

HISTORY

2158/12

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

October/November 2014

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 **9** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section A

International Relations and Developments

- 1 Outline the ways in which the pre-1914 frontiers in Europe of each of the following countries were changed by the terms of the Paris peace conference of 1919–20:

- (a) Germany;
- (b) Austria–Hungary.

To what extent were Germany and Austria weakened by these changes?

- 2 Describe the main features of the foreign policy of Nazi Germany in Europe during the years 1936–39.

How far is it true to say that the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939 was due more to the policies of other European powers than to the foreign policy of Nazi Germany?

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

- (a) the Battle of El Alamein (1942);
- (b) the Battle of the Mareth Line (1943);
- (c) the Battle of Stalingrad (1942–43);
- (d) the D-Day landings (1944);
- (e) the fall of Berlin (1945).

Why did it take so long to defeat Nazi Germany?

- 4 Describe the main features of the conflict that took place in:

- (a) Korea during the early 1950s;
- (b) Vietnam during the late 1960s.

Why did the United States withdraw from Vietnam during the 1970s?

- 5 Describe the main features in the relationship between the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union from 1979 to 1991.

How do you explain the improvement in their relationship during these years?

Section B

Western Europe

- 6 Give an account of the domestic history of Germany under the Weimar Republic during the 1920s.

How far did the government's foreign policy during the 1920s succeed in raising Germany's prestige in international affairs?

- 7 With reference to the years 1925–40, outline the main features of Mussolini's development of a fascist state in Italy.

How true is it to suggest that Mussolini's relations with Hitler during these years were damaging to Italy?

- 8 Describe the ways in which Spain was a 'divided' country in the early 1930s and outline the main events that led to the outbreak of the Civil War in 1936.

How do you account for the eventual defeat of the Republican forces?

- 9 **Either** (a) Write an account of the main developments in British politics during the course of the 1930s.

How do you explain the dominance of the Conservative Party in the National Government during these years?

- Or** (b) Write an account of the part played by Margaret Thatcher in British politics, from her appointment as leader of the Conservative Party in 1975 to her retirement in 1990.

How justified were the criticisms of her that were made during these years?

- 10 Outline the main features in the history of France from the creation of the Fourth Republic in 1946 to the retirement of de Gaulle in 1969.

How far did France support moves for unity between the countries of Western Europe during these years?

Section C**The Americas**

11 Describe the part played by Woodrow Wilson in:

- (a) taking the United States into the First World War in 1917;
- (b) preparing for a post-war peace conference by his Fourteen Points in 1918;
- (c) participating in the post-war peace conference.

Why was the Republican candidate for the presidency successful in 1920?

12 With reference to the United States in the 1930s, describe:

- (a) the impact on the American people of the Depression in the early years of the decade;
- (b) the main ways in which Franklin Roosevelt's domestic policies tried to improve the quality of life of the American people.

Why was his foreign policy less popular than his domestic policy?

13 With reference to the years 1948–54, describe the development of anti-communism within the United States.

How do you explain this hostility towards communism?

14 Describe the main features of the presidency of John F. Kennedy from his election campaign in 1960 to his assassination in 1963.

With reference to his domestic and foreign policies, how accurate is it to regard him as one of the great presidents of the United States?

- 15 Either (a)** Describe the part played by **two** of the following people in the history of Latin America:
- (i)** Fulgencio Batista;
 - (ii)** Eva Perón;
 - (iii)** Salvador Allende;
 - (iv)** Eduardo Frei.

In the case of the two that you have chosen, explain to what extent they were opposed or supported by the United States.

- Or (b)** Describe the background to, and the events of, the 1982 invasion of the Falkland/Malvinas islands by Argentinian forces.

How justified was Argentina in the actions it took in this respect?

Section D

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

16 Write an account of the main events within Russia in:

- (a) the February Revolution of 1917;
- (b) the October Revolution of 1917.

How do you explain the triumph of Bolshevism and the failure of the Provisional Government by the end of 1917?

17 Describe the following features of life within the Soviet Union during the 1930s:

- (a) the five-year plans;
- (b) the 1936 constitution;
- (c) the Purges.

How accurate is it to describe the Soviet regime as 'ruthless' during these years?

18 Outline the foreign policy of the Soviet Union in **three** of the following:

- (a) the Treaty of Rapallo (1922);
- (b) Popular Front governments in the 1930s;
- (c) the Warsaw Pact (1955);
- (d) the Helsinki Agreement (1975);
- (e) the SALT talks.

How do you explain changes in Soviet foreign policy during the 1980s?

19 Outline the main domestic policies pursued by Khrushchev as leader of the Soviet Union in the years 1956–64.

To what extent did his foreign policies help to improve international relations?

- 20 Describe the part played by each of the following in relations between Poland and the Soviet Union:
- (a) changes made to Poland's borders in 1945;
 - (b) the Roman Catholic Church;
 - (c) the Solidarity Movement.

Why did it take until 1989 for the Soviet dominance in Poland to be removed?

Section E

Africa and the Middle East

21 Describe **three** of the following in the history of Palestine in the first half of the twentieth century:

- (a) the Zionist movement;
- (b) the Balfour Declaration (1917);
- (c) the creation of the Mandate of Palestine (1920);
- (d) the Peel Commission (1936–37);
- (e) the declaration of the State of Israel (1948).

How important for the Middle East was the Arab–Israeli war of 1948–49?

22 Give an account of the role of President Nasser during the years 1952–70 in:

- (a) the modernisation and improvement of Egypt;
- (b) the improvement of his country's defences.

Why did his popularity in Egypt decline towards the end of these years?

23 With reference to the years 1954–62, describe the movement for the independence of Algeria and the effects it had on France during these years.

Why was the independence of other French colonies and mandates more easily achieved?

24 Describe the role played by each of the following leaders in gaining independence and in ruling their countries in the early years after independence:

- (a) Nyerere in Tanzania;
- (b) Kenyatta in Kenya;
- (c) Kaunda in Zambia.

How far did the former colonial powers help in the achievement of independence in each of these countries?

25 Outline the domestic policies pursued by the National Party in South Africa during the years 1948–91.

Why did the government introduce reforms towards the end of these years?

Section F

Asia

26 Describe the ways in which Japan was governed between the two world wars.

Why did the Japanese government go to war with China during the 1930s?

27 Give an account of the domestic history of China from the end of the Civil War in 1949 to the death of Mao Zedong in 1976.

How far is it true to say that the economic and social progress of China during these years was gained at great cost to personal freedom?

28 Outline the main features in the history of Japan from 1945 to 1991, showing how both democracy and economic progress developed during these years.

How far did the Japanese welcome the aid and assistance of the United States during these years?

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

(a) the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms (1919);

(b) the Government of India Act (1935);

(c) the Muslim League in the 1930s and 1940s;

(d) the premiership of Jawaharlal Nehru (1947–64);

(e) the secession of Bangladesh (1971).

To what extent did India develop a ‘non-aligned’ foreign policy in the period 1947–91?

30 Outline the history of the Malay peninsula from the Japanese invasion of 1941 to the creation of Malaysia in 1963.

Why did Singapore initially join Malaysia and later leave it?

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