

GCSE history notes
of Holly Mulvihill
2002-03

Peace Treaties League of Nations Events leading to WW2

important

Japan/Manchuria

Italy/Abyssinia

Time Line

- 11 Nov 1918 Armistice Signed - fighting stopped.
- Jan 1919 Paris Peace Conference
- 1919 League set up ?
- 28 Jun 1919 Treaty of Versailles signed
- 10 Sep 1919 Treaty of St. Germain (Austria) signed
- 27 Sep 1919 Treaty of Neuilly signed (Bulgaria)
- 4 Jun 1920 Treaty of Trianon signed (Hungary)
- 10 Aug 1920 Treaty of Sèvres signed (Turkish Empire)
- 1920 Dispute over the Åland Islands (successful)
- 1920 Dispute over Vilna (unsuccessful)
- 1921 Washington Conference
- 1921 Dispute over Upper Silesia (successful)
- 1923 Dispute over Corfu (unsuccessful)
- 1924 France invaded the Ruhr
- 1925 Locarno Treaty
- 1926 Germany joined the League
- 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact
- 1929 Wall Street Crash
- Sep 1931 Japan invades Manchuria
- 1932 Lytton Report Published
- 1933 Japan leaves the League
- 1933 Hitler comes to power - Chancellor
- 1934 Russia joins the League
- 1934 Germany leaves the League
- 1934 Hitler attempts to take Austria - fails
- 1934 Hitler secretly rearms
- 1936 Clash between Abyssinians + Italians
- Jan 1935 Hitler invades Alsace - Saar back
- 1935 Italy invades Abyssinia
- Jan 1935 Germany openly rearms
- Jun 1935 Anglo-German Naval Agreement - Britain said Germany could build up navy.
- Oct 1935 Economic sanctions imposed on Italy

Against T.O.V

navy.

- 1935 League - Lower Peace
- 1936 Mussolini completes conquest of Abyssinia
- March 1936 Hitler marched troops into the Rhineland
- 1936 Hitler helped General Franco in Spanish Civil War
- Oct 1936 Rome - Berlin Axis signed
- Nov 1936 Anti-Comintern Pact signed (Germany, Japan, Italy)
- March 1938 Anschluss with Austria
- 15 Sep 1938 Chamberlain met Hitler to discuss Sudetenland
- 22 Sep 1938 Germany told they can have Sudetenland
- 29 Sep 1938 Munich Conference - Germany officially given Sudetenland
- 1 Oct 1938 German troops enter Sudetenland
- 1939 Russia leaves the League
- March 1939 German troops take Czechoslovakia
- 23 Aug 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact signed
- 1 Sep 1939 Hitler marches troops into Poland
- 3 Sep 1939 Britain + France declare war on Germany
-
- Jan 1919 Spartacus League revolts
- 1920 Kapp Putsch
- Nov 1923 Munich Putsch
- 1923 Invasion of Ruhr
- 1923 Hyperinflation
- Aug 1923 Gustav Stresemann becomes Chancellor
- 1924 Dawes Plan
- 1929 Young Plan
- 1924-29 Golden Era in Germany
- 1934 Hitler gains full power in Germany
-
- 1933 - Catholic Church + Nazis catatonic
- 1937 - Pope said Nazis were anti-Christian
- 1932 - joined army generals
- 1944 - Edelweiss Pirates hanged
- 1939-44 - Kreisau Circle
- executed
- 1933 - courts 'Nazified'
- 1933 - Baycott of Jewish shops etc
- 1935 - Reich Citizenship Act + Law of Blood
- profession of Germany honour
-
- Feb 27 33 Reichstag Fire (Hitler Chancellor)
- 29 30 Jan 34 Night of the Long Knives
- 14 Nov 33 Enabling Law
- 1933 Ministry for people enlightenment - Propaganda - set up
- May 33 Burning of books
- 1936 Olympics in Berlin
- 12 August - Motherhood Cross
-
- Nov 1932 - 'Kunstlerkammer'
- 1939 - Mortally ill + physical ill euthanasia
- 1933 - M + P W sterilised
- 1936 - Young Poles
- 1933 - laws for the encouragement of marriage
- 1939-41 - Good for Germany
- 41 - bad
- 1942 - A-Wehr bombing campaign

Introduction to GCSE History (Modern World)

Why study History?

History is about people – real people whose lives were sometimes exciting, like being a 'flapper' in the 1920s, and sometimes frightening, like sharing a muddy war-torn trench with rats, and feeling sick with fear waiting for the enemy to attack. Whatever their lives were about, there is a fascinating, and sometimes tragic, story behind them.

As well as being exciting, this course will help you develop skills which will be useful in a wide range of jobs or in the further study of History.

You will study:

- International Relations, 1919–1989 (the core);
- How British society changed, 1906–1918;
- One Study in Depth taken from the following:
 - Germany 1919–1945;
 - Russia 1905–1941;
 - USA 1919–1941;
 - China 1945–c.1976.

You will learn the following skills:

- How to interpret and evaluate pieces of information (sources);
- How to communicate and apply your knowledge;
- How to describe and analyse the key features of the period studied;
- Critical thinking and problem solving.

You will have the opportunity to study photographs, films, videos, CD ROMs, newspapers and original written sources.

Assessment:

The examination papers cover the full range of grades from G to A*. There are three aspects to your assessment.

Coursework (25% of final grade)

You will write two assignments of about 1250 words each and there will be a choice of topics. Assignment 1 focuses on an individual, development, place or event. Assignment 2 focuses on an investigation of an historical issue based on sources.

Paper 1 (2 hours) (45% of final grade)

The paper is divided into three sections:

- Section A: You will answer one question from a choice of two on the core;
- Section B: You will answer one question from a choice of four on the core;
- Section C: You will answer one compulsory question, plus one question from a choice of two on the chosen Study in Depth.

Paper 2 (1 hour 30 minutes) (30% of final grade)

This paper has 5–7 compulsory questions set on a range of sources and is a detailed investigation of an historical issue taken from Britain 1906–1918.



GCSE



Notes from Morning History:

The Rise of Hitler

Germany 1919-1923

① German people had resentment over the war.

- German people were shocked when General Ludendorff asked for peace + the Kaiser abdicated in 1918 as they thought the war was going well for them because they only heard of German victories - not German defeats.
- The Treaty of Versailles also made them bitter people eg Germans had been proud of their navy + army and found it hard to believe it had been defeated. Therefore they hated the fact it had been cut down - they wanted Germany to be great - Hitler made good use of this resentment.

② there was a threat from communism.

- It was suspected that there would be a Communist revolution in Germany as they were powerful in the chaotic years of 1918-19. There were Communist revolutions in the naval base at Kiel; the capital, Berlin; Munich + other cities.
- The German government (after Kaiser abdicated) made a deal with the army to prevent communism. With volunteer regiments, Freikorps, the Communists were defeated.
- However, many still feared communism as they were strong. Hitler took advantage of this fear and used it to win votes - mainly the middle classes and businessmen.

③ Suspicion of Parliamentary Government.

- The new government met in Weimar in 1919 and therefore named the Weimar Government. The first government was Friedrich Ebert and his government had to agree to the armistice of 1918 and sign the T.O.V. in 1919.
- Many Germans blamed the Weimar Republic for the T.O.V. and the end of the war and the calling of peace (instead of General Ludendorff). They had 'stabbed Germany in the back'. The communists also hated them for stopping the revolution.

- The Germans had never experienced a democracy and many still thought the upper classes and Germany were the true rulers.
- There were many different political parties in the Reichstag and a party could only get an overall majority by forming a coalition. The coalitions didn't last long.
- By 1933 the Germans were ready for a dictatorship - they mistrusted the democracy.

② Economic Crisis

- The war cost Germany a lot of money.
- Now unemployment was high and there were few jobs for soldiers returning.
- The T.O.V took away some industrial areas of Germany - occupied, Saar. The T.O.V also said Germany had to pay reparations to the Allies - the total was £6,600 million.
- Britain + France wanted Germany to pay up quickly because they owed money to the U.S.A (they had borrowed during the war). Germany could not afford to pay up and inflation spiraled out of control.
- The French were angry because the Germans weren't keeping up with the payments. In 1923 they sent troops into the Ruhr, Germany - an industrial area. The German workers put up passive resistance and then the German currency became worthless.
- Hitler promised to the country out of these problems and the middle classes were hit most badly by inflation.

The Nazi Party in the early years
 Hitler went into politics after the war - in 1919 he went to a meeting in Munich for the German Workers Party. It was small and had little money. Hitler was made a committee member and soon convinced the group. He changed the name to the National

Socialist German Workers Party, NSDAP - Nazi. In 1920 he helped launch the party's 25 point programme. The ideas were a mixture of:

- 1) Nationalistic - aimed at making Germany great
- 2) Socialist - to help working people
- 3) Anti-Semitic - against the Jews.

Hitler's own beliefs were simple. He believed German people were superior and belonged to the Aryan race - he said they were the master race. Everybody else, especially Jews were inferior. Hitler also hated communists, the T.O.V + the Weimer Republic - he didn't believe in democracy but in dictatorships.

The Nazi Party started attracting attention. Hitler set up the SA - an armed, disciplined force. They were called the SA (Stormtroopers) / Brownshirts - their uniform. They were violent.

In 1923 Hitler felt he had enough support to seize power. At a meeting in a beer hall in Munich he announced he was taking over the government. The next morning with General Ludendorff he marched into Munich. But he didn't get enough support + was sent to prison. He was sentenced to 5 years but only served 9 months, during which time he wrote *Mein Kampf*, My Struggle. From the Beer Hall Putsch he learnt to take power legally next time.

Stressemann Era 1923 - 30

- Hitler was in prison - situation in country improved - almost normal.
- Most problems were with other countries so the foreign minister was important. He was Gustav Stressemann.

vocabulary

anything to keep the peace.

Lebensraum - means living space in German, Hitler wanted more

- Appeasement - giving in to enemies demands, (France/Britain giving in to Hitler)

DMZ - De-militarised Zone. (The Rhineland in Germany)

Anschluss - the joining of Germany and Austria.

Plebiscite - a vote (A vote in the Saar) - by ordinary people to see who they wanted to be ruled by.

Blitzkrieg - lightning war

Conscription - the duty of having to join the army for a number of years.

(Hitler made this compulsory in Germany)

Reichstag - German House of Parliament

Weimar Republic - first German government after WW1.

DMZ - de-militarized zone

Diktat - name given to Treaty of Versailles meaning dictated peace

Chancellor - like a prime minister - a role in government

Versailles - Place in France where the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

President - a leader of a country - more powerful than a prime minister.

NSDAP - National Socialist German Workers Party - (Nazis)

Reparations - money Germany had to pay allies - total 26.6 million

Hyperinflation - when the money becomes worthless because

prices rise very quickly - a severe form of inflation.

Putsch - little rebellion

Mein Kampf - the book written by Hitler whilst in prison named 'My Struggle'

1929 - Wall St Crash - when the stock market fell in America

1925 - Locarno Pact - A treaty signed between countries including Britain France promising

reduced amount Germany had to pay. Dawes Plan - At which America lent Germany money to help pay reparations

Young Plan - reparations payments would be spread over 59 years

Stresemann - the man who brought Germany out of reparations

1924 - no hyperinflation by replacing the currency. He became

1924 Chancellor)

next to go to war.

prime Germany involved in pact & said they would stick to

sources in TOV

Revision

① 3 ways Hitler broke Treaty of Versailles:

1. Marched troops into the Rhineland (demilitarized zone) ②
2. Built up the German army - introduced conscription ①
3. Made an Anschluss with Austria. ③

② 3 examples of Nazi treatment of women: = respected children

1. Encouraged ^{women} to have lots of children - women won the mothers cross if they had the most children - an award.
2. ~~they~~ Eventually they were not allowed to work at all.
3. They were told not to wear make-up or perfume.

③ 3 ways Hitler persuaded people to vote for him:

1. he used violence - SA
2. he held rallies - where he would speak about his views
3. he used propaganda = ★

Nationalistic, Socialistic + Anti-Semitic ideas

④ Explain 3 different stages in the persecution of the Jews:

1. Kristallnacht - Jewish businesses, shops + synagogues were destroyed (came last out of 3)
2. Boycotting of German Jewish shops
3. Jews were not allowed to be German citizens or marry Germans.

Nuremberg laws

⑤ Explain 3 ways in which the lives of young people were controlled in Nazi Germany:

had to keep fit

1. Boys had to join Hitler Youth - trained them for the army
Girls joined - German Maidens - prepared them for motherhood
2. their education was controlled - taught how Germans were the superior race - text books changed
3. Controlled music they listened to. Not allowed to listen to jazz - only traditional German music.

HISTORY MOCK

History exam: 2 hrs

Section A - 2 questions, only answer 1 (worth 15 marks)

Section B - 4 questions, only answer 1 (worth 20 marks)

Section C - Germany 1919-45, 1 compulsory question, 2 questions - choose 1 (worth 40 marks)

GREAT SUFFERING

YOUR WORK

1) Make a table like the one below to show the number of soldiers killed in the war :

Allies	France	Central Powers	Germany
	Belgium		Austria-Hungary
	Britain		Bulgaria
	Italy		Turkey
	Russia		
	U.S.A.		

