



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/13

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

May/June 2013

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 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.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

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.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.



Section A**International Relations and Developments**

- 1 Show how each of the following countries was affected by the Paris peace settlement of 1919–20:
- (a) Czechoslovakia;
 - (b) Poland;
 - (c) Yugoslavia.

Why did the settlement of 1919–20 cause problems in these countries?

- 2 Describe the arrangements made in 1919–20 for the administration under the League of Nations of the former colonies of:
- (a) the Ottoman Empire;
 - (b) Germany.

How successful were the British and French mandates during the 1920s and 1930s?

- 3 Describe **three** of the following features of the early part of the Second World War:
- (a) the conquest of Poland;
 - (b) the defeat of France;
 - (c) the evacuation from Dunkirk;
 - (d) the Battle of Britain;
 - (e) Operation Barbarossa.

How do you explain the general success of Nazi Germany during the first two years of the Second World War?

- 4 Describe the part played in the Cold War by each of the following:
- (a) Harry S. Truman;
 - (b) Josip Broz (Tito);
 - (c) Nikita Khrushchev.

How important was the role of China under Mao Zedong in the Cold War?

- 5 Outline the main features in the government of Vietnam and the fighting there during the years 1954–65.

How important was the My Lai massacre in bringing about the withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam?

Section B**Western Europe**

6 Describe **three** of the following events in the early history of fascism in Italy:

- (a) the formation of the Fascist party (1919);
- (b) the occupation of Fiume (1919–21);
- (c) land and factory occupations (1919–20);
- (d) the March on Rome (1922);
- (e) Mussolini's speech of January 1925.

How do you explain the successful control that Mussolini asserted during the later 1920s and the 1930s?

7 Describe:

- (a) the tactics Hitler used in 1933–34 to gain control of Germany;
- (b) his policies in the remaining years of the 1930s that enabled him to extend this control.

Why was it so difficult for Germans to oppose Hitler during these years?

8 Describe Italy's involvement in the Second World War during the years 1940–45.

Why did many Italians turn on their former German allies after the fall of Mussolini in 1943?

9 **Either** (a) Give an account of the main domestic policies pursued by the National Government in Britain during the 1930s.

Why was unemployment lower at the end of the 1930s than it had been at the beginning?

Or (b) Give an account of the main domestic policies pursued by the Conservative governments during the years 1951–64.

Why did the Labour party win the 1964 general election?

10 Outline the development of the movement for unity among the countries of Western Europe from the formation of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in 1948 to the enlargement of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1972.

Why did President de Gaulle oppose British entry during the 1960s?

Section C**The Americas**

- 11** 'A decade of advantage for some and disadvantage for others.' Write an account of life in the United States during the 1920s with reference to this description.

Why were the issues surrounding the Sacco and Vanzetti trial of such importance in the history of the United States?

- 12** Describe each of the following features of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal:

- (a) the Tennessee Valley Authority;
- (b) the National Recovery Administration;
- (c) the Agricultural Adjustment Act;
- (d) the Social Security Act.

How far is it true to say that the New Deal left many problems untouched within the United States during the 1930s?

- 13** **Either** (a) 'Dominated by one family: the Peron family.' Write an account of the history of Argentina during the years 1946–76 in the light of this description.

Why were many people in Argentina opposed to the influence of the Peron family?

- Or** (b) Give an account of the policies pursued by each of the following as rulers of Chile:

- (i) Salvador Allende;
- (ii) Augusto Pinochet.

How do you explain the fall from power of each of these men?

- 14** Describe **three** of the following in the history of the United States:

- (a) the Montgomery bus boycott (1955–56);
- (b) the events at Little Rock in 1957;
- (c) the assassination of President Kennedy (1963);
- (d) the Watergate break-in (1972);
- (e) the women's movement during the 1960s.

How far might it be claimed that Lyndon Johnson (1963–69) was one of the great presidents of the United States?

15 Describe how governments of the United States during the 1970s and 1980s dealt with issues concerning:

(a) oil supply;

(b) international disarmament.

How do you account for the Republican dominance of the presidency during these years?

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

16 Describe the part played by **three** of the following in Russia during the course of 1917:

- (a) Kerensky;
- (b) Kornilov;
- (c) Lvov;
- (d) Nicholas II;
- (e) Trotsky.

Why did the Bolshevik attempt to seize power in July 1917 fail?

17 Write an account of the following features in the history of the Soviet Union during the 1930s:

- (a) industrial development;
- (b) agricultural collectivisation.

How far did the strengths of the Soviet Union at the end of the 1930s outweigh its weaknesses?

18 Describe the main features of the fighting within the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe from the events at Stalingrad in the winter of 1942–43 to the fall of Berlin in 1945.

Why was the Soviet Union so successful in the war during the years 1943–45?

19 Describe the steps taken by Khrushchev to reform and modernise the Soviet Union.

Why did he fall from power in 1964?

20 Give an account of the history of Hungary during the years 1945–91.

How do you explain the failure to remove Soviet control of Hungary in 1956 and the success towards the end of these years?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21** Show how Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) developed the 'nationalist revolution' in Turkey, which he began in 1919, by:
- (a) his military campaigns in Turkey;
 - (b) his relations with foreign powers;
 - (c) his domestic policies in the 1920s and 1930s.

Which description best fits him: reformer or dictator? Give reasons for your choice.

- 22** 'Warfare and peace.' Show how events in Arab–Israeli relations during the 1960s and 1970s followed this pattern.

To what extent were Arab–Israeli relations affected by the policies of countries outside the Middle East during these years?

- 23** Describe the style of colonial government to be found in Kenya just after the Second World War and outline the events – both in Kenya and elsewhere – that led to independence in 1963.

To what extent were hopes for domestic development after independence frustrated during the rule of Kenyatta (1963–78)?

- 24** Write about **three** of the following features of African history in the years since the Second World War:

- (a) the independence of Ghana (1957);
- (b) the Hola Camp atrocities (1959);
- (c) the Igbo in Nigeria during the 1960s;
- (d) the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Rhodesia (1965);
- (e) the Arusha Declaration (1967).

To what extent is it true to say that independence was granted too soon to some African colonies?

- 25** With reference to the years from 1948 to the late 1970s, show how Nationalist governments in South Africa imposed a policy of apartheid on the country. Show how the policy provoked resistance during these years.

How true is it to suggest that the government concessions of the 1980s were 'too little, too late'?

Section F

Asia

26 Describe the part played by each of the following in the history of China:

- (a) Chiang Kai-shek;
- (b) Mao Zedong.

How important for the Chinese people were the reforms introduced in Communist China during the 1950s?

27 Give an account of the expansion of Japanese power during the years 1937–41.

Why, by 1945, had this Japanese expansion come to an end?

28 Describe the part played by Deng Xiaoping in the history of China.

To what extent was Deng's China in the 1980s still a totalitarian state?

29 Outline the part played in the history of the Indian sub-continent by **three** of the following:

- (a) the Amritsar massacre (1919);
- (b) satyagraha;
- (c) the round-table conferences (1931–32);
- (d) the Government of India Act (1935);
- (e) partition of the sub-continent (1947).

Why did the British government wish to withdraw from the Indian sub-continent in the mid-1940s?

30 Describe the opposition that developed towards European rule in the Dutch East Indies from the 1920s to the achievement of an independent Indonesia in 1949.

Why was the new country's relations with its neighbours in South-East Asia a troubled one in the years to 1967?

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