

Paper 1: 4 markers

Chapter 1: Were the peace treaties of 1919-23 fair?

1. Describe Wilson's purpose in putting forward his Fourteen Points.:

'He wanted to build a better world.'

'He wanted countries to live in peace and cooperate with each other in the future.'

'He wanted to make sure that Germany was not punished too harshly.'

'He believed in self-determination for nations and wanted to achieve this.'

'He wanted a fair peace settlement.'

2. What were plebiscites in the peace settlement of 1919-20?-

'A plebiscite was a vote/referendum on a single issue held after 1918 in areas of uncertain nationality to establish which country the populations wished to be governed by.'

'In a plebiscite, Northern Schleswig voted to join Denmark.'

'In a plebiscite, Central Schleswig voted to remain in Germany.'

'The Saar Basin was to be administered by the League for 15 years when a vote would be held to decide whether the Saar should go to Germany, France or remain under League control.'

3. What problems were caused by the Treaty of Sèvres?

The Treaty was too harsh / unacceptable / unfair.

The Turks challenged the Treaty by force.

The Turks felt that the military forces figure was too low.

Giving Smyrna and Thrace to Greece would lead to lasting resentment.

The Turks felt this was against the principle of self-determination.

The Turks were so angry that there was a national uprising led by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, overthrowing the Sultan's government.

The Treaty had to be renegotiated.

4. What were the effects of the Treaty of Trianon on Hungary

Hungary had to accept the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Hungary had to recognise the independence of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Hungary had to cede Transylvania to Romania, Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia, and Slovenia and Croatia to Yugoslavia.

Hungary lost 70% of its land area and one-third of its population. as three million Hungarians ended up in other states.

Hungary was now a landlocked nation.

Hungary was due to pay reparations, but its economy was so weak due to the loss of population and raw materials, it never did.

Hungary was to reduce her armed forces to 35000 men.

5. What were the territorial terms of the Treaty of Saint Germain?-

The Treaty declared that the Austro-Hungarian Empire was to be dissolved.' '

Austria had to recognise the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland.' '

Austria lost Bohemia and Moravia to Czechoslovakia.’ ‘

Austria lost Bosnia and Herzegovina to Yugoslavia.’ ‘

Austria lost Trentino, Istria and Trieste, several Dalmatian islands, and South Tyrol as far as the Brenner Pass to Italy.’ ‘

The main part of Dalmatia was given to Yugoslavia.’ ‘

Austria lost Galicia to Poland, Bukovina to Romania, and gave up Tianjin to China.’

6. How was the Paris Peace Conference organised?-

It lasted for twelve months from January 1919 to January 1920.

Thirty-two nations were supposed to be represented. It was a Conference for the victors, the defeated nations were not invited.

It was under the chairmanship of Georges Clemenceau.

There was a Council of Ten with two members from the five leading countries- USA, Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The important decisions were taken by the ‘Big Three’, the USA, Britain and France.

There were many diplomats and advisers to support the heads of state.

There were over fifty commissions set up to advise on such topics as prisoners of war, who was responsible for war and undersea cables.

The ‘Big Three’ met informally over one hundred and forty times to determine what would happen and then the rest would ratify what had been agreed.

It was agreed that five treaties would be drawn up at the Conference.

7. What did the Treaty of Versailles state about Danzig and the Rhineland?-

The Treaty took Danzig from Germany.

Danzig was to become a free city, under the control of the League of Nations.

Poland could use the port of Danzig for its external trade.

The Rhineland was demilitarised.(No German troops or fortifications were allowed in the Rhineland.)

The Allies were to keep an army of occupation on the west bank of the Rhine for 15 years.’

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

1. Describe how collective security was intended to work.-

If one state attacked another, the member states of the League would act together collectively. They would condemn the aggressor hoping that it would make them feel so guilty the country would back down.

If that failed, economic sanctions could be imposed on the aggressor as hurting the country’s trade or economy might make it see sense.

If necessary, military action against the aggressor could be taken by members joining forces.

2. What was the role of the Council within the League of Nations?-

It was the executive body of the League.

The Council dealt with emergencies. (Met in times of crisis.)

The Council was set up to deal with any disputes by: discussion before matters got out of hand, deciding on a course of action, meeting and voting to condemn the action using moral force imposing economic sanctions and, as a last resort, the Council could use military force. Supervised the work of the commissions.'

3. What was the role of the Assembly within the League of Nations?-

The Assembly could recommend action to the Council.