2) Draw a block graph using these figures. Start with the country that lost fewest soldiers, finish with the country that lost the most.

3) Which country do you think suffered most in the First World War?

Before you answer this , consider the following questions:-

- (a) Which countries had enemy armies fighting on their soil?
- (b) Which countries suffered damage to buildings, co-munications and farmland?
- (c) Which country suffered the greatest loss of soldiers?
- (d) In which countries did civilians suffer in the war?

Now think about the first question again and write a couple of paragraphs to say which countries you think suffered most in the war and why and which countries you think suffered least in the war and why.

4) Read paragraph 1 again:-

- (a) What did the countries who won expect to get out of the war?
- (b) How do you think the suffering of different countries would affect their attitude to the war and to the countries that they had defeated?

- 1) Where and when did the leaders meet for the peace conference?
- 2) How many nations were represented?
- 3) Who were the 'Big Three' and what countries did they represent?
- 4) Write a paragraph about each of the Big Three explaining what their different attitudes to the peace treaty were.
- 5) Which of the Big Three got his own way at first and why?
- 6) What was the first task of the peace conference?
- 7) What does the phrase 'national self-determination' mean?
- 8) What were the demands of:-
 - (a) The Poles
 - (B) The Italians
 - (c) The Czechs, and
 - (d) The Yugoslavs?
- 9) Which countries did not take part in the peace conference and why?

5.9.02

Great Suffering

1. Allies	Soldiers killed	Central powers	Soldiers killed
France	1,400,000 ✓	Germany	2,000,000 ✓
Belgium	50,000 ✓	Austria-Hungary	1,200,000 ✓
Britain	750,000 ✓	Bulgaria	100,000 ✓
Italy	600,000 ✓	Turkey	325,000 ✓
Russia	1,700,000 ✓		
U.S.A	116,000 ✓		

2. On graph paper.

3. I think France suffered the worst in World War I because a lot of the fighting took place in France, and this caused an area larger than Wales to be ruined. Areas which could have been used for farming turned into spaces full of mud because lots of high-explosive shells exploded there.

Besides good land being made useless and lots of animals being seized for soldiers' feed, over two million people had to flee their homes later to find them in ruins as over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a million were destroyed.

Many of these people had no jobs to go back to as well because 23,000 factories were bombed. Getting around was made more difficult as well because 5,600 kilometres of railway line and 48,000 kilometres of roads were wrecked. No other country was torn apart as much as France was.

Germany lost the most soldiers but France still lost 1,600,000 due to the war and 2,500,000 were wounded.

The countries which I think suffered least in the war were the U.S.A. and Italy. I think the U.S.A. didn't suffer very much because they only entered late in 1917 and 116,000 men were killed in the war, which even is more but only a small number compared to the size of their country. Also, it made them quite a bit

of money as they lost a lot so Britain which was earning interest.

Excellent detail

- 4 a) The countries which won the war would of expected more land, money & power in return for winning.
- b) I think the countries that won the war wouldnt want another to take place because it was such a terrible experience. I think the countries that won would feel a lot of anger and hate towards the countries that lost for causing them so much devastation. How do you think each individual country may have felt.

ⓐ Good start - detailed work. Well done.

1. 1918 ✓ 1m
2. England, France, U.S.A ✓ 3m
3. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy 2m
4. Allies ✓ 1m
5. Germany ✓ 1m
6. 1917 ✓ 1m
7. Paris, France ✓ 2m
8. 1919 (Treaty) ✓ 1m
9. 32 ✓ 1m
10. David Lloyd George ✓ 1m
11. Woodrow Wilson ✓ 1m
12. Georges Clemenceau ✓ 1m
13. 14 ✓ 1m
14. A League of Nations should be set up ✓ 1m
* France should get Alsace-Lorraine back ✓ 1m
15. Germany should take all the blame ✓ 1m
16. Money which Germany had to pay the Allies ✓ 1m
17. 16,600,000 ✓ 1m
18. Alsace-Lorraine ✓ 1m
19. It was demilitarized and the left bank was occupied by Allies ✓ 1m
20. 15 years ✓ 1m
21. Secret ~~treaty~~ They were never allowed to come together again ✓ 1m
22. Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary ✓ 3m

$\frac{29}{32}$

Describe the terms of the treaty of Versailles
and explain why the Germans disliked it
so much.

• War Guilt
 Clause

The Germans felt they were treated too severely and it was not fair to blame them for the start of the war. To compensate for this they had to pay a large amount of money. Their armed forces were drastically cut down which angered them and lots of their land was given away. What was annoying even more was that other countries, like Austria-Hungary also shared out Article 231 of the treaty says Germany had to take total blame for the war.

Alsace-Lorraine, land which was taken from France by Germany, was given back to France. France also took control over the Saar region of Germany. Germany didn't like this as the region was an important coalfield. The French were only allowed it for 15 years though, after that time it was taken to see which country the Saar people wanted to belong to. Poland was made an independent country. The Germans disliked this because the Poles got a 'corridor' to the Baltic sea which cut off East Prussia from the rest of Germany. The left bank of the Rhine in Germany was placed under the rules and the right bank was de-militarized to try and prevent Germany ever invading France again. An area of land called North Schleswig was handed over to Denmark and Danzig, a city with both Polish and German people was made a 'free city'.

As well as Germany's land being taken away from them, they also had to pay reparations for the damage done in the war. Because they were held totally to blame for the war according to Article 231, they were the only one who had to pay it. The total amount they had to pay wasn't decided until 1921 and it was a total of £6,600 million. Most of this went to the French but each of the countries which won the war also received some. The war criminals also were supposed to be arrested and tried but this never happened as the Kaiser had gone to Holland and lived.

Germany's military strength was to be severely limited by the treaty. Their army was cut down to 100,000 men and all weapons were to be handed over to scrap metal. It would take ages to re-build. Their navy was cut down to 26 ships and they were never allowed submarines or an air force. Also the treaty said that the union of Austria and Hungary was forbidden.

Continued

This was called the Armistice which is German for union.

The Germans nicknamed the treaty 'stab in the back' which means destroyed peace. They called it this as they had no choice but to agree as there were people in Germany starving.

(E) An excellent essay - you have approached this essay confidently and always kept sight of what the question is asking. Well done.

The Peace Treaties

1. The peace talks were held in Paris, France. The 3 most important delegates were Clemenceau, David Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson. Clemenceau came from France, Lloyd George ^{came} from Britain and Wilson came from USA. (1/7)
2. There were four treaties. The treaty with Germany was called the Treaty of Versailles and the treaty with Austria was called the Treaty of Saint Germain. (4/5)
3. The Rhine land in Germany was de-militarized and this was so they couldn't attack France again. (2/2)
4. The area of land which Germany gave to Poland helped Poland because it made Poland safer. This made Germany smaller and weaker.
 West Prussia
5. A colony is an area which another country owns. The German colonies were given to other countries. (2/2)
6. The payments Germany had to make were called reparations. (1/1)
7. A covenant is a promise which is put at the beginning of the treaty.
 But what did it set up? (1/2)
8. Woodrow Wilson wanted a fair peace and had 14 points which he thought would make it fair. The Clemenceau wanted revenge and wanted to make Germany weak. (2/4) Needs a little more detail.
9. One influence on the peace treaties which Wilson had was that there should be no secret talks. ^{open covenants and} One influence which Clemenceau had on the peace treaties was to make Germany pay lots of money. (2/2)
10. Germany's army was reduced to 100,000 men. The German navy was never allowed a submarine and most of their ships were sunk. They weren't allowed an air force. (3/3)

11. The purpose of the League of Nations was to stop future wars breaking out again and to discuss problems with countries. $\frac{1}{2}$
12. Two punishments in the Treaty of Versailles were that Austria was never allowed to unite with Germany again and some of their land was given away. $\frac{2}{2}$
13. Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles was that Germany had to take complete blame for the war. The Germans hated it so much because they thought other countries had started it as well with Austria and Hungary. $\frac{2}{2}$
14. National self-determination is when Italian people for example should live under Italian rule. This was put in to practice with the Poles as after world war 1 they could live under Polish rule in Poland. $\frac{2}{2}$
15. These areas were taken from Germany were the Saar, Danzig and Memel. $\frac{5}{3}$

$\frac{35}{40}$ A good result - you have revised well. Well done.

Each one did a sheet $\frac{1}{1}$

$\frac{1}{1}$

Germany

o 1. Police force in Rhineland

$\frac{1}{1}$

The League of Nations

1. Read through the sheet The League of Nations at Work. Then make a list of all the disputes mentioned in chronological order.
2. Fill in a chart to show each of these disputes, the action taken by the League, and the result.

Problems Facing the League in the 1920s

Dispute	Action	Result

3. Make two lists, one of disputes that were solved by the League, one of disputes which were not solved.
4. Look at your chart of the Problems facing the League in the 1920s and then answer these questions:-
 - a) How many of the disputes between nations did the League solve?
 - b) How many were solved by the Conference of Ambassadors?
 - c) How many were not settled at all?
5. Which of the following statements do you think is most true?
 - A The League didn't solve any disputes at all
 - B The League solved some disputes but not all
 - C The League solved all the disputes.

Write down the statement you have decided is true and then write four reasons why you have decided on that one.

6. Look at the chart below, then match each of the words in List A with the correct explanation from List B:

List A

List B

✓1. Geneva

✓a group of judges who decided on International disputes.

✓2. International Court of Justice

✓b the first Secretary General.

✓3. Covenant

✓c all members of the League refused to trade with an aggressor country.

✓4. Secretariat

✓d parts of the League to deal with particular problems and ideas.

✓5. Economic sanctions

✓e where the international court met.

✓6. Sir Eric Drummond

✓f a solemn promise not to fight, signed by all the members.

✓7. Special Departments

✓g main body of the league, where all members met.

✓c. Council

✓h location of League Headquarters.

✓9. Assembly

✓i central body of the League that tried to keep world peace.

✓10. The Hague

✓j part of the League that provided secretaries etc.

- 1h ✓
- 2a ✓
- 3f ✓
- 4j ✓
- 5e ✓

- 6b ✓
- 7d ✓
- 8i ✓
- 9g ✓
- 10c ✓

Year 10 Exam – League of Nations Test

Questions

1. Which **four** countries were the leading members of the League of Nations? (4 Marks)
2. Name **four** parts to the organisation of the League and explain their role for keeping peace between nations. (4 Marks)
3. What were the main aims of the League of Nations? (2 Marks)
4. Choose **two** examples that show how the League of Nations was successful in keeping the peace between 1919 – 1925. (3 Marks)
5. Briefly explain why the League was successful in solving some disputes but failed when dealing with other disputes between 1919 – 1925. (4 Marks)
6. Explain why some major nations were not members of the League when it was first set up. (3 Marks)
7. Name the **seven** countries that attended the Locarno Treaties. (7 Marks)
8. Why were the Locarno Treaties seen as a 'new era'? (4 Marks)
9. What was the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)? (2 Marks)
10. At which conference in 1921 did the naval powers of the world agree to reduce the number of warships in their navies? (1 Mark)
11. Briefly explain Japan's actions in 1931 that led to an international crisis. (4 Marks)
12. How did the League of Nations first react to Japan's actions in Manchuria? (2 Marks)
13. List **three** reasons why the Japanese were not stopped in 1931. (3 Marks)
14. Why did Mussolini invade Abyssinia in 1935? (3 Marks)
15. Why did the League fail to stop Italian aggression against Abyssinia? (3 Marks)
16. Which Pact was made during the Abyssinian crisis and why did it shock the public? (3 Marks)
17. List **two** results for world affairs that happened because of the Abyssinian crisis. (2 Marks)
18. **Match up the following countries and dates.** Column A is in the right order but Column B is all jumbled up. (6 Marks)

Column A	Column B
Germany joined the League in ...	1920
Russia (USSR) joined the League in ...	1939
Japan joined the League in ...	1933
Germany left the League in ...	1934
Russia (USSR) left the League in ...	1933
Japan left the League in ...	1926

TOTAL: 60 Marks.

18-11-02

1919 | P
1919 EXAM - League of Nations

Wally Huiskill

1. Britain, France, Italy and Japan. (4/4)

2. The Council - where issues were held and where countries voted on things. If a country was being attacked by another member then collective security was used.

The Permanent Court of Justice - took countries in disputes went.

Special committees - worked to improve world problems eg. health and drugs.

Mandates Commission - worked to see an eye on the mandates Britain + France were looking after for a while. (1/1) (1/4)

3. To prevent war and promote world peace. To solve problems through talking rather than fighting. (1/2) (1/2) (1/2)

4. Two examples are that there was no major wars and mostly all the disputes there were, were sorted out. examples? (1/3) (1/3)

5. The League was successful in solving some disputes between 1919-25 because the countries involved were willing to do as the League said. It failed with other disputes as these countries weren't willing to listen. (3/4)

6. Major nations like USA, Germany + Russia were not members at the beginning because the USA didn't join, Germany wasn't allowed to and Russia didn't because it surrendered to Germany and had a communist government. (3/3)

7. The countries were Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Eugards. Poland. (6/4)

8. Because they showed the countries talking about problems and wanting to work things out. (2/4) Needs more explanation.

