



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge Ordinary Level

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**HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)**

**2134/01**

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

**For Examination from 2015**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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, graphs or rough working.

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

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.

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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) What were the aims of Woodrow Wilson for the peace negotiations at the end of the First World War? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the Treaty of Versailles satisfy Georges Clemenceau? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2 (a) Describe the events of the Manchurian Crisis, 1931–33. [10]
- (b) Was the failure of sanctions the main reason for the League of Nations failing to stop the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935–36? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3 (a) What was meant by 'Total War' in the years 1939–45? [10]
- (b) How far was the failure of Operation Barbarossa responsible for Germany's defeat in the Second World War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4 (a) Describe the tactics used by the American military in Vietnam in the years 1965–73. [10]
- (b) 'Kennedy should be given more credit than Khrushchev for resolving the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5 (a) Describe the main events of the First Gulf War, 1990–91. [10]
- (b) To what extent was the First Gulf War caused by economic factors? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 6 (a)** Describe the uprisings against the government in Germany in 1919–20. [10]
- (b)** How important was Gustav Stresemann for Germany's recovery during the years 1923–29? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7 (a)** How did Benito Mussolini rise to power in Italy in 1919–22? [10]
- (b)** How effectively did Mussolini rule Italy between 1922 and 1938? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8 (a)** Describe how Spain had become a divided country by 1936. [10]
- (b)** How important was international support to the success of General Franco in the Spanish Civil War, 1936–39? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a)** What happened during the British General Strike in 1926? [10]
- (b)** 'The British people were fully behind the war effort during the Second World War.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10 (a)** What structures were established by the Maastricht Treaty? [10]
- (b)** How successful has the Maastricht Treaty been since 1991? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 11 (a)** What was the 'Red Scare' in 1919–20 in the USA? [10]
- (b)** How far did Americans benefit from the economic boom in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** How did President Hoover respond to the Wall Street Crash? [10]
- (b)** 'The rich were more affected than the poor by the Great Depression.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What was the Watergate Scandal? [10]
- (b)** How successful were President Reagan's economic policies? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** Describe the contribution of Rosa Parks to the civil rights struggle in the USA. [10]
- (b)** 'Martin Luther King deserves the most credit for bringing about improvements to civil rights in the USA.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe the rule of President Batista in Cuba. [10]
- (b)** How far did the lives of the people in Cuba improve under the rule of Fidel Castro? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** Describe the New Economic Policy introduced in the Soviet Union in 1921. [10]
- (b)** How successful were Stalin's Five-Year Plans in modernising the Soviet Union, 1928–37? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** What was the 'cult of personality' under Stalin? [10]
- (b)** Early in the Great Patriotic War, Stalin ordered heavy industries to be moved to the east of the country. How important was this for the survival of the USSR? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** Describe how Khrushchev rose to power in Russia in 1953–56. [10]
- (b)** How far did Khrushchev reform the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** What was Glasnost? [10]
- (b)** 'The policy of Perestroika was the most important reason for the collapse of the Soviet economy under Gorbachev.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** Describe the events of the Hungarian Uprising of 1956. [10]
- (b)** To what extent was spreading communism the reason for the USSR taking over Eastern Europe in the years 1944–48? Explain your answer. [10]

## Section E

## Africa and the Middle East

- 21 (a)** What were the Mau Mau Campaigns? [10]
- (b)** To what extent was the election of de Gaulle as President of France the reason for the granting of independence to Algeria? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** Describe the student uprisings in South Africa in the 1970s. [10]
- (b)** How important was de Klerk's speech to Parliament on 2 February 1990 in bringing about the end of apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** Describe Britain's involvement in making arrangements for the future of Palestine, 1917–22. [10]
- (b)** How far was the United Nations' 1947 Partition Plan the result of mass Jewish immigration into Palestine? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** Describe the Intifada, 1987–88. [10]
- (b)** How successful were the Oslo Accords in bringing about peace in the Middle East in the period up to 2006? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** Describe the Iranian Revolution of 1979. [10]
- (b)** How far was the Arab League a force for peace in the years 2002–10? Explain your answer. [10]

## Section F

## Asia

- 26 (a)** What was the Fourth of May Movement in China? [10]
- (b)** To what extent was the Long March a success for the Red Army? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** Describe how Deng Xiaoping rose to power after the death of Mao Zedong. [10]
- (b)** To what extent were the changes to agricultural policy in China in the 1980s responsible for the strengthened economy of that decade? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe the impact of the First World War on Japan up to 1920. [10]
- (b)** How far can the rise of the military in the Japanese government in the inter-war years be explained by economic factors? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** What happened to Kashmir in 1947–48? [10]
- (b)** How important was Mukti Bahini in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** Describe how Indonesia became a republic after the Second World War. [10]
- (b)** How important were the Five Principles of the national struggle (Pancasila) in guiding Sukarno's rule of Indonesia? Explain your answer. [10]

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