



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

HISTORY

2158/01

Paper 1 World Affairs, 1917–1991

October/November 2010

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.

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.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.



Section A

International Relations and Developments

- 1 Describe the treatment of Germany by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
How far were Germany's complaints of unfair treatment under the terms of this Treaty justified?
- 2 Describe the events in the years 1936–39 that led to the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939.
Why was Germany so successful in the war, up to the summer of 1940?
- 3 Describe each of the following features in the history of Vietnam since 1942:
- (a) the Japanese occupation during the Second World War;
 - (b) the battle of Dien Bien Phu;
 - (c) the fighting methods of the Vietcong;
 - (d) the Tet Offensive.
- Why did the United States withdraw from Vietnam in the early 1970s?
- 4 Write an account of the main features in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union during the course of the 1960s.
Why had tensions between these two great powers slackened by the end of that decade?
- 5 With reference to the United Nations Organisation, outline:
- (a) its structure and membership at the time of its creation in 1945;
 - (b) **two** examples where UN forces have tried to keep the peace in troubled parts of the world.
- To what extent has the United Nations Organisation proved itself to be an improvement on the League of Nations?
- 6 Outline the efforts made during the years to 1991 by both governments and inter-governmental agencies to protect:
- (a) the world's energy resources;
 - (b) the world's natural habitats.
- Why did these issues become of increasing concern during the second half of the twentieth century?

Section B**Western Europe**

- 7 Give an account of the history of Germany during the years 1929–34.

Why had Hitler been able to secure so much power in Germany by the end of these years?

- 8 Describe each of the following features of Fascist Italy during the years 1922–39:

- (a) the Corporate State;
- (b) the Lateran pacts;
- (c) the Abyssinian campaign.

To what extent was Mussolini supported by the people as leader of Italy during these years?

- 9 Give an account of the history of Spain during the years 1931–39.

Why had Franco been able to secure so much power in Spain by the end of these years?

10 Either

- (a) Describe the main events in:

- (i) the British General Strike of 1926;
- (ii) the political and economic crisis in Britain in 1931.

How far had the British economy become more successful at the end of the 1930s than it had been at the beginning?

Or

- (b) Outline the main domestic achievements of the Conservative governments during the years 1951–64.

Why did the Conservatives fail to win the general elections of 1964 and 1966?

- 11 With reference to the years 1945–75, describe the main events that led to closer union between the different countries of Western Europe.

Why, during these years, was progress towards closer union sometimes difficult?

Section C**The Americas**

12 Describe each of the following features of Woodrow Wilson's presidency of 1917–21:

- (a) his leading the United States into the First World War in 1917;
- (b) his Fourteen Points of 1918;
- (c) his role at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

To what extent might Wilson be described during these years as a failure?

13 Describe:

- (a) the development of the Depression in the United States during the early 1930s;
- (b) the steps taken by Franklin Roosevelt during his first term of office (1933–37) to resolve the problems the Depression had created.

Why was Roosevelt subject to criticism in the United States at the time of the 1936 presidential election?

14 Describe the development within the United States of fear of communism during the years 1945–54.

To what extent was this fear due to the actions of the Soviet Union?

15 Outline the main features of the domestic policies pursued by President Kennedy and President Johnson during the 1960s.

Why did Richard Nixon win the presidential election of 1968?

16 **Either**

- (a) Outline the changing foreign and domestic policies pursued by governments in Chile during the 1970s and 1980s.

Why were events in Chile during these years regarded as important by other countries?

Or

- (b) Write an account of the events of 1982 concerning possession of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

How do you explain the defeat of the Argentinian forces during that year?

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

17 Describe the main events that occurred within Russia during the course of the year 1917.

Why was the Bolshevik government able to maintain itself in power during the years 1918–21?

18 Describe these features of life in the Soviet Union under Stalin's rule (to 1939):

- (a) five-year plans;
- (b) collectivisation of agriculture;
- (c) the purges.

How far did Stalin rely on propaganda and force to keep himself in power during those years?

19 Describe the military campaigns that took place within the Soviet Union during the years 1941–45.

How do you explain the success of the Soviet Union against its enemies by the end of those years?

20 Write an account of each of the following features of Tito's role in Yugoslavia:

- (a) his rise to power during the Second World War;
- (b) his relations with the Soviet Union as leader of Yugoslavia;
- (c) his domestic policies within Yugoslavia.

Why did Yugoslavia become so seriously disunited during the 1980s, after Tito's death?

21 Outline the main features of the domestic and foreign policies pursued by Gorbachev as ruler of the Soviet Union during the years 1985–91.

Why did he fall from power in 1991?

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

22 Indicate the main features of each of the following:

- (a) the creation of the British mandate of Palestine in 1920;
- (b) the policies of Britain within the mandate of Palestine during the years 1920–48;
- (c) the creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

Why was the new state of Israel able to defeat its enemies during the war of 1948–49?

23 Give an account of each of the following in the history of Arab-Israeli relations:

- (a) the Six Day War (1967);
- (b) the Yom Kippur War (1973);
- (c) the Camp David negotiations (1978).

Why were Arab-Israeli relations still tense during the 1980s?

24 Give an account of the main features in the history of the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) during the course of the 1950s and 1960s.

Why was genuine independence for this area of Africa delayed until 1980?

25 Outline the events that led to the achievement of independence by:

- (a) Tunisia in 1956;
- (b) Algeria in 1962.

Why was progress towards independence more troublesome in Algeria than it had been in Tunisia?

26 Give an account of each of the following in the history of South Africa to 1991:

- (a) the African National Congress;
- (b) the Sharpeville shootings;
- (c) bantustans;
- (d) international economic sanctions.

Why were its supporters increasingly unable to maintain the system of apartheid during the 1980s?

Section F**Asia**

27 Outline the main features in the history of China during the 1920s and 1930s.

Why had Mao Zedong succeeded in his bid for power in China by 1949?

28 Write an account of the main features in the history of Japan between 1945 and 1991.

Explain Japan's progress from wartime defeat to peacetime prosperity.

29 Describe each of the following in the history of China during the 1960s and 1970s:

(a) the Cultural Revolution;

(b) the policies of Deng Xiaoping;

(c) improved relations with the United States.

In what respects might it be said that the Chinese government was no longer fully committed to communism during the 1980s?

30 Describe each of the following events in the history of the Indian sub-continent:

(a) the Dandi Salt March (1931);

(b) the 'Quit India' campaign (1942–43);

(c) the achievement of independence (1947).

Why was the sub-continent partitioned at the time of independence?

31 Outline the main features in the history of the Malay peninsula during the years 1942–63.

How important in the history of the region was the leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman?

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.

University of 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.