9. It was a type of treaty. *

10. *

League told them to

11. Japan invaded Manchuria, a Chinese province and didn't leave even though the League told them to. (1/4)
12. They decided to get Lord Lytton to investigate the problem. (2/2)
13. They weren't stopped in 1931 because the League acted too slowly, countries had their own problems + not enough money to go to war. (2/3)

Third reason?

14. Hitler invaded Abyssinia because it was the only major African country which wasn't under European rule and they had tried before and failed. (2/3)

15. The League failed to stop Italian aggression because Italy took no notice of the League authority. (1/3)

16. The Pact shocked the public because it was ^{not} known as to how permanent members of the League behaved. What was it called? (1/3)

17. It set an example for other dictators (Hitler) and it showed how weak the League of Nations was. (2/2)

Column A	Column B
Germany joined the League in...	1920 ✓
Russia (USSR) joined the League in...	1933 1954
Japan joined the League in...	1920 ✓
Germany left the League in...	1934 1933
Russia (USSR) left the League in...	1939 ✓
Japan left the League in...	1933 ✓

An encouraging mark
A little more revision needed?

39/60

noted down more details (1/5)

Holly Mulholland

To what extent was the League of Nations a success?

The League of Nations was set up to promote world peace and solve disputes between countries by talking rather than fighting. Special committees were formed to improve world problems like health, drugs, prostitution, working conditions, refugees and women's rights. The League also had a disarmament commission whose aim was to reduce countries armed forces.

disarmament

If members were disagreeing over something and talks weren't working and a member attacked another member, then all the other members of the League would help the member who was being attacked. This was called collective security and the idea would be arranged by the Council (the body which met in a crisis). Using the promise of collective security the League believed it would help solve world peace.

Besides the special committees, parliament commission and the Council, the League also had the Mandates Commission, Secretariat, Permanent Court of Justice and the Assembly. The aim of the Mandates Commission was to keep an eye on the German and Russian colonies which were being looked after. Britain and France got a vote. The Secretariat was like the League's civil service and it handled paperwork, communications and publicity. The Permanent Court of Justice was in the Hague, Holland. It was set up to sort out disputes between countries. Finally the Assembly met on a yearly basis. Each year it discussed anything raised by a member, fixed the League's budget, let new members in and elect non-permanent members of the Council. Each member of the League had one vote.

Britain, France, Italy and Japan were permanent members of the League. However, the USA wasn't, even though Woodrow Wilson the American president had thought of the idea and was given the title 'Father of the League of Nations'. If Britain and France had known that the USA wouldn't want to join then they never would have.

Besides the USA not other main countries didn't join: Germany and Russia. Germany didn't join because it wasn't allowed to until 1926. Russia didn't join due to its communist leaders. This was a weakness of the League from the beginning - it was never a true international organisation.

The League started to go downhill and lose its authority after the

Wall Street crash. After World trade slumped Japan had to rely on exporting goods. The Japanese turned their attention to Manchuria, a Chinese province they invaded in September 1931. Nobody bothered to get involved as they had too many problems of their own. By the time the League did anything it was too late. Japan didn't bog off. The League had shown clear signs of weakness towards aggressive nations.

The same had happened when Italy invaded Abyssinia. The League's authority had failed and Italy continued to invade Abyssinia.

The League's members didn't respect its authority. The League was too optimistic to think everybody would. Britain and France didn't take it seriously and regarded it as a 'talking shop'. It wasn't good at getting countries to disarm and it never had its own army.

However, the League was good at solving small disputes. It was also well organised and was successful at ^{at} dealing with working standards.

⑥ A good thorough essay - you have approached the question confidently and attempted a conclusion. Well done.

1 Look at the cartoon on the League of Nations and answer the questions which follow



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE

This cartoon appeared in the magazine *Punch*, 10 December 1919.

(a) Who was the US President referred to as the designer of the bridge in the cartoon?

Woodrow Wilson, Father of the League, main person at peace treaty, powerful man, never joined the League because American public didn't want to get involved.

(b) What had all the countries named in the cartoon recently had in common?

They had won the war, all involved in peace talks.

(c) Which major country, a founder member of the League, is not mentioned in the cartoon?

Japan, permanent member of council

(d) Why does the cartoon show the keystone missing from the bridge?

It shows that the League isn't complete without USA... America wanted to concentrate on membership - isolationist policy

(e) What system of security did the League of Nations offer its members?

Collective security: if one member is attacked, all the other members help that country try to talk about it, economic sanctions, military sanction.

2 Read the extract on the League of Nations, and then answer the questions which follow.

The League will consist of large and small countries of the world in an effort to try and keep world peace. All decisions will be taken by the Council and the Assembly. All decisions will have to be unanimous before any action is taken by the League.

Adapted from the *Covenant of the League of Nations*, 1920.

(a) (i) Briefly explain how the structure of the Council was different to that of the Assembly.

Smaller, met in 6 crisis - assembly 100 org to meet in a crisis. [2]

(ii) What was meant by the phrase 'all decisions will have to be unanimous'?

Everybody has to agree on the decision. [1]

(iii) Why was that method of making decisions used?

It was fair and everybody had an equal say. [1]

(b) Explain why the League of Nations was formed.

To keep peace, instead of working conditions, discussing problems instead of fighting. [6]

(c) The League of Nations was a failure from the start. Do you agree with this statement?

Agreements were few, using the assembly to get countries to cut down on weapons. [15]

roughly agreed degree with it at end summer 19.

League of Nations

History Student 11

Q&A Question

1 a) The US President that was referred to as the designer of the bridge in the cartoon is Woodrow Wilson. He was given the title 'father of the League' but the USA never joined because the American public didn't want to get involved in Europe's problems.

b) All the countries named in the ^{cartoon} ~~text~~ had all won the war and were all involved in the peace talks.

c) The ~~player~~ country which was a founder member of the League that wasn't mentioned in the cartoon was Japan. Japan was a permanent member of the council. — anything else you could mention?

d) The cartoon shows one leg/stone missing from the bridge because it is Americas. It shows that the League can't compete with America. America didn't join the League because they had isolationist policy which means they wanted to concentrate on themselves.

e) The system of security which the League offered all its members was collective security. This meant if one member was attacked by another member all the members of the League would see it as an attack on themselves. Firstly they try and talk about it and try and work it out without fighting. If this doesn't work then they use economic sanctions. This is when they stop all the things the country needs going to them eg. oil. Finally if all this failed to work then they would use military sanctions. The League never used military sanctions.

A good response - you have listened carefully but at times you could expand on your answer!

2 a) The structure of the council was smaller than the assembly. It was able to meet in a crisis where as the assembly couldn't as it was too large. Its permanent members were Britain, France, Italy and Japan. (7/2)

b) The phrase 'all decisions will have to be unanimous' was used because most everybody has to agree on the final decision. (1/1)

(ii) This method was used because it was fair and gave everybody an equal say no matter how big or small their country was. (1/1)

(b) The League of Nations was formed to stop the people. Its aim was to discuss problems instead of fighting over them. It also wanted to improve working conditions and ~~work~~ health problems eg. drugs. The league also wanted to persuade people to put down on their weapons. It also thought it would stop any secret agreements being made like before World War 1. To deal with aggressive nations. (4/6)

(c) When the League was first set up it was successful. It solved many disputes between countries. This was because the countries involved accepted the League's authority. It was also successful at dealing with working problems and health issues. Some people may argue though that it wasn't a success from the beginning. The International Labour Organisation was made up of factory owners and workers from all different countries. Their aim was to improve wages, hours, heat and light and holidays for the workers. If the International Labour Organisation found that a country was treating its employees badly they would have to improve. The organisation managed to get governments to ban using white lead. Also the Refugees Department managed to provide food and reunite people with their families.

Even though the League had some successes at the beginning others may argue that it was a failure. Firstly a main and powerful country was not part of it - the USA. Also Germany and Russia were not allowed to join so now together three powerful countries were not part of the League. The League was had no army of its own and had to rely on the members own armies.

I think when the League was set up it was quite successful but it had a weakness that America didn't join. I also think that when it was set up people were trying hard but as time went on the navies were off and people were more interested in their own countries rather than world problems.

A good response but at times you could expand on points such 'You are good at answering the question directly but you need to 'put out' your response'

Total = 18/25 = G.C.S.E grade 'B'. Well done!

Could expand on this

10/15

Germany and the Outbreak of the Second World War

Answer these questions using page 115 in your Brown Books

1. What was Hitler's first aim for Germany? *unit of German speaking people*
2. What was the reason for Hitler's popularity? *getting rid of Treaty of Versailles*
3. What was Hitler's second aim for Germany? *build upon Empire Reich*
4. Why did Hitler intend to invade Eastern Europe? *some German speaking + increase living space*
5. What would Hitler's policies lead to and how did he plan for this? *war preparing army*

Who else was to blame?

1. What was Hitler's skill? *taking opportunities*
2. What other factors would lead to war, other than Hitler's policies? *Britain not doing enough, France interested in themselves*

Austria 1934 - Page 116

1. Why was Austria the obvious first target for Hitler? *reunite Reich*
2. Why did Hitler's take-over of Austria in 1934 fail? *Mussolini told him*
3. What did this failure teach Hitler that he needed? *to be strong & friends with Mussolini*

Rearmament

1. In what ways did Hitler begin to rearm?
2. Why did the Allies not stop him?
3. How was the unity between Britain, France and Italy at Stresa broken a year later?

Hitler's Foreign Policy

Put these words in your glossary for this new topic. (You should be able to find the meanings in the glossary of the Brown Book)

Reich	Luftwaffe
Lebensraum	Stresa Front
Treaty of Versailles	plebiscite
Re-armament	appeasement
Dis-armament	Nazi-Soviet Pact

The Rhineland

1. What does it mean 'the storm over Ethiopia provided a smokescreen for Hitler's next action'?
2. How was Hitler breaking the Treaty of Versailles by invading the Rhineland?
3. Page 118. Why did Britain and France do nothing about the invasion of the Rhineland?

Year 10 Question Sheet – Causes of World War Two

Rhineland

1. How were Hitler's actions in 1936 a deliberate challenge to the Treaty of Versailles?
2. Why did Hitler think that Britain or France might stop his invasion of the Rhineland?
3. Why did Hitler's gamble work?

Alliances

1. Why was the civil war in Spain a good opportunity for Hitler?
2. What agreements did Hitler make in 1936. Why were they important?

Anschluss with Austria

TASK: The following sentences have been jumbled up. You need to work out the correct order. Next, write out the sentences in the correct order so the events that took place in Austria make sense.

1. By March 1939 the Anschluss with Austria was complete.
2. Britain and France refused to help Austria and Schuschnigg resigned.
3. Schuschnigg wanted to organise a plebiscite to see if Austrians wanted to be part of Germany.
4. Hitler threatened the Austrian leader – Kurt Schuschnigg – into giving leading government jobs to Austrian Nazis.
5. Austrian Nazi Party was encouraged by Hitler to cause trouble in Austria.
6. Hitler feared the result of the plebiscite and moved his army to the border with Austria.
7. Schuschnigg feared German invasion if he didn't agree to Hitler.
8. Austrian leader banned the Austrian Nazi Party.
9. An Austrian Nazi – Seyss Inquart – took over power in Austria.
10. Austrian Nazis led parades, marches and caused chaos in Austria.

Outbreak of World War Two

Events associated with the outbreak of World War Two.

① Anti-Comintern Pact
25 Nov 1936 - Italy + Japan disagree with Communism

② Britain and France declare war on Germany
3rd Sep 1939 - enough appeasement

③ Nazi-Soviet Pact
23 Aug 1939 - won't go to war with each other (Russia/Germany)

④ Munich Conference
29/30 Sep 1938 - France, Germany, Britain + Italy give Germany Sudetenland (Czechia)

⑤ Pact of Steel
22 May 1939 - Germany + Italy

⑥ German invasion of Poland
1st Sep 1939

⑦ Anschluss with Austria
12 March 1938 - against T of V

⑧ Anglo-German Naval Agreement
18 Jun 1935 - Britain said Germany could build up Navy - against T of V

⑨ Germany Re-arms
1935 - against T of V - Preparing for war

The brainstorm lists the events that had a role to play in the outbreak of war in 1939:

- Put the events in chronological order.
- Try to write a brief explanation about each event and how it contributed to the outbreak of war.

⑩ Saar plebiscite
Jan 1935 - vote on to be German/French - chose Germany

⑪ German invasion of Czechoslovakia
Mar 1939 - invades rest of Czechoslovakia

⑫ Stresa Front
Apr 1935 - Britain, Italy + France said they would protect Austria if Hitler invaded Poland

⑬ German invasion of the Sudetenland
1 Oct 1938

ELIJE
Why did he want the countries?

