

Year 10 History Summer

Examination Revision Guide

2014

Exam date: 25th June

Exam time: 1 hr 45 mins

Three topics:

Topic 1: Origins of WW1

**Topic 2: Peacemaking and the League
of Nations**

**Topic 3: Hitler's foreign policy and the
origins of WW2**

How do I answer the exam questions?

Describe....(4)	Two or more detailed and well explained points using the PEE format	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Give a brief general opening statement about the issue 2. One aspect in detail 3. Another aspect in detail 4. A final aspect in detail 	<p>The.....was.....</p> <p>Firstly.....</p> <p>Secondly.....</p> <p>Finally.....</p>
Do you agree?.....(6) (The interpretation question)	Agrees or disagrees using source AND own knowledge. Reaches an evaluated conclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe BRIEFLY the interpretation given by the source 2. Explain parts of the content which are accurate when compared with your own knowledge 3. Explain parts of the content which are not accurate when compared with your own knowledge 4. Refer to the purpose (provenance) of the source 5. Explain how and why the provenance reduces or increases the accuracy of the interpretation 6. Reach a balanced conclusion which refers to the content and provenance of the source 	<p>The source shows.....</p> <p>The content of the source is accurate because it is supported by the fact that.....</p> <p>However some things in the source are not completely accurate because they are challenged by the fact that...</p> <p>The provenance of the source is....</p> <p>This reduces/increases the accuracy of the interpretation because....</p> <p>Overall...../In conclusion.....</p>
Which one of these reasons was more responsible for/ more important....(40) (The Either-Or question)	DESCRIBES, EXPLAINS and ASSESSES both factors in depth and reaches a CONCLUSION/	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the first factor 2. Explain it's role/ importance 3. Assess it's role/ importance 4. Describe the second factor 5. Explain it's role/ importance 6. Assess it's role/ importance 7. Conclusion comparing the two factors against each other 	<p>The....was.....</p> <p>It was important/ significant in causing.....because.....</p> <p>It was important to a large extent/ only to a small extent because.....</p> <p>The....was.....</p> <p>It was important/ significant in causing.....because.....</p> <p>It was important to a large extent/ only to a small extent because.....</p> <p>When comparing both factors.....is more important than.....because....</p> <p>3</p>

How your exam answers are marked

Paper 1: Conflict and Peace in the Twentieth Century			
Question:	Level:	How to Answer:	Mark:
Describe...(4)	1	One basic point	1
Do you agree?.....(6) (The interpretation question)	2	One detailed and well explained point <i>or</i> range of basic, limited points	2-3
	3	Two or more detailed and well explained points using the PEE format	4
	1	Simple statement about the reliability of the source/ simple statement using own knowledge	1
	2	Simple explanation of EITHER how the content of the source is true or false based on own knowledge OR a simple explanation of how the provenance of the source makes it biased or trustworthy	2-3
	3	Developed evaluation: Agrees or disagrees using source OR own knowledge EITHER a detailed/specific explanation of how the Content of the source is supported or contradicted by events from your own knowledge OR a sophisticated/specific explanation of how the provenance of the source make the interpretation more or less reliable	4-5
	4	Agrees or disagrees using source AND own knowledge. Reaches an evaluated conclusion Does both parts of Level 3 and reaches a balanced conclusion	6
	1	EITHER basic/limited information OR simple comparison Mentioning ONE factor Mentioning BOTH factors	1 2
Which one of these reasons was more responsible for/ more important...(10) (The Either-Or question')	2	Detailed DESCRIPTION of the factor's role For ONE factor	3
		For BOTH factors	4
		Good EXPLANATION of how the factor damaged the League For ONE factor	4
		For BOTH factors	5
		Detailed ASSESSMENT of how important the factor was For ONE factor	5
	3	Detailed ASSESSMENT of how important the factor was For BOTH factors	6-8
	4	DESCRIBES, EXPLAINS and ASSESSES both factors in depth and reaches a CONCLUSION/judgement, citing a new idea and new facts	9-10

Topic 1: The Origins of the First World War

Topic	Key question	Trick when you think you could answer these
Wilhelm I's Weltpolitik	Describe the Kaiser's policy of Weltpolitik	
	Explain how Weltpolitik spread fear among other European countries	
The Alliance system	Describe the system of alliances which had developed in Europe by 1914 (Triple Entente/ Triple Alliance)	
	Explain how the system of alliances led to greater international tension	
	Explain how the alliances caused the slide to war 28 th June to 4 th August 1914	
The Military Arms Race	Describe the military arms race	
	Explain how the military arms race led to greater international tension	
The Naval Arms Race	Describe the Naval Arms Race	
	Explain how the Naval Arms Race led to hostility between Britain and Germany	
The Moroccan Crisis 1905	Describe the Moroccan Crisis of 1905	
	Explain how the Moroccan Crisis of 1905 led to tension between Germany and France	
The Bosnian Crisis 1908	Describe the Bosnian Crisis of 1908.	
	Explain how it led to tensions between Russia and Austria-Hungary	
Agadir (Second Moroccan Crisis 1911)	Describe the Agadir crisis of 1911	
	Explain how the crisis led to greater tension between Germany and France	
The Black Hand Group	Describe the aims of the Black Hand group	
The assassination of Franz Ferdinand	Describe the events of the assassination in Sarajevo in June 1914	
	Explain how the assassination led to the First World War	
Austria's Ultimatum to Serbia	Describe Austria-Hungary's ultimatum to Serbia	
	Explain how this ultimatum helped lead to war	
The slide to war	Describe the events of 28 th June 1914- 4 th August 1914	
The Schlieffen Plan	Describe the Schlieffen Plan	
	Explain how it led to the outbreak of fighting in August 1914	
Britain's entry into the war	Describe how Britain entered the war	
	Explain why Britain entered the war	
Responsibility for the war	Explain how each of the different countries in the Alliances could be blamed for the war	

1. Wilhelm II's Weltpolitik

Describe Kaiser Wilhelm's Weltpolitik

- It was the term used to describe the Kaiser's aggressive foreign policy.
- It translates into 'World Politics'
- The aim of Weltpolitik was to earn Germany the respect it deserved in the world
- The Kaiser wanted to gain an overseas Empire. He believed that Germany was undervalued by other countries in Europe and that it was right that Germany should have an Empire to rival those of Britain and France
- Gaining an African Empire would allow Germany to turn into a huge trading nation.
- The Kaiser wanted Germany to have her 'place in the sun'
- To achieve an Empire Germany would need to build a strong navy to rival Britain
- There was also a group within Germany called the Pan-German League who wanted Germany to expand in Europe. They called this idea 'Mittel Europa'

Explain how it increased tensions between the Alliance system

- It alarmed Britain as they had the largest Empire and largest Navy – it started to make Britain come out of her Splendid Isolation and seek alliances with other countries like France in order to protect her interests
- Britain was particularly alarmed when the Kaiser gave an interview to the Daily Telegraph Newspaper in 1908 in which he claimed the British were 'mad as March Hares'
- It was an aggressive policy which also alarmed France who bordered Germany, and Russia. It can be said to have provoked these countries into forming alliances with each other



2. The Alliance System

Name and Year of Alliance	Who was in it?	What did the countries in the alliance promise to each other?
1882 The Triple Alliance	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy	The three powers promised to defend each other if they were attacked by an enemy power
1894 Franco-Russian alliance	France and Russia	They agreed to help each other if Germany attacked them
1902 Anglo-Japanese Naval Agreement	Britain and Japan	Britain was worried about Germany's growing navy so she begins to change her policy of 'splendid isolation' and signed an agreement with Japan to protect her Naval interests in the Pacific
1904 Entente Cordiale (Friendly Agreement)	Britain and France	This was a friendly agreement, not a military alliance. Both countries agreed not to quarrel over their colonies.
1907 Anglo-Russia Agreement	Britain and Russia	This agreement was made after Britain and Russia supported France in the Moroccan crisis of 1906. Britain and Russia made agreements over Persia and Tibet. This then resulted in the Triple Entente because both Britain, France and Russia had agreements with each other.
The Triple Entente	Britain, France, Russia (they all had agreements with each other!)	This was not a separate alliance. This is the term given to the alliances between France and Britain/ Britain and Russia/ Russia and France, which meant they were all linked. None of these agreements were alliances but it made Germany feel like they were being encircled on purpose

3. How did the development of the Alliance System make war more likely in Europe?

1. The Alliance System increased the atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust between countries. For example Germany felt encircled by the Triple Entente and Russia and France felt threatened by the Triple Alliance
2. The details of the treaties were secret. Therefore a country had no way of knowing that its rivals were forming an alliance purely as a defensive measure and they suspected instead that its rivals were making an aggressive move. For example Germany thought the Triple Entente was an aggressive and she felt encircled.
3. When relationships got worse or problems developed each power turned to look for the support of their allies. For example in Morocco Britain and France supported each other. In Bosnia Germany offered to help Austria-Hungary which then angered Russia and made them not want to back down in 1914. The biggest example of the Alliances leading to tensions was after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914. This sparked a war because when Austria-Hungary issued the ultimatum to Serbia, Germany offered them support because they were in an alliance. Russia then mobilised for war to support their ally Serbia.....

3. The Arms Race : Military and Naval

What was the naval race? What was the military arms race?

Why did countries increase the size of their armed forces?

The Naval Arms race

- At the start of the nineteenth century Britain had the largest navy in the world. Why? Britain was an island nation. The British army was small and Britain had a large overseas empire to maintain.
- In 1898 Kaiser Wilhelm ordered Admiral Tirpitz to build up the German navy so it could rival Britain's. Britain saw this as a direct challenge to the nation and empire. Alliances with France and Russia partly prompted by these fears of Germany's navy.
- After 1906 the German navy became a threat when both sides began building Dreadnoughts (a new kind of battleship)
- In 1909 the naval race reached its peak. Public pressure on the government 'we want eight we won't wait' forces them to increase spending on the British fleet.
- The naval race raised tensions as Britain feared and resented German fleet but it was not the main cause for Britain going to war. By 1914 Britain already had far more Dreadnoughts than Germany

	Great Britain	Germany
1907	1	-
1908	3	-
1909	3	4
Total in 1914	34	22

Note: Unhelpfully different text books give different figures for the number of battleships each side had

The Military Arms race

- By 1907 Europe was divided into two armed camps The fears and crises that these alliances caused led to countries building up their armies.
- Military leaders argued the only way to ensure peace was to have an army strong enough to deter another country from invading. This view was supported by the manufacturers of weapons.
- All the powers with the exception of Britain increased the size of their armies.
- By 1914 Britain was the only country not to have introduced **conscription**.
- Though the Russian army was the largest it was badly equipped and far inferior to Germany's.
- The Germans took a pride in their armed forces. The Kaiser especially enjoyed being photographed in his military uniform.
- The existence of large armies was a threat to peace

Country	1900	1914
Britain	0.5 million soldiers	0.4
Germany	0.5 million soldiers	0.8

4. The Morocco Crisis 1905-1906

Morocco in North Africa was one of the few areas of Africa not controlled by a European power.

As part of the Entente Cordiale Britain had agreed not to oppose France in its attempts to gain control of Morocco. Germany decided it would oppose the French attempt to gain control.

