

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

### **University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) in the UK and USA**

With effect from the June 2003 examination University of Cambridge International Examinations will only accept entries in the UK and USA from students registered on courses at CIE registered Centres.

UK and USA private candidates will not be eligible to enter CIE examinations unless they are repatriating from outside the UK/USA and are part way through a course leading to a CIE examination. In that case a letter of support from the Principal of the school which they had attended is required. Other UK and USA private candidates should not embark on courses leading to a CIE examination after June 2003.

This regulation applies only to entry by private candidates in the UK and USA. Entry by private candidates through Centres in other countries is not affected.

Further details are available from Customer Services at University of Cambridge International Examinations.

**You can find syllabuses and information about CIE teacher training events on the CIE Website ([www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk)).**

# HISTORY

## WORLD AFFAIRS SINCE 1919

### GCE Ordinary Level

### Syllabus 2158

### 2006

Centres can obtain copies of past papers, on application to the Publications Department.

## **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

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The **aims** of an 'O' Level History syllabus are:

1. to stimulate interest in and enthusiasm for the study of the past;
2. to promote the acquisition of knowledge and understanding of human activity in the past, linking it, as appropriate, with the present;
3. to help pupils towards an understanding of the development over time of social and cultural values;
4. to promote the understanding of basic historical concepts, such as cause and consequence, continuity and change;
5. to encourage the development of literacy and essential study skills;
6. to provide a sound basis for further study and the pursuit of personal interest.

The **objectives** of the examination are to test candidates' proficiency in the following skills:

1. the recall of relevant factual knowledge;
2. the deployment of knowledge in a relevant and coherent manner;
3. the understanding of basic historical concepts such as cause and consequence, continuity and change;
4. the ability to use factual knowledge and concepts to demonstrate an understanding of a historical period by analysing or explaining particular questions.

These objectives are closely interrelated and no attempt is made to allocate precise mark weightings to each. However, higher grades will not be awarded on the basis of objective 1 alone.

*This subject will be available in **June and November**.*

The examination will consist of one paper of 2½ hours. Candidates will answer **five** questions, taking at least one from the General Problems section of the syllabus and one question from each of at least two other, geographical, sections.

Essay questions will be structured into two parts. The first part will be descriptive, and will carry two-thirds of the marks. The second part will require explanation/interpretation, and will carry one-third of the marks. Approximately six questions will appear on 'General Problems' and five on each of the geographical sections.

## **Syllabus**

### **General Problems**

The political and economic consequences of the First World War.

The structure and working of the League of Nations and the United Nations Organisation.

The rise of dictators.

The causes, course and consequences of the Second World War.

The Superpowers; Cold War and co-existence; detente.

World economic and social problems, e.g. population, ecology, energy policy.

Race relations.

Regional, political, economic and military organisations (e.g. NATO, the Warsaw Pact, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OPEC).

Decolonization and the problems of the developing world.

Military conflict since 1945, e.g. Korea, S.E. Asia, Africa.

### **Western Europe**

The internal problems of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain and their relations with each other. The political, economic and social effects of the Second World War. The efforts since 1945 to secure greater co-operation and closer union in the political, economic, and cultural fields and the growth of new organisations e.g. Council of Europe, European Free Trade Association, European Economic Community, (European Union).

### **The Americas**

The ideas and achievements of President Wilson. The Republican era 1921-1933.

The Presidency of F.D. Roosevelt.

The post-Second World War government of the USA.

Latin and Central America.

Population growth; economic and social change, e.g. race relations, minorities.

### **USSR and Eastern Europe**

The development of the Soviet Union; problems of economic reorganisation, the relations of the USSR with the rest of the world.

Soviet policy in Eastern Europe from 1944 and the expansion of Soviet power: the internal problems of the Soviet Union: the Soviet system of government. The collapse of the Soviet system, and developments in the successor states.

Developments within the Eastern European states.

### **Africa and The Middle East**

Africa and the Middle East in the inter-war period; the main problems e.g. the working of the mandate system, Italy and Ethiopia, Anglo-Egyptian relations, Palestine.

Pan-Africanism and the search for unity.

Southern Africa.

The Arab states and their relations with Israel.

The new states of Africa.

### **Asia**

China under the Kuomintang and the Communists.

Japan; expansion, defeat, occupation, economic and political recovery.

The Indian sub-continent under British control; the development of India and Pakistan since independence.

Indonesia: its internal problems and its foreign relations.

The emergence of Malaysia and Singapore.