⑭ Rome-Berlin Axis
25 Oct 1936

⑮ Germany invades the Rhineland
7 Mar 1936 - against T of V

⑯ Chamberlain meets Hitler at Berchtesgaten
15 Sep 1938 - talks about Sudetenland

⑰ Chamberlain meets Hitler at Bad Godesberg
22 Sep 1938 - told Germany they can have Sudetenland

Depth Study: Germany 1919 - 1945

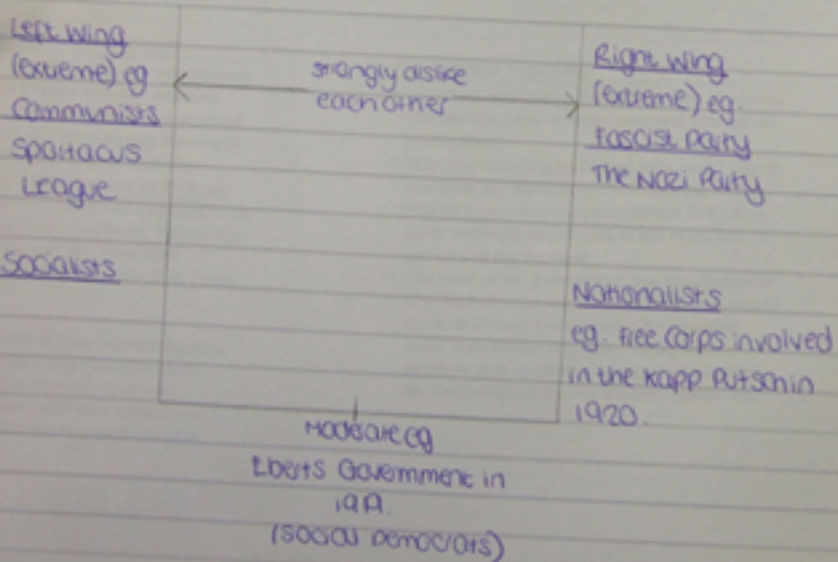
Key Question 1 Was the Weimer Republic doomed from the start?

- Focus Points
- How did Germany emerge from defeat in the first world war?
 - What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?
 - To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?
 - What were the achievements of the Weimer period?

Key Question 2 Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

- Focus Points
- What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920's?
 - Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?
 - Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?
 - How did Hitler consolidate his power 1933-1934?

German Politics after world war 1



Germany 1918-45

Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

How did Germany emerge from defeat in the First World War?

In September 1918, Allied troops broke through the German Hindenburg line on the Western Front. Defeat in the war now looked inevitable. The British blockade of German ports had produced serious food shortages in Germany, and there were many calls for the country to make peace. In October, sailors at the naval base at Wilhelmshaven mutinied and there was a further mutiny at Kiel when the order was given for one last attack on the British navy. On 7 November, Kurt Eisner declared Bavaria to be a socialist republic, and all over Germany workers and soldiers formed councils similar to the soviets in Russia.

This 'German Revolution' so frightened Germany's leaders that they persuaded Kaiser Wilhelm to abdicate. President Ebert had already made it clear that there could be no peace if the Kaiser remained in office - and Germany desperately needed peace.

So on 9 November, Kaiser Wilhelm stood down and Friedrich Ebert, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), announced that Germany was now a republic. Ebert himself was to be president and his colleague, Philipp Scheidemann, became chancellor (the senior government official, similar to our prime minister).

Problems for the new government

To restore order in Germany, the new government quickly signed the armistice with the Allies on 11 November 1918. Many Germans were shocked by the German surrender, even though there was really little choice. The decision to sign the armistice soon gave rise to the 'stab in the back' theory - the idea that Germany was betrayed by its politicians and should have fought on. Nationalists called Ebert's government 'The November Criminals'. The new republic had got off to a very unpopular start.

A major problem for Ebert was establishing how Germany should be governed. Some Germans wanted a system of government based on communism, as had recently been established in Russia. In January 1919 the Spartacus League,

Germany's Communist Party, staged a revolt in Berlin in an attempt to seize power and make Germany a communist country. Ebert's government had few troops, as the army had been disbanded after the war. So the government formed units of volunteer soldiers. These 'Freikorps' (Free Corps) soldiers were bitter opponents of communism and crushed the revolt. On 15 January the leaders of the revolt, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, were executed by the Freikorps. (Later, in 1920, when a Soviet republic was proclaimed in Munich, the Freikorps crushed that too.) The actions of the Freikorps led to bitter hostility between the SPD and the German Communist Party (KPD), which lasted throughout the time of the Weimar Republic.

Democracy established

Just four days after the execution of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, elections were held for a National Assembly, which would draw up a new constitution for Germany. The SPD won the most seats, but it did not have a majority. However, after joining in coalition with the Centre Party (Z) and Democratic Party (DDP), it had the support of more than three-quarters of the 423 deputies.

As there was unrest in Berlin, the National Assembly held its first meeting in the town of Weimar. So the constitution that it drew up was called the Weimar Republic.

The Weimar Republic

- Germany was to be a democracy. The Reichstag (Parliament) was to make laws and control the government.
- Men and women aged 21 and over could vote in elections for deputies to the Reichstag. Voting was by proportional representation (PR), so a party receiving 10 per cent of the votes had 10 per cent of the deputies.
- The head of the government was the chancellor.
- The head of state was the president, who was to be elected every seven years. The president could dissolve the Reichstag, order fresh elections and, in times of emergency, suspend the Reichstag and rule by himself (Article 48).

This new constitution had several in-built weaknesses. Between 1919 and 1933, no party won more than half the votes cast in elections for the Reichstag. As a result, the system of proportional representation meant that no party won more than half the seats. Consequently, whichever party formed the government could do so only by working with one or more other parties in a coalition. When faced with serious political problems, the various members of the coalitions often fell out. In addition, many people, such as the aristocratic families (Junkers), industrialists and members of the army, did not like the new democracy. They wanted Germany to have one strong leader, as it had before the war.

But whatever problems there were in the constitution of the Weimar Republic, they were nothing compared to the series of crises that the government had to face in the period 1919-24. The first of these, and in some ways the cause of all of them, was the peace settlement at the end of the First World War.

What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?

The Treaty of Versailles was a vindictive treaty which punished Germany for its part in the war. Germany was split in two. It lost 13 per cent of its territory and 10 per cent of its population, and restrictions were placed on the size of its armed forces and the weapons those forces could have. Article 231 of the treaty (the 'War Guilt' clause) stated that Germany had to take full responsibility for starting the war and causing any damage that had occurred. This clause was the basis for the reparations payments that it was decided Germany should pay. No figure was set until 1921, when it was decided that Germany should pay \$6600 million.

The Germans were furious at the terms of the treaty. They claimed that they had agreed to the armistice because they believed that the peace treaty would be based on Wilson's Fourteen Points. These had been published in January 1918 and were much less severe than the final treaty. The Germans also complained that they had been given no say in negotiating the treaty. They said it was a 'Diktat' (a dictated peace). Later opponents of the treaty were to argue that, if the German people had no say in drawing up the treaty, then they had no obligation to abide by its terms.

The new chancellor, Philipp Scheidemann, at first suggested that Germany should not sign the treaty. However, there was little choice as the Allies would probably have invaded if the Germans had refused to sign. So the treaty was signed - and the Weimar Republic became even more unpopular.

The Kapp putsch - 1920 REBELLION

The Spartacist uprising of January 1919 was only one example of political problems faced by the Weimar Republic. The Spartacists had been defeated with the help of the Freikorps, but this group itself caused the government great difficulties. Among its members were a group of extreme nationalists who opposed democracy and believed that the only way to prevent the spread of communism was through strong leadership and a strong army.

The Treaty of Versailles said that Germany's army must number no more than 100,000, including the volunteer Freikorps units. But in 1920 when Ebert tried to disband the Freikorps, there was rebellion. The Freikorps marched on Berlin and proclaimed Dr Wolfgang Kapp as Germany's new leader. Since the army refused to fire on the Freikorps, the government fled. But Kapp was not popular with the people, who obeyed a government request for a general strike. Soon gas, water and electricity were cut off and Berlin came to halt. Kapp was forced to flee to Sweden, the government returned and the Freikorps was disbanded.

Even so, ex-members of the Freikorps continued to cause difficulties. They formed a group called 'Organisation Consul', which in 1921 murdered Matthias Erzberger, a leading politician who agreed to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1922 the group murdered Walther Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister.



A cartoon from a German magazine in July 1919. It was called 'Clemenceau the Vampire' and shows the French premier sucking the blood from Germany.

Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

How did Germany emerge from defeat in the First World War?

Questions

1. List as many events as possible that happened in Germany towards the end of World War One. (You should be able to list at least six)

Problems for the new government

1. Explain the terms 'stab in the back' and 'November Criminals'.
2. Explain in as much detail as possible what happened in Germany in January 1919. Try to include information on the Spartacus League, Liebknecht/Luxemburg and the Freikorps.
3. Who won the elections in 1919?
4. Explain the name 'Weimar Republic'.

The Weimar Republic

1. Why was the **coalition** system of government seen as a weak point for the Weimar Republic?
2. What 'type' of groups in German society did not like democracy? Why?

What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?

1. Make a list of the ways in which the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany.

Kapp Putsch

1. Describe the type of people that were members of the Freikorps?
2. Why did the Freikorps rebel in 1920?
3. How did the Freikorps try to take power?
4. How did the Government try to bring an end to the rebellion? Was it successful?

8.9.03

Was the Weimer Republic doomed from the early years?

(1919-1922)

Bad Points

- People thought they had stabbed Germany in the back for signing the armistice in November. For that they were given the name the November Criminals
- There was revolts from the Communist Party and there was an uprising from the Spartacists Kapp-1920
- Government relied upon armed groups to keep power eg. Freie Corps
- Coalition Government was weak because groups found it difficult to make decisions
- Government always to be linked with the humiliation of the Treaty
- Influential people in Germany did not trust democracy

Good Points

- They got rid of Great Dictatorship - the Kaiser, and replaced it with a democracy
- They tried to have a fair system of government.

2. Not everybody in Germany welcomed the 'cultural revival'. The older, traditional people, (such as this) thought ~~that~~ Germany was losing its morals and people should be more traditional.

22.9.03 Achievements of the Weimer Republic

The 'Golden Age' (1923-1929)

- (economic recovery)
- Improved relationships with foreign countries due to the Locarno Pact (1925), the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and joining the League.
 - Given longer to pay reparations and less to pay $\text{\$}$ per year due to the Dawes Plan and the Young plan.
 - The Dawes Plan was negotiated with the USA who also decided to lend Germany $\text{\$}$ 1 billion and more to help industry.
 - There were many artists and writers who won international prizes.
 - Political stability - avoided revolution.
 - Weimer Republic was more widely accepted.
 - Democracy now trusted - no longer demand for 'head days'.

'Illusion of the 'Golden Age'

- Economy was doing well due to foreign loans. and
- Not as much ~~as~~ exports as lots of money was being spent on healthcare and welfare.
- By 1928 there were serious problems between employers and unions.
- Many farmers were in debt as the prices of their goods fell.
- In 1925 Hindenburg was elected who was a strong supporter of the Kaiser.
- Treaty of Versailles still in existence.

Was the Weimer Republic doomed from the start?

The Weimer Republic started off not so well but there was a middle period where things picked up but towards the end things started to go badly again. From 1919-22 the Weimer Republic was starting off badly. The public had thought the new government had ~~stepped~~ Germany given Germany a 'stab in the back' because the leader of the Weimer Republic had signed the Armistice with the allies on November 11th 1918 which also led to them being called 'November Criminals'. The new government was also a democracy which was unpopular with the majority of the public and they found it difficult to trust as they had never had a democracy before. There was also ~~many~~ uprisings from the communists and the Freikorps. The Spartacists (communists) uprising of January 1919 was crushed by the Freikorps, a group of volunteer soldiers, who were also giving the government problems. In 1920 Ebert, the leader of the Weimer Republic, tried to disband the Freikorps but there was a rebellion. The Freikorps marched into Berlin and gave Germany a new leader. The government had to flee. To bring an end to the rebellion the government had to have a general strike. Gas, water and electricity were cut off and Berlin came to a halt, forcing the new leader to flee. The government returned and the Freikorps were disbanded.

1923 was a crisis year for Germany and in that time somebody else tried to take power - Hitler. In November 1923 Hitler wanted to take power so at a beer hall in Munich he announced he was going to take over the government. The next morning he marched into Munich with General Ludendorff and Nazi supporters but the police did not join him and he didn't gain enough support. This incident became known as the Beer Hall (or Munich) Putsch and it resulted in Hitler being serving a 9 months of a 5 year sentence.

Also in 1923 Germany was having serious money problems. The country could not afford to pay the second instalment of reparations which had been set by the hated Treaty of Versailles. So the French could take over the Ruhr. For the money they were owed, they took over the Ruhr Valley, an area of Germany which had much industry. The German government told the people of the Ruhr to put up 'passive

resistance', but then the French opened fire and in 8 months killed 132 people and told 150,000 to get out of their homes. The Ruhr incident ruined the German economy because the richest part of the country was no longer producing goods. The people expelled from their homes also had to be housed and fed by the government even though it could not afford to do this. To get more money the German government started printing lots of paper money. However this started to cause the prices in shops to rise. The more money was printed the prices got higher which resulted in hyperinflation in Germany and the money becoming worthless. Millions of people faced starvation, especially those on fixed incomes such as the elderly. To try and sort out the problems, a new government led by Gustav Stresemann, was formed in September 1923. He called off the 'passive resistance' in the Ruhr and stopped the printing of paper money. Stresemann abolished the mark and made a new currency called the Rentenmark. In the long term these measures saved Germany from collapse.

