
**Unit 1 International Relations: Conflict & Peace in the 20th Century**
- The Origins of the First World War
- Peacekeeping 1918-19 & the League of Nations
- Hitler’s Foreign Policy & the Origins of the Second World War

**Unit 2 20th Century Depth Studies**
- The Roaring Twenties: USA 1918-1929
- Hitler’s Germany
- Depression & the New Deal: USA 1929-41

**Unit 3 Historical Enquiry – British History**
- Controlled Assessment (25%)

**Paper 1 Exam Questions**

**Unit 1 International Relations: Conflict & Peace in the 20th Century – exam (37.5%)**

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In each of the three sections
UNIT 1

Grade Boundaries - June 2011 exams

MAXIMUM SCALED MARK

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Unit 1 International Relations: Conflict & Peace in the 20th Century

1. The Origins of the First World War

- Why were there two armed camps in Europe in 1914?
- Why did war break out in 1914?

Outline Study

2. Peacekeeping 1918-19 & the League of Nations

- How did the Treaty of Versailles establish peace?
- Why did the League of Nations fail in its aim to keep the peace?

Outline Study

3. Hitler's Foreign Policy & the Origins of the Second World War

- How did Hitler challenge & exploit the Treaty of Versailles 1933-March 1938?
- Why did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement fail to prevent the outbreak of war in 1939?

Outline Study

Unit 1 Mark Scheme

‘describe’ question

- Level 1: Basic description (1)
- Level 2: One accurate idea which goes beyond simple/general (2)
  Two accurate ideas beyond simple (3)
  Develops ONE relevant point (3)
- Level 3: Two developed points OR (4)
  Three accurate ideas as above (4)
1. In 1900 Britain’s foreign policy was known as ‘Splendid Isolation’. Describe the changes in Britain’s foreign policy in the years 1900–1907. (4 marks)

2. In June 1914 Gavrilo Princip, a member of the Black Hand, assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the Archduke of Austria-Hungary at Sarajevo. Describe how this assassination led to the outbreak of the First World War. (4 marks)

You could have included: Attitude of Germany to the assass & their support of Austria-Hungary/A-H 10 point ultimatum to Serbia & Serbia's reply/Attitude of Russia/Plans for war & their effect/Outline of events following assass

3. In 1906 Britain launched the first Dreadnought battleship. Describe the naval race between Britain and Germany, 1906–1911. (4 marks)

You could have included: Advant Dreadnoughts over older ships/importance navy to GB/2 power standard Germ reasons building navy/public opinion 'we want & won't wait'/Gb won by building more ships & stats, eg 1914 GB 29 & Germ 17, 1911 GB 16 & Germ 11/Cause of the war

4. In 1904 and 1907 Britain made agreements with France and Russia. Describe the main features of the Entente Cordiale and Britain’s agreement with Russia. (4 marks)

You could have included: led to GB fighting alongside F ran & Russ 1914/Back up if went to war/nature of alliances—colonial agreements, not commitments/egs areas concerned—Egypt & Morocco, Persia & Tibet etc/origins—Morocco & crisis 1905-6/Fra had agreement with Russ 1st/friendly agreement/Kaiser tested it/surrounded Germ/caused by fear of Germ/

5. In 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed the Slav state of Bosnia from Turkey. Describe the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–1909, which followed this annexation. (4 marks)

You could have included: led to crisis which involved Serbia, Russ, Germ (Aust Hung or Turkey)/annexation, end Turk Emp, why AH did this/relat between Serbia & Russ, effect annex on them/attitude Germ & its effect/crisis 1914 linked do 1908

Sample Board Examples:

The Bosnian Crisis was one factor that increased the tension in Europe during the early 1900s and before the First World War. Austria-Hungary had aims to unite all the Austria-Hungarians living in the Balkans and Bosnia. They wanted to take over Bosnia because they wanted to further expand their empire. As a result, this caused tension with Serbia because they also had ambitions to take over Bosnia. **Level 2 = 2 marks**

Austria-Hungary was one of the great powers, but unlike any other great power it was made up of different races e.g. Slavs, Czechs etc. This made Austria-Hungary a strong and powerful state, but it was also its weak point. Austria-Hungary was close to breaking up and losing all its power, this was because all the people wanted to return to their countries. Serbia was wanting to reunite all Slavs in a greater Serbia and to do this they were going to take Bosnia, but Austria-Hungary got there before them. Once Bosnia had been taken over by Austria-Hungary Serbia got very angry and demanded that Austria-Hungary give Bosnia to Serbia. But Austria-Hungary was not going to and instead threatened Serbia with war. Luckily for Serbia they had a pact with Russia who came to back Serbia up but Austria-Hungary also had a pact with Germany who backed up Austria-Hungary. Russia was still weak from its revolution and knew it could not defeat Germany, so Russia backed down, this humiliated Russia and they promised next time they wouldn’t back down. This led to a lot of tension and was one of the causes of the First World War. **Level 3 = 4 mks**

In 1908 Austria-Hungary annexed the Slav state of Bosnia. This was opposed by Serbia who also had aims to expand in the Balkans. Serbia were not happy about Austria-Hungary taking over Bosnia and Russia told Serbia that they would support them. Germany found out that Russia were supporting Serbia, and Germany told Russia that if they declared war on Austria-Hungary, then they would declare war on Russia. Russia didn’t want to go to war as they didn’t have the resources. This left the Triple Alliance feeling confident and the Triple Entente feeling humiliated. **Level 3/4 Marks**

6. In 1911 Germany sent a gunboat to the Moroccan port of Agadir. Describe the main events of the Second Moroccan Crisis which took place in 1911. (4 marks)

7. In 1911 the Black Hand was formed in Serbia. By 1914 it had around 2 500 members. Describe the part played by the Black Hand in the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914. (4 marks)

You could have included: eg member Black Hand assass Ferdinand/aims Black Hand Gter Serbia/Hostility to AH & why/descrip part played in assass, Princip etc/descrip membership Black Hand/attid of AH to ass
1. In 1935 Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia appealed to the League of Nations for help after Italy invaded his country. Describe how the League of Nations tried to solve the Abyssinian Crisis. (4 marks)

2. In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria. Describe how the League of Nations reacted to this invasion. (4 marks)

3. In 1918 France wanted Germany to pay for causing the war. Describe how the War Guilt Clause and the Reparations Settlement tried to achieve this. (4 marks)

4. At the end of the First World War, the Treaty of Versailles took land away from Germany and gave it to other countries. Describe these changes. (4 marks)

5. In January 1918 President Woodrow Wilson of the USA published the Fourteen Points, which were his aims for peace. Describe the main features of the Fourteen Points. (4 marks)

Sample Board Examples:
The Main points of Wilson’s 14 points were to encourage peace and improve working conditions. One of these points was self-determination which encouraged countries to govern themselves. Another point was the League of Nations, a group of powers dedicated to the prevention of war, encouragement of co-operation, disarming and improve working conditions. Together, Wilson’s 14 points were made to prevent another war like WW1 from happening.

Level 3 = 4 Marks
One of the main aims was for there to be free trade between all countries so that no conflict could arise because of it; and because it would improve national relations. He also wanted disarmament to occur so there could be no possibility of another war. Another aim was to give self-determination to all the people, so they could decide who they were by. This would prevent the need for people to fight for their freedom. Finally he wanted no secret treaties so treaties like the Triple Alliance would not happen again.