In 1905 the Kaiser visited Morocco. He rode through the streets on a white horse with a military band playing behind. He announced Germany would support an independent Morocco open to all nations for trade and called for an international conference. It was a dramatic gesture aimed at preventing France from occupying Morocco and testing the strength of the Entente Cordiale.

The conference was held in 1906 at Algeiras in southern Spain. Only Austria Hungary supported Germany. Britain and Russia supported France. France had to recognise independent Morocco but was given joint control of the Moroccan police with Spain.

Results of the crisis

1. The Entente was strengthened. Britain was concerned by Germany's actions and although not ready to make a formal alliance began secret talks with France. France felt more confident of Britain's support.
2. Britain signed an alliance with Russia the Anglo Russian agreement in 1907. Britain now had agreements with France and Russia and this is often referred to as the Triple Entente although no such alliance existed. The Entente Cordiale and the Russian agreement were solutions to colonial problems - they were not military alliances. The Triple Entente was not designed to surround Germany but unfortunately Germany saw it as part of a policy of encirclement
3. Kaiser Wilhelm was very resentful. The Triple Entente was not designed to surround Germany but unfortunately Germany saw it as part of a policy of encirclement.

It was in this atmosphere that Wilhelm gave an interview to the Daily Telegraph and declared the English were as 'mad as march hares' and admitted that German people disliked Britain.



1905 British cartoon by W.K. Haselden showing Britain and France celebrating Germany's defeat. Kaiser Wilhelm is dressed as the villain. He accepts that he is beaten on this occasion.
The message is France and Britain have won but Germany is still dangerous

5. Agadir 1911 (The Second Moroccan Crisis)

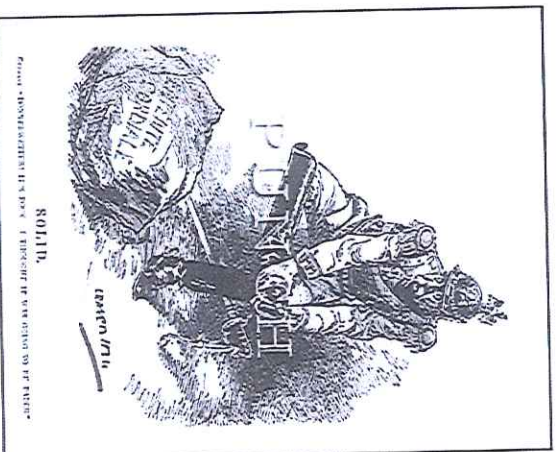
In 1911 there was a rebellion against the rule of the Sultan in Morocco. The Sultan appealed to the French for help and the French sent an army to put down the rebellion. Germany opposed the action and sent a gunboat, the Panther to the port of Agadir to protect German interests in Morocco. This seemed fair to the Germans as the French had sent their army to protect French interests. It expected France would negotiate and Germany would gain something in the process.

The use of a gunboat was another example of overreaction by the Germans. By the Germans it seemed like a warlike action. It was seen as a warlike action by Britain. Britain was annoyed with Germany over the naval race and it looked like the Germans were going to challenge Britain's naval base in Gibraltar. This led to Britain supporting France. Preparations for war were made in Britain, France and Germany in 1911. In the end Germany backed down and accepted compensation (marshy land in the Congo) and French control of Morocco.

Results of the crisis

1. The Agadir crisis was dangerous for Europe. It brought Europe closer to war and affected relationships between powers.
2. Germany felt humiliated and if there was a future crisis in which German interests were involved it was unlikely to back down.
3. The German public felt annoyed with Britain and beginning to accept the idea of war.
4. Britain became convinced that Germany wanted to dominate Europe.
5. Britain reached a secret naval agreement with France. Britain promised to defend the north coast of France if it was attacked from the seas and France promised to defend the Mediterranean

6. Italy opposed Germany which weakened the Triple Alliance.



The message here is that the Entente between Britain and France is a lot stronger than the Kaiser was expecting when he tested it in 1911

6. The Bosnian Crisis 1908-1909

What were the Balkans and why were countries interested in this area?

Two empires ruled territory in the Balkans- Austria-Hungary and Turkey (The Ottoman Empire) But both Empires were weak and other countries like Serbia wanted to take advantage of this and have independent Slav Nations. Turkey was known as the 'sick man' of Europe.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire was worried about the threat of Slav nationalism in the Balkans

There were 15 different nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and they were worried about the threat of these people wanting independence

They were eager to eliminate Serbian Nationalism in the Balkans and they wanted to destroy the new nation of Serbia

Many nations were also interested in the Balkans

Russia wanted ports in the Mediterranean. This would be good for trade and in times of war Russian navy wouldn't get bottled up in the Black Sea.

Austria Hungary also wanted ports but more importantly wanted to get control of Serbia before a rebellion could start. AH wanted to hang on to their empire and get tough on Slavs.

Germany wanted to build a railway from Berlin to Baghdad to get to the rich oilfields. The railway line would go through the Balkans.

Italy wanted land on the other side of the Adriatic sea.

So 4 countries were keeping a careful watch on the Balkans and waiting....

What happened in 1908?

- In 1908 there was a revolution in Turkey.
- Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria Hungary took advantage of the chaos and annexed (took over) the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and made them part of his empire. This was a mistake.
- The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina disliked the Austrians and wanted to join with Serbia. Franz Josef had taken over a people that hated him and at the same time had made an enemy of Serbia
- Serbia was very annoyed at the annexation of Bosnia
- Serbia was too small to act alone and so looked to Russia for support.
- Russia sympathised with Serbia but Germany made it clear that if Russia declared war on AH Germany would declare war on Russia.
- So Russia backed off.

Why was it a threat to peace?

- It reassured Austria Hungary it could rely on support from Germany. Therefore when it came to the assassination in 1914 AH could issue a harsh ultimatum to Serbia as they knew that they could rely on Germany's support
- Although Russia backed down in 1909 it vowed that it would not do so again and so Russia built up its army.
- Serbia had to accept the loss of Bosnia but wanted revenge on Austria Hungary. This led to the growth of terrorist groups like the Black Hand group
- These points help explain why the countries acted as they did in 1914.

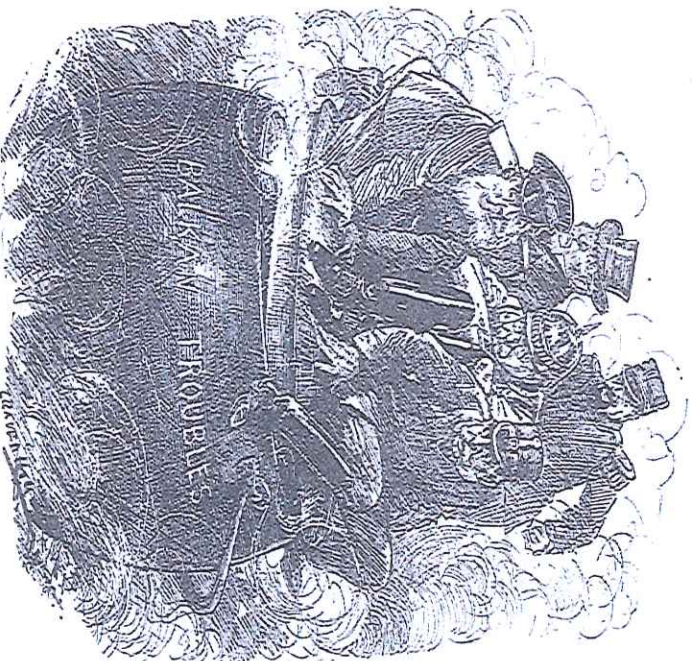
7. The Balkan Wars

What were they?

- 1912: Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro formed the 'Balkan League' and attacked the Turkish Empire in 1912. The Turks were beaten easily and were driven out of the Balkan area and were forced to give up their lands
- In 1913 the Balkan League quarrelled and Bulgaria went to war with Greece and Serbia. Turkey and Romania joined the Serbian side and Bulgaria was defeated
- In both of these wars the British tried to keep the peace, instead of supporting Russia who was on Serbia's side. Germany saw this as a sign that the Triple Entente was weak.

How did they increase tensions?

- Serbia gained land by doubling in size. This meant AH was threatened and more worried about the Slav threat to their Empire in the Balkans
- Germany thought that Britain's lack of help for Russia was a sign that they were not strong allies and therefore this encouraged Germany in 1914 thinking that Britain would not get involved in a conflict



THE BOILING POINT.

The Message of this cartoon is that the troubles in the Balkans must be kept under control. If the great powers don't keep the lid on the pot then trouble will pour out and engulf them all.

It was painted by a British Artist in 1912

8. The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, June 1914

Who were the Black Hand Group?

- They were a terrorist group formed in 1910
- The aimed to unite all Serbs into a single greater Serbia
- The organised groups of bandits and trained assassins
- The decided to assassinate the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne
- They wanted to destabilise the Austro-Hungarian Empire and to make their opposition to Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia clear
- In an ironic way Franz Ferdinand had actually been in favour of increasing rights for Slavs, but the Black hand group feared that if Franz Ferdinand gave the Serbs greater freedoms, then they might settle for remaining under Austro-Hungarian control and support for a greater Serbia would weaken.

What happened on 28th June 1914

- Franz Ferdinand visited the Bosnian capital Sarajevo
- The Black Hand made two attempts to kill him .
- In the first, a bomb was thrown at the Archduke, but he deflected it so it fell behind his car, where it exploded and injured several people
- The Archduke then cancelled his tour but insisted on visiting the injured in hospital
- His driver took a wrong turn and as he stopped to reverse, one of the assassins Gavrilo Princip, fired two shots. The first one hit the archduke and the second his wife. His wife died immediately and Franz Ferdinand died on the way to hospital



8. After the assassination: The Slide to War

28 June 1914 Assassination - Such a murder would normally have been a matter for two countries but relations between the alliances were so bad that this event led to war.

Some politicians in Serbia saw this as an opportunity for attacking Serbia and solving the problems of the nationalist Serbs living within Austria Hungary. Austria-Hungary had no proof that the Serbian government had anything to do with the assassination but the government felt confident when on ..

5 July Austria Hungary received the "blank cheque" from Germany- a promise from Germany to support Austria Hungary whatever the cost.

23rd July Austria Hungary issued an ultimatum to Serbia to comply with 10 conditions or face war. Serbia agreed to all the conditions except one - it would not allow delegates from AH to be involved in an inquiry into the assassination as this would mean Serbia influencing the justice system in Serbia. The Serb government had no official links with the Black Hand and could see no justification for Austria Hungary's declaration of war.

28 July Austria Hungary rejected the Serb response to the ultimatum and declared war. During Bosnian crisis Russia had let down Serbia. Russia would not fail Serbia a second time.

30 July mobilised Russia their armies and made preparations for war. Now that Russia was mobilising Austria Hungary expected and received Germany's help. By the end of July the Germans had decided to go to war.

1st August Germany declared war on Russia. At this stage the war only involved the east of Europe. It was the Schlieffen plan that ensured it spread to the west

The Schlieffen Plan was intended as a solution to the problem of how Germany (sandwiched between Russia and France) could avoid fighting a war on two fronts. In 1906 it was decided that the best plan was to attack France first and defeat them within 6 weeks. France would not expect the attack to come from the north where France had a border with neutral Belgium. The French would be taken by surprise and would surrender within 6 weeks. Then the French army could turn its attention to Russia who it was thought would have taken longer to mobilise. For the plan to succeed it had to be swift.