Stresemann also did a lot more for the country. He was only Chancellor for 4 months but he was foreign Minister for 5 years. He managed to organise meetings with the ^(Allies) Americans to end what the USA lent Germany 800 million gold marks. This was called the Dawes Plan (1924). In 1929 the Young Plan extended the time Germany had to pay reparations until 1938 (they actually stopped though in 1930). Between 1924 and 1929 Germany received 25 billion marks in loans which helped rebuild German industry. Stresemann also helped Germany's relations with other countries. Many treaties were signed between countries between 1924 and 1929 and in 1926 Germany joined the League of Nations.

~~Between~~ ^{from} 1924 ~~and~~ 1929 Berlin also experienced a cultural revival. ~~By~~ ^{the} city became a centre of the arts with 120 newspapers and 60 theatres. German literature flourished and playwrights won international fame. The improvements in foreign relations and the cultural revival made the years of 1924-29 to become known as the 'Golden Age'.

However, this 'Golden Age' was an illusion. The economy was only doing so well due to foreign loans. Also exports were falling and the government was spending huge amounts on welfare and healthcare.

By 1928 there was also arguments and disputes and in the 1920's prices for farm produce fell so farmers never shared the good prosperity and many were in debt. During 1924-29 the political stability was bad. Many Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles and blamed the government for it.

The 'Golden Age' came to an end in 1929. There was the Wall Street Crash which led to a World Depression. The Americans wanted the money they lent Germany back and there was also high unemployment in Germany too.

good

In conclusion the Weimer Republic probably had more bad times than good. The government started off badly as it was disliked and in 1923 it went through a year of crisis. Even though things picked up from 1924-29 this was only an illusion to an extent and the depression in 1929 made the government go down again.

(E) An excellent effort - you have really kept sight of the set question throughout your extended answer and produced an excellent piece of work well done!

2.10.03

Test on the Rise of Hitler

Holly Mulvihill

1. After the First World War Germany faced many problems. The Treaty of Versailles was signed and Germany lost territory, some of its population and had to pay £6.600 billion in reparations. Also Germany had no government as the Kaiser abdicated and many people were starving. **(3/5)** — you could go on to discuss political instability!

2. The Treaty of Versailles added to Germany's problems as land was lost, reparations had to be paid, the armed forces were cut down and they had to take total blame for the war. Many Germans disagreed with the Treaty of Versailles and they wanted to get rid of it. — add details — eg names used for the government's betrayal etc.

3. The Munich Putsch was when Hitler and the Nazi Party attempted to take power. They marched into Munich but failed to take over as they didn't have the support from the police and other people. It resulted in Hitler being sent to prison for 5 years but he only served 9 months and then was let out for good behaviour. **(3/3)**

4. 1923 was a bad year for Germany because there was inflation and hyperinflation, many small revolts and rebellions were taking place against the government such as the Spartacist League uprising (communists) and Weimar Germany couldn't afford to pay the reparations. — so what did France & Belgium do? **(2/3)**

5. Things got better in Germany after 1924 because a new chancellor came to power, Brüning. He managed to negotiate with the Americans loans for Germany such as the Young Plan. He also made Germany more accepted in the world as he was part of the Locarno treaties which promised that these countries would never fight against each other again. **(3/3)**

*and debts making the time to pay back reparations longer

o And Germany also entered the League of Nations

from 1924 Berlin also became a party city. There were new writers, singers and artists emerging which made it a more popular city with some, but not without. **(3/3)** Excellent.

6. In 1929 the Wall Street Crash happened and it affected the USA badly. As the USA had lent Germany money it now wanted it back as the

Country was in serious trouble. $\frac{1}{2}$ - effect on Germany?

7. In February 1933 the Reichstag was set on fire. Hitler used this incident to his advantage as he said the communists started it which meant everyone would try and stop the communist party as they were severely hated. $\frac{2}{4}$ Hitler gained more votes at the 1933 election

8. "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) was a book written by Hitler whilst he was in prison. $\frac{1}{1}$

9. It was written when Hitler was in prison. $\frac{1}{1}$

10. Three ideas from "Mein Kampf" are:

1) No Jew can be a member of Germany, only Germans are allowed to be. $\frac{1}{3}$

2) People who do not have jobs do not get any money.

3) The elderly will be looked after better and they will be given more money.

This is the 25th (1933) Mein Kampf

11. The Nazis won people over to vote for them by making their ideas appeal to many people. They had ideas that were Nationalistic, Anti-Jewish and socialist, so not everyone who voted for the Nazi party agreed with all of them, just maybe some. The Nazis also hated

the Treaty of Versailles just like the majority of German people. and they wanted to Germany not with a capital

Certain people were also finding things difficult such as the farmers. By making some of his ideas appeal to them, he

managed to gain their vote. He also ~~made~~ had meetings

with industrialists and other rich people who didn't like

democracy but preferred a dictatorship just like Hitler. At

the time unemployment was also high so he tried to appeal

to them too to try and get their vote. By making his ideas

appeal to many different people he managed to get lots of different

people voting for him. *A good discussion but you could have mentioned Propaganda and Use of violence* $\frac{26}{40}$

$\frac{6}{10}$

$\frac{26}{40}$

Test on the Rise of

THE FINAL SOLUTION

In January 1942, when most of Europe and much of Russia was under Nazi rule, fifteen leading Nazis met for a secret conference in Wannsee, a suburb of Berlin. There they discussed what they called the 'final solution of the Jewish Problem'. The results of the decisions made at the Wannsee Conference were later described by Rudolf Höss, commander of several concentration camps, during his trial for war crimes in 1946:

"The 'final solution' of the Jewish question meant the complete extermination of all Jews in Europe. I was ordered to establish extermination facilities at Auschwitz in June 1941. At that time there were already in . . . Poland three other extermination camps; Belzec, Treblinka and Wolzek. . . .

I visited Treblinka to find out how they carried out their extermination. The camp commandant at Treblinka told me he had liquidated 80,000 in the course of half a year. . . .

He used monoxide gas and I did not think his methods were very efficient. So when I set up the extermination building at Auschwitz, I used

How was any of this possible? Why did nobody protest or rebel against what was happening? For a start, the Jews did not usually know what was going to happen to them until it was too late. The American writer, William Shirer, explains:

"None of the captives . . . realised what was in store for them. In fact some of them were given pretty picture postcards . . . to be signed and sent back home to their relatives with a printed inscription saying: 'We are doing very well here. We have work and we are well treated. We await your arrival.'"

The gas chambers themselves and the adjoining crematoria, viewed from a short distance, were not sinister-looking places at all. . . . Over them were well kept lawns with flower borders; the signs at the entrances merely said BATHS. The unsuspecting Jews thought they were simply being taken to the baths for the de-lousing that was customary at all camps. And taken to the accompaniment of sweet music!

For there was light music. An orchestra of "young and pretty girls all dressed in white blouses and navy-blue skirts", as one survivor remembered, had been formed from among the inmates. . . .

To such music . . . the men, women and children were led into the "bath houses" where

Zyklon B, which was a crystallised Prussic acid which we dropped into the death chamber from a small opening. It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill all the people in the death chamber, depending on climatic conditions. We knew when the people were dead because their screaming stopped. We usually waited about half an hour before we opened the doors and removed the bodies. After the bodies were removed our special commandos took off the rings and extracted the gold from the teeth of the corpses.

Another improvement we made over Treblinka was that we built our gas chambers to accommodate 2000 people at one time, whereas at Treblinka their ten gas chambers only accommodated 200 people each.'

Between 1942 and 1945 some four and a half million died in the extermination camps. But, as you have already found out, Jews were already being killed in the concentration camps set up before the war, and were being shot by Einsatz units in Russia. In all, the Nazis slaughtered six million Jews.

they were told to undress preparatory to taking a "shower". Sometimes they were even given soap. Once they were inside the "shower room" – and perhaps this was the first moment they realised something was amiss, for as many as two thousand were packed into the chamber like sardines, making it difficult to take a bath – the massive door was slid shut, locked and hermetically sealed.'

And what about the Germans themselves? Why did they do nothing to stop the killing? Historians have many answers to this question: people did not know it was happening because the extermination camps were a closely-guarded secret; people were too scared to complain, people who did ask what was happening were told that the camps were false rumours spread by the British. But perhaps another answer is that the Germans had been trained by Nazi propaganda to treat Jews as if they were not human beings. As one historian, Richard Grunberger, puts it:

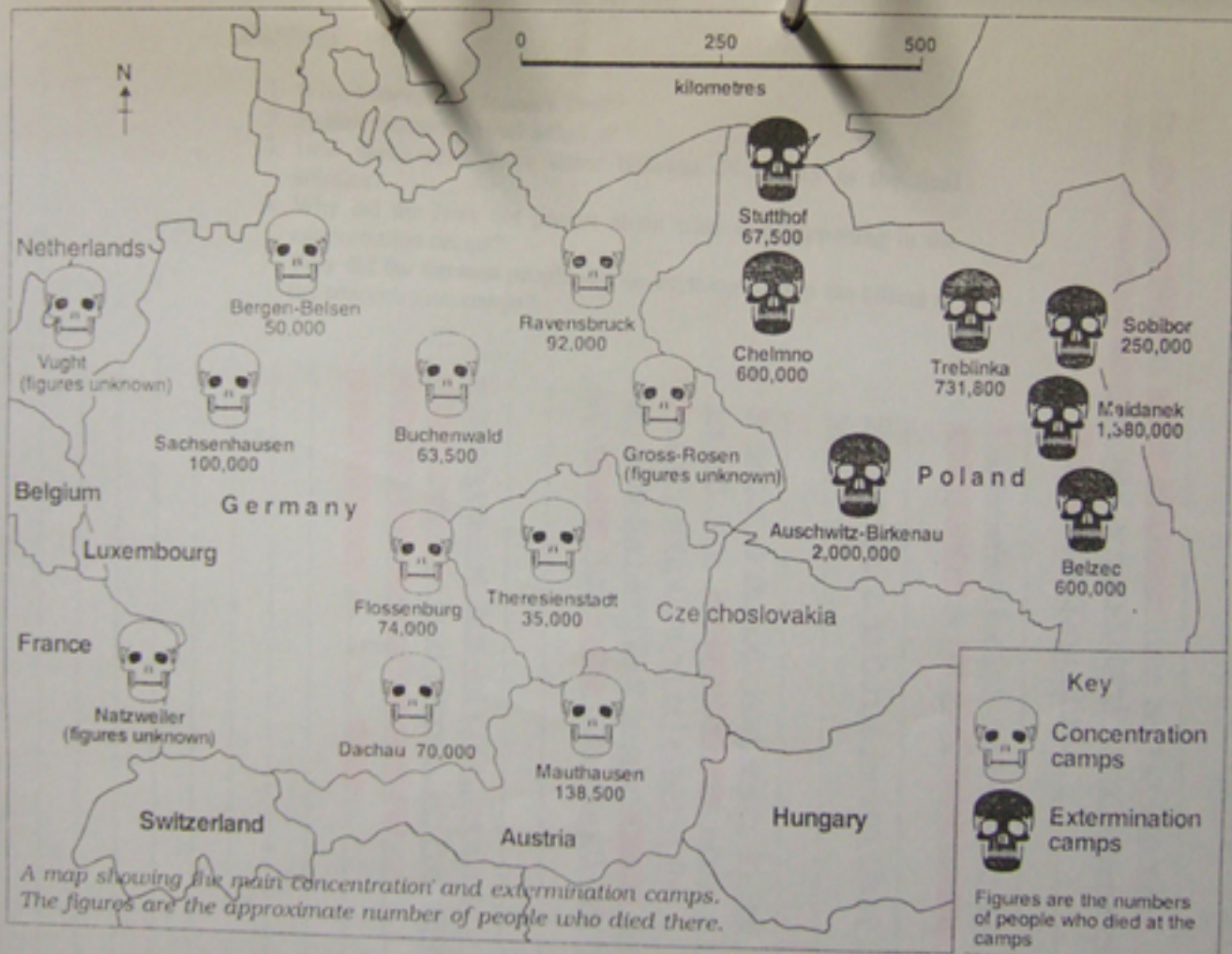
'As far as the great majority were concerned, Jewish suffering affected beings in another galaxy rather than inhabitants of the same planet as themselves. . . . The holocaust [the extermination of the Jews] was not a real event for most Germans, not because it occurred in wartime and under conditions of secrecy, but because Jews were astronomically remote and not real people.'

Work section

A. Rudolf Höss, the commandant of Auschwitz, said at his trial in 1946:

'Let the public continue to regard me as the bloodthirsty beast, the cruel sadist and the mass murderer; for the masses could never imagine the commandant of Auschwitz in any other light. They could never understand that he, too, had a heart and that he was not evil.'