The Assembly voted on admitting new members, the election of temporary members of the Council and judges of the Permanent Court

The Assembly controlled the League's budget.

The Assembly met once a year.

The Assembly discussed ideas put forward by the Council.

The Assembly considered matters of general policy.

4. What was the role of the Permanent Court of Justice? -

'The Court could advise League members on legal issues and institutions of the League, such as the Council.'

'The Court made judgments on issues between League members, interpreted international treaties, and intervened in matters of international law.'

'The Court advised the ILO on its legality in applying measures across all member states.'

'The Court advised on the changes from the Treaty of Sèvres to the Treaty of Lausanne, made a judgment on the Aaland Islands, and gave advice on German and Polish interests in Upper Silesia.'

'The Court could not enforce its decisions.'

5. Describe how the League of Nations dealt with the Greek-Bulgarian crisis of 1925:

The League condemned the Greek action and ordered them to withdraw.

The League sent military officers to report on what was happening.

The League set up a commission of enquiry.

Greece was ordered to pay compensation to Bulgaria.

The League sent observers to monitor the Greek withdrawal

6. Describe the role of the League in the Upper Silesia dispute of 1919–21. -

'In March 1921, the League organised a plebiscite.'

'700 000 voted in favour of Germany, while 480 000 voted in favour of Poland.'

'The League held six weeks of discussions with representatives of the German and Polish governments.'

'The League decided that the territory should be shared.' '

The League decided that Germany should have just over half the territory and Poland would receive the mainly industrial area.'

'The League safeguarded minority groups and rail links between the two countries.' '

The League made arrangements for water and power supplies from one side of the border to be supplied to the other.'

7. Describe the dispute over the Aaland Islands.-

The dispute took place in 1921 as both Sweden and Finland claimed the Aaland Islands.

'Most islanders wanted to be ruled by Sweden.'

'The League of Nations investigated the matter.'

'The League ruled in the favour of Finland and Sweden accepted the judgement.'

The islanders were given safeguards to ensure their protection, war was avoided and the islands demilitarised.

8. Describe events in Vilna in 1920:

'Polish troops seized Vilna causing Lithuania to appeal to the League

'The League of Nations told the Polish troops to leave Vilna and tried to arrange a plebiscite to decide Vilna's future.'

'The Polish government agreed to the plebiscite at first but then changed its mind, refusing to leave Vilna.'

'Britain and France did not want to get involved in the dispute.'

9. Describe the work of the League of Nations' Slavery Commission.:

It wanted to abolish slavery and tried to stop slave trading.'

'It got Ethiopia, Iraq and Nepal to agree to abolish slavery.'

'It worked with Liberia to abolish slavery.'

'It fought against forced prostitution and the trafficking of women and children.'

'It reduced the death rate of workers on the Tanganyika railway.'

'It freed 200 000 slaves in Sierra Leone.'

10. Describe the work of the League of Nations in the 1920s in relation to health.

It helped to reduce the incidence of leprosy.

It began a campaign to exterminate mosquitoes, leading to the reduction in the spread of malaria and yellow fever.

It provided Germany, the USSR and the USA with information and advice on public health matters and helped the USSR prevent a typhus epidemic in Siberia.

The League set up research institutes in London, Copenhagen and Singapore.

The League developed vaccines for fighting diphtheria, tetanus and tuberculosis.

11. Describe the work of the League in relation to refugees. -

'The Refugee Organisation faced the problem of returning former World War One prisoners-of-war.'

They helped refugees who were stranded in Russia, Poland, France, Germany and Turkey.'

'There were 250 000 Russians in German and French camps and 300 000 Germans and former Austro-Hungarians in Russia.'

'A million Greeks were made homeless during the Turkish War of Independence.'

'The League acted quickly to stamp out cholera, smallpox and dysentery in the camps which housed hundreds of thousands of people.'

'The Refugee Organisation raised money, issued identity documents, found suitable transport, and set up camps.'

12. Describe the work of the League's International Labour Organisation (ILO)-

The work of the ILO was directed by a Frenchman, Albert Thomas.

It brought together employers, governments and workers' representatives once a year.'

It attempted to fix a maximum working day and week and maximum 48 hour week and an 8 hour day.'

It specified adequate minimum wages, introduced sickness and unemployment benefit, and old age pensions.

It successfully banned poisonous white lead from paint and limited the hours small children were allowed to work.

It collected and published a vast amount of information on working conditions.

13. Describe the work of the Lytton Commission-

The Lytton Commission was a commission of enquiry into events in Manchuria that worked on behalf of the League of Nations.

