
HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/01

Paper 1 Modern World Affairs

October/November 2019

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 **(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) What was the Dawes Plan? [10]
- (b) Did the peace treaties of 1919–23 treat Germany more harshly than its allies? Explain your answer. [10]
- 2** (a) What actions could the League of Nations take to protect international security? [10]
- (b) How far were the weaknesses of the League of Nations demonstrated by the Corfu Crisis? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** (a) Describe how the War in the Pacific came to an end in 1945. [10]
- (b) How far was Britain's survival in 1940 a result of naval power? Explain your answer. [10]
- 4** (a) Describe the Berlin Blockade. [10]
- (b) How much of a threat to world peace was the U2 spy plane incident? Explain your answer. [10]
- 5** (a) What are the strengths of the United Nations (UN)? [10]
- (b) How successfully did the UN deal with the issue of Saddam Hussein and Kuwait? Explain your answer. [10]

Section B**Western Europe**

- 6** (a) Describe how the German Republic was established, 1918–19. [10]
- (b) How successful was the Weimar Republic in Germany up to 1929? Explain your answer. [10]
- 7** (a) Describe the economic situation in Italy at the end of the First World War. [10]
- (b) How far were Mussolini's social policies successful? Explain your answer. [10]
- 8** (a) Describe the changing fortunes of the Nationalists during the Civil War in Spain. [10]
- (b) How far were the economic policies of Spain's Republican governments, 1931–36, responsible for the Civil War? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9** (a) Describe how civilians in Britain coped with air raids. [10]
- (b) How important was the contribution of women to the war effort on the Home Front in Britain? Explain your answer. [10]
- 10** (a) Describe de Gaulle's reaction to Britain's request for entry into the European Economic Community (EEC). [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that the European Parliament is more important to the working of the European Union (EU) than the European Commission? Explain your answer. [10]

Section C**The Americas**

- 11 (a)** Describe the growth of the US economy during the 1920s. [10]
- (b)** 'The benefits of the economic growth of the 1920s were shared fairly between the different social groups in the USA.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 12 (a)** What did Roosevelt achieve in his first 100 days as president? [10]
- (b)** 'The strongest opposition to the New Deal came from the Supreme Court.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 13 (a)** What was the Watergate scandal? [10]
- (b)** Who achieved more to improve social welfare in the USA, Truman or Kennedy? Explain your answer. [10]
- 14 (a)** Describe the Montgomery Bus Boycott. [10]
- (b)** 'The Selma marches were the most important reason for the introduction of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 15 (a)** Describe Peronism. [10]
- (b)** How far was the Junta in Argentina brought down in 1983 by its human rights record? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 16 (a)** Describe how Russia was ruled before the February Revolution in 1917. [10]
- (b)** Which was more responsible for the fall of the Provisional Government, Lenin's leadership of the Bolsheviks or the failure of its own policies? Explain your answer. [10]
- 17 (a)** Describe how the USSR's resources were managed during the Great Patriotic War. [10]
- (b)** 'The most important reason for Stalin's continued control over the USSR after 1945 was his use of purges.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 18 (a)** Describe Khrushchev's economic policies. [10]
- (b)** How far did Soviet society and politics change under Khrushchev's leadership? Explain your answer. [10]
- 19 (a)** Describe the constitutional crisis in Moscow in 1993. [10]
- (b)** How far was Yeltsin re-elected because his policies had been successful? Explain your answer. [10]
- 20 (a)** Describe how the USSR took over Eastern Europe, 1944–48. [10]
- (b)** How far was Jaruzelski responsible for the collapse of communism in Poland in the 1980s? Explain your answer. [10]

Section E**Africa and the Middle East**

- 21 (a)** Describe how the Congo gained independence. [10]
- (b)** 'The main problem facing newly independent Algeria was its weak economy.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 22 (a)** Describe the policies of the National Government elected in 1948 in South Africa. [10]
- (b)** Was de Klerk's leadership in South Africa the most important factor in ending apartheid? Explain your answer. [10]
- 23 (a)** Describe Britain's role in Palestine, 1945–48. [10]
- (b)** How far was Palestinian Arab refusal to accept the United Nations' partition plan the cause of the war of 1948–49? Explain your answer. [10]
- 24 (a)** Describe the aims of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) when it was founded. [10]
- (b)** 'King Hussein of Jordan weakened the PLO.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]
- 25 (a)** Describe the Iranian Revolution of 1979. [10]
- (b)** 'The 1980–88 Iran-Iraq War was a success for Iraq.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

Section F**Asia**

- 26 (a)** What were the extermination campaigns, 1930–34? [10]
- (b)** How successful were the Chinese in fighting the war against Japan, 1937–45? Explain your answer. [10]
- 27 (a)** What was the Democracy Wall? [10]
- (b)** How effective was China’s one-child policy? Explain your answer. [10]
- 28 (a)** Describe the development of agriculture in post-Second World War Japan. [10]
- (b)** ‘Traditional industries declined. New industries thrived.’ How far is this true of Japan after 1970? Explain your answer. [10]
- 29 (a)** What was the non-cooperation movement, 1920–22? [10]
- (b)** How far did the 1946 Cabinet Mission Plan satisfy the political leaders of India? Explain your answer. [10]
- 30 (a)** Describe Sukarno’s rule over Indonesia. [10]
- (b)** ‘Social cohesion has been the main aim of Malaysia’s government since 1963.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. [10]

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