1. Judging by the evidence you have studied in this chapter, explain in detail why Rudolf Höss can be considered 'evil'.
2. Suggest why he thought he was not evil, despite the things he did at Auschwitz.



10-11-03

Final Solution

Holly Mulhull

1. In **January 1942** a **secret conference** was held in Wannsee with **15 leading Nazis**. Here they discussed what they needed to do about the **Jewish problem** ^{Final solution to the} was going to be.
2. The term '**final solution**' was ~~what~~ means when the Nazis got rid of the **Jews** by **killing them in extermination camps**.
3. Between 1942 and 1945 about four and a half million Jews died in extermination camps.
4. The Jews **did not protest** about what was happening in the camps because the captives sent **pretty postcards** home saying they were **well**. When they went to be killed in the extermination camps they were told they were going to **shower** and sometimes they were given **towels**. Also **music** was played which made it **nicer**.
5. German people did not do anything to stop the killing because people were **too scared to complain** and people who did ask questions were **told the British were spreading rumours** and many started to **believe the Nazi propaganda** about the Jews.

Final Solution

Questions

1. What happened in January 1942?
2. Explain the term 'Final Solution'
3. How many Jews were killed between 1942-1945 in the final solution?
4. Why did the Jews not protest about what was happening in the concentration camps?
5. Why did the German people not do anything to stop the killing in the concentration camps?

12-11-03

What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

1. It was so important for the Nazis to control the youth of Germany so they could train them to be Nazis in the future.
2. The youth groups that were set up by the Nazis were:
 - Little Fellows for boys aged 6-10
 - Young Folk for boys aged 10-14
 - Hitler Youth for boys aged 14-18
 - Young Girls for girls aged 10-14
 - League of German Maidens for girls aged 14-17
3. The main purpose of the Hitler Youth was to train young men so they could become part of the army when they were older. It was partly a success as many boys joined however Swing kids did not and the Navajos Gang + Edelweiss Pirates used to beat up the Hitler Youth.
4. In Nazi ~~from~~ schools emphasis was placed on subjects that would produce 'ideal Nazis'. History - In History pupils learnt how successful the Nazis had been, in Biology they learnt about Nazi racial beliefs, p.e. lessons were treblect, pupils also learnt race studies and Ideology (about Nazi ideas). Girls learnt more about domestic science whereas boys were given more military training.
 In my school today girls learning doesn't have the emphasis on domestic science but we can learn just the same subjects as boys. Boys donot have to do military training at school. Also in todays schools people are treated equally but in German schools the message that Aryans were superior to blacks, eastkin Europeans + Jews was taught.

Excellent Work

The place of women

Shortly after coming to power in 1933, Hitler made a **Law for the Encouragement of Marriage**. It said that the government would give all newly married couples a loan of 1000 marks – the equivalent of nine months wages. When their first child was born they could keep a quarter of the money. On the birth of their second child they could keep the second quarter. They could keep the third quarter on the birth of a third child, and the entire amount on the birth of a fourth.

Ten years later, in 1943, the Nazi leaders planned another law to encourage people to have children – but this law was very different.

'All single and married women up to the age of thirty-five who do not already have four children should be obliged to produce four children by racially pure . . . German men. Whether these men are married is without significance. Every family that already has four children must set the husband free for this action.'

The new law never came into effect, but it shows us exactly what the Nazi leaders thought about women: their job was to bear as many children as possible. Hitler summed it up when he said that women should stick to the **the three Ks** – *Kinder, Kirche und Küche*, Children, Church and Cooking.

Women in Nazi Germany therefore found themselves being forced to stay at home. Within months of Hitler coming to power, many women doctors and civil servants were sacked from their jobs. Then women lawyers and teachers were dismissed. By 1939 there were few women left in professional jobs.

Even at home, women were not free to do as they liked. The Nazi party tried to stop them from following fashions. Make-up and wearing trousers were frowned upon. Hair was to be arranged either in a bun or in plaits, but not dyed or permed. Slimming was discouraged because being slim was not thought to be good for childbearing.

The only thing that women were actively encouraged to do was to have children. Every 12 August, the birthday of Hitler's mother, the Motherhood Cross was awarded to the women who had most children.



A Nazi poster of 1937 showing what Nazis thought a woman's role in life should be – a housewife and mother

Work section

A. Explain in your own words how the 'Law for the Encouragement of Marriage' tried to encourage married couples to have large families.

B. Read this advertisement which appeared in a German newspaper in 1935:

"52 year-old, pure Aryan physician, fighter at Tannenburg, wishing to settle down, desires male offspring through civil marriage with young, healthy virgin of pure Aryan stock, undemanding, suited to heavy work and thrifty, with flat heels, without earrings, if possible without money. No marriage brokers. Secrecy guaranteed. Letters to box number AEH 151.094. C o M. Neuest."

1. Describe in your own words the kind of woman this doctor wanted to marry.
2. For what reasons do you think the doctor wanted to be married?
3. Can you think of a reason why the doctor preferred his future wife to have no money?
4. How likely do you think the doctor was to find a wife through this advertisement?
5. Do you think this advertisement would be allowed in a newspaper today? Explain your answer.

19.11.03

Women in Germany

A. The 'Law for the Encouragement of Marriage' tried to encourage married couples to have large families by **giving them with money**. When a couple got married they were given **1000 marks, 9 months wages**, by the state. If they had one child they got to keep $\frac{1}{4}$ of the money, if they had two they got to keep $\frac{1}{2}$ of the money, if they had three they could keep $\frac{3}{4}$ of the money and if they had four they could keep all of the money. The Nazis was going to bring in a law where a married man could get a woman who wasn't a mother/pregnant but this never happened. Women should stick to the **3 'K's - Kinder, Kirche und Küche** (children, church and cooking). On the **12th August, Hitler's mother's birthday**, the Motherhood Cross was awarded to the women with the **most children**.

1. The doctor wanted to marry a young, ~~Asian~~, virgin who would be undemanding and plain.
2. The doctor probably wanted to be married so he could get the 1000 marks and be in control of someone and have children.
3. The doctor preferred his future wife to have no money so he could be in control of her.
4. I don't think the doctor would have been very likely to find a wife through this advertisement because he was old and demanding.
5. I think the advertisement would be allowed in newspapers today but nobody would answer it because ~~the~~ man is too sexist and women wouldn't put up with it.

Excellent

24.11.03

Nazi Germany Test 1933-45

1. Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 but he didn't gain complete power in Germany until he had an election and the Nazis won.
 (1/2) **After Hindenburg's death in 1934**
 2. The Night of the Long Knives was when Hitler had many people on the SA killed because he thought the SA wanted too much power. (2/4)
Needs more detail. Who was executed? When did it happen? 1934.
 3. The Nazis used the mass media and culture to control people in Germany by controlling what went into films, burning books that disagreed with Nazi ideas and banning 2500 authors and writers. Also Nuremberg rallies were held where Hitler spoke out to supporters about Nazism. This event took place in a stadium usually on special days such as Hitler's birthday. (5/5)
 4. At the Olympics in 1936 Jesse Owens won 4 gold medals. This proved the Nazis racial theory wrong as Jesse Owens was a black American and according to the Nazis black people were inferior (Untermenschen). (3/3)
 5. To keep opposition weak the Nazis used violence. When there was opposition from the anti-fascist organisation led by Helmuth von Dönitz Hitler had the leaders executed. University students who handed out pamphlets against Hitler were also executed. To keep any opposition weak Hitler also used propaganda to make out the Nazis were loved so the opposition wouldn't think they would have a chance. He also had the SS - an elite bodyguard, the Waffen SS - part of the SS that worked with the army, part of the SS that ran the concentration camps and the Gestapo - a rubbish police force that could arrest and prison people without a trial. * excellent. (6/4)
- Banned other political parties**
6. Persecution is when you take away or stop someone from having a right. (!)

* court replaced with people
 courts were opposed were
 tried the judges were Nazis
 and always gave the longer sentence.

7. 5 examples to show how Jews were persecuted:

- shops boycotted
- The Reich Citizenship Law - Jewish people cannot be citizens of the state.
- Jews were not allowed to marry Germans
- they had a curfew
- had to hand in any gold, silver or jewels they had.

5/5

8. The 'Kristallnacht' was when Jewish shops, businesses and homes were ruined when the Nazis broke the windows and turned the places upside down.

When did it happen? Why?
1938

9. The final solution was when the Nazis decided that to get rid of the Jews they would need to exterminate them. camps.

When was this decided? 1942.

10. Other groups that were persecuted in Nazi Germany were:

- Homosexuals - not aryan - arfrew
- Eastern Europeans - work shy - nongyps
- Tramps + Beggars - why? H.A.
- Gypsies
- mentally and physically disabled - euthanasia (not aryan)

3/4

11. Women - not allowed to work, no women in professions. they were expected to keep to the 3 K's - Kinder (children), Kirche (church) and Küche (cooking).

Workers - unemployment was cut. The average working hours per week increased from 45 in 1928 to 50 in 1939 and wages decreased. Workers were not allowed trade unions.

Youth - Joined certain groups. For boys it was: Little Fellows (6-10), Young Folk (10-14) and Hitler Youth (14-18) to give them the Nazi way of thinking and to prepare them for the army. For girls it was: Young Girls (10-14) and the League of German Maidens (14-17) to teach them Nazi ideas and to prepare them for motherhood. Also at school the amount of time spent on PE was fixed and fitness was important.

6/6

12 Totalitarian regime is when the regime controls every part of your life. Hitler did establish this regime by 1945 as he controlled everyone's way of thinking — but opposition still existed

33/40

Excellent knowledge — just at times you need to be a little more detailed with your responses. Very encouraging. Well done!

OCR GCSE IN HISTORY B (1937) (MODERN WORLD HISTORY)

SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

TIERS

The scheme of assessment consists of one tier covering the whole of the ability range grades G to A*.

COMPONENTS

Candidates must complete three components:

Paper 1	2 hours (45%)
Paper 2	1 hour 30 minutes (30%)
Coursework	(25%)

QUESTION PAPERS

Paper 1 is divided into three sections. Sections A and B test the International Relations core content. Section A has two source-based questions; candidates must answer one of these. Section B has four structured questions of which candidates must answer one. Section C tests the chosen Depth Study. On each Depth Study, three questions will be set. One of these will be source based and will be compulsory; the other two will be structured questions of which candidates must answer one.

Paper 2 consists of a source-based investigation of an historical issue taken from the British Depth Study.

The contrast between the signing of
of the League.

ENTRY OPTIONS

All candidates should be entered for 1937 with one of the following option codes:

Option Code	Title	Components
A	Core content with Germany, 1919-1945	11, 2, 3
B	Core content with Russia, 1905-1941	12, 2, 3
C	Core content with The USA, 1919-1941	13, 2, 3
D	Core content with China, 1945-c.1976	14, 2, 3
CA	Core content with Germany, 1919-1945 Coursework Carried Forward	11, 2, 83
CB	Core content with Russia, 1905-1941 Coursework Carried Forward	12, 2, 83
CC	Core content with The USA, 1919-1941 Coursework Carried Forward	13, 2, 83
CD	Core content with China, 1945-c.1976 Coursework Carried Forward	14, 2, 83

Options CA-CD are available for candidates re-sitting the qualification who wish to carry forward their coursework. This may be done once only and within a year of original entry.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT (COURSEWORK)

Candidates must complete two assignments on one or two of the coursework units. These can be chosen from the list of coursework units or can be Centre-devised coursework units. The content studied must be different from that studied for either of the question papers. It should be possible for candidates to satisfy the coursework requirements by writing no more than 1 250 words for each assignment.

CORE CONTENT: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 1919-c.1989

Key Question 1: Were the Peace Treaties of 1919-23 fair?

Focus Points

- What were the motives and aims of the Big Three at Versailles?
- Why did all of the victors not get everything they wanted?
 - What was the immediate impact of the peace treaty on Germany up to 1923?
- Could the treaties be justified at the time?

Specified Content

The peace treaties of 1919-23 (Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sevres and Lausanne); the roles of individuals such as Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George in the peacemaking process; the impact of the treaties on the defeated countries; contemporary opinions about the treaties.

Key Question 2: To what extent was the League of Nations a success?

Focus Point

- 1 How successful was the League in the 1920s?
- 2 How far did weaknesses in the League's organisation make failure inevitable?
- 3 How far did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult?
- 4 Why did the League fail over Manchuria and Abyssinia?

Specified Content

The League of Nations; strengths and weaknesses in its structure and organisation; successes and failures in peacekeeping during the 1920s; other work of the League - refugees; the impact of the World Depression on the work of the League after 1929; the failures of the League in Manchuria and Abyssinia.

Key Question 3: Why had international peace collapsed by 1939?

Focus Points

- 1 What were the long-term consequences of the peace treaties of 1919-23?
- 2 What were the consequences of the failures of the League in the 1930s?
- 3 How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939?
- 4 Was the policy of appeasement justified?
- 5 How important was the Nazi-Soviet Pact?
- 6 Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany in September 1939?

Specified Content

The collapse of international order in the 1930s; the increasing militarism of Germany, Italy and Japan; Hitler's foreign policy to 1939; the Saar, remilitarization of the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland; the Nazi-Soviet Pact, appeasement and the outbreak of war in September 1939.

