

Teacher Notes

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Introduction

The seven topics in this workbook are designed to complement the teaching of the Modern World, 1900–49, and have been written with the needs of the teacher and student clearly in mind. The aims of the workbook are to:

- support the learning process in the classroom
- act as a teaching aid
- serve as a revision tool after the topic has been taught in depth
- provide opportunities for assessment, homework and self-supportive learning

The topics follow a broadly chronological structure. The content of each topic is essentially a summary of key points, and students should continue to use their class notes and textbooks.

Source questions similar in style to those appearing on GCSE examination papers are provided. Written sources have sometimes been adapted to make them more accessible to students of all abilities. There are also opportunities for extended essays to be written on separate paper at the end of each topic.

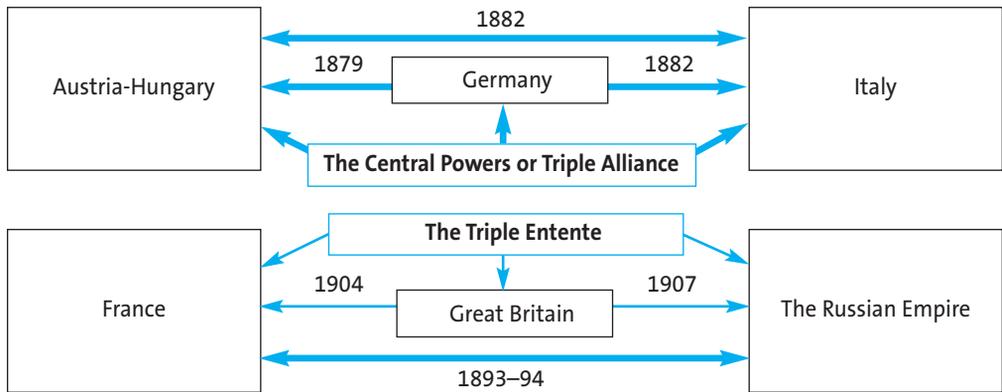
These Teacher Notes are designed to aid the teacher, and the answers supplied for each question may well be more comprehensive and detailed than those expected of the students.

Topic 1 Tension in Europe, 1900–14

Question 1

- a An alliance is a formal agreement between two or more nations which promise to support the others if one of them is attacked.
- b *Entente* means an understanding. This suggests an agreement, but should not be seen as a formal alliance.
- c An empire is an extensive group of peoples or lands (colonies) under a single power/authority.
- d Nationalism refers to the desire of a people (e.g. the Serbs) to unite and rule themselves. It has been seen as a key cause of the First World War.
- e In this context, the arms race refers to the huge build-up of armaments in Europe prior to 1914. It is seen by some as a key cause for the increased tension in Europe after 1900.
- f The alliance system refers to the development of military agreements between European nations between 1871 and 1914. Many see the alliance system as a key cause of the First World War.
- g The Balkans is an area of southeast Europe which contained many different ethnic and religious groups. By 1914 Serbia had become the most powerful state in the region.
- h Dreadnoughts were a new and more powerful kind of battleship launched by Britain in 1906, which helped to accelerate the Anglo-German naval race.
- i The balance of power refers to the attempt to maintain international peace by preventing one country from having a dominant position in Europe.
- j Conscription is compulsory military service used in all European powers except Britain.

Question 2



Question 3

- a Two reasons why Germany became involved with the alliance system are:
 - Germany formed an alliance with Austria-Hungary (1879) and Italy (1882) to protect itself against the growing power of Russia and the revenge of France.
 - The alliance with Austria gave the new emperor, Wilhelm II (1888–1918), the possibility of expanding Germany's influence eastwards towards Russia.
- b Two reasons why France became involved with the alliance system are:
 - France had been defeated in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) and lost Alsace-Lorraine. Further, France had been humiliated because Wilhelm I was crowned emperor of Germany at the French palace of Versailles in 1871. France was therefore keen for revenge.
 - France was worried about the growing economic and military power of Germany. France had little chance of defeating Germany in a war on its own, but the 1893–94 alliance with Russia dramatically improved its security.

Question 4

- a** The graph shows that the French, Austro-Hungarian, German and Italian armies increased in numbers, but that the British army decreased in numbers. The Russian army increased until 1910 and then declined.
- b** The growth of armies in Europe after 1900 helped to increase tension between European countries because of the suspicion it created. Each side appeared determined not to be outdone by the other. However, the size of armies may have been a symptom of broader rivalries and suspicions rather than a *cause* of the rivalry and suspicion.

Question 5

- a** The graph shows that both the British and German navies grew significantly prior to 1914. However, the British navy grew at a quicker rate than the German navy after 1911.
- b** Because of Britain's huge empire, British governments believed that the country's economic wellbeing and military security depended on having the most powerful navy. When in 1898 Germany announced plans to build a navy to protect its growing trade, Britain viewed this as a direct challenge to its naval dominance and was determined to stay ahead in the 'naval race'. In 1906 it launched a revolutionary battleship, the Dreadnought, and between 1906 and 1914 Britain and Germany built a number of these new ships.

Question 6

Crisis	How did each crisis increase tension between the great powers after 1905?
Morocco, 1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kaiser felt humiliated and feared that Germany was isolated. Only Austria-Hungary supported Germany in 1905.
Bosnia, 1908–09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serbia resented Austria-Hungary's action. Austria-Hungary was convinced that Germany would support it in any future war. Consequently, it was less willing to tolerate any future challenges from Serbia. Russia felt humiliated and was determined not to suffer another diplomatic defeat. As a result, it increased its military spending.
Morocco, 1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain and France's friendship was strengthened and in 1912 they reached a secret naval agreement. Germany intended to test the <i>entente</i> of 1904 in both the crises in Morocco, but they served to strengthen it.
Balkans, 1912–13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serbia was the main winner; its size doubled and it became the most powerful country in the region. Austria-Hungary was worried by Serbia's growing power and influence. Austria-Hungary's leaders felt that the empire would not survive unless it crushed Serbia. Turkey lost its influence in southeastern Europe.

Question 7

Answers should tackle both parts of this question in depth. Students need to consider *how* tension increased both because of the alliance system *and* because of the problem of the Balkans. They could explain, first, how the Franco-Russian alliance increased Germany's military fears on the continent and, second, how the *ententes* exacerbated Germany's sense of isolation or encirclement. They must also explain how each of the Balkan crises of 1908–13 contributed in different ways to the tension in Europe. Students must establish a reasoned, balanced argument to be awarded the top level of marks.

Topic 2 The outbreak of war in 1914

Question 1

- a In this case the 'blank cheque' refers to the guarantee given by Germany to Austria-Hungary on 5 July 1914 that it would support Austria-Hungary in any conflict with Serbia.
- b Mobilisation refers to military orders given to the armies and navies to prepare for war.
- c An ultimatum is a final demand or statement by one country to another which could lead to a breakdown in relations and war.
- d Neutrality is when a country decides not to join any particular side in a conflict.