It was a team of four/five men, led by Lord Lytton, who tried to discover the facts.

It was slow acting and spent six weeks in the province.

It decided the Japanese invasion was not justified.

It reported to the League's assembly in February 1933

14. Describe the actions taken by Haile Selassie in an attempt to save his country from Italian conquest. -

He mobilised the Abyssinian army on 29th September 1935 and declared war on Italy after they invaded on 3rd October 1935.'

'He commanded the army that fought against the Italians.'

'Haile Selassie appealed to the League of Nations in a telegram.'

'He moved the Abyssinian government from Addis Ababa to Gore.'

'In June 1936 he went to address the League of Nations and criticised them for failing to help Abyssinia, stating that, "It is us today. It will be you tomorrow."

Chapter 3: Why did International Peace collapse by 1939?

1. What was agreed at Munich in 1938?-

The Sudetenland was given to Germany and the transfer would take 10 days.'

'Czechoslovakia's new frontiers were guaranteed by the four powers.'

'Britain and Germany would settle disputes between them by consultation.'

'Britain and Germany would promote peace in Europe.'

'An international commission would agree the future of other disputed areas

2. Describe relations between Italy and Germany in the 1930s.-

Mussolini was worried about a possible German takeover of Austria in 1934 and moved troops to the Italian border with Austria.'

A meeting with Hitler followed in Venice in June 1934 (went badly).'

'In 1935 Italy joined the Stresa Front against Germany.'

In 1936 Hitler and Mussolini fought together in Spain and in October a possible Axis was discussed

In 1937 joined the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and Japan.'

In 1938 Mussolini accepted the Anschluss.'

3. What were the terms of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement signed in 1935? -

The Agreement allowed Germany to increase its fleet.'

'It allowed Germany to build submarines.'

'It allowed Germany to have a fleet that was 35% the size of Britain's.'

'It allowed Germany to have submarines up to 45% of Britain's numbers.'

'It allowed the Germans to break the Treaty of Versailles.'

4. What was meant by the 'lebensraum' proposed by Hitler in his foreign policy? -

'Lebensraum meant 'living space' for Germans.'

'It meant expansion eastwards and the take over Poland and Soviet Russia

'It meant Germany's growing population would have a place to settle and more land for them to cultivate, giving them more food and resources

'It was a way of helping to expand the German empire.

5. What benefits did uniting with Austria offer Hitler? -'

Hitler gained Austria's army and weapons.'

'He gained Austria's mineral deposits, including gold, iron ore, coal, magnesite, copper, zinc, oil, silver and tungsten.

Hitler gained Austria's salt mines and productive timber industry.

Hitler showed Germans he was keeping his promise by breaking the Treaty of Versailles.

It helped Hitler form part of his Greater Germany and he gained the country of his birth

It helped Hitler encircle northern Czechoslovakia.

Hitler's confidence in his plans increased, especially as he had the support of Mussolini

6. What was the 'Greater Germany' that Hitler aimed to establish? -

All German speaking peoples to be brought into the Reich.'

The frontiers of Germany would be extended to cover those areas where the population was predominantly German.'

The increase in living space – lebensraum.'

Countries involved would include Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Soviet Russia.'

To regain German land lost during the Treaty of Versailles.'

7. Describe the increase in Italian militarism in the 1930s

Mussolini adopted aggressive policies and began rearmament

Aggression was a response to the Depression.

Abyssinia became a target for Mussolini's aggressive policies and Mussolini invaded Abyssinia in October 1936

Italy sent troops to support the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War.

Italy signed the Rome-Berlin Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact in November 1936, and the

Pact of Steel was signed with Germany in May 1939

8. What were the consequences of the Spanish Civil War for peace in Europe?

Hitler had tested his armed forces in conflict and the Luftwaffe had practised and perfected dive-bombing techniques.

This could be considered a dress rehearsal for a full-scale European war.

Hitler succeeded in persuading Mussolini to abandon Britain and France.

Mussolini stated that Germany and Italy now formed the 'Rome-Berlin Axis'

The three years of war distracted diplomats and officials from the affairs of central Europe. During this time, Hitler was able to take successful action over Austria and Czechoslovakia. Britain and France started to rearm.

The League of Nations was again shown to be ineffective

9. Describe the crisis over Austria in 1934. -

In 1934, Hitler attempted to take over Austria, but failed

He used the Austrian Nazi Party to stir up discontent in the country and put pressure on the Chancellor, Dollfuss

Dollfuss was determined to keep his country independent of Germany and outlawed the Nazi Party.