Level 3/4 Marks
The fourteen points were a series of peace making points, by Woodrow Wilson, aimed at restoring peace to Europe. One of the main features of the fourteen points was to ensure that after war had ended, there would be no ill-intention towards victorious nations by defeated ones. Woodrow Wilson started trading with Europe and another of the fourteen points was a policy of free trading between all nations. This would allow countries to recover faster, help America out in the process and encourage other nations to trust each other. Finally, another main fourteen point was to make sure that Germany didn’t suffer too much after the war because, in relation to the first point, crippling Germany would lead to a weak country that hated the ‘winners’ of the war.

Level 2/3 Marks
6. The Italian dictator Mussolini invaded Abyssinia in 1935. Describe how the League of Nations tried to solve the Abyssinian Crisis. (4 marks)

7. In 1918, France wanted to prevent Germany from ever attacking France again. Describe the limits placed on Germany’s armed forces by the Treaty of Versailles. (4 marks)

You could have included: Germ army reduced 100,000, no conscription, tanks, air force, Naval limits—15,000 men, 6 battleships, no u boats
Hitler’s Foreign Policy & the Origins of the Second World War—4 mark questions

1. The Treaty of Versailles did not allow Germany to militarise the Rhineland. Describe how Hitler was able to remilitarise the Rhineland in 1936. (4 marks)

2. The Treaty of Versailles did not allow Germany to militarise the Rhineland. Describe how Hitler was able to remilitarise the Rhineland in 1936. (4 marks)

3. Hitler wanted to unite all German speaking people. Describe how Hitler was able to gain control of Austria in 1938. (4 marks)

4. When he came to power, Hitler planned to make Germany a great power again. Describe Hitler’s main aims in foreign policy in the 1930s. (4 marks)

5. In 1934 Hitler signed an agreement with Poland and in 1935 he signed a naval agreement with Britain. Describe the main features of these two agreements. (4 marks)

6. In August 1939 Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact with the USSR. Describe how this pact led to the outbreak of war in September 1939. (4 marks)

7. In 1936 Germany remilitarised the Rhineland. Describe how Hitler achieved this. (4 marks)
Unit 1: Source Question

- Level 1: general response relying on source (1)
- Level 2: uses general knowledge or simple comments on provenance (2-3)
- Level 3: evaluates provenance of source OR uses specific knowledge to support or oppose (4-5)
- Level 4: both parts of Level 3 (6)

Provenance = when it was produced? who produced it? Why?

Provenance
• When it was produced?
• Who produced it?
• Why was it produced?

Using this info you can then decide whether & how far a source is reliable, useful or accurate.

Source Evaluation = where you examine a source for its reliability or utility

Source Analysis = where you examine what the source is saying & what it means (don’t just describe it!)

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1. Had I allowed war to break out, our fleet would have been destroyed by Britain. The German people would then have asked me why. Why risk all this for Morocco or the Congo?

   From a private letter sent by the German Chancellor in 1911 after the Moroccan (Agadir) Crisis. It was sent to a member of the German government who supported war.

   Do you agree that the reasons given by the German Chancellor were the main reasons for Germany backing down in the Moroccan (Agadir) Crisis, 1911?

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

2. Britain needs a navy to defend itself; for us the Royal Navy is a necessity. For Germany, a navy is more like a luxury.

   From a speech by Winston Churchill, the British Government minister in charge of the Royal Navy, 1912.

   Source A suggests that Britain needed a navy to defend itself. Do you agree that this was the main reason for the Anglo-German Naval Race between 1906 and 1914?

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

3. Source A A cartoon called ‘Solid’ about the Entente Cordiale. It appeared in Punch, a British magazine, on 2 August 1911. This was during the Agadir Crisis.

   Source A suggests that in 1911 the German government found out that the Entente Cordiale was a strong agreement. Do you agree that the Entente Cordiale was a strong agreement?

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

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GERMANY: ‘IT’S ROCK! I THOUGHT IT WAS GOING TO BE PAPER.’

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You might include:
• Signify navy to Britain – island, vulnerable, import
Dreadnoughts
• Churchill & bias, interests of Brit at heart, milit signif, minister justifying expenditure
The Origins of the First World War cont — 6 mark questions

3. Cont

You could have included: general awareness of Entente Cordiale/what happened Agadir or Morocco & how GB backed France/navy race/grew into Triple Entente/cartoon & humour/evaluation provenance/intention ridicule Germ, not comment on Entente, show military figures are foolish/Expl specific terms Entente/details Agadir & nature support GB/Algeciras & 1st Moroccan Crisis or naval agreement GB reached France after Agadir/grew in Triple Entente with encircled Germ

4. Source A The front cover of a French magazine showing a German gunboat close to Agadir, Morocco, in 1911. The magazine said that the gunboat was a threat to the peace of Europe.

Source A shows that the Germans had sent a gunboat to the Moroccan port of Agadir in 1911.
Do you agree that this was the main reason why Britain supported France against Germany in the years 1911 to 1914?

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

You could have included: there were other reasons such as naval rivalry, Entente etc/awareness Agadir Crisis & why alarmed GB, why GB supported Fra against Germ (a naval rival, Schlieffen Plan & invas Belgium)—use this to support or disagree with the interpretation, /provenance, photo & could be staged, Fre mag & exagg & front cover so could be sensationalised or highlight Germ pols/


My heart is set upon peace and it is one of my dearest wishes to live on the best terms with Britain. I have said time after time that I am a friend of Britain

Source A suggests that Kaiser Wilhelm II's main aim in his foreign policy was to stay friendly with Britain.
Do you agree that this was the Kaiser's main aim in his foreign policy?

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

You could have included: Kaiser caused WW1 so couldn’t have wanted peace/shows Kaiser not ally GB, built navy, went to war with/Provenance—Brit newspaper so Kaiser might be misleading reporter, dependent on questioning, Kaiser trying to create good impression & prevent further hostility, 1908 was critical date in naval rivaly/shows Germ foreign policy—Morocco, naval attack, attack on Belgium etc—can agree or disagree with interpretation

Sample Board Examples:

The provenance says that the interview had been taken out of a British newspaper called the Daily Telegraph and that it was published in 1908. This makes the source unreliable because during that time period Britain and Germany were constantly fighting each other and also the British newspaper, that would be published by the Government did not want to scare the British public, so therefore may have lied about what Kaiser had said. I do not feel that this was Kaiser’s main aim in his foreign policy due to the international relations during that time and also a majority of the foreign policy was to do with making Germany strong in terms of the navy and military and creating an empire.

Level 3 = 4 mks
The Origins of the First World War cont — 6 mark questions

5. Cont My heart is set upon peace and it is one of my dearest wishes to live on the best terms with Britain. I have said time after time that I am a friend of Britain.