Question 2

Gavril Princip was a Serbian terrorist who belonged to an organisation known as the Black Hand, whose motto was 'Unity or death'. Members of the Black Hand wanted to win the independence of all Slavs from the Austro-Hungarian empire, and saw the assassination of the archduke as a way of furthering their aims.

Question 3

Germany's military dilemma was that, if war broke out, it would face fighting France in the west and Russia in the east. It was believed that a German victory could be achieved over both France and Russia if Germany fought them one at a time. The Schlieffen Plan, devised in 1905, assumed that France would mobilise more quickly than Russia. Germany would therefore deploy most of its armed forces rapidly against France, moving through Belgium to capture Paris and knock France out of the war within 6 weeks. Then German troops would be transported to the eastern front to fight the Russian forces. The Schlieffen Plan assumed that Germany could mobilise its forces before its enemies.

Question 4

Who went to war	Long-term factors	Short-term factors
Austria-Hungary	The rise of Slav nationalism threatened to destroy the Austro-Hungarian empire from within. Austria-Hungary feared Russia, which had long backed the Slavs in the Balkans.	Austria-Hungary declared war on 28 July to crush Serbia after the murder of Franz Ferdinand.
Serbia	Serbia had grown in both size and power since 1800. It could benefit from the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires.	Serbia had little choice but to fight Austria-Hungary given the nature of the latter's ultimatum. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
Germany	Germany longed for a larger empire. Since the 1890s its only reliable ally against France and Russia was Austria-Hungary. Germany could not afford to see the Austro-Hungarian empire defeated and further weakened.	Germany encouraged Austria-Hungary to crush Serbia, though it may not have expected the Russians to mobilise in support of Serbia. Germany declared war on Russia <i>and</i> began to mobilise the Schlieffen Plan.
Russia	Russia was keen to extend its influence in the Balkans and was seen as the defender of the Slavic peoples of Europe.	Russia mobilised its armies in defence of Serbia, which triggered Germany to mobilise the Schlieffen Plan.

Who went to war	Long-term factors	Short-term factors
France	France wanted revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) and still feared German power.	Germany invaded Belgium on 3 August and France decided to act in self-defence.
Britain	Growing fear of German naval power.	The German invasion of Belgium brought Britain into the war.

Question 5

Students' answers may vary from those suggested in the following table.

Nation	Rating	Explanation
Austria-Hungary	2	Austria-Hungary sent an unreasonable list of demands to Serbia, which it expected to be rejected. Austria-Hungary used the assassination of Franz Ferdinand as an excuse to destroy Serbia and Slav nationalism. The attack on Serbia precipitated a series of events that led to a full-scale European war.
Serbia	4	Serbia had extended its power in the Balkans before 1914, creating fears within the Austro-Hungarian empire. However, Serbia accepted most of the demands that Austria-Hungary made on 23 July.
Germany	1	Germany guaranteed Austria-Hungary that it would support its actions in crushing Serbia. It may not have expected Russia to mobilise, but once that started, Germany put the Schlieffen Plan into action. This escalated the war in western Europe.
Russia	3	Russia decided very quickly to mobilise its army in defence of Serbia. This caused Germany to implement the Schlieffen Plan quickly.
France	5	Although France was keen for revenge, it acted in self-defence after the German invasion of Belgium.
Britain	6	Britain could not afford to see Russia and France crushed by Germany. The German invasion of Belgium provided the justification for Britain's declaration of war, but Britain was also concerned about German power.

Question 6

The source was produced by the victorious Allies in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles. Germany had no say in the negotiations.

The Allies hoped to lay the blame for starting the war on Germany so that it would be liable to pay for all the damage done during the war. This clause justified forcing Germany to pay reparations to the Allies. This reduces the reliability of this source, as it implies that the Allies were motivated by financial gain rather than seeking justice for the millions who had died.

There is evidence that Germany was to blame for starting the war in 1914. The Schlieffen Plan meant that any conflict involving Germany would escalate war to the west and the east, and it was Germany that invaded both Belgium and France. This evidence strengthens the source's reliability, as Germany was at least in some way responsible for the outbreak of war in 1914.

Germany signed this article of the treaty because it had no choice. Most Germans saw this article as particularly unfair and Germany never fully accepted responsibility for the outbreak of war in 1914. This makes the source less reliable.

Question 7

Students should analyse and explain the causes of the outbreak of war in 1914, both in the short term and in the long term. They should consider the responsibility of the various great powers:

- the members of the Triple Alliance, such as Germany because of its diplomacy and military plans, and Austria because of its actions in July 1914
- the members of the Triple Entente, such as Russia because of its quick decision to mobilise

To gain the highest level, students should adopt a structured analysis and come to a reasoned, balanced judgement.

Topic 3 The peace settlement, 1919–23

Question 1

- a** Reparations are payments in money and materials (e.g. coal and iron ore) from a defeated power to the victor to compensate for loss and damage incurred during a conflict.
- b** An armistice is a temporary cease-fire between warring nations, often leading to a formal peace treaty being signed.
- c** Self-determination is the right of each nationality/people in Europe to self-government. It was a key aim of Woodrow Wilson at the Paris peace talks in 1919 because he viewed nationalism as a major cause of war.
- d** The 'War Guilt Clause' (Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles) placed all the blame for starting the war on Germany, thus making it liable to pay for all the damage done and acting as a justification for the reparations demanded.
- e** *Diktat* was the word used by Germans to describe the Treaty of Versailles. It means 'dictated' and refers to the fact that Germany played no part in negotiating the treaty.
- f** Disarmament means a reduction in armaments. Wilson called for general disarmament at the peace talks in 1919, but only the defeated powers were disarmed.
- g** A plebiscite is a vote by a group of people on a particular issue of national or local concern (like a referendum). Plebiscites usually call for a yes or no vote.
- h** *Freikorps* were the bands of ex-soldiers after 1918 who remained within their units and carried weapons. They became a kind of private army and some members of the *Freikorps* attempted to seize power in Germany in 1920 under the leadership of Wolfgang Kapp.
- i** Passive resistance was the policy used by Germans in response to the French/Belgian occupation of the Ruhr in 1923. Workers refused to cooperate with the occupiers, but did not resort to violence.
- j** Hyperinflation is when prices run completely out of control with the result that a currency loses its value. In 1923, the German currency collapsed.

Question 2

- a** Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 men; conscription was banned; Germany was not allowed an air force; and it was permitted only a small navy.
- b** The Saar was taken away from Germany as a punishment and run by the League of Nations. France was granted the right to mine the coal.
- c** The two territories granted to Belgium were Eupen and Malmedy.
- d** Germany was not allowed to unite with Austria, which was a German-speaking country on its border. This was to punish both countries for their respective roles in the war. France feared that union between the two states would be a threat.
- e** The 'Polish Corridor' was created 'to give Poland access to the sea' through the port of Danzig. Without access to the sea Poland would have been economically damaged.