Britain's main concern was its own security. It did not want a strong power in control of the coast in Western Europe (That is why it had promised to protect the north coast of France in 1912 following the Second Moroccan Crisis). Also Belgium was a neutral country. Britain and other European countries had signed the Treaty of London in 1939. So when German troops entered Belgium Britain could declare it was going to war to protect the sanctity of treaties.

3rd August Germany declares war on France and enters Belgium

4th August Britain declares war on Germany

http://www.101inddclare.net/causes_WWI4.htm On this website you may find a useful way of remembering ARSE

Austria declares war **Russia mobilises** **Schlieffen Plan** - Germany's response **England declares war**

9. Responsibility for the Outbreak of War

Germany was most responsible because

- The Kaiser wanted Germany to be recognised as the greatest power in Europe (*Weltpolitik*) His attitude encouraged the glorification of war.
- Germany had been building up their army until it was the best trained and most powerful in Europe
- Germany had been planning for war with the Schlieffen plan - this was a plan of attack not defence.
- Germany invaded Belgium

Britain was most responsible because

- it tried to encircle Germany and did not make it clear to Germany that it would go to war over Belgium

France was most responsible because

- it wanted revenge against Germany and wanted to get back Alsace Lorraine

Austria Hungary was responsible because

- it refused to negotiate with Serbia

Serbia was responsible because

- it was responsible for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Russia was responsible because

- it mobilised in support of Serbia

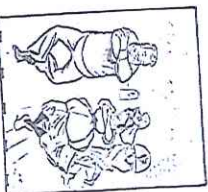
All the countries were responsible because

- they were all building up their armies and navies
- they had populations that were clamouring for war.





GradeStudio



Source 1 suggests that Wilhelm II was responsible for the Moroccan crisis of 1905. Do you agree with the interpretation that Wilhelm II was the main cause of the crisis?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your own knowledge. (6 marks)

Comments

Full sample answer

Begins by explaining what the cartoon shows and what its interpretation of events is.

TWO IDEAS about why the PROVENANCE might be important.

TWO IDEAS explore the cartoon's interpretation of events, referring to its provenance.

Provides facts about the cartoon's content.

Develops ideas FOR or AGAINST the interpretation. At this point, with detailed explanations of both the content and the provenance of the source, the answer is of a very high standard.

Refers to the purpose of the source.

Describe the cartoon's interpretation of events.

Refer to the cartoon's provenance.

Show how the cartoon's interpretation of events is linked to its provenance.

Explain the event the cartoon is referring to.

Compare the cartoon's content in detail to the historical facts to examine whether the cartoon's interpretation of events is true or false.

Conclusion, assessing the cartoon's interpretation of events.

Source 1 shows Britain and France, backed by the British navy, stopping Wilhelm's schemes in Morocco. Wilhelm – dressed like the villain in a pantomime – accepts that he is beaten, but vows to try again. The cartoon blames Wilhelm, and makes out that he is wickedly trying to take more power.

Looking at the provenance, I see that the cartoonist is Haselden, a patriotic British cartoonist. He drew the cartoon in 1905, so it is topical, but – being British – he would have been biased, and this makes his interpretation unreliable. A German cartoonist would have interpreted the incident in a very different way.

Haselden makes Britain seem jolly and nice; a German cartoonist would have shown him as a greedy bully who already owned a fifth of the world.

Also, Haselden shows Wilhelm as a troublemaker; a German cartoonist might have shown him as a noble hero trying to get a place in the sun for Germany and the countries it traded with.

When I look at the content of the source, I see that it is generally true. In a conference at Algeiras in 1906 Britain and Russia stood by France and it was agreed that Germany should have no say in Morocco.

Other facts support the cartoon's interpretation. Britain and France dancing together refers to the Entente Cordiale of 1904. Showing Wilhelm saying: 'a time will come' is a prophecy of the Agadir crisis of 1911.

However, some things about the cartoon are not true. It is not true that Wilhelm was the villain of the crisis – France was trying to take over Morocco, and Wilhelm tried to defend Morocco's independence. And it is not true that Britain's navy completely ruled the waves – in 1898, Wilhelm ordered Tirpitz to increase the German navy, so that it could challenge Britain's.

The cartoon is not a correct interpretation of the crisis – it is a British interpretation, produced to reassure the British public that the French alliance and the Royal Navy would protect Britain against Germany.



Which was the more important cause of Great Britain's entry into World War I:

- The naval race with Germany, 1906–1914
- The Schlieffen Plan?

You must refer to both causes when explaining your answer.

(10 marks)

Full sample
answer

Comments

Describe the
naval race.

In 1898, Wilhelm ordered Tirpitz to increase the German navy. After 1906 both sides began building Dreadnoughts. In 1907–14 Britain built 34, Germany 22. The race reached its peak in 1909, when Germans would not agree how many Dreadnoughts to build and public pressure in Britain demanded: 'we want eight and we won't wait'.

An opening statement.
At least TWO extra
facts.

Explain HOW
the naval race
caused tension
and conflict.

The naval race helped bring Britain into the war. As an island with an empire, Britain needed a bigger navy, particularly since the British army was very small. The British believed the Germans were building up their navy to challenge British superiority and the empire. The naval race made the British resent and fear the Germans. This caused Britain to make a naval agreement with Japan (1902), and join the Entente Cordiale with France (1904).

TWO IDEAS have
been introduced.

Assess how
important the
naval race was
as a cause of
Britain's entry
into the war.

The naval race was not the main cause of Britain going to war in 1914, because by then Britain had won the race. The alliances with Japan and France came before the naval race, not because of it. Also, the height of the naval race came in 1909, long before the war, without causing a war.

Discusses the
importance of the
naval race by referring
to facts.

Describe the
Schlieffen Plan.

The Schlieffen Plan (1905) was Germany's answer to a 'war on two fronts'. It was to defeat France in the 6 weeks it would take Russia to mobilise. The right wing of the German forces would attack France through Belgium and Holland, leaving only a few troops to meet the French attack on Germany in Alsace and Lorraine.

An opening statement.
At least TWO extra
facts.

Explain HOW
the Schlieffen
Plan caused
tension and
conflict.

The Schlieffen Plan brought Britain into the war on 4 August because the neutrality of Belgium had been guaranteed by Britain in 1839. Also, Britain wanted to prevent the coastline opposite Britain from falling into the hands of a possible enemy. Belgium and the north coast of France could be used to launch an attack on Britain.

TWO IDEAS. At this
point, with a full
explanation of both
possible causes of the
major development,
the answer is at a good
level

Assess how
important the
Schlieffen Plan
was as a cause
of Britain's
entry into the
war.

But other reasons brought Britain into the war, which reduces the importance of the Schlieffen Plan. Britain also did not want the whole of Europe to fall under the control of one power. Also, public opinion in Britain overwhelmingly supported Belgium and going to war.

Discusses the
importance of the
Schlieffen Plan by
referring to facts.
Having assessed the
importance of BOTH
causes, this answer is
now of a high standard.

Conclusion.

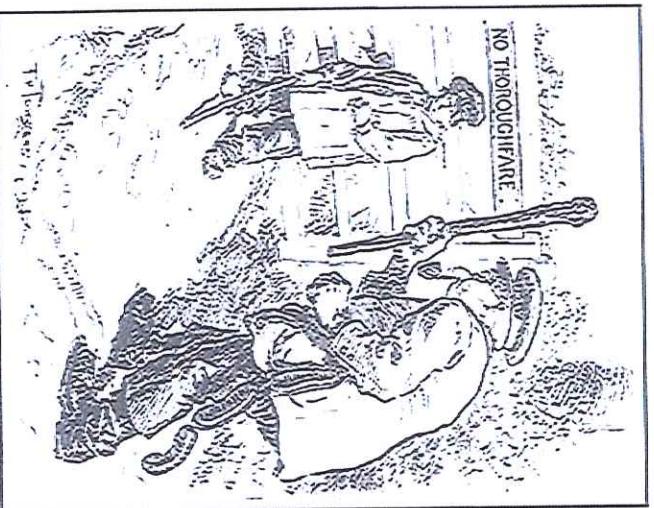
However, the Schlieffen Plan was more important. The naval race created underlying tensions, but still in 1914 the British government did not want war. Even after Germany declared war, the British stated on 2 August that they would only go to war if Germany went into Belgium, which was neutral. And the invasion of Belgium caused Britain to declare war.

This answer then makes
a judgement. It explains
how that judgement
was reached and
includes at least one
fact.

Practice Examination Questions

Complete as many as you can using the toolkits at the front of the book

1. Describe the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo in June 1914. (4 marks)



Source A
BRAVO, BELGIUM
A cartoon published in the British magazine
Punch in August 1914

2. Source A suggests the attitude of the British government towards the German invasion of Belgium in 1914.

Do you agree with this interpretation?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content and your own knowledge. (6 marks)

3. What caused more tension between the Great Powers in the years 1905 to 1911
 - events in Morocco 1905-1911
 - events in Bosnia 1908-1909

You must refer to both reasons when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

a. Describe Kaiser Wilhelm's foreign policy aims (4)

b. Study source A. The source suggests that Wilhelm was a militaristic megalomaniac. Do you agree?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using it's content and your own knowledge (6)



Source A: Drawn by a French cartoonist in 1901

c. Which of the following is the more important reason why Britain became involved in the war? (10)

- The Schlieffen Plan
- Kaiser Wilhelm's actions prior to 1914

a. Describe the reasons why the Alliance System made war more likely (4 marks)

b. Study Source A. How accurate is this description of the relationship between Britain and France?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content and your own knowledge (6 marks)

"The fundamental fact of course is that the *Entente* is not an alliance. For purposes of ultimate emergencies it may be found to have no substance at all. For the *Entente* is nothing more than a frame of mind, a view of general policy which is shared by the governments of two countries, but which may be, or become, so vague as to lose all content."

Source A : Minutes of a British Foreign Office Meeting in 1911

c. Which of the following was more likely to cause a war in Europe to develop?

- The Alliance System
- The Arms Race

Explain your answer and give a reasoned judgement. (10 marks)

a. Describe the reasons for the crisis in Morocco in 1905. **OR** Describe the events of the Agadir Crisis of 1911

b. Study Source A. How accurate is this interpretation of the outcome of the First Moroccan Crisis?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content and your own knowledge



Source A: A Cartoon published by a patriotic British cartoonist in 1905.

c) Which of the following created the most tension in Europe by 1909?

- The Moroccan Crisis of 1905
- The Bosnian/Balkan Crisis of 1908

Explain your answer and give a reasoned judgement.

Topic 2: Peacemaking and the League of Nations

Topic	Key Question	Tick when you are confident
The Aims of the Big Three	France's aims for the Treaty	
	The USA's aims for the Treaty	
	Britain's aims for the Treaty	
The Treaty of Versailles	Territorial changes	
	Military restrictions	
	War Guilt and reparations	
	The League of Nations	
	Strengths of the Treaty	
	Weaknesses of the Treaty	
	The Reaction of Germany to the Treaty	
The league of Nations	Who was a member and who wasn't?	
	The structure of the league	
	The Powers of the League	
	The successes of the League	
	The failures of the League	
The Manchurian Crisis 1931-32	The events of the crisis	
	The response by the League of Nations	
	The effects of the crisis on the league	
	The events of the crisis	
The Abyssinian Crisis 1935-36	The response by the League of Nations	
	The effects of the crisis on the league	
	How the league fail?	
The collapse of the league of Nations	Why did the League fail?	