Sample Board Examples:
The Kaiser’s main aims in his foreign policy were to reverse the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, build up Germany’s military forces and to expand into Eastern Europe in order to gain ‘lebensraum’ for the growing German population. The source is contradicted by the Kaiser’s actions before and after this interview extract as he had challenged Britain many times increasing between the Anglo-German relationship. The first event was the naval arms race which eventually had begun in 1900 after the Kaiser ordered head of the German navy Admiral Tirpitz to build up the German navy. Britain were alarmed and had to defend its naval supremacy. Also during the two Moroccan crises, the Kaiser proved himself to be a selfish leader who only followed his aim of Weltpolitik and to gain Germany’s ‘place in the sun’, he aimed to break the Entente Cordial of Britain and France. Also the second Moroccan crisis alarmed Britain as he sparked suspicion of a naval base at the port of Agadir. Therefore the evidence here contradicts with the source as he ‘time after time’ wanted to challenge Britain rather than become close allies. The source is from a British newspaper and as this was during the events like the naval arms race and the Moroccan crises, it would suggest that it should portray a negative view of the Kaiser however it doesn’t, maybe it was written like this as the Kaiser didn’t want Britain to feel threatened however that would be proven wrong by his attempts at angering Britain. **Level 3 = 4 mks**

6. Source A Advice of Conrad von Hötzendorf to the Austro-Hungarian government after the assassination of Franz Ferdinand in 1914. Von Hötzendorf was a senior military officer and leader of the war party in Austria-Hungary.

This is not the crime of a single extremist: the assassination represents Serbia’s declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. Austria-Hungary must go to war against Serbia.

Study Source A. Source A suggests a reason why Austria-Hungary should declare war on Serbia in 1914.

Do you agree that this was the main reason Austria-Hungary went to war against Serbia in 1914? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

Source A: A postcard published in Britain in 1914. The person in the bath is Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany.

Source A suggests a reason why Britain went to war against Germany in 1914. Do you agree that this was the main reason why Britain went to war against Germany in 1914?

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

You could have included: Kaiser wanted expand Germ/Brit source & biased/awareness Kaiser Wilhelm’s aims — Morocco, naval rivalry, other reasons GB went war—Belgium, Entente Cordiale, commitment to Fra, Schlieffen Plan, naval rivalry, balance of power/postcard, date, trying rouse up feeling towards Germ & Kaiser on eve or star of war, ridiculing Kaiser.../
1. **Source B** A British cartoon by Low, published on 24 November 1932, during the Manchurian Crisis, 1931–1933.

The caption in the bottom right-hand corner of the cartoon reads as follows:

Judge: ‘The Court orders you to respect the law and sentences you to a good talking to.’

Japan: ‘And I order the court to mind its own business and I sentence it to go and chase itself.’

Do you agree with the cartoonist’s interpretation of the Manchurian Crisis, 1931–1933? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

2. **Source B** From a speech made in Parliament about the League of Nations’ sanctions against Italy. It was made by Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, in June 1936, when economic sanctions ended.

The League of Nations has an incomplete membership. This was the reason why the League did not impose full sanctions on Italy during the Abyssinian Crisis.

In Source B Eden suggests that full sanctions were not used against Italy because of weaknesses in the membership of the League. Do you agree that this was the main reason? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

You could have included: membership not complete & who didn’t or couldn’t join, no army, economic sanctions & fears GB, Hoare Laval/source biased, Eden expl, making excuses, answering criticisms about GBs role & justifying to Parliament, Suez /Abyssinian Crisis, didn’t want to annoy Mussolini as seen as a buffer & ally against Hitler.

3. **Source B** From a speech in January 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson to American politicians, explaining his Fourteen Points.

Peoples and territory must not be passed from country to country. This peace must make every territorial settlement for the benefit of the people who live there, not because of claims or deals made by other countries.

Source B suggests that President Wilson wanted self determination for all peoples after the First World War. Do you agree that this was Wilson’s main aim at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919? Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

You could have included: Wilson & fair peace, idealist, disarmament, freedom seas, secret treaties, LofN/trying to get support for treaty in USA, speaking to politicians (audience) opposition some in USA in involvement in Europe/comparison Wilson & Clemenceau & why views differed.
Peacekeeping 1918-19 & The League of Nations—6 mark questions

4. Source B A statement by Clemenceau, the leader of France, reported in a British newspaper before the Paris Peace Conference of 1919.

Wilson bores me with his Fourteen Points; even God only has Ten Commandments.

Source B suggests that Clemenceau did not accept all of the aims of President Wilson of the USA. Do you agree that Clemenceau’s aims at the Paris Peace Conference were not the same as Wilson’s?

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

You could have included: Clemenceau wanted revenge, Fre suffering vs experience by USA, 14 points, both countries different aims, Lloyd George also had reservations about Wilson’s aims/pre Paris Peace Conference, mocking Wilson but no explanation, don’t know the context, ridiculing Wilson by comparison with God, undermine his influence before the meeting/Agree or disagree with the interpretation.

5. Source B A German cartoon of 1919 about the Treaty of Versailles. It shows a guillotine being prepared by Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George for the execution of a prisoner. The prisoner represents Germany.

Study Source B.

Source B suggests that the main result of the Treaty of Versailles was the destruction of Germany. Do you agree?

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

You could have included: Clemenceau & Fra wanted revenge, guillotine/Ger source & biased as hated treaty, meant to be funny, evoke sympathy after treatment of Germ in treaty, Germ antipathy towards Fre/Germ not destroyed but had less land, destroyed by reparations with no development/support or reject idea Germ destroyed by treaty—Diktat, war guilt, reparations, military settlement, details land last/Role Wilson & Lloyd George.

Sample Board Examples:

The Source suggests the main result for the Treaty of Versailles was the destruction of Germany. However the source is a peace of German propaganda and only represents a German view of the treaty. The source was produced in 1919 just after the Treaty was signed and so people may have been resentful of losing World War One and want to show the Treaty in a bad light. The purpose of the source is to discourage support for the Treaty of Versailles. Germany felt like the Treaty was a diktat, they had to pay £6,600 million in reparations which crippled their economy as well as this much of their land was taken such as the Saar coalfields, Alsace-Lorraine was given to France and an Anschluss with Austria was also forbidden. I agree with the source to an extent because many of the clauses were too harsh, particularly the reparations which was particularly difficult to pay back with main industrial land like the Saar coalfields taken away. However equally the Saar coalfields were returned on plebiscite after 15 years and many of the terms of the Treaty were broken in the 1930s and Germany did recover, so the destruction of Germany wasn’t the main result — although this is what Clemenceau wanted, shown holding a rope next and keen to execute Germany in the diagram. The League of Nations was also set up from the Treaty, one of Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points shown reasoning in the cartoon because he didn’t want to totally destroy Germany. Equally Lloyd George did want some revenge but wanted to KEEP GERMANY STOP ENOUGH as a buffer against communism. Therefore although the Treaty destroyed insome respects it was not the main result of the Treaty. Level 4/6 Marks
Sample Board Examples:

The Treaty of Versailles was made in aims to establish peace, it was a peace settlement. The terms of the Treaty were mainly established by the big three Wilson (USA), Clemenceau (France) and Lloyd George (UK), the Germans had called it a diktat as they were not invited to discuss the terms set. I agree that the Treaty of Versailles was particularly aimed at Germany however there were harsher terms on Austria-Hungary and Turkey. The result was that Germany's army be limited to 100,000 men, all their colonies given back or to Britain and France, 7 million people to neighbouring countries, no tanks, no submarines and only 6 battleships, and the Rhineland was to be a demilitarised zone. This hit Germany the hardest as they took pride in their armed forces. The forbidden Anschluss and Article 231 also were huge grievances of Germany. George Clemenceau believed Germany had to be crippled, he wanted all the punishment on Germany in order for France to feel safe again. The source shows the Big three. Clemenceau is the one holding the larch for the guillotine suggesting that he inevitably wanted Germany to pay, he needed to be the one to let go and kill Germany. Lloyd George is by the side and holding maybe the Treaty of Versailles suggesting that he stuck with the terms but did not necessarily crush Germany entirely, suggesting Britain's inch of sympathy for Germany. Wilson is away from the guillotine and his subjective hand gesture suggests he is trying to negotiate the problem at hand but is in no real position to do so.