- f** Article 231 (the 'War Guilt Clause') was significant because it justified the Allies' demand for Germany to pay reparations. It also left Germany very bitter at having to sign a clause that it felt was unjustified and humiliating.
- g** Territories run by the League were Saar, Danzig and Memel.
- h** Plebiscites occurred in Upper Silesia and Schleswig.
- i** The demilitarised zone was the Rhineland area — the border between Germany and France. It was created to protect France against another German invasion and provided France with some security, which was a key aim of Clemenceau.
- j** Alsace-Lorraine was given back to France because it had been taken by Germany after the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71.

Question 3

- a** Disarmament was intended to make war much less likely between nations, as they would not have the means to fight; nations should only have enough arms for self-defence.
- b** The League of Nations was intended to maintain peace by discouraging aggression by any nation and to resolve conflicts by negotiation.
- c** Self-determination was intended to give each nationality/people in Europe the right to self-government, which would end nationalist dissatisfaction.

Question 4

- a** Most Germans saw the 'War Guilt Clause' as unjust, the military terms as humiliating, and the territorial terms as unfair because the principle of self-determination had not been applied to the Germans.
- b** The source is written by a British historian in 1972 and students might expect it to offer a balanced perspective. It was certainly the case that the treaty seemed severe 'to many Germans', as they felt the treaty was an unjust *Diktat*. It is also true that Clemenceau was disappointed, seeing the treaty as too lenient overall. Clemenceau hoped for a much harsher treaty, but had to moderate his aims in light of British objections. Therefore, it seems that the source generally provides a reliable judgement. Answers should be supported by references to the source.
- c** Clemenceau did not get all he wanted from Versailles because he had to compromise with two other great powers, Britain and the USA. The aims of the 'Big Three' differed, but they all had to agree for the treaty to be signed. Clemenceau did achieve some of his aims, but he could not have expected to achieve them all.

Question 5

	Georges Clemenceau (France)	Woodrow Wilson (USA)
What were his main aims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revenge — for the German attack on France in August 1914. ● Security — to ensure there would be no future attack by Germany. ● Compensation — to pay for all the damage inflicted upon France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International peace. ● Disarmament. ● Justice.
Why did he have these aims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● France had been attacked by Germany twice before and had suffered huge physical and economic damage and loss of life. ● Clemenceau was keen to obtain as harsh a treaty as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● These aims reflected Wilson's own idealism but also the fact that the USA was not directly threatened by Germany and had only lost 100,000 men.

	Georges Clemenceau (France)	Woodrow Wilson (USA)
What did he achieve at Versailles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany was blamed for starting the war and therefore had to pay reparations to the victors. Germany was demilitarised and the Rhineland became a demilitarised zone. France regained Alsace-Lorraine and gained the Saar coalfields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A League of Nations was created. The defeated powers were disarmed. Self-determination was applied in some areas.
What did he fail to achieve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany still had an army. Reparations were not fixed until 1921. France had failed to make the Rhineland area an independent state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No universal disarmament. Self-determination was difficult to apply because of clashing interests. Many of his Fourteen Points were rejected.
Conclusion: how satisfied was he with the terms of the treaty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clemenceau was satisfied with some aspects of the treaty, but overall would have been disappointed that Germany remained potentially much more powerful than France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson was pleased that a League of Nations was created, but would have been disappointed that his other aims had been mainly overlooked.

Question 6

Wilson's points	Accepted?		Why was this point accepted/rejected?
	✓	✗	
No more secret agreements		✗	This was rejected out of hand by the other powers, which saw it as unworkable and unenforceable.
Free navigation of the seas		✗	This was rejected by Britain as a threat to its naval dominance and control over its empire and security.
Countries to reduce weapon numbers	✓	✗	The defeated powers were disarmed, but France maintained a large army and Britain a large navy.
Colonies to be settled in the interests of colonial peoples		✗	The colonies were overseen by the League of Nations, but were distributed to the victors as mandates. The victors governed them until they were considered ready for self-government. In effect, the Allies gained more territory.
France to be fully liberated and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine	✓		Alsace-Lorraine had been part of France before 1871.
Self-determination for the peoples of eastern Europe	✓		New countries were created in eastern Europe, such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. However, not all the peoples of eastern Europe gained independence — France aimed to create strong states encircling Germany; Britain wanted strong states to prevent the spread of communism.
Creation of an independent Poland with access to the sea	✓		An independent Poland could be a useful ally against Germany for France and a buffer against communist expansion westwards.
Creation of a 'general association of nations'	✓		This was agreed upon to help prevent future wars (the British view) and to help contain Germany (the French view). The USA did not join.

Question 7

- a** The opinion presented is a very critical one. The cartoon shows the Allied leaders standing or sitting on a coffin containing the 'body' of Germany. The burial of the coffin represents Germany's death as a nation, at the hands of the Allies. The Versailles Treaty caused outrage in Germany. The general view was that it was far too harsh. Clauses of the treaty, such as the territorial, economic and financial reparations, can be used to illustrate this perception of the treaty as too harsh.
- b** This source is typical of views in Germany at the time of the treaty. It was produced in August 1919 after the terms of the treaty had become well known. It is therefore very useful to historians finding out about German opinion at the time. The source is also of great value to historians because it represents a typical way in which popular views in Germany were created. Germany is shown housed in a coffin with the Allied leaders sitting or standing around the coffin. The caption reads that the Allied leaders are burying Germany. Most Germans thought the terms of the treaty too harsh. All Germans hated the treaty and blamed their country's postwar problems on it.

Question 8

- a** Reasons why the Treaty of Versailles could be seen as fair:
- Germany started the war by encouraging Austria-Hungary to attack Serbia and then by invading Belgium and France.
 - Germany remained a viable state and it was still powerful.
 - Plebiscites were held in some areas to decide what happened (e.g. Schleswig).
 - Alsace-Lorraine had been French before 1870.
 - The treaty was more lenient than the one Germany imposed on Russia.
- b** Reasons why the Treaty of Versailles could be seen as unfair:
- Germany signed a 'blank cheque' in 1919 and reparations were fixed in 1921, contributing to chaos in Germany by 1923.
 - Germany was not allowed to negotiate — the treaty was a *Diktat*.
 - Only Germany was forced to disarm, which went against Wilson's Fourteen Points.
 - Germany was blamed entirely for the war, which was unfair.
 - Many Germans were now living in foreign countries.
- c** The treaty was seen as harsh and vindictive in Germany, and Britain soon came to see it in a similar light. However, the treaty would have been much harsher if Clemenceau had got his way. So it was foolish to blame Germany entirely for the war and not to negotiate with Germany. The treaty neither crippled Germany, nor left it feeling that it had been justly punished. The real problem was that the treaty was seen as unfair in Germany and became a useful weapon in postwar German politics.

