



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

**HISTORY**

**2158/01**

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

**May/June 2010**

**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 Describe the aims, structure and membership of the League of Nations during the inter-war years.

How far was the League damaged by its policies towards Manchuria in the early 1930s?

- 2 Describe the policy of appeasement as practised by Britain and France during the years 1936–38.

Why did both countries abandon the policy during 1939?

- 3 Describe **three** of the following features of the Second World War:

(a) Pearl Harbor;

(b) El Alamein;

(c) Stalingrad;

(d) D-Day landings;

(e) Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

How important for the success of the Allies was the entry of the United States into the war?

- 4 Give an account of the events leading to the outbreak of war in Korea in 1950 and describe the fighting that took place there in the years 1950–53.

Why, during the years after the Korean War, did Korea remain a divided and troubled land (to 1991)?

- 5 Give an account of the Cold War during the 1970s and 1980s.

Why had the Cold War come to an end by 1991?

- 6 Give important examples of the work done throughout the world in the years 1945–91 to improve standards of:

(a) literacy;

(b) health.

Why were only limited improvements achieved?

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

- 7 With reference to the years 1919–25, outline the main factors that enabled Mussolini to increase his power within Italy.

How far might his rule in Italy after those years be described as ‘totalitarian’?

- 8 Describe the policies of Hitler within Germany during the years 1933–39 towards:

- (a) the economy;
- (b) young people;
- (c) the Jews.

Why did Hitler have such strong control over the German people during these years?

- 9 **Either** (a) Outline the development and achievements of the Labour party in Britain during the years 1918–31.

How do you explain the Labour party being out of office for the rest of the 1930s?

- Or** (b) Outline the main domestic achievements of the Thatcher governments during the years 1979–90.

How justified were criticisms made of Margaret Thatcher and her policies?

- 10 Outline the history of the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) from its creation in 1949 to the destruction of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

How do you explain the success it achieved during these years in economic growth and political stability?

- 11 Outline the events that led in the late 1950s to the creation of the Fifth Republic by Charles de Gaulle, and his achievements as President to 1969.

Why was de Gaulle’s rule subject to criticism both within and outside France during these years?

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

**12** Describe each of the following features of life in the United States during the 1920s:

- (a) the Ku Klux Klan;
- (b) prohibition and gangsterism;
- (c) the booming economy.

Why did the Wall Street Crash of 1929 have such a widespread impact in the United States?

**13** Show how President Roosevelt sought to put the New Deal into effect in the United States during the 1930s.

Why has Roosevelt been regarded as among the greatest of the presidents of the United States?

**14** Show how each of the following were important stages in the achievement of civil rights for African Americans:

- (a) the Montgomery bus boycott;
- (b) Little Rock High School;
- (c) civil rights legislation of 1964–65.

Why did the Black Power movement develop in the 1960s?

**15** Describe the development of the Watergate scandal in the United States during the years 1972–74.

To what extent was political life in the United States harmed by the Watergate scandal?

**16** **Either** (a) Outline the policies of each of the following rulers of Cuba:

- (i) Batista during the 1950s;
- (ii) Castro during the 1960s.

How do you explain the greater success of Castro during these years as ruler of his country?

**Or** (b) Write an account of the domestic and foreign policies pursued by governments in Argentina during the years 1946–73.

How do you explain Péron's return to power at the end of these years?

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

**17** Write an account of the following features of Russian history during the years 1917–21:

- (a) the Provisional Government;
- (b) the Red Army;
- (c) Lenin's economic policies.

Why had communism triumphed in Russia by 1921?

**18** Describe the steps taken by Stalin to:

- (a) increase his own power within the Soviet Union during the 1920s;
- (b) increase the economic power of the Soviet Union during the 1930s.

How strong was his position as leader of Russia at the end of the 1930s?

**19** Describe the rise to power of Khrushchev and indicate the main features of his domestic and foreign policies during the years 1956–64.

Why did he fall from power in 1964?

**20** Describe how Poland was treated by the victorious Allies at the end of the Second World War and trace the main features of Poland's history from then until 1991.

How do you explain the eventual success of the Poles in removing Soviet dominance from their country?

**21** Outline the main features of the internal history of the Soviet Union during the years 1964–85.

Why was the Soviet Union so weak towards the end of these years?

**Section E****Africa and the Middle East**

- 22** Give an account of the rise to power and of the foreign and domestic policies pursued by Mustafa Kemal as ruler of Turkey during the years to 1938.

Why was his rule so highly regarded by many Turkish people?

- 23** Describe the main features of the crisis concerning the Suez Canal as they developed during the years 1954–56.

Why was the 'Suez Crisis' of 1956 important for the Middle East and for other countries involved in it?

- 24** Give an account of events in the former Belgian Congo (later Zaire) during the years 1960–65.

To what extent was the subsequent rule of Mobutu (to 1991) a dictatorship?

- 25** Give an account of the progress made in Kenya:

**(a)** towards independence in 1963;

**(b)** towards creating stability and prosperity within Kenya during the years since independence (to 1991).

How strong have been relations between Kenya and other ex-colonies in East Africa in the years since independence?

- 26** Write an account of relations between Israel and its neighbours during the 1970s and 1980s.

How important was the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union in these relations during those years?

**Section F****Asia**

**27** With reference to China in the years before 1945, indicate the main features of:

- (a) the ideals of Sun Yat-sen;
- (b) the activities of the warlords;
- (c) the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek.

Why did the Communist party increase its power within China during the 1930s?

**28** Outline the main features of the conquests made by Japan in the 1930s and early 1940s.

Explain Japan's desire to expand with such vigour during those years.

**29** Describe each of the following features in the history of China:

- (a) the Civil War of 1945–49;
- (b) changes in agriculture during the 1950s;
- (c) the Great Leap Forward (1958).

Why did Mao Zedong embark on the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s?

**30** Outline the main features in the history of the Indian sub-continent during the 1920s and 1930s.

For what reasons did Britain withdraw from the sub-continent in 1947?

**31** Describe the part played by Sukarno in:

- (a) the achievement of independence by Indonesia;
- (b) ruling an independent Indonesia thereafter.

Why was his rule of Indonesia during the years 1950–67 subject to criticism from within and outside the country?

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