Level 3/5 Marks

Source B A cartoon in Punch, a British magazine, 28 July 1920. The rabbit is saying 'I don’t have any weapons (I am practically defenceless) so I must defeat him with a powerful stare'.

* strife = conflict

Study Source B. Source B explains one of the weaknesses of the League of Nations in 1920. Do you agree that the lack of an armed force was the main weakness of the League of Nations when it was set up in 1920?

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

Source B From an election speech by Lloyd George, made at Bristol on 11 December 1918

We propose to demand the whole cost of the war from Germany. Germany must pay to the last penny.

You could have included: Yes war had cost GB lot money or no he wanted just peace, Lloyd George’s aims wanted less harsh treatment Germ than France did but needed pay for cost of war/speech immed after war, election so would want to say what people wanted to hear, needs them to vote for him, reflecting on what they would want him to say for him to win support & votes, his aims for Germ to recover so GB could trade with him — could compare with Clemenceau & Wilson’s views

Study Source B. Source B gives one of Lloyd George’s aims for the peace treaty at the end of the First World War. Do you agree that this was Lloyd George’s main aim at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)
### Hitler’s Foreign Policy & the Origins of the Second World War—6 mark questions

1. **Source C** From a speech by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to Parliament March, 1938.

   What country in Europe today, if threatened by a larger country, can rely on the League of Nations for protection?

   - Do you agree that Chamberlain’s view in this speech is the main reason why he used a policy of appeasement towards Hitler?
   - Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

2. **Source C** A Nazi photograph of German troops marching into the Rhineland, March 1936.

   - Source C shows German soldiers marching unopposed into the Rhineland in March 1936. Do you agree that the strength of the German army was the main reason why there was no opposition to Hitler’s remilitarisation of the Rhineland?
   - Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

   You could have included: Rhineland on Germany’s own back garden, Germ soldiers not allowed in it because of TofV, Nazi photo & could be exaggerated, could have been others that opposed this action, meant to be shown across Europe to publicise & justify their actions & quell opposition/Shows strength of Germ army, Hitler’s fears & orders to...expl reasons why not opposed, Gb & Fra distracted by Abyssinian Crisis, elections in Fra

3. **Source C** From a speech made on 3 October 1938 by Neville Chamberlain in the British Parliament, during the debate following the Munich Agreement.

   The real victory is that the Munich Agreement has shown that four great powers can keep the peace by using discussion instead of war. It has prevented a war which would have destroyed our civilisation.

   - Source C gives Chamberlain’s view of the Munich Agreement. Do you agree with Chamberlain that Munich Agreement was a victory for peace?
   - Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

   You could have included: 4 powers did meet Munich & there was no war, say which 4 powers met, what agreed, meant war postponed, appeasement, give details of Munich Agreement & private agreement with Hitler, Chamberlain’s policy of rearmament after Munich, events March 1939 & end of appeasement/speech trying to defend what happened at Munich, biased, reassuring & justifying actions, reassuring population, made him a public hero, fending off crit & justify policy appeasement, opposition existed & he had be-

4. **Source C** An extract from the Nazi-Soviet Pact, published in August 1939.

   The governments of Germany and the USSR, aiming to strengthen the peace between them, have agreed that they will not attack each other, either alone or with other countries.

   - Study Source C.
   - Source C suggests that the main aim of the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 was to strengthen the peace between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.
   - Do you agree that this was the main aim of the Pact?
   - Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)

   You could have included: Hitler hated USSR & communism, non aggression treaty, shows Hitler’s foreign policy/extract from treaty, purpose was to convince rest world of peaceful nature of Hitler’s policies though this contrasts with secret nature of other clauses, expl why Hitler & Stalin made this treaty—H wanted to avoid war on two fronts & Stalin wanted time to prep & felt betrayed by GB & Fra after Munich & failed negotiations, partition of Poland agreed secretly. Say whether agree or disagr
5. **Source C** A comment made by Lord Lothian in 1936 about the remilitarisation of the Rhineland.

He was a senior adviser to the British government.

The Germans are, after all, only going into their own back garden.

You could have included: Rhineland was German & therefore only marching into own country, GB feared war, recognition injustice of TofV /Brit politician expl reality of situation, trying to excuse GBs failure to support Vers, LoFN, GB distracted by Abyssinian Crisis, legitimacy of Germ actions—say whether agree or disagree

**Study Source C.**

**Source C** gives one reason why Britain did not oppose Hitler’s remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936.

Do you agree that this was the main reason?

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

**Sample Board Examples:**

Source C shows that Britain and France didn’t oppose Germany’s remilitarisation of the Rhineland because it was still German land, despite it being a direct breach of the Treaty of Versailles. However, at this point Hitler didn’t know how Britain would react, and warned his generals to retreat if they came under opposition. However, this wasn’t the only reason. Britain was in a depression and economic hardship and didn’t have the money to rearm. Also Britain was more afraid of communism than they were of Hitler and fascism. Therefore Chamberlain wanted to keep Hitler onside and as an ally so they appeased him. The reason this source presents this appeasement by saying it was only German land, as if that was the only reason, is because they wanted to keep morale up. They wanted the public to support the government, and it wouldn’t if they said they were afraid of communism and the USSR. It is propaganda. The purpose is to justify their actions to the public. Overall then, I believe the reason presented in source C was a factor, however I believe that the lack of money, and a fear of communism were bigger reasons for appeasing Hitler over the remilitarisation of the Rhineland.

**Level 4/ 6 Marks**

Source C suggests that Britain did not oppose the remilitarisation of the Rhineland because it was only moving troops into their own land. I partly agree with the source because I know that Britain viewed the Treaty of Versailles as harsh and encouraged Germany to undo some wrongs of the Treaty. Also, when France appealed to Britain about the remilitarisation, they refused to act, believing it to be fair for them to remilitarise. However I partly disagree with the source because I know another reason for Britain’s lack of involvement was their policy of appeasement. Britain wanted to stay on good terms with Germany and Hitler to prevent another war as long as his demands were reasonable. The provenance of the source strengthens it because it is a famous quote accurately displaying Britain’s attitude towards the remilitarisation. From own knowledge, I know that the source’s provenance makes it credible. In conclusion, I agree with the source because I know that although the lack of action may have been caused by appeasement or being preoccupied with the Abyssinian crisis, I know Britain viewed the Treaty of Versailles as harsh and encouraged Germany to make advances for itself.

**Level 3/ 4 Marks**

**Source C** From a speech by Winston Churchill in Parliament during the debate on the Munich Agreement, October 1938

I will begin by saying the most unpopular and most unwelcome thing: we have suffered a total and unmitigated defeat. I think that, in the future, Czechoslovakia cannot remain independent. You will see that shortly, Czechoslovakia will be taken over by Germany.

**Source C** gives Churchill’s view of the Munich Agreement, which Chamberlain had made with Hitler over Czechoslovakia in 1938.

Do you agree that this was the main result of the Munich Agreement?

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

**Source C** From Mein Kampf, written by Adolf Hitler in 1924.

We demand equality of rights for the German people in its dealings with other nations. We demand the abolition of the Treaty of Versailles.