Question 9

Students need to consider the aspects of the treaty with which Clemenceau would have been pleased, in light of his aims. Clemenceau wanted revenge, compensation and security, and students should show from the terms of the treaty that Clemenceau could feel both satisfied and dissatisfied. For example, Clemenceau was pleased with the return of Alsace-Lorraine and the demilitarisation of the Rhineland area. However, he was displeased that the Rhineland had not been granted to France and that Germany retained an army. Students need to reach a reasoned, balanced judgement on the question set.

Question 10

Students must cover both parts of the question in depth. They need to consider why the German people thought the military terms of Versailles were too harsh and why the reparations were unfair. Students might explain that disarmament only applied to Germany and that the other powers did not disarm. The disarmament of Germany hurt German pride, led to increased

unemployment and made Germany vulnerable to attack (e.g. the Ruhr occupation, 1923). Reparations were not fixed until 1921 and thus in 1919 Germany in effect signed a 'blank cheque'. Many Germans blamed the postwar economic problems on the reparations it had to pay. Students must establish a balanced argument to be awarded the top level of marks.

Topic 4 The League of Nations

Question 1

- a** The covenant of the League of Nations was its constitution. A constitution is a set of rules and principles by which an organisation is governed and by which all members are bound.
- b** Collective security was one of the principal features of the League, which aimed to maintain peace. If any member state were attacked, all member states would act against the aggressor in support of the country attacked.
- c** Sanctions are punishments that can be imposed to effect a change in policy or attitude. The League could impose three sanctions on an aggressor country: moral, economic and military.
- d** POWs are 'prisoners of war'. The League did much to return POWs to their home country following the end of the First World War.
- e** Unanimity is the requirement for a policy or decision to be agreed by all. In this case, it refers to the fact that all members of the League's Council had to agree on all matters brought before them before any sanctions could be imposed.

Question 2

- a** Woodrow Wilson's: it was the fourteenth of his famous Fourteen Points.
- b** It was based in Geneva in Switzerland because of the country's traditional neutral status.
- c** The International Labour Organisation: it aimed to improve the living and working conditions of working people around the world.
- d** Japan invaded Manchuria, a province of China, in 1931.

Question 3

The main aims of the League were:

- to maintain peace by discouraging aggression from any nation
- to promote disarmament
- to encourage cooperation between nations
- to improve the living and working conditions of people across the world

Question 4

Institution	Which countries were represented in it?	What were its functions and powers?	Explain some of its weaknesses
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The most important nations were the permanent members — Britain, France, Italy and Japan. ● Other temporary members served 3-year periods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Its functions were to settle disputes through discussion and to impose sanctions on countries deemed aggressors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unanimity was required for all decisions. This tended to lead to slow decision-making, as it was difficult to get agreement. ● It only met five times each year.

Institution	Which countries were represented in it?	What were its functions and powers?	Explain some of its weaknesses
Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All members of the League were represented in the Assembly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was the League's parliament. The Assembly could recommend action to the Council and vote on admitting new members and appointing temporary members to the Council. It decided on the League's budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It could only recommend decisions to the Council. It only met once each year.

Question 5

Major weaknesses of the League include:

- The USA (and other powers) was not a member.
- It did not have its own army and nor were member states obliged to provide military forces to the League.
- It had to uphold the postwar treaties, which made it appear to be a 'League of Victors'.

Question 6

a The message of the cartoon suggests that without the USA the League of Nations was incomplete and fundamentally weak. The cartoon shows 'Uncle Sam' (the symbol of USA) resting at the side of the incomplete bridge with his head upon the 'keystone'. The keystone is the most important stone in the bridge, which gives the bridge its strength. The USA did not join the League in 1920 and many felt that without the most powerful nation in the world, the League of Nations would not be strong enough to resolve future problems.

b Reasons why the USA did not join the League include:

- Many people in the USA were worried that US troops would be used to fight in conflicts outside the USA, and did not approve of that.
- Others worried about the cost of joining and the damage to US trade if economic sanctions were ever imposed.
- Since the League was linked to the postwar treaties, many Americans of German background rejected it, as it appeared to be anti-German.
- Wilson's illness and weakness may also have contributed to the rejection of the League by the US Congress.

c The USSR and Germany. The USSR was not allowed to join the League because it was a communist state and the main members did not recognise the new communist government in Russia. Germany was not allowed to join because it was blamed for the start of the war and this was part of its punishment.

Question 7

a Successfully resolved crises include:

- Aaland Islands, 1921. Both Sweden and Finland wanted control of these islands. They had traditionally belonged to Finland, but the inhabitants wanted to be governed by Sweden. Both countries appealed to the League, which decided that the islands would remain governed by Finland, but that no weapons would be kept there.

- Upper Silesia, 1921. This was an industrial region inhabited by both Germans and Poles. Both Germany and Poland wanted control and a plebiscite was held. British and French troops kept order at the polling booths and the outcome was close. The League decided to split Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland roughly in line with the vote.
 - Memel, 1923. The Treaty of Versailles had placed Memel under League of Nations control. In 1923 the Lithuanians invaded and took control. The League intervened, giving the area surrounding Memel to Lithuania and making the port of Memel into an international zone.
- b** Although the League saw Poland as the ‘aggressor’ in the Vilna dispute, it did not take action because France was not prepared to upset its ally and Britain did not wish to act alone. This shows how the unanimity rule often led to a country getting away with aggression if it had the support from a major power in the Council.

Question 8

Agency	Summary of its successes
Refugees Committee	It successfully returned many POWs after the war and rehoused thousands in the refugee crisis caused by the Greek–Turkish war of 1922.
Slavery Commission	The League worked hard to bring an end to slavery. Practical actions in Burma, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika freed many slaves.
Health Committee	It aimed to prevent the spread of diseases such as typhus, malaria and leprosy.
ILO	It successfully improved working conditions (e.g. banning lead in paint and limiting the working hours of small children).

Question 9

The Wall Street Crash and Depression hindered the work of the League in the following ways:

- They weakened Britain and France economically, which made them less willing to uphold the aims of the League.
- They created a major crisis in Germany, which led to the rise of Hitler and an aggressive German foreign policy.
- They led to nationalist discontent and increasingly aggressive foreign policies in Japan and Italy.
- US isolationism was reinforced.

Question 10

Crisis	Why did the League fail?	Impact of failure on the League
Manchuria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Britain and France were not willing to take the risk of military action in the Far East against Japan. 2 The USA and USSR had the power to remove Japan, but were not members of the League. Economic sanctions would not have been effective given the USA's absence. 3 By the time the League decided, Japan was secure in Manchuria. 	It weakened the League's authority and encouraged further aggression. Japan left the League in 1933. But the League retained its authority in Europe because the incident was seen as a long way away, and China was already in crisis.