BRITISH DEPTH STUDY

Key Question: How was British society changed, 1906-1918?

Focus Points

- Why did the Liberal government introduce reforms to help the young, old and unemployed?
- How effective were these reforms?
- 2 What were the arguments for and against female suffrage?
- 3 How effective were the activities of the suffragists and the suffragettes?
- 4 How did women contribute to the war effort?
- 5 How were civilians affected by the war?
- 6 How effective was government propaganda during the war?
- Why were some women given the vote in 1918?
- What was the attitude of the British people at the end of the war towards Germany and the Paris Peace Conference?

Specified Content

Reasons for the Liberal reforms; poverty in 1906. The Children's Charter, old age pensions 1909, Labour Exchanges 1909, the National Insurance Act 1911. The arguments for and against female suffrage, the WSPU and the NUWSS – their leaders, activities and the reactions of the authorities. Women in employment during the First World War, the 1918 Representation of the People Act. Recruiting. New government powers: the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, conscription, rationing, use of propaganda, and their impact on civilian life. The mood of the British people at the end of the war and the different attitudes about what should happen to Germany.

OPTIONAL DEPTH STUDIES

Candidates must study **one** Depth Study for Paper 1.

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1919-1945

Key Question 1: Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

Focus Points

How did Germany emerge from defeat in the First World War?
What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?
To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?
What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

Key Question 2: Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

Focus Points

- 1 What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?
- 1 Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?
- 1 Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?
- 1 How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933-4?

Key Question 3(a): The Nazi regime: how effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933-45?

Focus Points

- 1 How much opposition was there to the Nazi regime?
- 1 How effectively did the Nazis deal with their political opponents?
- 1 How did the Nazis use culture and the mass media to control the people?
- 1 Why did the Nazis persecute many groups in German society?

Key Question 3(b): The Nazi regime: what was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

Focus Points

- How did young people react to the Nazi regime?
- How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?
- Did most people in Germany benefit from Nazi rule?
- How did the coming of war change life in Germany?

Specified Content

The Revolution of 1918 and the establishment of the Republic. The Versailles settlement and German reactions to it. The Weimar Republic; main political divisions, role of the army. Political disorder, 1919-23; economic distress and hyper-inflation; the occupation of the Ruhr, 1923. The Stresemann era. Cultural achievements of the Weimar period.

The early years of the Nazi Party; Nazi ideas and methods; the Munich Putsch; the roles of Hitler and other Nazi leaders. The impact of the Depression on Germany; the political, economic and social crisis of 1930-33; reasons for the Nazis' rise to power; Hitler takes power, the Reichstag Fire and the election of 1933.

Nazi rule in Germany; the Enabling Act; the night of the Long Knives; the death of Hindenburg; removal of opposition; methods of control and repression; use of culture and the mass media. Economic policy including rearmament. Different experiences of Nazi rule; women and young people; anti-semitism, persecution of minorities. Opposition to Nazi rule.

Impact of the Second World War on Germany; conversion to war economy; the Final Solution.

Year 10 Revision Worksheet

The Peace Treaties

Task One

In the box below the Big Three nations after WW1 are listed. Try to fill in the blank boxes with as much information as you can remember.

Country	Leader after WW1	Policy towards future peace keeping in Europe after WW1.
FRANCE	Clemenceau	wanted Germany to be very harsh on them
USA	Woodrow Wilson	to be more fair, set up League of Nations, 14 points.
GREAT BRITAIN	Lloyd George	wanted same as Wilson but under pressure for British public to be harsh on Germany

Task Two

Read through the different terms of the Treaty of Versailles made with Germany. Try to list some points about each term.

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles	Explanation
War Guilt Clause	Germany had to take blame for the war - Article 231
Reparations	Money that had to be paid to Allies. £6.6 million
Armed Forces	A certain army. Germany was reduced to 100,000
Germany's Territory	The land which was theirs which was given away (men)
Future Relations with Austria	Germany and Austria were never allowed to unite

so - looked after by League of Nations for 15 yrs
 Polish corridor - cut off Germany from East Russia.
 Colonies taken over

Task Three

Try to list as many points as possible about the reaction of Germany to the Treaty of Versailles.

- Thought it was unfair: Article 231 - thought Austria should take blame
- Didn't think they should have to pay £6.6 m.

Task Four

The following table has all been jumbled up and needs organising. Match the following columns A B C & D so that all the information makes sense.

Country (A)	Name of Treaty (B)	Year Treaty signed (C)	Main Terms (D)
Austria	Sevres	1920	1. Lost some land 2. Reduced armed forces 3. Pay reparations
Turkey	Trianon	1919	1. Separated from Hungary 2. Lost land to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia which were newly created countries. Lost land to Italy and Poland 3. Forbidden to unite with Germany 4. Armed forces limited 5. Pay reparations
Bulgaria	St Germain	1920	1. Lost land to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia which were newly created countries. Lost land to Romania 2. Had to reduce armed forces 3. Pay reparations
Hungary	Neuilly	1919	1. Lost land to Greece. Lost Palestine, Iraq and Transjordan and Syria which was given to Britain and France as mandates. (Looked over by the League of Nations) 2. Straits put under League of Nations

called it Dictator - no negotiation
 humiliation

no conscription allowed
 Anschluss forbidden

no conscription allowed
 no shipbuilding, no air force, navy - 15,000 men

Revision on The Peace Treaties and the League of Nations

Odd one out

Which one of these is the odd one out? Explain why.

A

B

C

Versailles

St. Germain

Locarno - others signed straight after WW1, Locarno signed in 1925.

Woodrow Wilson

Orlando

Clemenceau

Reparations

Covenant

Collective Security

Rhineland

Lorraine

Alsace

Yugoslavia

Czechoslovakia

Austria Yugoslavia + Czechoslovakia were new countries made after WW1

14 Points

Revenge

National self-determination

Manchuria

Abyssinia

Spain Spain wasn't involved in crisis

Germany

Britain

USA

Disarmament Commission

The Hague

Geneva

Assembly

International Court

Council not a main body.

Italy

Abyssinia

Ethiopia

Appeasement

Lytton Commission

Economic Sanctions

Orlando is a prime minister 2 times

other 2 times in League, reparations about 1919-23

Rhineland is German other 2 French

Revenge was Clemenceau wanted that

Germany was a central power + Britain + USA were Allies

people didn't meet there

1st African

apology of Britain + France not League

Year 10 Revision - League of Nations

All five of the Peace Treaties began in the same way - by describing a new organisation for keeping peace in the world - the League of Nations. The **Covenant of the League of Nations** outlined its aims and objectives.

Tasks

1. Make a list of the AIMS of the League of Nations. *keep peace + prevent war, talking things through, improve world health + working conditions, disarm countries*
2. Now try to explain how each of the following would achieve the aims of the League.

How to achieve the aims of the League of Nations	Explanation
Discussion	<i>talking about problems / issues</i>
Collective Security	<i>authorities would join together if anyone was</i>
Economic Sanctions	<i>not allowing any supplies to go into a country</i>
Military Sanctions	<i>using armed forces to stop aggression</i>

3. How many nations joined the League of Nations? Which countries were the leading four members? *42 members - leading 6: Britain, France, Japan and Italy*
4. Fill in the following chart about the main nations that **did not** join the League of Nations from the start.

Name of Country that did not join the League	Explanation why they didn't join.	Year they finally joined the League.
<i>USA Russia</i>	<i>were not allowed to + communists</i>	<i>1931</i>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>communists</i>	<i>1926</i>
<i>USA</i>	<i>didn't want to get involved in Europe's problems - isolationist</i>	<i>-</i>

5. List the four main 'bodies' of the League of Nations. *Pact of Paris, Court of Justice, The Assembly, The Council, the Secretariat, special committees*
6. List some of the Commissions and Special Committees set up by the League of Nations. *Mandates Commission, Disarmament Commission, Health Organisation, Labour Organisation*
7. The following table lists a few of the disputes dealt with by the League of Nations. Try to fill in the blank boxes.

Dispute	Briefly outline the problem	League Action	Result
<i>Aaland Islands 1920</i>	<i>islands belonged to Finland - people wanted to be ruled by Sweden</i>	<i>League said Finland could keep them and without war</i>	<i>both countries accepted decision</i>
<i>Vilna 1920</i>		<i>League asked to mediate</i>	<i>League ruled in favour of Poland</i>
<i>Corfu 1923</i>	<i>Italian soldiers shot</i>	<i>League asked to mediate</i>	<i>Mussolini didn't mediate</i>

THE ABOVE EXAMPLES TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE EARLY YEARS. WHAT DO YOU THINK IT MIGHT BE?

8. The following events happened outside of the League of Nations and are all examples of steps towards world peace.

Event	Date	What happened
<i>Washington Conference</i>	<i>1921-22</i>	<i>discussed reducing arms</i>
<i>Locarno Treaties</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>promised not to go to war - Germany</i>
<i>Kellogg-Briand Pact</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>15 countries signed a pact promising not to go to war</i>

9. Make two lists about the **STRENGTHS** and **WEAKNESSES** of the League of Nations.

Vilna was capital of Lithuania + Lithuanians wanted it for capital but it was given to Poland + 301 Polish Poles seized it.

tracked (working stopped)

League unsuccessful

included

$$12/20 + 2/20 + 6/20 + 13/20 = \frac{43}{80} \quad (54\%)$$

History: The modern world

Holly Mulvihill - Mrs Bourne

3

1. a) Source A shows Mars, the great god of war, leaning over a small Hitler. Hitler is saying 'There's some mistake. It was your small brother I sent for.' As this is a cartoon from a British newspaper on the 6 September 1939 (a few days after war had been declared) it is probably trying to boost morale. The god of war, Mars, has been made larger than Hitler as the god represents the Allies and they want to seem powerful and stronger than Hitler who represents Germany.

The words which Hitler speaks is aiming to tell the reader that Hitler ^{wasn't} was expecting the Allies to put up such a strong fight and that he would prefer an Allied side that wasn't as powerful to fight against. Good use of the source but you should have included some own knowledge.

b) Germany invaded Poland in 1939 because Hitler wanted Lebensraum, or living space, for his nation. He also wanted ^{Germany} to become a great and powerful nation and he felt gaining as much land as possible would achieve this goal. But, Hitler didn't plan to keep Poland to himself. Earlier, a pact was signed between Germany and the Soviet Union named the Nazi-Soviet pact. It was signed by two politicians, Molotov and Ribbentrop, and it was an agreement the Germany and the Soviet Union would never fight against one another. This was a surprise to the rest of the world as the Soviet Union was communist which was against Nazi belief. In secret, Germany + the Soviet Union also decided to split up Poland and the Baltic states between them. By doing this, Hitler had gained an ally. The Pact gave Hitler the confidence to invade. Other reasons? ^{German speaking people to be re-united...}

2. a) The treaty of Versailles placed lots of limits on Germany's strength. The army was cut down to 100,000 men and conscription was not allowed, the navy was cut down and there were only 6 ships and no submarines. ³ submarines allowed, Germany was also not allowed an air force. (3/4)

b) The Allies were determined to punish Germany because the war had left their countries ruined and/or killed many of their men. Clemenceau* was especially angry as much of France had been ruined. Many
* (leader of France)

6/10

6/10

10
11,000
1939

You have explained The devastation of the war in detail but Germany was ^{punished for other reasons} people lost their homes, roads and railways were demolished, many ^{people} factories no longer existed so many didn't have jobs and farm animals had been used to feed the soldiers, many of which had been killed or wounded in the fighting. David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, of Britain, was in a lot of debt, ^{mainly to America} and many British soldiers had been killed. Even though Woodrow Wilson had entered the USA into the war until 1917, America lost 116,000 men in the fighting.

3/6
c) I don't think the statement 'The most important reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was the reparations settlement' is totally true. I think Germany having to pay £6,600 million in reparations added to the hatred of the Treaty, or Aiktat which they called it (dictated peace) as they couldn't afford to pay that much money for it just after the war. Other reasons too added to the hatred such as Article 231, the War Guilt Clause. This stated that Germany should take total blame for the war. I think they probably hated this more, ^{than reparations} because they probably new or accepted that the Allies would want money land (such as Danzig, Memel, and Alsace-Lorraine which were all taken away from Germany) and their armed forces to be reduced but Germany didn't feel they were totally to blame for the war. They thought that at least Austria-Hungary should take blame for it too as Germany didn't start the war by themselves.

6/10
So even though the reparations they had to pay added to the hatred of the Treaty of Versailles, I think the thing they hated the most was the War Guilt Clause.

3. a) The main aims of the League of Nations were to prevent war and promote world peace. The League also wanted to improve working conditions, health care, prostitution, and drug problems and make the world a better place to live in. 2/4

b) Some major nations like America, Germany and Russia were not part of the League when it was first set up because even though Woodrow Wilson had the idea of the League and he wanted to be part of it, the

American public didn't want to become involved in Europe's problems.
 Germany was not allowed to join as it fought against the Allies in World War 1. Russia didn't join as it surrendered to Germany in WW1 and it was a communist country which didn't want to join anyway.