**Source C** gives two of Hitlers aims in foreign policy. Do you agree that these were Hitlers main aims in foreign policy in the 1930s?

Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. (6 marks)
1. Which of the following was the greater cause of the outbreak of the First World War:
   - Austria-Hungary’s ultimatum to Serbia
   - The Schlieffen Plan?

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

2. Which of these two was more responsible for causing the First World War:
   - the Moroccan Crises, 1905 and 1911
   - the Bosnian Crisis, 1908–1909?

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

   You could have included:
   - Import Moroccan Crisis, why Germ, Fra & GB involved/how led to outbreak war—Germ response to their failure to break up Entente & their fears/effects GB & Entente/
   - Balkans—Why AH annexed Bosnia, why Russ & Serbia opposed it, attitude of Germ to annex. Assess effect of crisis on later events, affected AH policy 1914, effect on Russ policy after back down in 1909/effect Bosnia on outbreak of war

3. Which was the more important reason for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914:
   - the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo
   - the Schlieffen Plan?

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

   You could have included:
   - Assess part played by assass
   - Schlieffen—Germ plan for war, neutrality of Belgium, Germ trying avoid war on 2 fronts/how & why brought GB into ear—treaties, proximity of GB, importance coastline etc—effects of Schlieffen Plan
The Origins of the First World War cont — 10 mark questions

4. Which of the following was more responsible for causing the First World War:
   - The aims & activities of the Black Hand;
   - The aims & actions of Austria-Hungary?

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

You could have included: Black Hand responsible assass Franz Ferdinand/AH wanted conquer Serbia & why Black Hand opposed AH & why assass Heir to AH throne/effect of assass on outbreak of war—chain of events—how far responsible?

Aims AH & why opposed to Serbia & Slavs/Bosnian Crisis/how led to outbreak of war—ultimatum to Serbia, was Serbia involved in assass/?was assass an excuse or real cause?

5. Which of these reasons was more responsible for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914:

I the alliance systems that existed in 1914

I the use of the Schlieffen Plan in 1914?

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

You could have included: 2 rival alliances formed 1914 & expl why developed/assess effect alliances on outbreak of waqr, how brought Europe to war after assass/assess part played by alliances in the outbreak of war

Schlieffen Plan—why so import, why Germ used this plan, avoid war 2 fronts etc, how led to extension of war in Europe, why brought GB into ear, treaties, proximity to GB & coastline

Sample Board Examples:

Up until the start of the First World War 1914, there were 2 main camps in Europe. The Triple Entente, made up of Britain, France, and Russia, and the Triple Alliance made up of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. Also there were non-military agreements such as the Entente Cordiale between France and Britain to help settle disputes overseas. The Schlieffen plan devised by Von Schlieffen head of the German army was a plan to invade France through Belgium and defeat them quickly before Russia could mobilise their forces to prevent a battle on 2 sides. The alliance systems were significant as they caused unease between the 2 main groups. For example, the terms of the Entente Cordiale were kept secret, which led Germany and Kaiser Wilhelm to test the alliance, causing the Moroccan Crises in 1905 and 1911. Also, in 1908, when Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia, the Alliance system obliged Germany to back Austria-Hungary up, turning a possible negotiable event into a hostile threat. Finally, when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28th of July 1914, it forced Russia to go to war and forced Germany’s involvement with Germany declaring war on Russia, and on France on 3rd August 1914, beginning the First World War. The Schlieffen plan was significant because it influenced Germany’s actions to start the war. Firstly, confidence in the Schlieffen plan caused Germany to declare war on France before France could, believing their plan would bring success. However, the biggest reason why the Schlieffen plan brought about WW1 was because they invaded through Belgium. By the treaty of London, Belgium was to remain a neutral state and, when they were invaded Britain was forced to join. In conclusion, although the Schlieffen plan caused Britain to get involved and boosting confidence, the alliance system was a source of long standing unease that forced everybody to become involved in any conflict and eventually a war. Although Britain had no other reason to join the war apart from the invasion of Belgium, they would have eventually. To conclude, the Schlieffen plan caused the war to become what it was – with Britain’s involvement, but the alliance system made a large war inevitable.

Level 4 = 10
The Origins of the First World War cont — 10 mark questions

Sample Board Examples:

In 1914 there were two alliance systems in Europe; the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. The Triple Entente consisted of Britain, France and Russia. The Triple Alliance consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Both alliance systems had been set up to support each other, but only help each other in emergency. The Triple Entente was set up in 1907, but in 1904 Britain and France were already allies, after signing the Entente Cordiale (friendly agreement). Tension rose in Europe as both the alliances began to dislike each other. The alliance systems worked, as shown in Morocco, where Britain supported France and opposed Germany. This is an important reason why the First World War broke out because it made tension in Europe rise considerably. During each crisis the two systems showed their hate for each other by supporting their allies. Without these two armed camps, Germany wouldn’t have declared war on Russia and France, which ultimately kicked off the First World War. The Schlieffen Plan was a plan designed by Alfred Von Schlieffen, and was made to knock France straight out of the war. The plan was originally designed by Alfred Von Schlieffen in 1904, but altered later by Von Molk. The idea was to quickly knock France out of the war, and then they could concentrate on Germany. This was to prevent Germany getting attacked from both sides, which would make them much weaker. Germany would attack France, marching through Belgium and Luxemburg. They thought Russia would take 6 weeks to mobilise, so Germany left 10% of her army on the Eastern border. Russia only took 10 days and France found themselves attacked from 2 sides, the plan hadn’t worked. This is an important reason why the First World War broke out because it’s the reason Britain got involved with the war. It also meant that Russia had to mobilise and France had to defend themselves. Without the Schlieffen Plan less countries would have got involved. Britain would have stayed out of things. Germany made assumptions so the plan didn’t work. Maybe without the plan, Germany would have been stronger as they wouldn’t have been attacked from 2 sides.

I think that the most important reason for the outbreak of war is the Schlieffen plan. The armed camps were important, but if they caused war why didn’t it happen before 1914? The Schlieffen plan was the spark as it got so many countries involved in the war, without the Schlieffen plan Britain wouldn’t have got involved. The treaty of London, signed 1839, claimed that if Germany invaded neutral Belgium, then Britain must declare war on Germany. The Schlieffen plan got Russia, France and Britain all involved in the war.

Level 3/8 Marks

The Alliance systems made it possible for war, as it divided Europe up into two armed camps that were ready for war due to the arms race of France and Russia raising conscription and Germany having the most powerful army. The Franco-Russian Alliance of 1894 proved to be a threat to Germany as they did not like the idea of close relations with the Soviets, this also made both countries stronger increasing the threat to Germany as France still wanted revenge after Alsace and Lorraine were taken in 1871. Also the fact that Germany had made an alliance with Austria-Hungary very early on in 1879 suggests that the Kaiser was hoping for a war, he was sure to plan ahead. Britain and France, the Entente-Cordiale was something the Kaiser hoped to break yet his attempts failed, however these attempts made war more likely as the tension increased all the more after each attempt. Also the lying of the Triple Entente 1907 officially made it clear that Europe had two sides, the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (1882). The Schlieffen Plan was a plan that the Kaiser devised up long before the outbreak of WW1. He ordered Von Schlieffen to plan an attack on Russia or France in order to reduce the risk of fighting a war on two fronts. His aim was to attack France first by invading through Belgium as it would take Russia longer to mobilise a it was large, and then deal with Russia afterwards. Belgium’s resistance had sparked German aggression and they invaded none-the-less, this alarmed Britain who were keen to maintain Belgium’s neutrality of the Treaty of Land on 1929. The evidence here suggests that the more likely reason was the alliance systems because it made it possible for war as each country would back their ally which would increase the tension between countries which eventually led to Britain officially declaring war on Germany 4th September 1939.