Crisis	Why did the League fail?	Impact of failure on the League
Disarmament	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Countries were not willing to reduce their arms. 2 Germany was under the control of the Nazis, who wanted to rearm. 3 Britain was happy to see some German rearmament, as long as Germany's naval growth was limited. 	It damaged the League's authority as disarmament was one of its key aims. The fact that Germany left the League in 1933 further reduced the League's status. The failure demonstrated the fact that nations tended to place their own interests above the collective interest of the League.
Abyssinia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The League feared that the USA would not support sanctions. 2 Britain did not want to impose full sanctions because of its economic problems. 3 Britain and France wanted to keep friendship with Italy and to avoid conflict in the face of growing German power. 	This destroyed any authority that the League had left. After 1936 all disputes were resolved between nations outside the structure of the League (e.g. Munich, 1938).

Question 11

Students need to consider both the successes of the League and its failings across the whole of the period 1920–40. The League was relatively successful in the 1920s when the economic conditions were reasonably good and countries were willing to support its decisions. Successes included settling border disputes and doing humanitarian work. However, the League had some failures even in the 1920s and then failed to resolve the most serious disputes of the 1930s (Manchuria and Abyssinia). The League failed ultimately to prevent another war from breaking out in the 1930s. A balanced judgement is important.

Question 12

Students must cover both parts of the question in depth. They need to consider how the Depression made it much more difficult for the League to prevent countries from pursuing their own agendas and to get other countries to support the imposition of sanctions (e.g. over Manchuria and Abyssinia). The absence of key powers, particularly the USA, was also greatly damaging to the League's standing, authority and ability to impose sanctions effectively. Students must establish a supported, balanced argument to be awarded top level marks.

Topic 5 Hitler's foreign policy, 1933–38

Question 1

- a** Anschluss is the German word for 'union'. In this case it refers to the union of Germany and Austria achieved by Hitler in March 1938 and then legitimised by a plebiscite.
- b** *Lebensraum* means 'living space'. It was Hitler's ambition to create an empire at the expense of countries in eastern Europe, especially Russia. The conquered territories would provide Germany with its food and raw material needs to create an autarky. In addition, Germany's 'surplus' population could be resettled along with other 'Aryans', e.g. from Norway and France.
- c** *Mein Kampf* was the book written by Hitler while he was imprisoned following the failure of the Munich Putsch in 1923. It contained Hitler's rambling thoughts on a large range of topics, but in particular on racial and foreign policies. *Mein Kampf* means 'My Struggle'.

- d Rearmament means the building up of armed forces (men and equipment). Hitler started to rearm Germany from 1933, although he did not publicly breach the terms of the Treaty of Versailles until 1935.
- e The Rome–Berlin Axis was a declaration of friendship/understanding between Italy (Rome) and Germany (Berlin) in November 1936. It was signed in the wake of the Abyssinian dispute and Hitler’s successful remilitarisation of the Rhineland. It effectively brought Italian foreign policy closer to Germany (and took it away from France and Britain). As a result, in 1938 Italy did not oppose Germany when Hitler successfully annexed Austria.

Question 2

The main aims of Hitler’s foreign policy were:

- to overturn the Treaty of Versailles
- to rearm Germany by building a bigger army and navy and by re-establishing a German air force
- to station troops in the Rhineland, which had been forbidden by the treaty, in order to regain territory that had been taken from Germany by the treaty
- to recover the Saar coalfields, the ‘Polish Corridor’ and Upper Silesia
- to create a union with Austria, which again was forbidden by the treaty
- to build a Greater Germany by gaining control over the border areas, which contained ethnic Germans living in Austria, the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia and the Baltic states
- to destroy the power of France and to secure an understanding with Great Britain
- to destroy communism and to create an empire in Europe. Hitler wanted to establish ‘living space’ (*Lebensraum*) by gaining supremacy over eastern Europe and Russia. This would create a large German empire, which would be resettled by ‘Aryans’.

Question 3

Event	Why was Hitler successful?
<p>Saar plebiscite, 1935 The people of the Saar voted on whether to remain part of France, be under the control of the League or be returned to German rule — 90% of those voting voted to return to German control.</p>	<p>The plebiscite was open and free, but the Nazis campaigned hard for the return of the Saar. They played on the German economic recovery and German nationalism.</p>
<p>Public announcement of rearmament and conscription, March 1935 Hitler had started to rearm Germany in secret in 1933. In March 1935, Hitler held a rally in Berlin and announced the reintroduction of conscription (compulsory military service) and the existence of a German air force.</p>	<p>Hitler could claim that the disarmament terms of the Versailles Treaty were unfair and one-sided and the League had failed to promote disarmament. Britain was more concerned about the threat posed by communist Russia and Japan. Hitler timed his announcement well.</p>
<p>Anglo-German Naval Agreement, June 1935 In 1935 Germany and Britain signed a Naval Agreement. It allowed Germany to build its navy up to 35% of the tonnage of the Royal Navy.</p>	<p>Britain naively believed that it could control German naval growth and saw this agreement as a success and a contribution to peace.</p>
<p>Remilitarisation of the Rhineland, March 1936 In 1936, Hitler took a calculated gamble and sent troops into the Rhineland. France did not respond. It was therefore a major diplomatic success and also strengthened Germany’s military position.</p>	<p>Hitler argued that he was acting in defence of German security. His demands seemed reasonable, as the Rhineland was ‘German’ land. Hitler took advantage of the Abyssinian crisis, which had diverted attention away from his actions in Europe. Britain was following a policy of appeasement.</p>

Event	Why was Hitler successful?
Anschluss with Austria, March 1938 In 1938, under the pretext of restoring order to Austria, Hitler ordered his troops into Austria.	Hitler could present this action as reasonable because the Austrians were ethnically German. He held a plebiscite to legitimise the Anschluss. The Depression had made Austrians even keener to unite with a now revived Germany. By 1938, Germany and Italy had reached an understanding with the Rome–Berlin Axis (1936) so Mussolini did not oppose the Anschluss, as he had in 1934.

Question 4

a What is the message of the cartoon?	The message of David Low's cartoon is that Britain was responsible for Austria and eastern Europe, despite their geographical distance. Moreover, it suggests that events would also directly affect Britain in the long term.
What evidence is there in the cartoon to support your answer?	The cartoon shows a large German soldier leaning against other people who represent Austria, Czechoslovakia etc. The German soldier is being levered towards the other people (countries) and the pressure upon the line of countries is increasing. The line will eventually be pushed over. As Britain is the last in line, it is poised to fall over the edge, leading to its demise and the smashing of its empire — the eggs in the basket.

b Britain did not oppose the Anschluss of Austria and Germany, as it saw no just cause to intervene. Britain was following a policy of appeasement in the belief that if Hitler was granted concessions, he would be satisfied and another war would be averted.