1. The Aims of the Big Three

In January 1919 the leaders of the USA France and Britain – the Big Three met in Paris. They were under pressure to reach a peace settlement to Europe's huge problems. All three men wanted to stop war from happening again but they did not agree on how to do this. They wanted different things from the peace. They did not get on well.

George Clemenceau (Prime Minister of France).

1. He wanted Alsace Lorraine back (it had been taken by Germany in 1870).
2. He wanted to make Germany pay for what they had done during the war. Clemenceau was under great pressure from the French people to make Germany pay the French argued that this payment should take the form of money and land.
3. He also wanted to weaken Germany so France would never be invaded again.

Woodrow Wilson (President of the USA)

1. He wanted to make the world safe. He wanted to end war by making a fair peace.
 2. To achieve world peace nations would have to cooperate
- In 1918 Wilson published **Fourteen Points** saying what he wanted

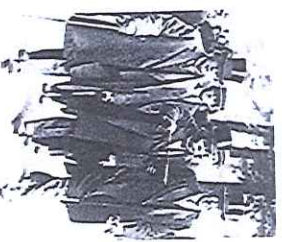
Some of the 14 points

- No secret treaties
- Free access to the seas
 - Free trade between countries
- Disarmament
- Self determination for the peoples of Eastern Europe
- A League of Nations to be set up.

David Lloyd George (Prime Minister of Britain)

1. He said he would make Germany pay because he knew that was what the British people wanted to hear
2. He wanted justice but he did not want revenge. He said that peace must not be harsh that would cause another war in a few years time. He tried to get a halfway point a compromise between Wilson and Clemenceau
3. He also wanted to expand the British empire maintain British control of the seas and increase Britain's trade

The search for agreement The Big Three clashed terribly. Wilson did not appreciate the strong feelings against Germany that existed in France and Britain. Moreover it soon became obvious that his own party in America was losing support and there was a growing feeling that the USA should have nothing to do with Europe. Lloyd George took control. He persuaded Clemenceau to agree to a League of Nations and then Wilson to agree to the war guilt clause which opened the way for Germany to pay reparations.



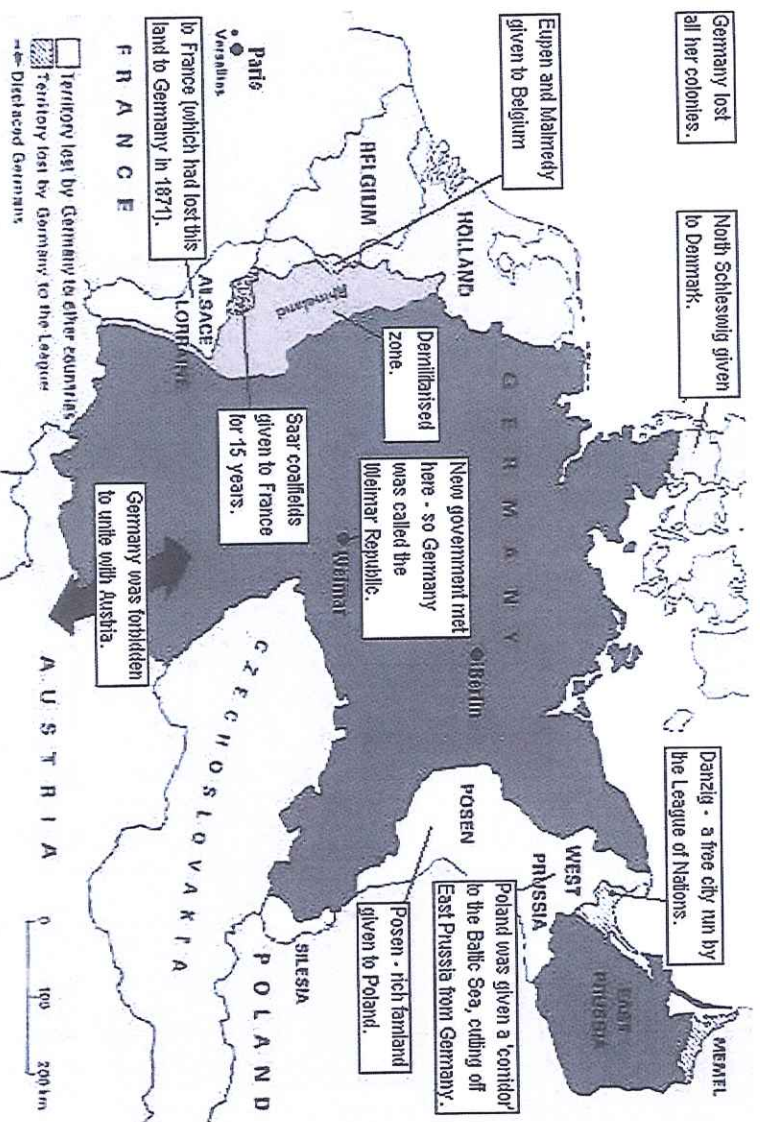
2. The Treaty of Versailles

The main points of the Treaty [BRAT]

The first 26 Articles of the Treaty set out the Covenant of the League of Nations; the rest of the 440 Articles detailed Germany's punishment:

1. Germany had to accept the Blame for starting the war (Clause 231). This was vital because it provided the justification for ...
2. Germany had to pay £6,600 million (called **Reparations**) for the damage done during the war.
3. Germany was forbidden to have submarines or an air force. She could have a navy of only six battleships, and an Army of just 100,000 men. In addition, Germany was not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland, the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France.
4. Germany lost Territory (land) in Europe (see map, below). Germany's colonies were given to Britain and France.

(Also, Germany was forbidden to join the League of Nations, or unite with Austria.)



3. Reactions to the Treaty

Positives

- The Treaty was initially signed by 45 countries.
- It was a worldwide agreement to end a world war
- It was generally accepted as a genuine attempt to create a better world free from war

Negatives

- The French felt that the Treaty was not harsh enough – they wanted the Rhineland to become an independent country
- Japan and Italy were resentful – they felt that the treaty did not reward them sufficiently
- Many American delegates did not support the treaty. They wanted to persuade US congress to reject it and they did (The US did not sign the Treaty or join the League of Nations)

German Reactions

• *German outrage*

When the Germans heard about the Treaty of Versailles, they felt 'pain and anger'. They felt it was unfair. It was a '*Diktat*' – an IMPOSED settlement. They had not been allowed to take part in the talks – they had just been told to sign.

They did not believe they had started the war and argued that in 1914 Germany had not been a Democracy, and that the person responsible (The Kaiser) had fled the country. Therefore why wouldn't the allies support Germany?

Most Germans did not want their government to sign the treaty. They felt that they had been stabbed in the back by the new government and called them the 'November Criminals'

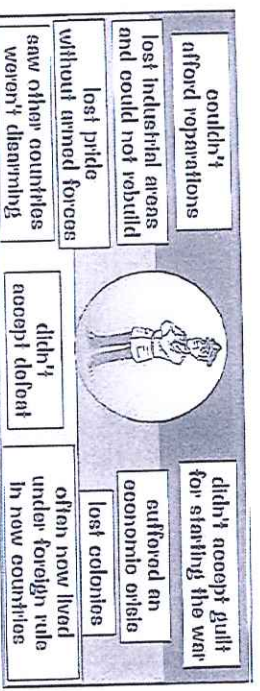
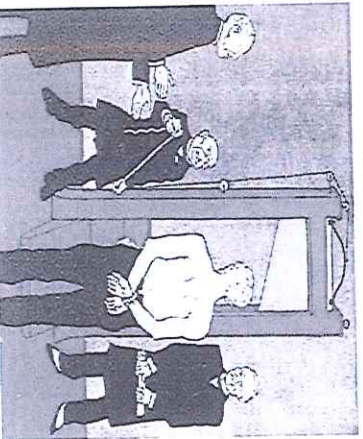
• *The Germans HATED the Treaty of Versailles*

The Germans hated Clause 231; they said they were not to blame for the war. The soldier sent to sign the Treaty refused to sign it – 'To say such a thing would be a lie,' he said. Clause 231 did not physically harm Germany, but it hurt Germany's pride - and it was this, as much as anything else, that made them want to overturn the treaty.

The Germans hated reparations; they said France and Britain were trying to starve their children to death. At first they refused to pay, and only started paying after France and Britain invaded Germany (January 1921).

The Germans hated their tiny army. They said they were helpless against other countries. At first they refused to reduce the army, and the sailors sank the fleet, rather than hand it over.

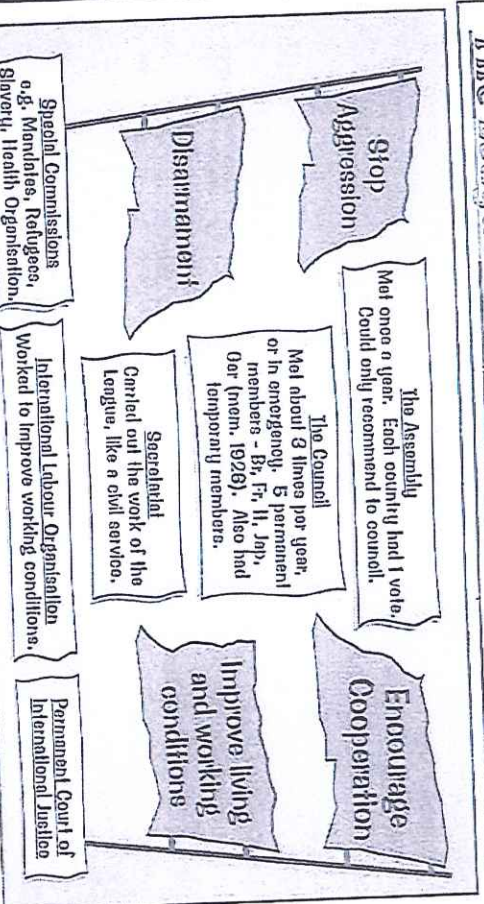
The Germans also hated the loss of territory. Germany lost a tenth of its land - they claimed that the treaty was simply an attempt to destroy their economy. Other nations were given self-determination – but the Treaty forced Germans to live in other countries. Germans were also angry that they could not unite with the Austrian Germans.



The League of Nations

There were high hopes for the League of Nations. Lots of people admired its moral principles.

The League came from the fourteen points



The flags show the four main aims of the League.

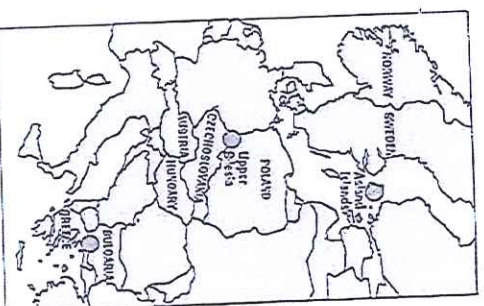
The rest of the diagram shows how the League was organised and which parts of the organisation were responsible for what.