Level 2 = 6 mks

In 1914 there were two alliance systems in Europe; the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. The Triple Entente consisted of Britain, France and Russia. The Triple Alliance consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Both alliance systems had been set up to support each other, but only help each other in emergency. The Triple Entente was set up in 1907, but in 1904 Britain and France were already allies, after signing the Entente Cordiale (friendly agreement). Tension rose in Europe as both the alliances began to dislike each other. The alliance systems worked, as shown in Morocco, where Britain supported France and opposed Germany. This is an important reason why the First World War broke out because it made tension in Europe rise considerably. During each crisis the two systems showed their hate for each other by supporting their allies. Without these two armed camps, Germany wouldn’t have declared war on Russia and France, which ultimately kicked off the First World War. The Schlieffen Plan was a plan designed by Alfred Von Schlieffen, and was made to knock France straight out of the war. The plan was originally designed by Alfred Von Schlieffen in 1904, but altered later by Von Molk. The idea was to quickly knock France out of the war, and then they could concentrate on Germany. This was to prevent Germany getting attacked from both sides, which would make them much weaker. Germany would attack France, marching through Belgium and Luxemburg. They thought The evidence here suggests that the more likely reason was the alliance systems because it made it possible for war as each country would back their ally which would increase the tension between countries which eventually led to Britain officially declaring war on Germany 4th September 1939.

Level 2/6 Marks
The Origins of the First World War cont — 10 mark questions

5. Cont

Sample Board Examples:

During the early 1900s, two armed camps existed in Europe, the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. In 1905 Britain and France had already formed an alliance known as the entente cordial. In 1907, Russia joined with them forming the triple entente. Another alliance system existed alongside the triple entente, the Triple Alliance. The Triple Alliance consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Japan. Both alliances were very secretive of each other as well as defensive. This increased the tension in Europe because now there were two armed camps who did not trust each other and kept secrets from one another. Another reason that may have been responsible for the outbreak of war was the Schlieffen Plan. During the 1900s Germany felt that war with Russia was extremely likely so in 1900, Alfred von Schlieffen came up with basis of the Schlieffen Plan. The plan meant that Germany would focus their attack on France in order to give them a knockout blow using 90% of their military force and the remaining 10% would defend the East German border. The plan was launched on 3rd August 1914. They assumed that Russia would take 6 weeks to mobilise where as in fact they took 10 days as a result Kaiser had to withdraw his troops from France in order to defend the East German border from Russia's attack. This meant that Germany now had to face a war on two fronts which put them at a huge disadvantage. The more responsible reason for the outbreak of the First World War was the alliance systems that existed in 1914. The alliance systems meant that if one country got attacked or invaded by another then the other two countries would help them out and because of the Schlieffen Plan in 1914 all countries involved the triple entente were brought into the war. Additionally, the two alliances increased tension because they both secretive and defensive of each other and they did not trust each other at all.

level 2 = 5 mks

6. Which was the more important reason for Britain joining the war against Germany in 1914:
   - the Entente Cordiale, 1904
   - the use of the Schlieffen Plan in 1914?

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

7. Which of these two bullet points had the greater effect on the development of the alliance system in Europe:
   - the Moroccan Crises, 1905-1911
   - the Bosnian Crisis, 1908-1909?

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

You could have included: Germ & Fra wanted Morocco/why important/why Germ, Fra & GB got involved/how strengthened Entente, Algeciras/Anglo Russian Agreement 1907/naval agreement with France After Agadir etc

AH took over Bosnia 1908 & why this was/Germ fully supported AH over Bosnia/Serbia & Russ opposed it & their reaction/effect on alliances

10 mk Extended Writing Question
1. Which part of the Treaty of Versailles made the German people more angry:
   - the reduction in their armed forces?
   - the land they lost

   You must refer to **both** parts of the treaty when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

2. Which leader was more satisfied by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles:
   - George Clemenceau of France
   - David Lloyd George of Britain?

   You must refer to the **aims of both** leaders and the terms of the Treaty of Versailles when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

   You could have included: assess how far Lloyd George achieved his aims & explain Clemenceau’s aims, refer to TofV, Assess success & link to what would be dissatisfied with, compare Lloyd George's aims with those of British public.

3. Which of these crises weakened the League of Nations more:
   - the Manchurian Crisis, 1931–1933
   - the Abyssinian Crisis, 1935–1936?

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

   You could have included: Japan took Manchuria despite opposition from League, Mussolini conquered Italy in spite of sanctions, expl why League unwilling or unable to act against Japan, Lytton Commission, no armed force, no sanctions, distance from Europe, effect Wall St Crash, impact discouraged small nations, betrayed by major members, encouraged others (Mussolini & Hitler) to challenge, far from Europe/Sanctions & why failed, Hoare Laval Pact, how weakened League, action of League undermined Gb & Fra in Pact, Hitler took advantage of it in Rhineland etc.

4. Which part of the Treaty of Versailles made the German people more angry:
   - The land taken from Germany
   - Reparations

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

5. Which of the following reasons was more responsible for the failure of the League of Nations:
   - the absence of the USA from the League
   - the actions of Britain and France during the Abyssinian Crisis, 1935–1936

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

   You could have included: USA never joined League & why, USA strong country & non involvement weakened sanctions, GB & Fra didn’t support the League in the crisis, GB & Fra only permanent members & were weakened by war & Wall St Crash etc, GB & Fra didn’t want act against Mussolini. Failure to act against Abyssinia discredited the league & led to its failure, GB & Fra hypocrisy & betrayal of League & its policy of sanctions by Hoare Laval Pact. Assess part played by absence USA in failure of League & expl actions GB & Fra in crisis

Sample Board Examples on next page
think that the USA's absence from the league was more responsible for the failure of the League. Ultimately the League was doomed to fail from the beginning because the USA was not a member. The idea for the League was originally Woodrow Wilson's as part of his 14 points, however because America was not part of the League he could not offer his knowledge and guide the League in the correct direction to fulfill its original purpose to maintain peace. USA was one of the most powerful countries in the world also and so the League were without its resources in terms of money and military which would have been extremely helpful, events such as the Manchurian Crisis could have been prevented as the League could not apply effective economic sanctions on Japan as the US powerful it would have had huge influence and helped to maintain peace this way also, as well as helping in the extremely slow decision making as the League. Without America the League became very much a Western Europe affair with Britain and France the only permanent members of the League from the beginning to when is disbanded. However Britain and France were only concerned in their own affairs and so ultimately this doomed the League to Failure defeating the point of international co-operation. The actions of Britain and France in the Abyssinian Crisis were also significant in the failure of the League because it proved the League ineffective as an organisation for keeping peace and therefore resulted in its failure. Britain and France were only concerned in their own agenda and not interested in that of the League, as they wanted to keep Italy as an ally against Hitler. This was shown in the economic sanctions placed on Italy which didn't include raw materials such as oil and coal, or the use of the Suez Canal and so made very little difference. No military action was sanctioned either and so collective security was also proved ineffective. Britain and France then made a secret treaty known as the Hoare-Laval pact which gave Italy two thirds of Abyssinia. This not only showed the League had little concern for minor nations but also as a secret A, who wasn't a member, was its main trading partner. Furthermore, as the USA is so weak because the USA wasn't a member.