4/6

3c) ? You have missed out a 10 mark question (1/1)

4 a) (i) the Italian leader in 1939 was Mussolini.
 (ii) Appeasement means giving aggressive nations what they want. In the 1930's Britain used the policy of appeasement towards Germany eg. when Germany wanted the Sudetenland, Britain allowed him to take it and when Germany remilitarised the Rhineland Britain allowed Hitler to do it even though it went against the treaty of Versailles.

3/3

Germany and Italy had aggressive foreign policy for similar reasons. Both countries wanted to take more land to make them greater. Italy took Abyssinia, which was the only important African country which wasn't under European rule. Mussolini had tried to invade before but failed, but second time round he succeeded because other main powers in Europe had used the policy of appeasement towards him. Germany took Czechoslovakia for example because he wanted more living space for his people. In this way both foreign policies were similar but Hitler Germany also wanted to go against the Treaty of Versailles which is why Germany lost much land which Hitler wanted to get back. Mussolini didn't need to go against the treaty of Versailles because he was on the Allied side in World War 1.

4/4

4 As the League of Nations couldn't stop Mussolini from showing them as being weak and
 c) The ~~Second~~ second world war started for many reasons. Firstly, I was a reason why it started because it allowed countries to get away with invading others ~~which~~ as Mussolini had set an example to other nations. II was another reason because it meant Britain and France had to use force to stop Germany as they had promised to help Poland if they were ever invaded. III caused WW2 to start because opposing the Treaty of Versailles ^{of many} meant taking other countries building up armed forces which encourages ^{a war} ^{a makes people} ^{worried} Japan's invasion of Manchuria showed again that aggressive nations could get away with using this invading countries.

write in full

write in full

All reasons are important as each other for starting the war. If (I) and IV hadn't of happened examples wouldn't of been set for other aggressive nations to follow. If (II) hadn't of happened then Germany wouldn't have built up armed forces or took land which meant as problems wouldn't have been caused. If (III) hadn't of happened then Britain wouldn't of had to use force to try and stop Germany.

(5/10)

You have used the right technique - by trying to link points but I guess having diel not allow you to develop this

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY B (MODERN WORLD)

1937/11

PAPER 1 (Core Content with Germany, 1919–1945)

Tuesday

10 JUNE 2003

Afternoon

2 hours

Additional materials:

8-page answer booklet

TIME 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on the answer booklet.
- This paper consists of three sections.
In **Section A**, answer **either** Question 1 or Question 2. *Question One - second world war*
In **Section B**, answer **any one** question. *Question 1 and 2 upto second world war*
In **Section C**, answer **Question 7** and **one** other question.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, in the answer booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what to do before starting your answer.
- Write the numbers of the questions answered in the box on the front of the answer booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 75.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions: Section B questions 3, 4, 5 and 6; Section C questions 8 and 9.

Used as a practice paper

Some of the questions require you to use a source. Where this is the case, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this section.

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

- 1 Study the source carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE A



A British cartoon published in August 1935. It shows British and French politicians on roller skates. The dog represents Mussolini.

- (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

- (b) Explain why Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935. [9]

Because Mussolini wanted its rich mineral sources.

Fastest Italy wanted Abyssinia

Expansion inland

Renamed it Ethiopia

wanted economic growth

Section B

You are advised to spend about 35 minutes on this section.

Answer ONE question from this section.

- 3 (a) What did President Wilson hope to achieve at the Paris Peace Conference? [4]
- (b) Explain why Clemenceau wanted the Treaty of Versailles to be harsh on Germany. [6]
- (c) Explain how the following together contributed to German hatred of the Treaty of Versailles:
- (i) the reparations settlement;
 - (ii) the military restrictions;
 - (iii) the loss of territory. [10]
- 4 (a) What were the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy? [4]
- (b) Explain why Hitler wanted to take over Czechoslovakia. [6]
- (c) Explain how the following together contributed to the success of Germany's foreign policy in the 1930s:
- (i) Hitler's leadership;
 - (ii) the weakness of the League of Nations;
 - (iii) the policy of appeasement. [10]
- 5 (a) What was agreed at the Yalta Conference in 1945? [4]
- (b) Explain why the Truman Doctrine was introduced. [6]
- (c) Explain how the following together contributed to the start of the Cold War:
- (i) the suspicion and rivalry between Truman and Stalin;
 - (ii) Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe;
 - (iii) the Marshall Plan. [10]
- 6 (a) Who were the Vietcong? [4]
- (b) Explain why the USA became involved in Vietnam. [6]
- (c) Explain how the following together contributed to the USA's failure to win the Vietnam War:
- (i) the military tactics of the North Vietnamese;
 - (ii) the attitudes of the people in South Vietnam;
 - (iii) public opinion in the USA. [10]

Section C: Depth Study

Germany, 1919–1945

Some of the questions require you to use sources. Where this is the case, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you can use any of the other sources within the question if they are relevant.

You are advised to spend about 70 minutes on this section.

Answer Question 7 and ONE other question.

- 7 Study the sources carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

SOURCE C

Prices are rising. Hardship is growing. Starvation threatens. The government lacks authority and is incapable of overcoming the danger. From the east we are threatened with destruction by communism.

Dr Kapp explains the situation in Germany in 1919.

SOURCE D



A French soldier guarding a train full of German coal from the Ruhr in 1923.



A photograph taken in 1923 of children using German banknotes as toys.

- 7 (a) Study Source C.

Do you think this source was published by a supporter or opponent of the Weimar government? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

- (b) Study Source D.

Explain why the German people were angered by events in the Ruhr in 1923. Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

- (c) Study Source E.

How far does this photograph explain why Germany faced difficulties in 1923? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

Choose ONE of the following two questions.
You must answer ALL parts of the question which you choose.

- 8 (a) What were the main features of the Nazi police state? [4]
- (b) Explain why the 'Night of the Long Knives' took place. [6]
- (c) 'The most important factor enabling the Nazis to control the German people was their use of terror.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 9 (a) What were the main features of the education of German children between 1933 and 1945? [4]
- (b) Explain why some groups of young people opposed Nazi rule. [6]
- (c) How far did the coming of the Second World War change life in Germany? Explain your answer. [10]

74%

A

Section A

1a) The message in the cartoon is telling us how Britain and France think they have Mussolini under control but really he is dragging them into danger. Mussolini wanted to take over Abyssinia, a country in Africa, and Britain and France decided to use a policy of appeasement. They made the Hoare-Laval pact - named after the French and British people who decided it. It said Italy could take over some of Abyssinia. Mussolini took over the whole of Abyssinia instead and took no notice of the pact. The woman in the cartoon who represents the League shows how Mussolini was dragging the League along too because pacts were being made outside of it and it had no control over nations, such as Italy. When economic sanctions were made ^{by the League} to Italy for invading Abyssinia it excluded oil ~~so~~ so the sanctions didn't have a great effect. Britain, France and the League had no control over Mussolini.

5

1b) Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935 for various reasons. After the wall street crash in 1929 there had been an economic depression. Unemployment was high in countries. Voters went with parties who promised to combat the situation but like Mussolini, they had extreme ideas and an aggressive policy. To make countries great again they ~~often~~ some invaded others.

Italy decided to invade Abyssinia, an African country. It was the only important African country that had not yet been colonised by a European country. Also Italy had previously attempted to colonise Abyssinia but ^{was} ~~were~~ defeated. ~~This led~~ ~~to~~ ~~embarrassment~~ as this was a great embarrassment to Mussolini and Italy.

Mussolini wanted to take control of Abyssinia to prevent embarrassment and to try and make Italy have a greater Empire.

5

Section B

- 3a) At the Paris peace conference President Wilson hoped to make a fair and everlasting peace. He had ideas which were put into his 'fourteen points' which he thought would keep peace forever. One of his ideas was set up the League of Nations, an international organisation that would aim to keep peace and solve disputes through talking rather than fighting. 4
- 3b) Clemenceau wanted the Treaty of Versailles to be harsh on Germany for various reasons. Germany had invaded France and for the safety of the French Clemenceau wanted Germany to be made extremely weak so this could never happen again. The land in France was devastated. It would cost a lot of money to repair everything and pay for war costs. Clemenceau wanted revenge ^{and} he wanted Germany to pay a huge sum of money so the country could get back on its feet. Fairmland was useless, food was scarce, railways had been blown up. Many people had no homes to go to and many factories where these people worked had also been destroyed. Clemenceau wanted Germany to pay for what had happened to France and he was nicknamed 'the Tiger' because of how harsh ^{he was} (and how much revenge he wanted on Germany). 6

3c) The Treaty of Versailles was hated by most Germans ~~for~~ for many reasons including the amount of reparations the country had to pay, the military restrictions and loss of territory.

In 1921 the amount of reparations Germany ~~had~~ had to pay to the allies was decided. The final amount was £6,600 million, a huge sum of money. This made the German people very angry. The country was in debt after the war and people were starving, they couldn't afford to pay the huge sum of reparations.

Military restrictions were placed on Germany which also

Holly Mulvihill - Mrs Bourne.

contributed to the hatred of the Treaty. The Army was reduced to 100,000 men and the navy was reduced to 15,000 men. The country wasn't allowed an airforce or submarines and the amount of ships they had was reduced along with weapons. Conscription wasn't allowed either. Germany realised their armed forces were going to be cut down but this was severe. The Germans wondered what would happen to them if they were ever attacked because they wouldn't have a large army to fight with.

The loss of territory also angered the German people. Lots of land was given away such as the Sudetenland which was given to a new country, Czechoslovakia. Danzig and Memel were made into free cities and put under the League of Nations rule. The Saar region was an important coalfield for Germany which earned the country lots of money but it was decided that it would be placed under League of Nations - French rule for 15 years and after that time the people of the region could decide which country they wanted to belong to. These land losses made Germany angry as the country was weakened but also German speaking people were not united in the same country. East Prussia was cut off from the rest of Germany by the Polish Corridor which angered Germans even more.

Germany realised that they would have to pay reparations, have their army cut down and lose land but they didn't expect these factors to be so severe which led to them hating the Treaty of Versailles.

Section C

7a) The source was published by an opponent of the Weimer government. I think this because Dr Kapp the man who stated the source criticises the government and the state of the country.

'Hardship is growing' and 'the government lacks authority'

3/6

~~Support this~~ Also I know that Dr Kapp disliked the Weimer Republic as he attempted to take control of Germany but the government managed to stop this from happening.

7b) The German people were angered by the events in the Ruhr in 1923 because it cost them money and sent them into deeper debt. It all started when Germany couldn't afford to pay the second instalment of reparations. The country was still in debt from the war and inflation was spiralling out of control. The French were going to get their money one way or another so they decided to take over the Ruhr region of Germany which was a coalfield. The German government told the German people of the area to put up passive resistance and not do anything. This angered the French and they shot many Germans and threw them out of their homes. Because the government had told these people to put up 'passive resistance' they now had to look after them. They needed accommodation and food eat which they couldn't afford to do. This event angered the German people because they lost even more money. They lost industry from the Ruhr region and they had to pay for food and shelter for the people that had been kicked out of their homes.

7c) The photograph shows some explanation of why Germany faced difficulties in 1923. The children playing with the huge amounts of banknotes shows how worthless it had become because if it was worth a lot of money it would probably be locked away securely. Also 1923 was a crisis year for Germany as there was inflation and hyperinflation in the country. The money being printed was worth less and less daily and sometimes the value of it went down throughout 1 day. Workers were being paid twice a day so ~~there~~ ^{their} family could rush to the shops before the prices of goods went up and the

6/7

value of the money went down. Sometimes money had to be taken in a wheelbarrow just to buy a few things. The elderly and people living off their savings suffered most whilst businessmen were better off and benefited through the inflation.

9a) ~~the~~ The education of German children between 1933 and 1945 taught them Nazi ideas so they would be with them for ever. In schools children were told how to spot a Jew and were taught how bad they were. Text books and curriculum was changed to show how the Aryan person was the 'master race' and how other races were inferior. A huge emphasis was put on teaching P.E as it was important for boys when they went in the army and for girls so they could be healthy for motherhood.

4

9b) Some groups of young people in Germany disagreed with Nazi ideas. Every German boy from the age of 14-18 had to join the Hitler Youth. This organisation taught Nazi ideas and prepared boys for the army and it was popular with many. However some groups of young people such as Edelweiss Pirates, Nawajas Gang and Swing kids disapproved of it. The Edelweiss Pirates and Nawajas gang didn't like to be told what to do and refused to join. Instead they would beat up members of the Hitler Youth and some even helped allied soldiers during World War Two. Swing kids didn't like the traditional music and ways that were encouraged by the Nazis. They preferred to listen to jazz music and were influenced by films and music from Britain and America. They were disapproved of by many Germans.

4

9c) Life in Germany changed as World War Two got nearer. Working hours rose from an average of 45 hours per week

In 1928 or 50 hours a week in 1938. The average wages people earn also fell. German people were working harder for less.

Women had to also begin to work, something which had previously been shunned upon by the Nazis. The government concentrated more on preparing the country for war and arms were made and the army ^{was} built up even more.

The years leading up to the war changed life in Germany as more and more time and effort was put into the war than anything else.