In July, the Austrian Nazi Party assassinated Dollfuss.

Mussolini stopped Hitler from taking over Austria as he did not want a powerful Germany on his border by sending 100 000 troops to the Austrian frontier.

10. What did Hitler gain from the return of the Saar to Germany?-

Hitler gained a vote of confidence as 90% of the Saar's people voted for union with Germany.

Hitler had gained control of the Saar through legal means.

Hitler gained a propaganda success.

Hitler gained the rich coal mines of the Saar.

Hitler had reintegrated Saar Germans back into Germany

11. Describe what happened in Guernica in April 1937. -

Guernica was bombed and over 1500 civilians were killed

Germany used the Luftwaffe/Condor Legion, using blitzkrieg tactics

Planes bombed and strafed targets in Guernica which was devastated with waves of bombing

The Germans used thermite as an incendiary to create a firestorm in the centre of the town.

The attack took place in daylight as a test for the German air force.'

12. Describe Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War.

Hitler supported the Nationalists from late July, 1936.

He sent transport planes so Franco could move his troops and equipment from Morocco to Spain.

At the end of 1936, Hitler set up the Condor Legion, which was to assist Franco in Spain. It consisted of personnel and equipment from the army, air force and navy.

Hitler's troops tried out new tactics such as carpet bombing as in Guernica and blitzkrieg tactics as at the offensive on Bilbao.

The Condor Legion was constantly getting Franco's troops out of trouble.

Hitler sent 2 pocket battleships, a cruiser, torpedo boats and U-boats.'

Hitler sent a considerable amount of food, fuel and weapons. Aid had added up to £43 million by May 1939.

13. How did Hitler make use of the Spanish Civil War?:

Hitler used this as an opportunity to fight against Communism.

Hitler used the Spanish Civil War to test the strength of his armed forces.

Hitler wanted to test Blitzkrieg tactics. He used carpet bombing tactics for the first time. By supporting the Nationalists, Hitler hoped to gain raw materials for his armaments industry in return.

Hitler used the Spanish Civil War to divert British and French attention from Central and Eastern Europe.

In 1939 Italy signed the Pact of Steel with Germany.

Chapter 5: How effectively did the USA contain communism?

Korean War:

1. Describe the North Korean attack on South Korea in June-September 1950:

'The North crossed the 38th Parallel on 25 June after a series of border clashes.'

'The North claimed that the South had attacked first.'

'The North made rapid progress and Seoul fell to it.'

'US troops arrived in July.'

'The North defeated the Americans in the battle of Osan and pushed them south and by September, UN forces were hemmed into a small corner of southeast Korea.'

'UN forces recaptured Seoul and the North was retreating.'

2. What was MacArthur's role in the Korean War?

He was the commander of UN forces in Korea.

Stemmed the North Korean advance at Pusan in 1950.

Carried out landing at Inchon.

He pushed the Communists out of South Korea

Advanced into North Korea in October 1950.

Forced into retreat after attack by Chinese forces.

Early in 1951 advanced again into North Korea.

Removed from his post in 1951 by President Truman due to refusal to follow orders.

3. What was the attitude of the USA towards the Communist invasion of South Korea?:

'The USA thought of itself as South Korea's protector and followed a policy of containment.'

'The USA thought the actions of North Korea were part of a Soviet plan to test the US.' 'The USA was worried about their interests in the Far East.'

'Truman appealed to the UN to use military force against North Korea.'

'The USA felt it would have to be involved even if the UNO had not acted.'

4. What happened at the United Nations Security Council meetings in June and July 1950?

'The Security Council met the day the North Koreans invaded South Korea and passed a resolution demanding that hostilities cease.'

'The resolution demanded that the North Koreans withdraw to the 38th parallel.'

'The resolution was passed because of the absence of the Soviet representative; if present, the Soviet delegate would have used his veto.'

'When the North Koreans refused to obey the resolution, a second resolution was passed which called on UN members to provide troops to repel the North Koreans.'

'A third resolution put the forces under a unified command of the USA under General MacArthur.'

5. Describe the events which led to the UN involvement in the Korean War

The UN had been involved in the establishment of the new anti-Communist government of South Korea.

Both the Communist North Korea and the anti-Communist South Korea governments claimed to be the legitimate government of the whole of Korea.

Kim Il Sung wanted to unite Korea under Communist rule and if the UN had failed to oppose the action of North Korea, the Americans would have.

US President Truman put enormous pressure on the UN Security Council to condemn the North Korean actions and call for a withdrawal.

