



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/11

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

October/November 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 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.

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 Describe the purpose and working of each of the following parts of the League of Nations at the time of its creation in 1920:

- (a)** the Secretariat;
- (b)** the Council;
- (c)** the Assembly;
- (d)** the Permanent Court.

How accurate is it to suggest that from the start the League of Nations was a weak organisation?

2 Outline the main features in European relations from the Treaties of Locarno in 1925 to the Stresa Front in 1935.

Why did the situation in Europe become more threatening in 1936?

3 Outline the main stages by which German power in Europe and the Mediterranean increased from the start of the Second World War in September 1939 to the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.

How do you explain the significant increase in German power in this period of less than two years?

4 Describe the involvement of the United States in:

- (a)** Korea in the 1950s;
- (b)** Vietnam in the 1960s.

To what extent were the aims of the United States achieved in both these countries during those decades?

5 Describe the following features of the Cold War, giving the background in each case:

- (a)** the building of the Berlin Wall (1961);
- (b)** the Cuban Missile crisis (1962).

To what extent was there a reduction in Cold War tensions during the remaining years of the 1960s?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6** Describe the stages by which the power of the Fascist party increased in Italy during the years 1919–25.

How far was this increase in power caused by fear of communism and how far by other factors?

- 7** Describe the policies pursued during the 1930s by Hitler within Germany towards:

- (a) women;
- (b) Jews;
- (c) industrial workers.

Why did many people in Germany support Hitler's domestic policies during the 1930s?

- 8** Describe the part played by **three** of the following during the Second World War:

- (a) the evacuation of Dunkirk (1940);
- (b) the setting up of the Vichy régime in France (1940);
- (c) the battle of Monte Cassino (1944);
- (d) the Ardennes campaign (1944);
- (e) the German use of V1 and V2 weapons (1944–45).

How far were the people of Western Europe affected by 'total war' in the years 1939–45?

- 9** **Either** (a) Write an account of the part played by Stanley Baldwin in British politics from his appointment as leader of the Conservative party in 1923 to his retirement in 1937.

Why were criticisms made of his leadership during these years?

- Or** (b) Write an account of the domestic policies pursued by each of the following prime ministers of Britain during the 1960s and 1970s:

- (i) Harold Wilson;
- (ii) Edward Heath.

How do you explain Margaret Thatcher's success in the 1979 general election?

- 10** Describe the main features in the development of closer relations between the countries of Western Europe during the years 1945–70.

Why was Britain not a part of this development during these years?

Section C**The Americas**

- 11** Outline the main domestic policies pursued by the Republican presidents of the United States during the years 1921–33.

Why was the Democratic candidate successful in the presidential election of 1932?

- 12** What do you understand by the term ‘New Deal’? Show the ways in which, during the 1930s, Franklin Roosevelt put the New Deal into effect in the United States.

Why were some Americans concerned that the New Deal went too far in its policies, and others concerned that it did not go far enough?

- 13** Describe the attempts to reduce racial tensions and improve race relations in the United States during the years 1945–70.

How successful was the policy of non-violence during these years?

- 14** **Either** (a) Describe the main features in the history of Cuba during the 1950s and 1960s.

How valuable for the rulers of Cuba during those years was the earlier support of the United States and the later support of the Soviet Union?

- Or** (b) Describe the main features in the history of Chile during the 1960s and 1970s.

To what extent were events in Chile during those years affected by the policies of the United States?

- 15** Write an account of the two presidencies of Ronald Reagan (1981–89) with reference to:

(a) his domestic policies;

(b) his foreign policies.

How do you explain his success in being twice elected president of the United States?

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

- 16** Describe the part played by Lenin in the history of Russia during the years 1917–24.

Why was there uncertainty about the leadership of Russia during the remaining years of the 1920s?

- 17** Describe Stalin's attempts, before 1939, to modernise:

- (a) Soviet industry;
- (b) Soviet agriculture.

How well did Stalin's domestic and foreign policies prepare the Soviet Union for the Second World War?

- 18** Describe the background to the uprising in Hungary and the events of 1956.

How far was the collapse of the uprising caused by its lack of foreign support?

- 19** Describe the part played by **three** of the following in the history of Eastern Europe since the Second World War:

- (a) Alexander Dubcek;
- (b) Pope John Paul II;
- (c) Tito;
- (d) Walter Ulbricht;
- (e) Lech Walesa.

Why was the Soviet Union able to maintain substantial control of its East European satellite states for so long?

- 20** Outline the main events that took place within the Soviet Union during the 1980s.

How do you explain the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

- 21 Write an account of the wars that took place between Israel and its Arab neighbours during the following years:
- (a) 1948–49 war;
 - (b) 1956 (the Suez War);
 - (c) 1967 (the Six-Day War).

Why was there so much hostility between Arabs and Israelis by the late 1960s?

- 22 'A mix of war and peace.' With reference to the 1970s and 1980s, describe relations between Israel and its Arab neighbours in the light of this description.

Why were relations between the two sides still unresolved at the end of this period?

- 23 With reference to the years to 1991, describe the part played in the history of Africa by **three** of the following:
- (a) Idi Amin;
 - (b) Kofi Busia;
 - (c) Yakubu Gowon;
 - (d) Daniel Arap Moi;
 - (e) Julius Nyerere.

Why, after independence, did democracy not always take firm root in African countries?

- 24 Outline the main features in the history of the Belgian Congo (later Zaire), during the years 1960–65.

How successful was the rule of Mobutu during the years 1965–91?

25 Write an account of **three** of the following in the history of South Africa during the years 1948–91:

- (a) the policies of Daniel Malan;
- (b) the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela;
- (c) the death of Steve Biko;
- (d) the concessions of P.W. Botha;
- (e) the work of Bishop Tutu.

How important in the development of South Africa during these years were the policies of other powers?

Section F

Asia

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

- (a) the Shanghai massacres (1927);
- (b) the Long March (1934–35);
- (c) the Yan'an (Yenan) Soviet in the late 1930s.

Why was the relationship between the Chinese Communist party and the Nationalist party (Guomindang/Kuomintang) unsteady during the 1930s?

27 What did the Japanese government mean by 'the Co-prosperity sphere'? Show how Japan sought to put this into effect in the years 1938–45.

To what extent was the US occupation of Japan (1945–51) a vital period for its later recovery?

28 Outline the main features in the domestic history of China from the death of Mao Zedong in 1976 to the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989.

To what extent did China develop a less isolated position in world affairs during the 1970s and 1980s?

29 Describe the events during the 1940s that led to the independence and partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947.

To what extent has Pakistan followed a foreign policy aligned to the West (to 1991)?

30 Describe the following events in the history of the Malay peninsula during the second half of the twentieth century:

- (a) the 'Malayan Emergency' (1948–60);
- (b) the 'Confrontation' with Indonesia (1963–65);
- (c) the policies of Lee Kuan Yew.

Why did Singapore separate from the Malayan Federation during the 1960s?

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