This not only showed the League had little concern for minor nations but also as a secret treaty violated the terms of the League and again showing it as ineffective. Italy left the League in 1937, and was a permanent council member so the League was also shown weak in this way. Britain and France's actions therefore marked the end of the League of Nations as a peace keeping organisation. The absence of USA from the League was more important for the League's failure because it meant the League was handicapped from the beginning and proved a long term cause for the failure across the time the League was active. Key events such as the Manchurian Crisis could have been avoided and also Abyssinia because the USA would have prevented Britain and France ???? the League. Furthermore the USA's resources in terms of an army also would of helped as collective security would not have failed, therefore to an extent the Abyssinian Crisis only proved the League weak because the USA wasn't a member.

Level 4/10 Marks

When the League of Nations was formed the USA failed to join. This was considered a huge weakness for the league because now they did not have the military or economic support of the USA. Additionally, the league was beginning to look like a 'winners club' for those who triumphed in the war. Britain and France were the two leading powers of the League of Nations. The USA public did not want the USA to join the League of Nations because they did not want to get involved in anymore European issues in the future. As a result, the League was not taken seriously. Another reason for the failure of the league was the actions taken by Britain and France during the Abyssinian crisis. In 1935, the Italian dictator, Mussolini, wanted to invade Abyssinia to create living space for 10 million Italians and also secure raw materials, oil and coal. Britain and France sent Hoare and Laval to investigate the crisis. They came up with the Hoare Laval pact which meant giving part of Abyssinia to Italy. However this was kept secret from the public and when the public found out there was a big uprising and the league was completely destroyed. The League felt they had been stabbed in the back but also everyone felt that Britain and France had to power to stop it. The Abyssinian crisis was the more responsible reason for the failure of the League of Nations because people within their own organisations could no longer be trusted and were forced to resign. Also, everyone felt that this crisis could have been prevented and stopped, however and France did nothing and because of all the previous failures of the league, no one took the league seriously. Even though the USA was not a member, the league had a couple of successes during the 1920s so there was no guarantee that even with the support from the USA, the League would have been any more successful than they were.

Level 2/6 Marks

Both the absence of the USA and the Abyssinian crises led to the failure of the League of Nations. The USA was a massive influence on the economy of the world since it exported so much to all different countries. When the USA wasn’t involved in the League of Nations it already made them weak. Since the USA is one of the made traders it already destroyed the League of Nations policy that no country should trade with the aggressive country. The USA was also one of the great powers and since they didn’t join it already made the League weak.

The Abyssinian crisis was also a big reason for the Failure of the League since it showed how weak the League were. When Ethiopia begged the League for help the League just turned their backs to the problem. This showed the whole world that the League was weak. The crisis also led to one of the members leaving and the League doing nothing about it. Altogether, I believe that the Abyssinian crisis was the main failure of the League it showed the world that the league was weak and so were Britain and France. The absence of the USA also had an impact on the strength of the League but I believe that the Abyssinian crisis was the main reason for the League’s failure.

Level 2/4 Marks
Peacekeeping 1918-19 & The League of Nations—10 mark questions

6. Which was the more important reason why the League of Nations failed to solve the Abyssinian Crisis:
   • the actions of Britain and France
   • the absence of the USA from the League of Nations?
   You must refer to both reasons when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

   You could have included: GB & Fra too weak to support Lof N, USA strongest, GB & Fra militarily & economically to support the League & to impose full sanctions on Italy, Suez Canal, Expl why USA didn’t join League—isolationism & why so significant to success of League, discredited the League & weakened it further, absence of League in Abyssinian Crisis, failure to impose oil sanctions on Italy, policies of Fra & GB

7. Which of the following was the more important reason for the failure of the League of Nations:
   • the membership of the League, 1919-1939
   • the Manchurian Crisis, 1931-1933?
   You must refer to both reasons when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

   You could have included: USA didn't join League, Japan took Manchuria despite opposition from League, USA & Japan should have been main members of League (Japan left after Manchuria crisis) & how absence changed balance of League, League of victors, no milit power, effect on econ sanctions, reduced potential membership. Assess effect of this, how led to failure of the League in Manchuria & Abyssinia & afterwards. Expl over Manchuria why League unwilling or unable to act—Lytton Commission, no army, no sanctions. 1st test of League against major power & encouraged Mussolini in Abyssinia

Hitler’s Foreign Policy & the Origins of the Second World War—10 mark questions

1. Which of Hitler’s policies was more likely to lead to war in Europe:
   • his policies towards Austria
   • his policies towards the USSR?
   You must refer to both bullet points when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

   You could have included: Hitler gained part Czechoslovakia in 1938, pact agreement between USSR & Hitler, Czechoslovakia part appeasement which led to war, expl Sudeten Crisis/Munich Settlement & how Chamberlain used policy appeasement to avoid war 1938, assess how close to war in 1938 (digging trenches etc), how led to collapse of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 & end of appeas. Expl what Hitler & Stalin gained from pact & why they signed it, assess the effect of this on outbreak of war—danger to Poland & link to Chamberlain’s promise to defend Poland—invaded Poland & outbreak war.

2. Which of these two was the greater threat to peace in Europe in the 1930s:
   • the Sudeten Crisis in Czechoslovakia, September–October 1938
   • the Nazi-Soviet Pact, August 1939?
   You must refer to both threats when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

   You could have included: Hitler sent in soldiers to Rhineland against terms of TofV—took risk, expl why GB & Fran did not resist, led to Hitler’s growth of confidence & effect of on Austria, Czechoslovakia. Expl why Hitler & Stalin signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact, what gained, assess importance of pact on outbreak of war—the immediate cause, danger of pact to Poland, Chamberlain & Poland, how led to war.

3. Which was more important as a cause of the Second World War:
   • The remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1936
   • The Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939

   You could have included: Hitler sent in soldiers to Rhineland against terms of TofV—took risk, expl why GB & Fran did not resist, led to Hitler’s growth of confidence & effect of on Austria, Czechoslovakia. Expl why Hitler & Stalin signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact, what gained, assess importance of pact on outbreak of war—the immediate cause, danger of pact to Poland, Chamberlain & Poland, how led to war.
Cont Hitler’s Foreign Policy & the Origins of the Second World War—10 mark questions

4. Which of the following was the greater danger to European peace:
   • the Anschluss between Germany and Austria, March 1938
   • the Sudeten Crisis, September 1938?
   You must refer to both bullet points when explaining your answer.

   You could have included: Hitler increased his power by joining Austria to Germany, Hitler given Sudetenland at Munich, why Hitler wanted Austria & methods used to gain control (Mussolini, Seyss Inquart, plebiscite. Assess threat of this to peace—appeasement, Hitler’s future actions (position Czechoslovakia). Import Sudeten Crisis & Munich—why Hitler wanted Sudetenland, Chamberlain’s attempts to prevent the danger of war with his visits to Hitler, why Chamberlain agreed to the Munich settlement, assess threat of this crisis to peace—preparation GB made for war after Godesberg, effect on Hitler of success, his views of Chamberlain & how this affected his future policies in 1939. Assess threat of Anschluss to peace of Europe.