When the resolution was passed, the USSR was not represented at the meeting to use its veto.

6. What was the 38th Parallel in relation to the Korean War? -

It was the line (of latitude) that separated Communist North Korea and capitalist South Korea. It was chosen as the frontier between the American and Soviet sectors of Korea in 1945.

The 38th Parallel marks the approximate starting and finishing position of the two sides at the end of the Korean War.

It was the crossing of this boundary which resulted in United Nations action.'

Cuban Missile Crisis:

7. Describe relations between the USA and Cuba between 1959 and the end of March 1961.

The US was unhappy Batista had been overthrown.

The US was concerned as Castro promised to reduce American influence in the country.

The US was concerned at the possible spread of Communist ideas so close to the USA.

Castro took many American assets by nationalisation and land owned by Americans was redistributed amongst Cubans.

Many Cuban exiles put pressure on the US government to take action against Castro.

Eisenhower introduced economic sanctions.

The USA refused to buy Cuban raw materials, tobacco and sugar.

In the summer of 1960, Castro negotiated trade agreements with the USSR to export sugar.

Khrushchev agreed to send Castro military advisers and equipment.

In January 1961, the US broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Eisenhower approved US plans to attempt to remove Castro.

The US media broadcast a relentless stream of criticism of Castro

There were assassination attempts against Castro.

8. Describe the US reaction to the Cuban Revolution up to the end of April 1961. -

At first, the US government recognised the new leader, Castro.

In June 1960, Eisenhower authorised the CIA to investigate ways of overthrowing Castro.'

The CIA provided support and funds to Cuban exiles.

In the summer of 1960, the US stopped buying Cuban sugar and by the end of 1960, the US banned all trade with Cuba.

The CIA tried to disrupt the Cuban economy – they damaged sugar plantations.

US businesses in Cuba did not cooperate with those Cuban businesses using Soviet oil or materials.

The US media broadcast a stream of criticism against Castro and his regime.

In January 1961, Kennedy broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba.

In April 1961, Kennedy supplied arms and equipment for 1400 anti-Castro exiles to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro.

Vietnam War:

9. Describe Kennedy's actions in relation to Vietnam.:

When he became President he said he would support the government of South Vietnam against the communist threat as he supported the Domino Theory'

'During his presidency 'Strategic Hamlet' was introduced.'

'He agreed to finance an increase in the size of the South Vietnam army'

He started to increase the number of US advisers in South Vietnam in 1961 and by 1962, there were 11 000 military advisers in South Vietnam although he planned to withdraw by the end of 1963.'

10. What was 'Operation Rolling Thunder'? :

. 'It was the codename for the US bombing campaign against North Vietnam that took place between March 1965 and November 1968.'

'It was the first sustained US assault on the North.'

'The US dropped over 800 000 tons of bombs on North Vietnam.'

'It was designed to destroy the morale of North Vietnam (and boost that of the South).'

'It was intended to destroy transport systems, industrial bases and air defences of the North.'

11. What happened to Vietnam immediately following the Geneva Peace Accords of 1954?

'Vietnam was temporarily partitioned into two parts, the north and the south.'

'Internationally supervised free elections were to be held in 1956 but never took place.'

'The Vietminh became the government of North Vietnam and the south was under the leadership of Bao Dai, a former emperor of Vietnam.'

'Eisenhower suggested the Domino Theory in 1954 and was concerned that the whole of Vietnam would become communist.'

'In 1955 Ngo Dinh Diem toppled Bao Dai and set up the Republic of South Vietnam.'

'Soon after the peace conference, the Vietcong started fighting the South's forces.'

12. What was Eisenhower's policy towards Vietnam?

Eisenhower saw Vietnam as a key battleground in the fight against communism.

Eisenhower saw Vietnam as a crucial part of his domino theory.

If Vietnam became totally communist, Laos, Cambodia, Burma, India, Thailand and Pakistan would quickly follow.

He backed the anti-communist government in South Vietnam.

Eisenhower had sent American air force pilots to support the French military operations.

He increased the number of military advisers to 900 and maintained a naval presence in the region.

13. What did the Geneva Agreements of 1954 propose for Vietnam? :

'There should be a ceasefire, an exchange of prisoners, and a withdrawal of all foreign forces.

'Vietnam to gain independence from France.'

Vietnam was to be temporarily divided into North and South Vietnam with the boundary as the 17th Parallel.

'Ho Chi Minh's government was recognised in the North and Ngo Diem's in the South.

'Elections were to take place for a united Vietnam within two years.'