



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**HISTORY**

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

**2158/01**

**May/June 2009**

**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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

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

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.

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.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.



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



## Section A

## International Relations and Developments

1 With reference to the Paris peace settlement of 1919–20, describe:

- (a) the military restrictions placed on Germany;
- (b) the frontier changes made to Germany;
- (c) the frontier changes made to Austria-Hungary.

To what extent did the decisions reached at Paris in 1919–20 make another war in Europe likely?

2 Describe the relationships during the years 1934–39 between Nazi Germany and:

- (a) Fascist Italy;
- (b) the Soviet Union;
- (c) Japan.

Why was there a changing relationship between Britain and Germany during these years?

3 Give an account of each of the following features of the Second World War:

- (a) the German conquest of France in 1940;
- (b) the Allied campaigns in Italy in 1943–45;
- (c) the battle for Stalingrad (1942–43).

How important were the allied air attacks of 1944–45 in bringing about the defeat of Germany?

4 Describe:

- (a) the structure and membership of the United Nations at the time it was created;
- (b) the ways in which the structure and membership were later changed (to 1991).

How successful has the work of the United Nations been in improving living and working conditions during the years to 1991?

5 Describe the circumstances that led to the involvement and defeat in Vietnam of each of the following powers:

- (a) Japan in the 1940s;
- (b) France in the 1940s and 1950s;
- (c) the United States in the 1960s and 1970s.

Why did the involvement of the United States become increasingly a matter of controversy?

6 Outline the main features in the relations between the major Communist and Non-Communist powers during the 1970s and 1980s.

Why had the Non-Communist powers emerged as the stronger force by the end of this time?

**Section B****Western Europe**

**7** Outline the ways in which Hitler:

- (a) increased his influence in Germany during the years 1929–32;
- (b) consolidated his power in Germany during the years 1933–38.

To what extent was Hitler's success in these years due to weak opposition to him within Germany?

**8** Describe and give the background to each of the following features of Fascist Italy:

- (a) the Matteotti murder;
- (b) the corporate state;
- (c) the Lateran pacts.

Why did Mussolini fall from power in 1943?

**9** Describe the events that led:

- (a) in the years 1934–36 to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War;
- (b) in the years 1936–39 to Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War.

To what extent was Franco's success due to the foreign help that he secured?

**10** **Either**

- (a) Give an account of the economic and political crisis of 1931 in Britain and the domestic policies of the National governments during the 1930s.

Why were MacDonald and Baldwin criticised as prime ministers during these years?

**Or**

- (b) Describe the circumstances that led to the outcome of British general elections in each of the following years:

- (i) 1945;
- (ii) 1964;
- (iii) 1979.

Assess the importance for Britain of the domestic policies of the Thatcher governments in the 1980s.

**11** Show how each of the following contributed to closer union between the countries of Western Europe:

- (a) the Council of Europe;
- (b) the European Coal and Steel Community;
- (c) the Treaty of Rome (1957).

Why did closer union in Western Europe make less swift progress during the 1960s than in the 1950s?

**Section C****The Americas**

**12** Describe:

- (a) the circumstances in 1917 which led the United States to become involved in the First World War;
- (b) the role of President Wilson in trying to achieve a lasting peace after the war.

To what extent did the United States adopt a policy of isolationism during the 1920s and 1930s?

**13** Give an account of the main features of the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt during the 1930s.

Why were parts of the New Deal controversial in the United States at that time?

**14** **Either**

(a) With reference to the island of Cuba, describe:

- (i) the rise to power of Castro during the 1950s;
- (ii) the domestic policies of Castro (to 1991) as ruler of Cuba.

Why did Castro's policies cause concern to the United States?

**Or**

(b) Write an account of the domestic and foreign policies of these two rulers of Chile:

- (i) Salvador Allende (1970–73);
- (ii) Augusto Pinochet (1973–90).

Why was there strong international concern about events in Chile during these years?

