

**HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)**

**2134/01**

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

**October/November 2017**

**2 hours**

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 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.

You must answer **four** questions taken from at least **two** sections.

You must answer at least **one** question from Section A.

You must answer both the **(a)** and the **(b)** parts of the questions that you choose.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

Each part question is worth 10 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 **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Section A****International Relations and Developments**

You must answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 1 (a)** Describe Wilson's Fourteen Points. [10]
- (b)** How successful was the Treaty of Lausanne, 1923? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2 (a)** What were the strengths of the League of Nations? [10]
- (b)** How far was the League of Nations weakened by not admitting Germany until 1926? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 (a)** Describe how Germany broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles up to 1936. [10]
- (b)** Which was more important as a cause of the Second World War: the Sudetenland crisis or the Nazi-Soviet pact? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 (a)** What was Containment? [10]
- (b)** Was support from Communist China for North Vietnam the main reason for the ending of the Vietnam War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5 (a)** Describe the aims of the United Nations. [10]
- (b)** How successful was the United Nations in the Congo? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 6 (a) What was the impact of defeat in the First World War on Germany up to 1923? [10]
- (b) Did the Weimar Republic mainly fail because it had accepted the Versailles Treaty? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 (a) Describe relations between Mussolini and the Roman Catholic Church. [10]
- (b) 'Poverty resulting from the First World War brought Mussolini to power.' How true was this? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 (a) Describe the opposition to the Republican government in Spain in 1936. [10]
- (b) How significant was the attack on Guernica in April 1937 to the outcome of the Spanish Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a) Describe the effects of the Great Depression on France. [10]
- (b) How successful was the Popular Front government in France? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 (a) Describe the Exchange Rate Mechanism. [10]
- (b) 'In the late 1940s the desire for a united Europe was driven by the need to resist Communism.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 11 (a)** Describe Prohibition in the USA, 1919–1933. [10]
- (b)** Did the American economy grow post-1918 mainly because of Republican taxation policies? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** What was the immediate impact of the Wall Street Crash on Americans? [10]
- (b)** How far was overproduction in America responsible for the Wall Street Crash? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What reforms did Johnson introduce to achieve a ‘Great Society’? [10]
- (b)** How serious a threat to political stability in the USA was McCarthyism? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** Describe the reaction in the Southern states to moves towards desegregation up to 1964. [10]
- (b)** ‘Concern about the USA’s image in the rest of the world’. Was this the main reason for the engagement of presidents in the Civil Rights Movement in America? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe Allende’s economic policies in Chile. [10]
- (b)** ‘Failure to win the support of the *estancieros* (landowners) was the main reason for the downfall of Peron in 1955.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** Describe Stalin's rise to power in the 1920s. [10]
- (b)** How far did Russians benefit from Stalin's economic policies? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** Describe the siege of Leningrad by the Germans. [10]
- (b)** How far did the Great Patriotic War change Stalin's relationship with the Soviet people? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** Describe Khrushchev's industrial policy. [10]
- (b)** 'Khrushchev's fall from power was mainly caused by the failure of his agricultural policy.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe changes made by Andropov and Chernenko to the government of Russia. [10]
- (b)** Gorbachev's intention to promote individual initiative is best seen through the freedom given to the Russian media. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** Describe the rise of Solidarity. [10]
- (b)** 'Dubcek's downfall was brought about by the introduction of free speech.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 21 (a)** What difficulties were faced in the Congo during decolonisation? [10]
- (b)** Was a growing economy the main reason for Ghana's success as an independent country up to 2001? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** Describe the legal restrictions on the rights of black people in South Africa up to 1948. [10]
- (b)** Was the 1950 Population Registration Act the most significant law in the creation of apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** What objections did Arabs have to the establishment of a British mandate in Palestine after the First World War? [10]
- (b)** How important was the Peel Commission as a cause of anti-British activity in Palestine up to 1948? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** What issues affected Arab-Israeli relations between 1957 and May 1967? [10]
- (b)** 'UN Resolution 242 was a fair outcome of the Six-Day War in 1967.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** Describe the Arab League. [10]
- (b)** How far was newly gained wealth the cause of the Iranian Revolution? Explain your answer. [10]

**Section F****Asia**

- 26 (a)** What were the aims of the May Fourth Movement? [10]
- (b)** Who was more important in the Nationalist Movement, Sun Yat-sen or Chiang Kai-shek? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** Describe the Tiananmen Square protest in 1989. [10]
- (b)** How liberalised did China's economy become after 1976? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe how Japan was affected by the First World War. [10]
- (b)** 'Rebuilding industry was the focus of Japan's governments in the years after 1945.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** What was the 3rd June Plan for India? [10]
- (b)** Was Direct Action Day the main reason why India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** Describe how Indonesia achieved independence in 1949. [10]
- (b)** 'The formation of Malaysia in 1963 could not have happened without the Cobbold Commission.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

**BLANK PAGE**

---

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at [www.cie.org.uk](http://www.cie.org.uk) after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.