 to the end of 1941. Why did German power collapse in 1945?

5 Show how Vietnam became a land of military conflict during the years 1945–75. Why did the United States decide to withdraw its forces from Vietnam in the early 1970s?

6 Show how issues concerning race and/or religion have been important features in the history since 1945 of **two** of the following:

(a) South Africa;

(b) Northern Ireland;

(c) Pakistan;

(d) the Balkans.

With reference to the two you select, show to what extent such tensions have slackened in recent years.

Section B**Western Europe**

7 Describe the policies of Hitler inside Germany during the years 1933–39 towards:

- (a) the churches;
- (b) the workers;
- (c) women and children.

To what extent is it true to say that Hitler received widespread support from the German people during these years?

8 Describe the main features of the Spanish Civil War (1936–39). Why did other powers in Europe and volunteers from throughout the world become involved in the events in Spain during these years?

9 **Either**

- (a) Give an account of the decline of the Liberal party and the growth of the Labour party in Britain during the years 1919–39. Why was the Conservative party dominant for most of the 1930s?

Or

- (b) Outline the policies within Britain that helped to create the welfare state and the nationalised industries during the time of the Labour governments of 1945–51. Why were these policies adjusted later in the century?

10 Describe the role of each of the following in helping to bring about closer union among the countries of Western Europe during the years to 1963:

- (a) the Council of Europe;
- (b) the European Free Trade Association;
- (c) the European Economic Community.

Why were there doubts about moves towards closer union in Western Europe during these years?

11 Outline the internal history of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) in the years 1949–89. How do you explain the success of the Federal Republic during these years?

Section C**The Americas**

12 Describe the foreign policies of:

- (a) President Wilson in the years 1919–21;
- (b) the Republican presidents in the years 1921–33.

To what extent had the United States become 'isolated' by the early 1930s?

13 Describe the events of the 1920s that led to the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and the impact the Crash had on the people of the United States. Why was Franklin Roosevelt successful in the presidential election of 1932?

14 Describe each of the following in the history of the United States:

- (a) McCarthyism in the early 1950s;
- (b) Watergate in the early 1970s.

Why did both episodes have such strong impact within the United States?

15 Describe the domestic policies pursued by President Kennedy and President Johnson during the 1960s. Why have the domestic policies of both these presidents been regarded as important for the people of the United States?

16 Select **two** of the following Latin American politicians and outline the role of each in his own country and in the affairs of Latin America in the twentieth century: Getulio Vargas; Juan Peron; Fidel Castro; Salvador Allende. Why were the two you have selected criticised during the course of their rule?

Section D**USSR and Eastern Europe**

17 Describe the nature and effects of each of these policies within Russia after the Revolution:

- (a) War Communism;
- (b) the New Economic Policy.

In what ways did the New Economic Policy suggest that the principles of the Russian Revolution were being betrayed?

18 With reference to Stalin's rule in the Soviet Union during the 1930s and 1940s, describe how he:

- (a) developed a cult of personality;
- (b) conducted a series of purges;
- (c) led his country against Germany in the Second World War.

To what extent, at the time of his death in 1953, did he leave the Soviet Union a strong country?

19 Describe how Czechoslovakia:

- (a) became dominated by Germany in the late 1930s;
- (b) became dominated by the Soviet Union in the late 1940s;
- (c) rebelled against Soviet control in the late 1960s.

Why were the peoples of Czechoslovakia better able to assert their independence in the 1980s and 1990s?

20 Describe the rise to power of Khrushchev during the 1950s and his domestic policies as leader of the Soviet Union until his fall in 1964. Why was he later criticised by others in the Soviet Union for his leadership in both domestic and foreign affairs during these years?

21 With reference to the history of the Soviet Union, give an account of:

- (a) events within the country during the 1980s;
- (b) its collapse in the early 1990s.

How important in its collapse were the policies of Western powers during these years?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 22** Show in what ways the future of Palestine was a controversial issue at the end of the First World War and outline its history to 1945. Why was the late 1940s a time of violence and warfare in the area of Palestine?
- 23** Outline the main features in the domestic and foreign policies of Nasser as ruler of Egypt (1954–70). Why did his policies often create strong opposition from foreign powers?
- 24** Describe the events leading to the independence of both of the following:
- (a) the former British colony of Kenya:
 - (b) the former British trust territory of Tanganyika.

How do you explain the failure of the attempts made after independence to create closer union between the new countries of East Africa?

- 25** Outline the events that led to:
- (a) the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in Rhodesia in 1965;
 - (b) the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980.

How do you explain the strength of the white settlers in resisting moves towards genuine independence?

- 26** Outline the events from 1954 which led to the independence of Algeria in 1962. Why was the former French administration of Algeria held in such low regard by many Algerians?

Section F**Asia**

- 27** Give an account of events in China during the years 1927–49. Why were the Communists able to attract increasing support during these years?
- 28** Show how demands for self-government were made in India during the years 1919–35 and how the British government responded to these demands. Why were independence and partition put into effect so quickly after the Second World War?
- 29** Outline the main features in the revival of Japan during the twenty-five years following the end of the Second World War in 1945. To what extent was this revival helped by events and powers outside Japan?
- 30** Describe the following features of Communist rule in China:
- (a) the Speak Bitterness campaign (1953);
 - (b) the Hundred Flowers movement (1957);
 - (c) the Great Leap Forward (1958).

Why did Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong) start the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s?

- 31** Outline the factors that led to the collapse of Dutch rule in the East Indies by 1949. Why was the history of the newly independent Indonesia a troubled one in the 1950s and 1960s?

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