**15** Describe the main features in the struggle for improved civil rights for African-Americans within the United States during the 1950s and 1960s.

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

**16** Describe:

- (a) the circumstances in which Ronald Reagan won the presidential elections of 1980 and 1984;
- (b) the domestic policies which he pursued in the United States during his terms of office.

Why were some of his policies, both domestic and foreign, controversial within the United States?

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

**17** Describe each of the following events in Russian history:

- (a) the Communist Revolution (October 1917);
- (b) the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918);
- (c) the New Economic Policy (1921).

Why was there no clear successor to Lenin after his death in 1924?

**18** Outline the methods used by Stalin during the 1930s to:

- (a) reorganise Soviet agriculture;
- (b) develop Soviet industry;
- (c) establish a personal dictatorship.

How effectively had Stalin prepared the Soviet Union for the Second World War?

**19** Describe the methods used by the Soviet Union to:

- (a) establish control of much of Eastern Europe during the 1940s;
- (b) overcome opposition to this control in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968).

Why was opposition to Soviet control of Eastern Europe more successful in the 1980s?

**20** Describe each of the following policies of Khrushchev as leader of the Soviet Union:

- (a) De-Stalinisation;
- (b) the Virgin Lands scheme;
- (c) relations with the United States over Cuba.

To what extent did Brezhnev adopt a different style of rule?

**21** Write an account of the domestic history of the Soviet Union during the course of the 1980s.

How important was the influence of foreign powers in the collapse of the Soviet Union by 1991?

## Section E

## Africa and the Middle East

22 Describe:

- (a) the mandates system and how it was applied in the Middle East after the First World War;
- (b) the history of the British mandate of Palestine during the 1920s and 1930s.

Explain how events in the 1940s led to the creation of the state of Israel.

23 What was the message conveyed in Harold Macmillan's 'wind of change' speech of 1960? Describe the ways in which its contents were applied in Africa during the course of the following five years.

Why might criticism be made of British policies in Africa during these years?

24 Outline the main events in the years 1954–62 that led to the independence of Algeria from French control.

Why was the French withdrawal from its other colonies in Africa less troublesome?

25 Write an account of the relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours during the 1970s and 1980s.

Why, in spite of some improvement in these years, was the relationship still a troubled one?

26 Describe each of the following features of the policy of apartheid, imposed in South Africa after 1948:

- (a) the attitudes of the Nationalist party;
- (b) the Sharpeville massacre (1960);
- (c) the development of bantustans.

Why did it become increasingly difficult to continue with the policy of apartheid during the 1980s?

**Section F****Asia**

**27** Give an account of the struggles of the Chinese people:

- (a) against Japanese forces during the years 1931–45;
- (b) amongst themselves in the Civil War of 1945–49.

How did Mao Zedong seek to consolidate the Communist victory by his policies during the 1950s?

**28** Describe the following features in the history of Japan:

- (a) the use of atomic weapons against Japan in 1945;
- (b) the occupation of Japan by the United States in the years 1945–51;
- (c) the economic revival of Japan during the years to 1991.

How do you explain the generally stable nature of Japan's economic and political life during the years 1951–91?

**29** Describe each of the following in the history of the Indian sub-continent:

- (a) the 'Quit India' campaigns of the early 1940s;
- (b) the partition of 1947;
- (c) the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Why did relations between India and Pakistan continue to be troublesome during the rest of the 1970s and in the 1980s?

**30** Give an account of each of the following in the history of China:

- (a) the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s;
- (b) relations with the United States in the 1970s;
- (c) the policies of Deng Xiaoping in the 1970s and 1980s.

Why were China's relations with the Soviet Union not always friendly during the years 1960–91?

**31** Describe the following features in the history of the Dutch East Indies, later Indonesia:

- (a) Sukarno's role in the national movement in the years 1927–50;
- (b) the hosting of the Bandung conference in 1955;
- (c) Sukarno's rule in the years 1956–67.

Explain Sukarno's fall from power in 1967.

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