Question 5

Hitler took over Austria in March 1938 for the following reasons:

- Austria was the place of his birth and he passionately wished to see it united with Germany to create a Greater German Reich.
- Austrians were German and Hitler felt that all ethnic Germans should live together in one nation.
- Hitler wanted to enhance German power by annexing Austria.
- The union with Austria improved Germany's military and strategic position, and it certainly put more pressure on Czechoslovakia.

Question 6

- a** The Manchurian crisis revealed the League's weakness and encouraged Hitler to rearm Germany after 1933 in the knowledge that he would probably get away with it. Japan's aggression in the Far East also diverted the attention of Britain away from European affairs.
- b** The failure of disarmament enabled Hitler to rearm Germany while not being seen to be at fault in the eyes of the international community. Hitler could appear reasonable.
- c** The Abyssinian crisis gave Hitler the opportunity to remilitarise the Rhineland while the attention of the League was on events in Africa. The failure to prevent the Italian conquest of Abyssinia brought an end to the League of Nations and the principle of 'collective security'. The crisis over Abyssinia also resulted in the realignment of Italian foreign policy with the Rome–Berlin Axis, which enabled Hitler to annex Austria in 1938.

Question 7

Students need to consider Hitler's aims and to what extent he had achieved them. By March 1938, Hitler had successfully overturned many of the terms of the postwar treaties by rearming Germany, remilitarising the Rhineland and regaining the Saarland. He had also successfully annexed Austria, building a Greater Germany. However, Hitler had originally been unsuccessful in annexing Austria in 1934 and had not managed to come to an understanding with Britain. Moreover, in March 1938 Hitler had not regained the 'Polish Corridor' and Danzig, nor had he taken Czechoslovakia. Building an empire in the east still lay as a future plan.

Question 8

Students must cover both reasons in depth. They may consider, for example, the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in March 1936. Hitler certainly took a calculated risk, and if France had opposed him, German troops would have been withdrawn, humiliating Hitler. However, Hitler gambled correctly that, as the attention of the world was on events in Abyssinia and the League appeared weak in dealing with Italian aggression, Britain and France were unlikely to oppose his actions. Students could also consider rearmament, the Saar plebiscite and the German Anschluss with Austria. They must establish a balanced argument to be awarded the top level.

Topic 6 Appeasement

Question 1

Appeasement is a policy of making concessions to maintain peace. It is associated with Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister, and his response to the growing power of Hitler.

Question 2

Reason	Explanation
Memories of the First World War	Britain did not want to suffer another major European war after the terrible loss of life in 1914–18. There was little popular support for another war.
Treaty of Versailles	Britain felt that the treaty had been too harsh and that Germany had genuine grievances. If these could be solved through negotiation, another war could be avoided.
Britain's empire	Another war could lead to the decline — even collapse — of the British empire.
The nature of Hitler's demands	Hitler's demands could appear reasonable — undoing a harsh treaty, returning lost lands, allowing ethnic Germans to unite in Germany.
The economic depression	Britain's economy had been weakened by the Depression and there was little desire to increase spending on defence. Trade with Germany, Italy and Japan was also seen as vital to Britain's economic recovery.
Britain's military weakness	Britain was militarily weak in the 1930s. It was only after 1936 that a major rearmament programme was launched. In 1938, Britain's defences were considered too weak to fight Germany.
The fear of communism	Many in Britain feared communism and the growing power of Stalin's Russia. Some even believed that British support for Nazi Germany would act as a barrier against the USSR.

Question 3

Hitler wanted to take over Czechoslovakia for a number of reasons:

- The Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia contained valuable raw materials, which would be useful to the German (war) economy.
- The Sudetenland also contained Czechoslovakia's defence system and a modern armaments industry.
- Three million ethnic Germans lived in the Sudetenland.
- Czechoslovakia had borders with Poland and was strategically useful in Hitler's plans for the conquest of Poland and the USSR.

Question 4

Chamberlain helped to prevent war by conducting direct negotiations in September 1938. He met Hitler at Berchtesgaden (15 September) and Bad Godesberg (22 September), but discussions did not resolve the crisis. Eventually, in the Munich Agreement (29 September) Chamberlain agreed to Hitler's demands to annex the whole of the Sudetenland immediately. He made these concessions because he believed Hitler when he said this was his 'last territorial claim'. Chamberlain did not invite the Czechs to the meeting at Munich, but told them to accept the agreement or face war with Germany on their own.

Question 5

Consequences of the German occupation of Czechoslovakia include:

- Most people now recognised that Hitler could not be trusted, as he ignored the Munich Agreement within 6 months.
- The appeasement policy had totally collapsed.
- Britain had to make a stand over Nazi aggression. For example, an agreement was signed with Poland in March 1939 to guarantee Polish independence and security.

Question 6

Students need to examine the purpose of this source and use both the details from the source and their own knowledge about Czechoslovakia to develop their answer. Hitler was attempting to reassure Chamberlain at this point, in order to ensure that he gained the Sudetenland without Britain's intervention leading to a wider war. However, students' own knowledge will lead them to conclude that Hitler had no intention of keeping to the deal agreed at Munich and that the Sudetenland was not his 'last territorial claim' in Europe. The source therefore provides unreliable evidence about Hitler's policy towards Czechoslovakia.

Question 7

- a** The source suggests that the USSR was acting in self-defence because its security was threatened by Germany. It states that the Western Allies (Britain and France), which had failed to take a firm stand against Germany at Munich, were happy to see Germany and the USSR at war. The source strongly implies that the USSR was forced into the pact with Germany by the actions of the Western Allies.
- b** The credibility of the source is undermined because it aims to shift the blame for the start of the war away from the USSR through its signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact towards Britain and France. However, the source does contain elements of truth. First, Britain and France did agree to Hitler's demands for the Sudetenland at Munich, which left the rest of Czechoslovakia defenceless. Second, it did appear that Chamberlain was content to 'satisfy Hitler's aims at the expense of east European countries'. But Hitler's ambitions were not entirely clear in 1938 and when they did become clear in 1939 Chamberlain acted to guarantee Polish security and declared war on Germany after the invasion of Poland. There is little evidence to support the claim that Britain wanted a war between Germany and the USSR, but it is not surprising that many in the USSR felt this was the case. Britain failed to come to an agreement with

the USSR and its appeasement of Hitler in the 1930s made it appear that Britain would have been satisfied with that outcome.