The League was intended to police the World

- 1) It began work in January 1920.
- 2) There were 42 members to start with, and around 60 by the 1930s.
- 3) All the members followed a covenant (agreement) of 26 rules.
- 4) Every member country had a vote in the Assembly and the Council.
- 5) The League could warn countries in disputes, apply economic sanctions (block international trade with misbehaving countries), then send troops in.
- 6) The League tried to improve social conditions, working on health, slavery and refugees.
- 7) The Permanent International Court of Justice decided on border disputes between countries. Everyone hoped this would avoid another major war.

There were some early successes

- 1) The League resolved several difficult situations over territorial claims — without fighting.
- 2) It solved the dispute in 1921 between Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia, the dispute between Sweden and Finland over the Åland Islands in 1921, and the conflict when Greece invaded Bulgaria in 1925. These successes gave it a good reputation.
- 3) It also did a lot of good work to help refugees after the First World War.
- 4) It worked to combat the spread of serious diseases such as leprosy, malaria and plague — and inoculated against them.
- 5) It fought against slavery, and tried to create better working conditions for people all across the world.



Policing the nations — in a League of its own

The main thing you need to know here is how the League was supposed to work, its main aims, and some examples of its early successes.

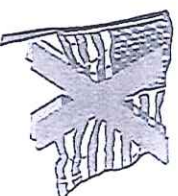
Problems with the League of Nations

From the start, the League of Nations had real problems.

The USA didn't join the League

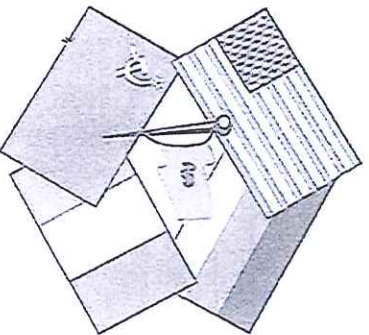
Wilson was very ill by this time, and Congress rejected the League. The USA never became a member. Learn these reasons why:

- 1) The people of America hadn't liked the Versailles treaty, and refused to accept it. They thought the League of Nations was connected to it.
- 2) They believed it would be too expensive — many people wanted to stay out of Europe, and wanted only to worry about American affairs. This attitude was called isolationism.
- 3) Many thought that all people should be free under democracy. They weren't willing to be dragged into wars to help countries like Britain and France keep undermanned colonies.
- 4) Wilson's political enemies wanted to make him unpopular, and get rid of him.



The League wasn't powerful enough

- 1) Britain and France were in charge, but neither country was strong enough after the war to do the job properly.
- 2) Economic and military sanctions could only work if a powerful nation like the USA was applying them. Most countries were too busy rebuilding to be able to apply them.
- 3) Germany and communist Russia were not allowed to be members when the League was first formed.
- 4) The League had no army of its own, and most members didn't want to commit troops to war. Some countries like Italy were quite prepared to ignore the League.
- 5) The organisation was a disaster — in the Assembly and the Council everyone had to agree before anything could happen. The Court of Justice had no powers to make a country act.



Two conflicts caused the League problems in 1923

THE GREEK INCIDENT

- 1) The Italian leader Mussolini occupied the Greek island of Corfu in 1923 after the murder of an Italian diplomat.
- 2) Mussolini demanded financial compensation and an apology from Greece.
- 3) The League demanded that the money should be paid to them, not Italy.
- 4) But Mussolini got the decision overturned and received the money and the apology he wanted. The League looked weak.

FRANCE'S OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR

- 1) Germany failed to keep up with its reparation payments.
- 2) In retaliation, France invaded and occupied an industrial region of Germany called the Ruhr in 1923.
- 3) The League of Nations didn't intervene.
- 4) The United States helped resolve the situation with the Dawes Plan (see p.50).
- 5) France withdrew from the Ruhr in 1925.

Big problems — hardly the Premier League

The League was doomed from the start, I'm afraid — but you need to be able to argue for the good and the bad sides of the League. The biggest problem it had was when the USA didn't join — even though the idea had come from the US President in the first place.

The Effects of the Great Depression

1929 saw the beginning of a global economic depression — this made the work of the League of Nations a lot more difficult.

The American Stock Market Crashed in 1929

- 1) In the 1920s, the USA was the most prosperous country in the world, with high wages and mass production of goods. The 'Booming Twenties' saw billions of dollars loaned by the USA to help European countries recover from the effects of the First World War. American companies were selling lots of goods, so people borrowed money to buy shares in them.
- 2) But problems started to emerge. Many American producers overproduced — there was too much supply and not enough demand. There was competition from countries like Japan.
- 3) In 1929, the American stock market crashed — people realised some companies were doing badly and rushed to sell their shares.
- 4) Wall Street is the USA's financial centre where stocks and shares are traded — by October 1929 the selling was frantic, and prices dropped because people no longer wanted to buy shares at high prices.
- 5) Businesses collapsed and thousands of people were ruined — by the end of the month they were selling shares for whatever they could get for them. This was the start of the Great Depression — a global economic downturn.



The Depression caused big problems in America

- 1) In 1929 the USA stopped lending money abroad and called in its loans.
- 2) By 1930 nearly 2000 banks collapsed as people rushed to withdraw savings.
- 3) Three years later there were over 12 million people unemployed in the USA.

The Depression Affected other Industrial Countries

- 1) Most industrial countries were affected — banks failed, industries struggled, and trade ground to a halt. The least affected country was the USSR, which had a communist system.
- 2) Within three years there were over 2.5 million people unemployed in Britain, and more than 30 million unemployed in the industrial countries of the West.
- 3) Germany, which had relied on American loans, was particularly badly affected, with banks failing, exports suffering and unemployment rising to over 6 million Germans by 1932.

The Depression made the League's work more difficult

- 1) The Depression caused widespread poverty. People were more likely to support extreme right-wing leaders — hoping they'd provide strong government.
- 2) In 1933, the Nazis, led by Hitler, were elected in Germany. The Nazis wanted to defy the League of Nations by overturning the Treaty of Versailles.
- 3) The Depression meant that countries like Britain and France were less willing to help the League by getting involved in resolving international conflicts. They wanted to concentrate on dealing with domestic problems like unemployment.
- 4) The Depression was also a factor in some international conflicts, e.g. the Manchurian Crisis (see p.12).

The Wall Street crash — a depressing subject...

You don't need to know the depression inside-out for this topic — but it's important background as it had such a huge impact. Without it the 1930s and 1940s would have been very different.

Manchuria

1930-1931 Japans industry was hard hit by the Depression. The Emperor Hirohito and generals decided on a plan of expanding the Japanese empire as a solution to its economic problems.

September 1931 The Mukden incident. Most likely Japanese troops staged an explosion on part of the Japanese owned South Manchurian railway. Japan blamed the Chinese troops and then occupied part of Manchuria (part of China which was also a member of the League)

October 1931 China appealed to the League of Nations and the Japanese government.

December 1931 the Japanese troops occupied the whole of Manchuria. The League did not impose sanctions but instead sent a Commission of inquiry to investigate the facts.

Feb 1932 Japan said Manchuria was now an independent state (Manchukuo) and installed Pu Yi as a puppet ruler

November 1932 The commission of enquiry's report - the Lytton report condemned Japan. The league accepted the report and ordered Japan to withdraw.

1933 Japan occupied the whole of Manchuria. Japan left the League and later occupied another Chinese province.

Effects of the Manchurian crisis on the League

The League had failed. One of the permanent members of the Council had committed an act of aggression and got away with it.

Why did the countries not act?

- Sanctions discussed but not used because Japans main trading partner was the USA which was not in the League so they would have no effect.
- All the countries were suffering the effects of the depression and did not want to be involved with international problems.
- Britain in particular did not want troubles in the Far East to affect its trade in Asia.
- The nearest country to Japan who could send troops was the USSR but it was not in the League.
- At the time Japans 'restoring order' in Manchuria not viewed as an 'invasion' but an 'intervention' it was not considered to be a major blow against the League but other countries noted the failure and looked on with interest.....

Abyssinia

1930-1933 Economic problems in Italy made worse by the Depression. Mussolini wanted war and a bigger Empire to solve his political and economic problems.

1934 Italian troops provoked clashes with Abyssinian troops on the borders of the Italian colony of Somaliland. The League investigated this.

October 1935 The Italian army invaded Abyssinia (a member of the League) and used poison gas, bombs and tanks. The Emperor Haile Selassie appealed to the League for help.

November 1935 Britain and France did not close the Suez canal to Italian supply ships. (Italy was seen as a useful ally against Nazi Germany) The league imposed only limited economic sanctions although Italy was accused of aggression.

December 1935 Britain and France proposed the Hoare-Laval Pact which would have allowed Italy two thirds of Abyssinia. But public opinion forced the plan to be dropped.

March 1936 Britain and France imposed sanctions on oil and petrol but too late...

May 1936 The Italian army captures Addis Ababa the capital of Abyssinia. Later on they conquer the whole of Abyssinia and rename it Ethiopia.

December 1937 Italy left the League

The effect of the Abyssinian Crisis on the League A disaster for the League and it had serious consequences for world peace.

- The Abyssinian crisis marked the end of the League as a means of keeping the peace. Of the Great Powers only Britain France and the USSR remained in the League. Other means had to be found to prevent war.
- Hitler took advantage of the crisis when he sent troops into the Rhineland judging correctly that Britain and France would be too preoccupied with events in Abyssinia. The crisis also ended the Stresa front (Britain France and Italy against Germany) In 1936 Mussolini signed the Rome Berlin axis which ended the hopes of Britain and France to have Italy as an ally against Germany. In 1937 this was extended when Japan joined and it became the Anti Comintern Pact (Japan Germany and Italy).
- Europe was clearly dividing into two opposing sides



The Collapse of the League

After the Abyssinian crisis the League gradually died. Few other countries left the League but all of them realised it had failed - instead they began to rearm as fast as possible. During 1938 Britain tried a new policy appeasement but this failed and Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia and then Poland. When war broke out the league closed down. It's headquarters in Geneva remained empty throughout the war. After the war it was succeeded by the United Nations

Why did the League fail?

Why the League failed	Example
F rench and British self interest. The two countries only supported the League out of their own interests and were not strong enough to impose peace on their own. They even betrayed the League	The Hoare Laval Pact - Britain and France wanted Mussolini as an ally against Hitler and so proposed dividing up Abyssinia with Italy getting the best bits. The discussions were secret but when news was leaked to the press there was an outcry and the plan was dropped.
A bsent powers The absence of the USA, the Soviet Union and Germany for most of the Leagues life meant that it lacked some of the world's most powerful countries	The nearest country to Japan who could send troops when Japan occupied Manchuria was the USSR but it was not in the League
I neffective powers. The league lacked any real powers to oppose powerful nations bent on conflict. The Leagues powers were little more than going <i>tut tut</i> . Sanctions did not work or were not applied fairly	Very limited sanctions were applied on Italy when Italy invaded Abyssinia. Vital goods such as oil, coal and iron were excluded from the sanctions. The USA continued to supply Italy with oil. Britain was afraid that if coal was included it would lead to increased unemployment in the British coal industry.
L ack of an army	The League did not possess a standing army. In theory all countries were supposed to contribute to an armed force that would act against the aggressor but this never happened
U nfair treaty- in many minds the League was inextricably linked with the Treaty of Versailles and when the Treaty became unpopular so did the League.	
RE acting too slowly	The League set up a commission of enquiry to investigate what had happened in Manchuria. The journey by sea took months and the Lytton report was not published until October 1932 a full year after the initial incident.
D epression The depression forced countries to look to their own populations and their own interests and reduced the scope for international cooperation and collective security	The depression caused by the Wall Street crash led to a reduction in markets for Japanese goods and increased poverty and unrest in Japan. The answer to these problems would be the expansion of Japan into Manchuria as this would give room for the surplus population and be a sure market for Japanese goods.