   (10 marks)

5. Which was more important as a cause of the Second World War
   • Hitler’s aims in foreign policy
   • Neville Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement, 1938–1939?
   You must refer to both causes when explaining your answer. (10 marks)

   You could have included: Chamberlain gave into Hitler to avoid war, Hitler wanted lebensraum which was bound to lead to war, explain why Hitler’s aims could lead to war & cause opposition—March 1939 & Sept 1939, flexibility of Hitler’s aims, explain Hitler’s foreign policy aims. Nazi-Soviet Pact, why Chamberlain followed policy of appeasement, effect of appeasement on outbreak of war—did it encourage Hitler by not opposing Anschluss & at Munich, impression that Munich gave Hitler of Chamberlain

Sample Board Examples:

Hitler’s aims in foreign policy helped to start the Second World War because it was an aggressive foreign policy. Hitler wanted to reverse the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, make Germany a great power again and provide living space for the German people in the east. He started by remilitarising the Rhineland, then the Anschluss, the invasion of the Sudetenland and finally, the invasion of Poland – which caused the start of the Second World War. Because Hitler wanted to unite all German speaking people under the German flag, his policy consisted of annexing many old and new countries. If Hitler had not committed to his policy of German domination, then the Second World War wouldn’t have started in 1940. If Hitler didn’t want living space in the east, then Czechoslovakia wouldn’t have been invaded.

The policy of appeasement did little to help peace. The word ‘appeasement’ means to appease someone with what they want so they don’t want any more. In 1939 when Hitler invaded the Sudetenland, the Munich agreement tried to resolve the problem. Neville Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement came into action. By giving Hitler vast amounts of many and the Sudetenland, they hoped that now Hitler had what he wanted, he would stop his aggressive nature towards Czechoslovakia. However, by giving into Hitler, he became more ambitious. Up to the Second World War, neither Britain or France opposed him and in some ways, they even helped him. The policy of appeasement was a failure. Hitler invaded the whole of Czechoslovakia shortly after the Munich agreement. In my opinion, Hitler’s foreign policy was a more important cause for the Second World War. Although the policy of appeasement is a big reason, it only looks at one isolated incident. On the other hand, Hitler’s foreign policy looks over a period between 1932 – 1940 and including many other incidents. Each success made Hitler more ambitious and if he hadn’t followed this aggressive policy, or was stopped by force early on, then the World War II, neither Britain or France opposed him and in some ways, they even helped him. The policy of appeasement was a failure. Hitler invaded the whole of Czechoslovakia shortly after the Munich agreement. In my opinion, Hitler’s foreign policy was a more important cause for the Second World War. Although the policy of appeasement is a big reason, it only looks at one isolated incident. On the other hand, Hitler’s foreign policy looks over a period between 1932 – 1940 and including many other incidents. Each success made Hitler more ambitious and if he hadn’t followed this aggressive policy, or was stopped by force early on, then the Second World War wouldn’t have happened in 1940. Level 3 = 8 mks

Hitler’s foreign policies involved lebensraum, improving “living space” for the German people which resulted in sometimes hostile acts to gain territory. Also his policies involved undoing the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which could also result in conflict. These territorial advances included the Sudetenland in 1938, Czechoslovakia, and the undoings of the Treaty of Versailles included the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936 and Anschluss with Austria in 1938. Neville Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement meant that if Hitler’s demands were reasonable, he would not oppose. This involved both territorial advances made by Hitler and undoings of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler’s foreign policy was significant as it was extremely hostile, especially when it came to territorial advances. This could have caused an outbreak of war because his aggressive actions could have had retaliation or opposition. Also, succeeding with his plans boosted his confidence. Chamberlain’s appeasement was significant because it allowed Hitler to get away with his unreasonable policies for fear of angering him. Every time an action was appeased, Hitler’s confidence grew, and lead him to try for more demands, until his invasion of Poland in 1939, causing WW2. In conclusion, Hitler’s policies were unreasonable and made him more power-hungry with each attempt, but they were only possible because of appeasement. For example, if Britain had not appeased Hitler during the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936, he may not have had the confidence to try for more. To conclude if appeasement had not been in effect, Hitler would have been stopped before his confidence grew and it would be too late, meaning the long term cause of WW2 is appeasement as the problem of his policies could have easily been avoided. Level 2/6 Marks
6. Which of these two events was the greater success for Hitler in his foreign policy:

- the remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1936
- the Anschluss with Austria, 1938?

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

7. Which of these two reasons was the more important reason for the outbreak of the Second World War:

- Hitler’s occupation of Czechoslovakia, March 1939
- the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939?

You could have included: Hitler gained part of Czechoslovakia through appeasement in 1938, Occupation of Czechoslovakia led to end of appeasement, explain why Hitler successful in Czechoslovakia, reaction of Chamberlain & promises to Poland, address threat opposed by occup. Nazi-Soviet Pact was agreement between Stalin & Hitler, pact led to outbreak of war, what Hitler & Stalin gained from pact, surprised world, assess impact on outbreak of war in 1939, danger to Poland, guarantee Poland had been given.

You must refer to both events when explaining your answer. (10 marks)
### Paper 1—Question types and how to structure

#### Question a) Describe...... 4 marks

**Aim:** to describe several features/factors in detail
- “One feature/cause/consequence of .... was....”
- “Another/Secondly....................”

#### Question b) Source A suggests that... Do you agree with this view?.. Explain your answer by referring to the purpose of the source, as well as using its content and your knowledge. ....6 marks

In this question they always give you a viewpoint that is partially accurate but there is always another “side” to the story. You need to show knowledge of both sides and also explain why the source only gives you “part of the picture“

- “Source A shows/suggests that....” (explain briefly what it shows, what is its interpretation/view of events ?)
- “It could be argued that there is some truth in this view because”/ “There is some evidence to support this view... “ (Explain which bits are accurate and back up with facts)
- “However the view doesn’t give the full picture.........” Explain the bits that are not accurate or not included using your facts
- “The evidence is also affected by the purpose of the source” Explain how the view is affected by who, when, where and why it is produced
- “Overall it is/isn’t an accurate interpretation/view because....” Make a final judgement

Remember to read the question carefully and include **Facts** and **Key** words.
Question c) Which was the most important..... X or Y? 10 marks

Aim: to describe, explain and analyse the role of 2 different causes of an event and to reach a conclusion on the most significant.

- **Describe** the first factor—at least 2 facts “tell the story”
- **Explain** how this contributed to tension/conflict/failure—at least 2 ways
- **Assess** how important it was generally—what were the results or consequences of the event?
- **Describe** the second factor
- **Explain** how this contributed to tension/conflict/failure—at least 2 ways

Remember to include Facts and Key words

**QUESTION C—How do you decide?**

Is it a short or long term cause?

Does the event/cause make others happen?

Is it the start of a chain of events?

Is it the spark of trigger for a big event?

Would other events or decisions have happened without it?

Does it change how people think or decisions are made?

Does it make somebody more or less powerful/secure/vengeful?

Is a cause of an event or just a response to another action?

What are the effects of the event—which is more significant?

You do this 3 times on Paper 1

A. CAUSES OF WW1

B. PEACEKEEPING (TOV & LON)

C. HITLER’S FOREIGN POLICY & CAUSES OF WW2 (inc. Appeasement)