Question 8

The terms of the pact included:

- 10 years of ‘non-aggression’ between Germany and the USSR
- a secret protocol dividing up eastern Europe into spheres of influence (Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania)

Question 9

- a** The cartoon suggests that the pact between Hitler and Stalin was one of mutual convenience and unlikely to last. It was an agreement between two enemies who were rivals for power and influence in eastern Europe. Although the pact ties the two powers together as the cartoon shows, they both hold a pistol behind their backs ready to shoot one another when the pact is no longer of use to either. The details of the pact reveal that both Germany and the USSR had decided to carve up eastern Europe into spheres of influence, and in September 1939 both Germany and the USSR moved forces into Poland. Stalin knew that Hitler had no intention of keeping to the 10-year non-aggression terms. The message of the cartoon is that the pact was an act of great cynicism on the part of two implacable enemies.
- b** The cartoon was drawn by David Low, a British cartoonist of the period. It may therefore be expected to be critical of the pact and rather cynical in its view. However, it would appear that Low’s cartoon is reliable evidence in light both of the secret protocols in the pact, and of the events that occurred after 1939. The signing of a pact between fascist Germany and communist Russia, two ideological enemies, shocked most contemporaries. The pact was one of mutual convenience and neither side expected it to last. The USSR signed the pact because it was concerned for its security, but also because Hitler offered Stalin lands in Poland and influence over the Baltic states and Finland (which Stalin invaded in 1940). Hitler signed the pact to enable him to invade Poland without a serious two-front war breaking out. The cartoon rightly shows the two enemies tied together walking along the border, ‘Eastern Europe’, with pistols ready to turn on each other once the pact was no longer of use. This is indeed what happened in June 1941 when Hitler invaded the USSR.

Question 10

Yes, it was the right policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public opinion was firmly against war until after March 1939.• Britain was militarily weak in the 1930s and appeasement allowed it time to rearm.• Britain had other commitments abroad and could not fight against both Germany and Japan.• Many countries in the empire were against the idea of a war with Germany, as was the USA.• Hitler’s demands appeared reasonable — it was not clear before 1938–39 that he was set on dominating Europe.
No, it was the wrong policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It simply encouraged Hitler to take progressively greater risks, which resulted in the outbreak of a major European and then world war.• If Hitler has been opposed, say, in 1936 over the Rhineland, a major war would not have occurred.• Other politicians, notably Churchill, saw Hitler for what he was at an early stage — why didn’t Chamberlain?

Students need to come to a balanced conclusion recognising that there were many pressures on Chamberlain in the 1930s. It can be argued that in many ways appeasement, although it did not prevent war from breaking out in 1939, was the only logical policy in the context of the 1930s.

Question 11

Students should consider the role of the Nazi–Soviet Pact alongside at least two other causes of the war. Certainly, the pact was the most important short-term cause of the war, as it enabled Hitler to invade Poland in the belief that a serious two-front war would be avoided. Yet the pact was partly a consequence of the appeasement policy which, after Munich in September 1938, led Stalin to believe that the Western Allies would be happy for Hitler to continue to expand eastwards as long as he did not threaten western interests. Finally, students must remember Hitler's own foreign policy aims and actions in the 1930s, which remained the key long-term cause of the breakdown of peace in Europe.

Question 12

Students must cover both parts of the question in depth. They need to consider how the Sudeten crisis brought Europe to the brink of war. It was only at Munich that the crisis was overcome by Hitler gaining the Sudetenland. However, this only added to Hitler's confidence that his actions would never be opposed by the Western Allies, which encouraged him to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia in 1939. This led to Britain's guarantee of Polish security. Although war was averted at Munich, the consequences were important. Now that Poland had Britain and France's support, Hitler worried that an invasion of Poland would lead to a major two-front war and became alarmed that Britain and France had started to negotiate with the USSR. Hitler recognised that a pact with Stalin would enable Germany to invade Poland without having to worry about the intentions of the USSR. He assumed (wrongly) that Britain would not act. Students must establish a balanced argument to be awarded the top level.

Topic 7 The Cold War, 1945–49**Question 1**

Western events		Soviet events
July: USA tested A-bomb. August: USA ended Lend-Lease. Surrender of Japan after two A-bombs dropped.	1945 ↓	February: Yalta Conference. October: USSR joined UNO.
March: Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech. May: Civil war in Greece started.	1946 ↓	Hungary and Poland became communist one-party states. October: Cominform created.
Britain declared intention to withdraw forces from Greece and Turkey. March: Truman outlined his 'doctrine' leading to US support for Greece and Turkey. June: Marshall Aid proposed.	1947 ↓	
April: Marshall Aid approved. June: new currency introduced into West German zones. Start of Berlin airlift.	1948 ↓	January: Yugoslavia expelled from Cominform. February: communist coup in Czechoslovakia. June: Berlin blockade imposed.
April: NATO created. September: creation of German Federal Republic (West Germany).	1949 ↓	January: Comecon established. May: Berlin blockade ended by Stalin. October: German Democratic Republic created (East Germany). USSR exploded its own A-bomb.

Question 2

	Yalta	Potsdam
Date(s)	February 1945	July–August 1945
Which leaders attended?	Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill	Stalin, Truman, Churchill (Attlee)
What was agreed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany was to be divided into four zones of occupation. Free and fair elections would occur in the defeated and liberated countries. War criminals would be put on trial. The UNO would be founded to keep peace after the war. The USSR would enter the war against Japan in return for territorial gains. Eastern Europe would be a Soviet sphere of influence to ensure the future security of the USSR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany's border with Poland would be the Oder–Neisse line. The USSR agreed to enter the war against Japan. Former Soviet citizens who had fought with the Germans were to be sent back to the USSR.
What did the leaders disagree over?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poland and its future political position — though it was agreed to move the USSR frontier westwards into Poland and Poland's frontier into Germany. Stalin and Churchill remained very suspicious of each other. Churchill warned Roosevelt of Stalin's intentions in eastern Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The division of Germany — Stalin wanted to cripple Germany to make sure it could not invade Russia again, while Truman did not. Reparations — although it was agreed that the USSR would receive industrial reparations from the western zones in return for the supply of foodstuffs to the western zones, Stalin had wanted much more but Truman would not agree. Eastern Europe — Stalin wanted to retain control of the countries liberated by the Red Army to guarantee Russian security. Truman wanted Stalin to hold free elections as promised at Yalta.

Question 3

- The 'wartime Allies' refers to the alliance of Great Britain, the USA and the USSR against the fascist powers, Germany and Italy.
- The 'Western Allies' refers to the alliance of Great Britain and the USA during the war and the postwar period. It should also include France, certainly after the liberation of France in 1944.
- Marshall Aid was a US programme to provide financial assistance to help European countries recover from the Second World War. It was an important part of the policy of containment.
- The 'Iron Curtain' was a phrase Churchill used in 1946 to describe the political divisions which had arisen between eastern and western Europe.
- A policy outlined by President Truman in March 1947, which pledged support for 'free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures'. This in effect started the policy of containment and led to US support for the governments of Greece and Turkey.
- Containment refers to the postwar US policy towards the USSR. Having had to accept the expansion of the USSR's influence into central and eastern Europe, the USA was determined that communism would be prevented from spreading elsewhere.

g Satellite states are the countries of eastern and central Europe (e.g. Hungary and Czechoslovakia), which came under communist control and whose communist governments were supported and directed by the USSR.