And finally...: 'If the nations want peace, the League gives them the way by which peace can be kept. League or no League a country which is determined to have a war can always have it'. H.A.L.Fisher Historian

It is arguable that no force on earth could have stopped the militaristic dictatorships of Japan, Italy and Germany who seemed determined to have a war. These aggressive powers tested and humiliated the League.



GradeStudio

Full sample answer

Comments



In Source G, a figure representing Georges Clemenceau is shown trying to kill a beautiful woman representing Germany. Do you agree with the source's interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles – that the treaty was an attempt to destroy Germany?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your own knowledge. (6 marks)

Begins by explaining what the cartoon shows and what its interpretation of events is.

TWO IDEAS about why the PROVENANCE might be important.

TWO IDEAS explore the cartoon's interpretation of events, referring to its provenance.

Provides facts about the cartoon's content

Develops ideas FOR or AGAINST the interpretation. At this point, with detailed explanations of both the content and the provenance of the source, the answer of a high standard.

Refers to the purpose of the source.

Describe the cartoon's interpretation of events.

Refer to the cartoon's provenance.

Show how the cartoon's interpretation of events is linked to its provenance.

Explain the event the cartoon is referring to.

Compare the cartoon's content in detail to the historical facts to examine whether the cartoon's interpretation of events is true or false.

Conclusion, assessing the cartoon's interpretation of events.

Source G shows Clemenceau as a vampire sucking the life-blood out of Germany (in the form of a beautiful woman). He is helped by two more bats representing Britain and the USA. The meaning is that Germany has been forced to lay aside her weapons and allow the French in to take reparations and territory.

Looking at the provenance, I see that the cartoon appeared in July 1919 (a month after the Treaty of Versailles was signed) in the German newspaper *Kladderadatsch*. The cartoon is therefore contemporary, but – being German – would have been biased, and this makes its interpretation unreliable. British and French cartoonists interpreted the Treaty very differently.

The cartoon makes Germany seem beautiful and helpless, but a British cartoonist of the time showed Germany as a criminal. Similarly, the cartoonist shows the Allies as vampires, but the British cartoon showed them as policemen upholding justice.

When I look at the content of the source, I see that there is some truth in it: In the Treaty of Versailles Germany did have to pay huge reparations of £6.6 billion.

Other facts support the cartoon's interpretation. In all, Germany lost 10 per cent of its land, all its colonies, 16 per cent of its coalfields, and half of its iron and steel industry. So there is some truth in the cartoon's view that the Treaty would ruin Germany. I also know that the Treaty limited Germany to an army of 100,000 and a navy of not more than 6 battleships, and no submarines or planes, as the Germany had been forced to lay aside her weapons, as the cartoon shows.

However, it is also true that Wilson and Lloyd George genuinely did not want to destroy Germany.

The cartoon is not a correct representation of the Treaty. It is a German exaggeration, produced as propaganda to spread the idea that the aim of the Treaty was not to bring peace, but to allow Clemenceau to get revenge on Germany.



Which was the more important cause of the failure of the League of Nations:

- The decision by the USA not to join
- The Abyssinian crisis?

You must refer to both causes when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

Full sample
answer

Comments

An opening statement.
At least TWO extra
facts.

TWO IDEAS are
introduced here.

Discusses the
importance of the
American decision by
referring to facts.

An opening statement.
At least TWO extra
facts.

TWO IDEAS. At this
point, with a full
explanation of both
possible causes of the
major development,
the answer is of a good
standard.

Discusses the
importance of the
Abyssinian crisis by
referring to facts.
Having assessed the
importance of BOTH
causes, this answer is
now of a high standard.

The answer now makes
a judgement. It explains
how that judgement
was reached and
includes one fact.

Describe the
American
decision.

Explain HOW
the American
decision caused
tension and
conflict.

Assess how
important
the American
decision was as
a cause of the
League's failure.

Describe the
Abyssinian
crisis.

Explain HOW
the Abyssinian
crisis caused
tension and
conflict.

Assess how
important the
Abyssinian
crisis was as a
cause of the
League's failure.

Conclusion.

In March 1920, the US Senate voted NOT to join the League of Nations. Wilson had campaigned hard for the League despite ill-health (leading to a stroke). But the USA did not want to get entangled in European affairs, and did not want to spend money and lose lives in Europe, and also the League was opposed by millions of German immigrants.

This damaged the League in two ways. Firstly, it did not have access to the United States' wealth and power. Britain and France were damaged by the war and could not afford an army or sanctions, so the League could not do anything if it was ignored. Secondly, without the USA as a member (or the USSR or Germany), the League looked like a club run for the benefit of France and Britain. This meant countries did not pay it much attention.

This was important in Manchuria – sanctions could have been applied against Japan if the USA had been a member. It was also important in Abyssinia, because sanctions could have been put on oil if the USA had been a member.

In 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia, after a border clash at Walwal. The Italians used tanks and poison gas, and Haile Selassie appealed to the League. The League, however, only banned the sale of arms and trade with Italy, it did not ban oil or coal, and the British did not close the Suez Canal. In December 1935, Hoare and Laval even planned to hand over the best bits of Abyssinia to Mussolini.

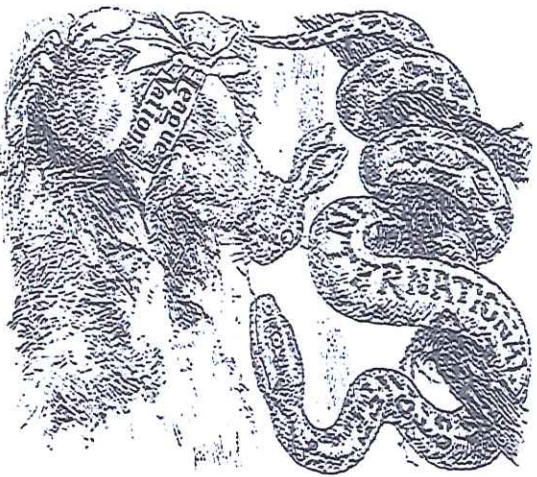
This damaged the League in two ways. Firstly, the Hoare-Laval Pact made Britain and France seem to be traitors to the League. Secondly, as A.J.P. Taylor pointed out, Abyssinia showed the League's notion of collective security did not work. Violence and aggression were shown to pay. Small nations realised the League could not protect them.

This was important because the Axis countries were encouraged, and soon afterwards Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland. Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement. As A.J.P. Taylor said, once people realised the League could not stop war, they came to think that war was inevitable.

Abyssinia was more important. The absence of the USA was a weakness, but it was there from the start, and in the 1920s the League was successful without the USA. But after Abyssinia, the League lost all authority, never to regain it, and war followed three years later.

Practice Examination Questions

1. In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles took land from Germany. Describe other ways in which the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany for the First World War 4 marks



Moral Suasion

The rabbit "Adv. offensive commitment" being practically all it remains for me to fascinate him with the power of my

2. The source above suggests a weakness in the League of Nations.

Do you agree with the sources interpretation that the League is weak in the face of international aggression because it has no power besides moral persuasion?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content and your own knowledge 6 marks

3. Which was the greater threat to world peace in the 1930's:

- the world economic depression that followed the Wall Street crash in America in 1929
- the Italian invasion of Abyssinia

You must refer to both reasons when explaining your answer 10 marks

Topic 3: Hitler's foreign Policy and the Origins of Ww2

	Key question	Tick when you are confident
1. Hitler's Aims	What were Hitler's aims?	
2. Re-armament	1933 Disarmament conference Withdrawal from LON Non-aggression pact with Poland Conscription Naval agreement with Britain	
3. The Saar	How does Hitler regain the Saarland? How did this lead to an increase in Hitler's international aggression?	
4. The Rhineland	How and why did Hitler re-militarise the Rhineland? How did this lead to an increase in his international aggression?	
5. Anschluss	Why and how did Hitler achieve Anschluss? How did this increase his international aggression?	
6. Czechoslovakia 1938	Why did Hitler want to occupy Czechoslovakia?	
7. Munich	What happened at Munich?	
8. Occupation	How did Hitler occupy Czechoslovakia in 1938? How did this cause the Second World War?	
9. Nazi-Soviet Pact	What was the Nazi-Soviet Pact and why was it signed? How did the Nazi-Soviet Pact help lead to war?	
10. Poland	What happened in the attack on Poland? How did this lead to war?	
11. Appeasement	What were the arguments for and against appeasement?	
12. Responsibility.	Was Hitler wholly to blame for the Second World War? How do other countries like Britain share the blame?	

What were Hitler's aims for Germany?

Hitler had three main aims:

1. To destroy the Treaty of Versailles and to re-arm Germany and recover lost lands

The Germans hated it, especially:

- Tiny armed forces,
- The Saar was under League of Nations control,
- The Rhineland was demilitarised,
- *Anschluss* (union) with Austria was forbidden,
- Germans were forced to live in Czechoslovakia (the Sudetenland) and Poland,
- Danzig was under League of Nations control.

The Treaty was a constant reminder to the Germans of their humiliation in World War I. Hitler did not accept that the German army had lost the war, and he was determined to make Germany great again.

2. To expand German territory

- The German population was growing. Hitler said that the German nation needed more *Lebensraum* ('living space'). He was determined to get *Lebensraum* by conquering land in Eastern Europe.
- This was connected with his belief that the Aryan race was genetically superior and destined to rule over others. Hitler believed he had the right to invade Eastern Europe and make the Slav peoples (such as the Poles and the Russians) Germany's slaves.

3. To unite all German speaking people

- *Anschluss* (union) with Austria was forbidden,
- Germans were forced to live in Czechoslovakia (the Sudetenland) and Poland,
- Danzig was under League of Nations control.

4. To defeat Communism

- The Nazis were Fascists: the exact opposite of the Communists who ruled Russia.
- Hitler blamed the Communists for Germany's defeat in World War One, and he feared that the Communists were trying to take over Germany.
- He was determined to destroy Communism, and this meant a war with Russia.

Source A

The Versailles Treaty is worthless. 60 million German hearts and minds are on fire with anger and shame. They will cry out 'We want war!' *Mein Kampf* (a book written by Hitler)

Source B

It will be the duty of German foreign policy to get large spaces to feed and house the growing population of Germany. Destiny points us towards Russia.

Source C

The menace of Russia hangs over Germany. All our strength is needed to rescue our nation from this international snake.

How did Hitler rearm Germany?

Hitler's policy of rearmament NOT ONLY increased Germany's armed forces, it:

- a. made him very popular at home
- b. destroyed the Treaty of Versailles
- c. undermined the undermined the principle of collective security of the League and
- d. drove wedges between all his enemies.

1. Withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference 1933

Hitler had no intention of having anything to do with disarmament, and in October 1933 he withdrew from the Conference and the League, blaming the French. He claimed that Germany wanted peace and was prepared to disarm completely if others did the same. But as other countries such as France could not promise that he walked out on the grounds that they were not prepared to disarm. The British made number of attempts were made to try to persuade Germany to return to the conference, but these only angered France (who saw them as an attempted 'sell-out')

This was a success for Hitler because:

- a. it wrecked the conference
- b. it left him free to rearm however he wanted
- c. it drove a wedge between the French and the British
- d. British politicians, while they were trying to persuade Germany to stay in the Conference, had agreed in principle that the arms clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were too harsh.

2. Non-aggression Pact with Poland, 1934

The Polish chief of state signed a treaty with Germany, not to go to war with each other for the next ten years. This was soon followed by a trade treaty.

Hitler liked this arrangement:

- a. left his eastern border safe and gave him time to rearm
- b. undermined the principle of collective security of the League – after the treaty Poland actively neglected the League.
- c. divided the countries allied against him
- d. when he was ready, he simply invaded Poland anyway.

3. Conscription and rearmament, 1935-6

Conscription was specifically forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles. Rearmament had been going on secretly since 1933, but in 1935 Hitler took the chance and held a huge 'Freedom to Rearm' military rally, and in 1936 he reintroduced conscription. 1932-9, the number of soldiers grew tenfold from 100,000 to a million, and the number of airplanes grew 200-fold from 36 to 8250.

This was a great success for Hitler:

- a. he had guessed correctly – no country questioned his breach of the Treaty of Versailles; they backed down and his prestige grew.
- b. it made him very popular in Germany – it reduced unemployment, it made Germany strong, and he had defied the hated Treaty of Versailles.

4. Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 1935

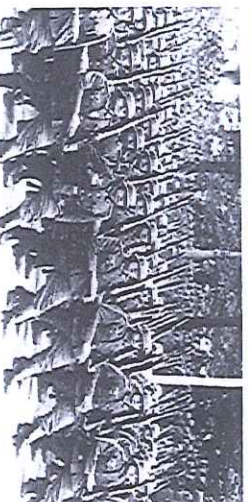
There was little point in the British government continuing to support the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles when Germany was blatantly disregarding them and nobody was prepared to go to war to stop him. In 1934 the British Foreign Office issued a memo stating that: 'Part V of the Treaty of Versailles is, for practical purposes, dead'. Soon after, in January 1935, British Foreign Secretary wrote that it was wiser to make an agreement which accepted German rearmament but limited it by treaty, than to condemn it and watch while Germany rearmed without any regulation. Thus, the British government had already accepted the principle of a treaty with Germany when Hitler offered them a naval agreement in May 1935.

Meanwhile, it was not just the fact of German rearmament that frightened the British, but its nature. The German navy wanted to grow until it was equal to the French navy, with an emphasis on cruisers and submarines; this particularly frightened the British, who thought it would be difficult to defend against in the event of a war. The British favoured a naval agreement with Germany which fixed the German navy to that of Britain's, because it thought a German navy which was like-Britain's-only-smaller would be easier to defeat.

In June 1935, therefore, a Treaty was signed by which the British agreed to allow the Germans to build their navy up to 35% of the British strength

Hitler called the day of the signing of the treaty 'the happiest day of his life' –

- a. it secured and validated his breaking of the Treaty of Versailles.
- b. it continued the undermining of the principle of collective security of the League.
- c. Britain signed the treaty without consulting the French, who were furious.
- d. it gave him power over Britain, because he could threaten to cancel the treaty whenever the British questioned his actions in Europe.



How did Hitler regain the Saarland in 1935?

The Background

The events in the Saar were not an example of Hitler breaking the Treaty of Versailles, or even of him confronting the international community, but they were a major step in his build up to World War Two.

The Treaty of Versailles had put the Saar under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years. During these years, the region was administered by the League. In 1935, as preparations began to hold the plebiscite (vote) then the inhabitants would decide whether they returned to Germany, or retained their separate identity.

The vote was by no means a certainty. Many anti-Nazis had fled to the Saar after 1933. Seeing what Hitler was doing in Germany, Communists and Social Democrats formed a 'united front' campaign to try to keep the Saarland under the control of the League of Nations

On the other hand, Saar Nazis were equally determined that the Saar should return to Germany. Helped by the Saar police and the German Secret Police, they boycotted and beat up their opponents. The League knew what was going on, but it was afraid to stop the plebiscite for fear of causing Nazi riots.

The Nazis turned up the pressure by placing an army on the border of SA men and threatened to invade the Saar and impose Nazi rule (although this was stopped in December 1935 when Britain's Anthony Eden offered to send soldiers to keep the peace).

The Plebiscite

On 13 January 1935, the plebiscite was held. **The result was overwhelming: 90.3% of the voters voted to return to Germany.**

The Effects

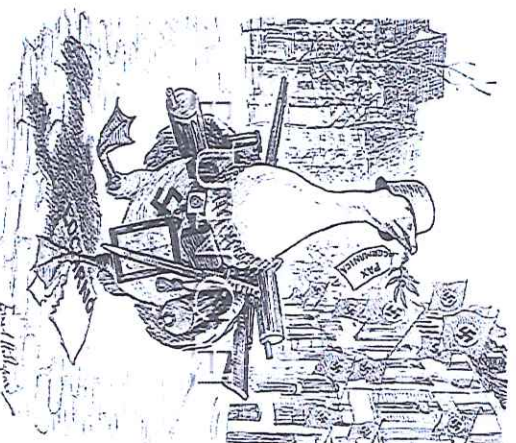
Although the Saar returned to Germany entirely in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, many historians regard it as an essential 'first step' on Hitler's Road to War:

1. The result of the vote made the Nazi regime look popular. It demonstrated that Germans were NOT just being browbeaten into supporting the terror – Germans who lived outside Germany had shown the world that they hated the Treaty of Versailles and loved Germany more than they feared Hitler's regime. It made it very hard for Hitler's opponents to argue that the German people were not wholly behind him.
2. The result gave a massive boost to Hitler's prestige, and were in the future to provide him with the moral authority to advance his demands for unity with Austrian and the Sudeten Germans. The Saar plebiscite confirmed Hitler's expansionist agenda for the rest of the 1930s, and made it very difficult for democratic countries like Britain to oppose his claims to Austria and the Sudetenland.
3. Events had also, as early as 1935, showed the League was scared to confront violence. And even more importantly, appeasers such as Chamberlain failed to notice that the Nazis had immediately backed down when Eden had threatened to send soldiers.

The reoccupation of the Rhineland, 1936

7th March 1936 German soldiers marched into the Rhineland.

- This was against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler was taking a gamble. If he had been forced to withdraw he would have faced humiliation and had lost the support of the German army. Hitler knew the risks but he had chosen the place and the time carefully.
- **Why did the gamble pay off?** Hitler knew that many people in England felt he had a right to station his troops in the Rhineland. 'Germany was only going into her own back garden' (Lord Lothian a British politician) and was fairly confident the Britain would not intervene. Britain and France were preoccupied with Abyssinia. The French government was divided and was not prepared to act without the support of Britain.
- **What happened?** As the troops moved in Hitler and his generals were nervous. They had orders to pull out if the French acted against them. Germany's army was not a match for France – although France did not know this at the time. In the end Hitler's luck held – his gamble worked. Hitler followed up the remilitarisation with promises that Germany would sign a 25 year non aggression pact and had no further territorial ambition in Europe.
- Britain France and the League of Nations should have acted against Germany. All that happened was that the German action was condemned by the League but when a vote was cast only Soviet Russia voted in favour of imposing sanctions in Germany.
- Many argue that the reoccupation of the Rhineland gave Britain and France their last chance to stop Hitler without going to war.
- But the British and French were more worried about Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia.
- Therefore Hitler's success showed the weaknesses of the League of Nations to act against him



THE GOOSE-STEP
GERMANY GOOSE-STEPPING
THROUGH THE RHINELAND
ON 7 MARCH 1936
PENNY THROUGH THE RHINE AND
PENNY THROUGH THE RHINE!

The Rhineland & Austria

Hitler's foreign policy became increasingly aggressive...

Hitler's first Territorial Success was in the Saar

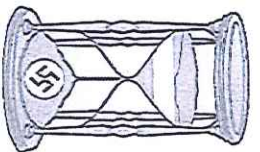
- 1) The Saar was an industrialised region of Germany about 30 miles wide, bordering France.
- 2) Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar was put under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years from 1920. The plan was for the territory's status to be decided by popular vote in 1935.
- 3) In the January 1935 plebiscite (referendum), 90% of voters chose reunification with Germany — showing Hitler's popularity. The Saar was returned to Germany in March.

In March 1936 Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland

- 1) The Rhineland was demilitarised by the Treaty of Versailles. Germany accepted this by signing the Locarno Treaties in 1925, which settled Germany's western borders.
- 2) But the League of Nations was busy with Italy's invasion of Abyssinia. Hitler saw his chance.
- 3) Russia and France had recently made a treaty against German attacks. Hitler claimed that this threatened Germany, and that he should be allowed to put troops on Germany's borders.
- 4) Hitler reckoned Britain wouldn't get involved. But he was unsure how France would react.
- 5) The German forces had orders to pull out immediately if the French army moved in. But France was in the middle of an election campaign — so no one was willing to start a war with Germany. The League of Nations and Britain were angry but refused to take action.

Hitler was breaking part of the Treaty of Versailles — and no one tried to stop him.

Hitler then turned his attention to Austria



- 1) Hitler believed Germany and Austria belonged together. He wanted "Anschluss" (union).
- 2) In 1934, a Nazi revolt in Austria failed, after Mussolini moved Italian troops to the Austrian border, scaring Hitler off.
- 3) But by 1936, Hitler and Mussolini had become allies.
- 4) Hitler encouraged Austrian Nazis to stage demonstrations and protests. In February 1938, he demanded that an Austrian Nazi called Seyss-Inquart be made Minister of the Interior.
- 5) Instead, the Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg called a plebiscite on whether Austria should remain independent. But Hitler couldn't be sure he'd get the result he wanted.
- 6) Hitler threatened to invade if Schuschnigg didn't resign. Schuschnigg couldn't take the risk — he and his cabinet resigned, except for Seyss-Inquart, who invited the German army into Austria to "restore order".

On 15th March 1938, Hitler entered Vienna to proclaim the Greater German Reich. Austria and Germany were united.

The late 1930s — storm clouds gathering...

Hitler was rapidly gaining power — after the humiliations of Versailles, Germany was on the up. Write a list of the main reasons why Hitler got away with sending troops into the Rhineland.

Czechoslovakia & Munich 1938

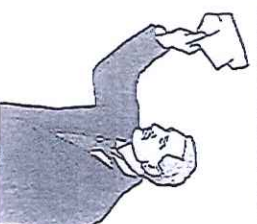
Czechoslovakia was afraid that Hitler, after taking over Austria, would try the same thing on them.

Hitler put pressure on Czechoslovakia in 1938

- 1) Czechoslovakia's borders had been set at Versailles. The Sudetenland was a part of western Czechoslovakia which had a large population of Germans — about 3 million.
- 2) Britain, France and the USSR agreed to support the Czechs if Hitler invaded.
- 3) Hitler promised the British PM, Neville Chamberlain, that he wouldn't invade Czechoslovakia.
- 4) But soon Hitler claimed that the Czech government was discriminating against the Germans in the Sudetenland. The Nazis organised demonstrations in the Sudetenland demanding that the area should become part of Germany.
- 5) In May 1938, Hitler threatened to go to war. The Czech leader, Benes, was ready to fight.
- 6) But Chamberlain and the French PM Daladier then put pressure on the Czechs to give concessions to Hitler to avoid a war.

Chamberlain negotiated with Hitler

- 1) In September 1938, Chamberlain flew twice to Germany, where he met Hitler to negotiate.
- 2) But Hitler changed his demands, and set a date of 1st October to "rescue" the Sudeten Germans. Chamberlain called this unreasonable, and the British Navy was mobilised for war.
- 3) Then on 29th September, Hitler invited Chamberlain, Daladier and Mussolini to a conference in Munich. Mussolini put forward a plan (really written by the German Foreign Office).
- 4) After discussions, the four leaders produced the Munich Agreement. This gave the Sudetenland to Germany but guaranteed the rest of Czechoslovakia would stay put. Chamberlain gave in to Hitler's demands because he believed Hitler would honour his promise.



The Munich Agreement was all about appeasement — giving aggressive countries like Germany and Italy what they wanted in order to avoid a major war.

Not everyone was happy with the Munich Agreement

- 1) It seemed like Chamberlain had prevented war. He claimed the agreement meant "peace for our time", and he flew back to Britain to a hero's welcome.
- 2) But Czechoslovakia and the USSR weren't invited to the Munich Conference. So the Czechs weren't even consulted on their own future.
- 3) And the USSR, who had big concerns about Hitler, were horrified at the agreement.

Appeasement may seem a bad idea now, but at the time, many people supported it.

- 1) No one in Britain wanted a war, and some people felt the Treaty of Versailles was unfair to Germany — so Hitler should be allowed to rebuild its power.
- 2) Many British politicians feared communism and the USSR much more than Hitler — they wanted Germany as a buffer between Britain and the USSR.
- 3) Britain's economy and armed forces were weak. Some historians say Chamberlain gave in to Hitler in order to buy time for rearming.

Appeasement — "Peace for our Time"

Make sure you know what appeasement was — and scribble a list of the events of the Czech crisis.

Poland & the Outbreak of War

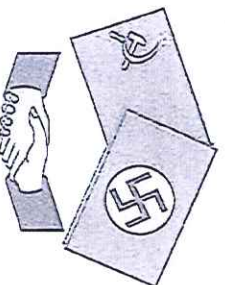
Most people were glad there wouldn't be a war — but in a poll soon after the Munich Agreement, over 90% of British people asked said they didn't trust Hitler.

In March 1939 Hitler took over the rest of Czechoslovakia

- 1) After losing the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia began to descend into anarchy. Slovakia began to demand independence.
- 2) Hitler persuaded the Czech president to allow German troops in to "restore order".
- 3) In May 1939, Germany signed the "Pact of Steel" with Italy. They promised to support each other if war was declared.
- 4) Britain and France did nothing — but it was clear that the appeasement policy had failed. Hitler had broken his promises and taken non-German lands.
- 5) Once the Nazis had taken the rest of Czechoslovakia, Britain abandoned appeasement and made an agreement with Poland to support it in case it was invaded.

The USSR made a pact with Hitler

- 1) The USSR (Soviet Union) joined the League of Nations in 1934, and signed a treaty with France in 1935 against Hitler. The Soviet leader, Stalin, was suspicious of the Nazis.
- 2) But the USSR never trusted the French, and couldn't understand why nobody stood up to Hitler earlier. After Munich, Stalin decided to negotiate with Germany to protect the USSR.



- 3) The Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed in August 1939. The USSR and Germany agreed not to attack each other. They also secretly planned to carve up another country — Poland. They agreed that if Germany invaded Poland, the USSR would get Latvia, Estonia, Finland and East Poland — but Hitler never really intended to let them keep those areas.
- 4) They agreed that if Germany invaded Poland, the USSR would get Latvia, Estonia, Finland and East Poland — but Hitler never really intended to let them keep those areas.

On 1st September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. This was too much — Britain and France ordered him to leave. He ignored them and Britain declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.

The Road to the Second World War

These are the three key areas you need to cover in your revision of this topic:

- 1) Make sure you learn the final steps to war between 1936 and 1939 — the sequence of events is very important and you should practise the different names and spellings.
- 2) Be clear on the reasons why nobody stopped Hitler sooner — e.g. the weakness of the League of Nations, the policy of appeasement and the secret plotting of the USSR etc.
- 3) Remember the long-term causes of tension during the 1920s and 1930s — think about the problems caused by the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations.

Twenty years on — Europe was at war again

This is really important stuff. Remember — there were long-term causes as well as the short-term ones. Scribble a quick summary of the Nazi-Soviet pact. Then test your memory of Hitler's actions in the Rhineland, Austria, Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

GradeStudio



Source U shows Hitler ignoring all the warnings and driving his Nazi tank to war. Do you agree with the source's interpretation of events – that Hitler was responsible for causing the Second World War? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your own knowledge. (6 marks)

Comments

Full sample answer

Describe the cartoon's interpretation of events.

In Source U, the mailed fist stands for Hitler's determination for war, and the swastika wheels are his evil Nazi beliefs. The cartoonist is saying that Hitler, by attacking Poland, is forcing the world into war.

Refer to the cartoon's provenance.

Looking at the provenance, I see that the cartoon is contemporary (it appeared on 2 September 1939, the day after Hitler invaded Poland). However, it is British and so is biased against Hitler.

Show how the cartoon's interpretation of events is linked to its provenance.

The cartoon reflects the cartoonist's British standpoint, who had seen Chamberlain's appeasement, how he had given way to Hitler and tried everything to avoid war. It therefore criticises Hitler, claiming that he even ignored the appeals of the Pope and was determined to go to war.

Explain the event the cartoon is referring to.

When I look at the content of the source, I see that there is truth in it. The Nazi emblem was a swastika, and Hitler did ignore the British warning in April 1939 that they would support Poland if Hitler invaded.

Compare the cartoon's content in detail to the historical facts to examine whether the cartoon's interpretation of events is true or false.

Other facts support the cartoon's interpretation. Hitler can be seen (e.g. by Bullock) as having intentionally sought war – re-arming, re-militarising the Rhineland, Anschluss, Munich, occupying Czechoslovakia and finally invading Poland.

However, A.J.P. Taylor denied that there was a 'grand plan' in 1961, and other historians have blamed many other things for the war, including the appeasers, the Depression of the 1930s, and the failure of the League of Nations. The cartoonist does not show Stalin, who had signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with Hitler in August, and was invading Poland from the east.

Conclusion, assessing the cartoon's interpretation of events.

The cartoon is a biased view of why war broke out. It tells us what George Strube thought was the cause. It was not British government propaganda, but it was produced to convince the British people that Hitler was evil and that he was forcing Britain to fight a war against him.

Begins by explaining what the cartoon shows and what its interpretation of events is.

TWO IDEAS about why the PROVENANCE might be important.

TWO IDEAS explore the cartoon's interpretation of events, referring to its provenance.

Provides facts about the cartoon's content.

Develops ideas FOR or AGAINST the interpretation. At this point, with detailed explanations of both the content and the provenance of the source, the answer is of a high standard.

Refers to the purpose of the source.



Which was the more important cause of the Second World War:

- Chamberlain's policy of appeasement
- The Nazi-Soviet Pact?

You must refer to both causes when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

Full sample
answer

Comments

Describe
appeasement.

Appeasement was the policy of negotiating with Hitler and giving way to him whenever his claims were 'reasonable'. Chamberlain followed this policy, partly to avoid war, and partly because Britain was too weak to fight Hitler in the west and Japan in the east. The high point of appeasement was the Munich Agreement of September 1938, when Chamberlain announced 'peace for our time'.

An opening statement.
At least TWO extra
facts.

Explain HOW
appeasement
helped cause
the war.

This helped cause the war in two ways. Firstly, it encouraged Hitler to demand more and more, because he thought Chamberlain would always back down. Secondly, because it allowed Hitler to re-arm, and re-occupy the Rhineland, and then take Austria and Czechoslovakia, it failed to stop him when he was weak. This meant that, when war came, it was against a massively powerful Germany which had invaded Poland.

TWO IDEAS have
been introduced here.

Assess how
important
appeasement
was as a cause
of the war.

This was important because it created the underlying feeling that Hitler was unstoppable. Hitler invaded Poland in 1939 because he said that Chamberlain and Daladier were 'worms' who would not dare to stop him. Churchill said it would have been easier to stop Hitler in 1936.

Discusses the
importance of
appeasement by
referring to facts.

Describe the
Nazi-Soviet Pact.

On 23 August 1939, Hitler and Stalin signed a non-aggression pact. In secret clauses the USSR and Germany agreed to invade Poland and split the country between them. Britain had been negotiating an alliance with the USSR, but had taken so long that Stalin had become impatient.

An opening statement.
At least TWO extra
facts.

Explain HOW
the Nazi-Soviet
Pact helped
cause the war.

This helped cause the war because it freed Hitler to invade Poland. Firstly, Britain and France were too far away to help Poland. Secondly, the USSR – the only country which could have stopped Hitler – was now helping him to invade.

TWO IDEAS. At this
point, with a full
explanation of both
possible causes of the
major development,
the answer is of a good
standard.

Assess how
important the
Nazi-Soviet
Pact was as a
cause of the
war.

This was important because it allowed the critical event which caused the war. Knowing that the USSR would not stop him, Hitler invaded Poland on the 1st of September and Britain, honouring the promise it made to Poland in April 1939, declared war on the 3rd of September.

Discusses the
importance of the
Nazi-Soviet Pact by
referring to facts.
Having assessed the
importance of BOTH
causes, this answer is
of a high standard.

Conclusion.

Appeasement was more important. It was based on making little concessions to Hitler, and Hitler was not satisfied with 'little concessions'. He kept on making bigger and bigger demands, and eventually he was going to do something (like invade Poland) that would force a military response from Britain. So appeasement was doomed from the start. Hitler was determined upon war, and his desire for Lebensraum meant that the Nazi-Soviet Pact did not last very long – in 1941 he invaded the USSR anyway.

This answer now
makes a judgement.
It explains how that
judgement was
reached and includes
at least one fact.

Practice Examination Questions

Describe the main features of Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.
(4 marks)

(1b) Source A - Hitler's aims in foreign policy

From the Hossbach Memorandum: unofficial notes made by one of Hitler's assistants at a secret meeting between Hitler and the heads of German armed forces in November 1937.

Hitler asked that this be regarded, in the event of his death, as his last will.

The aim of the German foreign policy was to defend and enlarge Germany. It was therefore a question of space. Hitler was determined to solve Germany's problem of space by 1943-1945. To improve Germany's position our first objective must be to overthrow Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Do you agree with this interpretation of Hitler's aims in foreign policy?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source as well as using its content and your own knowledge.
(6 marks)

(1c) Which of the following events was the greater success in Hitler's foreign policy?

- the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936
- the occupation of the Sudetenland in 1938

You must refer to both sources when explaining your answer (10 marks)