Question 4

The Potsdam Conference was less successful than the Yalta Conference because:

- Different views over the future of eastern Europe only really emerged when the war in Europe ended and there was no longer the same incentive to remain united.
- Stalin wanted to rebuild the war-shattered Soviet Union and therefore demanded reparations from Germany. The Western Allies did not want to repeat the mistakes of the Treaty of Versailles and wanted to rebuild the economy of Germany and Europe as a whole.
- The detonation of the atomic bombs on Japan had shifted the military balance of power in the USA's favour. Stalin was clearly concerned about Soviet security and wanted to create a buffer zone of states around the USSR.
- Truman was much more suspicious and anti-communist than Roosevelt had been and he deeply distrusted Stalin.

Question 5

a The photograph was published to show Allied unity to the public in Britain, the USA and the USSR. The war with Germany and Japan was still happening and the wartime Allies wanted to show that they were still acting together to end the war and bring about a just and lasting peace.

b Students should note that this is an official image produced at the time for public consumption in Allied countries. The context of the source is important — the Allies were still at war and needed to maintain at least an outward appearance of unity — hence the photograph. As an official image the usefulness of the source can be questioned because it fails to demonstrate the underlying divisions which had emerged at Yalta, particularly between Churchill and Stalin. However, the unity that the source shows was true to some extent in that much was achieved at Yalta (e.g. the agreement on the division of Germany at the end of the war).

Question 6

	USA	USSR
Ownership of business, industries and property	Industries, businesses and property were owned privately by individuals/companies.	The whole economy was controlled and owned by the state, supposedly in the interests of all the people.
Attitude to elections/democracy	The US government was chosen by the people of the USA in free, fair and regular elections.	The USSR was a communist state governed by one party. Elections were held, but people could choose only from candidates of the Communist Party.
Attitude to individual rights	All citizens of the USA enjoyed certain rights enshrined in the American Bill of Rights — part of the 1787 constitution.	The interests of society as a whole were meant to be placed above the interests of the individual, but in practice the interests of the state came first.

Question 7

Reasons why Stalin was able to take control of eastern and central European countries include:

- The presence of the Red Army across eastern and central Europe proved vital to Soviet

dominance in, for example, Poland and Hungary. Where the Red Army was absent, Soviet influence was very weak.

- Popular support was an important factor in the emergence of communist regimes across eastern Europe. Some people in eastern Europe welcomed the Soviets as liberators and supported communist and other left-wing parties.
- Secret police were widely used by communists in their emergence as the main (and sometimes the only) political party in each country. The most obvious example was Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Question 8

The source reveals that Stalin extended Soviet control over eastern Europe between 1945 and 1948 mainly for reasons of national security. The USSR had been invaded in June 1941, so it is not surprising that Stalin wanted to extend Soviet power westwards at the end of the war in order to create a buffer zone of loyal states surrounding the USSR. Using their own knowledge, students should add other motives. They could refer to:

- the desire for compensation in the form of reparations to rebuild the Soviet economy
- the opportunity to extend Soviet influence westwards
- the creation of communist governments in eastern Europe, which had achieved Stalin's aim of spreading communism to other states

Question 9

President Truman was strongly anti-communist and was determined that communism would not be allowed to spread to other parts of Europe. In 1946 a civil war broke out in Greece between communists and monarchists, the latter supported by Britain. However, in 1947 the British announced they were going to withdraw their troops because of the cost. Truman paid for British troops to stay in Greece and by 1950 the communists had been defeated. This US intervention in Greece was the first real instance of the 'Truman Doctrine', which pledged support for 'free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures'.

Question 10

The message of the cartoon is that western Europe needed significant financial support from the USA, but that the USA (represented by Uncle Sam seated on the wooden beam) is reluctant to assist. The house representing western Europe is shown to be run down and in danger of collapsing and probably falling down on the house representing the USA. The figure lifting the wooden beam (representing financial support) may be George Marshall, who had proposed aid to help with the financial reconstruction of Europe. In 1947 the US Congress had at first voted against Marshall Aid. This cartoon is calling on the USA to change its policy and give support to western Europe, otherwise western Europe might collapse with damaging consequences for the USA as well.

Question 11

The Western Allies wanted to rebuild a shattered Germany, so in 1946 Britain, France and the USA combined their separate zones of Germany into one zone. They saw reforming the German currency as the key to Germany's postwar economic recovery, so in 1948 they introduced a new currency into both West Germany and the western sectors of Berlin. Stalin was concerned that a stronger Germany would be dangerous. He could do little to prevent the Western Allies' plan for the western zones. However, he attempted to prevent the new currency from being introduced into the western zone of Berlin, which lay deep in the Soviet zone of Germany. In June 1948, Stalin blocked all supplies reaching western Berlin by road, railway and canal, in an attempt to make the whole of Berlin dependent on the USSR and force the Western Allies out of Berlin altogether.

Question 12

The main consequences of the Berlin blockade were:

- In April 1949 the western powers met in Washington and formed NATO.
- In May 1949 the British, French and US zones became the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and in October the Soviet zone became the German Democratic Republic (East Germany).
- Berlin remained divided and a potential future flashpoint of the Cold War.

Question 13

The USA was more to blame	The USSR was more to blame
Reason 1: the USA refused to share nuclear secrets with the Soviets, creating a climate of fear.	Reason 1: Stalin did not uphold the promises made at Yalta to hold free elections in eastern European countries.
Reason 2: Truman was deeply anti-communist and pursued policies designed to alienate the USSR.	Reason 2: after 1945 Stalin worked to expand Soviet power and influence in the countries occupied ('liberated') by the Red Army.
Reason 3: the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Aid were designed to expand US influence at the expense of the USSR.	Reason 3: Stalin blockaded Berlin in an attempt to force the Western Allies from Berlin — the first flashpoint of the Cold War.

Students need to reach a balanced conclusion, recognising that both sides contributed through their actions, ideologies and suspicions to creating a context of mistrust, which quickly turned a wartime alliance into decades of Cold War confrontation.

Question 14

In answering this question, students must cover both parts in depth. They need to consider Stalin's various actions in eastern Europe and their effects in relation to the question, e.g. Poland becoming a one-party communist state and the Berlin Blockade. They should do the same for Truman's policies, e.g. the Truman doctrine and Marshall Aid, and discuss how they contributed to the development of the Cold War. Students must establish a balanced argument supported by examples to be awarded a top-level mark.

Question 15

Students need to consider all three factors in the question and demonstrate how they worked together to contribute to the start of the Cold War. They should examine: Stalin's relationship with Truman (compared with Roosevelt) and how it changed over the years; the details of the Soviet expansion, its means and how the Russians and the Americans interpreted them in different ways; the aims and methods of the Marshall Plan and how it reinforced suspicion. Students must establish a balanced argument supported by examples to be awarded a top-level mark.

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ISBN 978-1-84489-137-5

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