

Conflict and Tension

1914-39

Q1) Cartoon Message Question

Source A A cartoon published in Britain in February 1919 entitled 'Giving Him Rope'.

**GIVING HIM ROPE?**

GERMAN CRIMINAL (to Allied Police). "HERE, I SAY, STOP! YOU'RE HURTING ME! [Aside] IF I ONLY WHINE ENOUGH I MAY BE ABLE TO WRIGGLE OUT OF THIS YET."

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes Germany. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A

A cartoon drawn by Viktor Deni in 1919 and published in Soviet newspapers.

Deni was an important Communist and the words in Russian say, 'The League of Nations: Capitalists of all countries unite!' The three seated figures represent France, the US and Great Britain.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon from 1919



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of Woodrow Wilson. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A

A cartoon published in Britain in 1919.

The figures represent the leaders of Britain, Italy, France and the USA.
Cannon Fodder means men that will be killed in battle.
'The Tiger' was a nickname for Clemenceau.

PEACE AND FUTURE CANNON FODDER



The Tiger: "Curious! I seem to hear a child weeping!"

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon published in the British magazine 'Punch' in 1919



OVERWEIGHTED.

PRESIDENT WILSON. "HERE'S YOUR OLIVE BRANCH. NOW GET BUSY."

DOVE OF PEACE. "OF COURSE I WANT TO PLEASE EVERYBODY; BUT ISN'T THIS A BIT THICK?"

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon published in the magazine 'Punch' on 10 December 1919



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the USA's decision to not join the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon published in the British magazine 'Punch' in February 1938.



GOOD HUNTING

Mussolini. "All right, Adolf—I never heard a shot"

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of Germany union with Austria. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon by David Low published in the London Evening Standard in July 1936



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

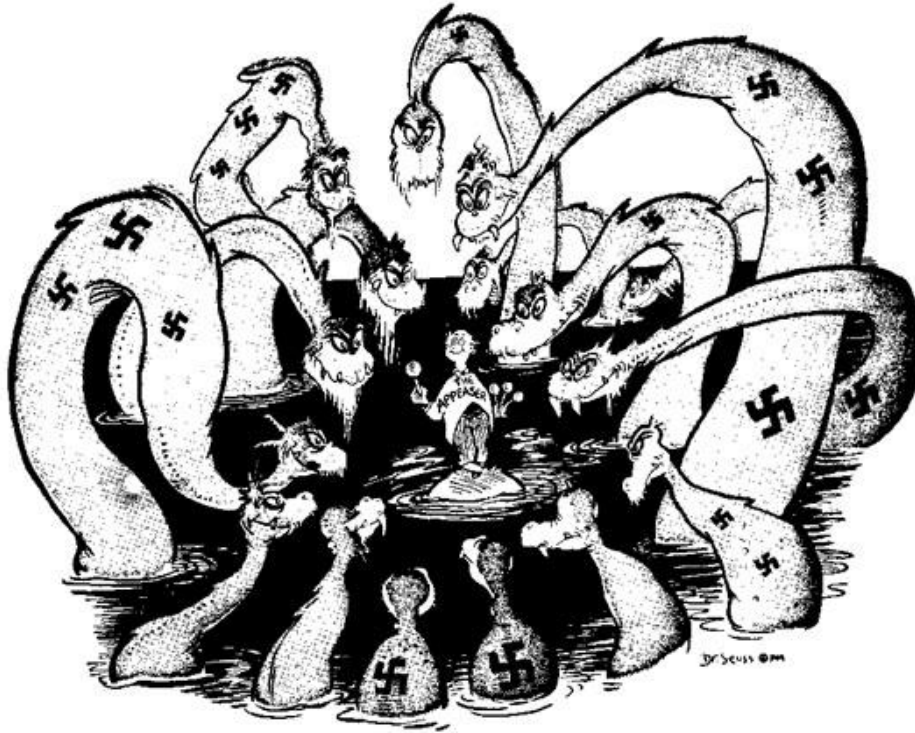
Source A is critical of Appeasement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: An American cartoon by Dr. Seuss published in August 1941

'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of Appeasement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon published in a British newspaper on 25 September 1938. The man in the cartoon is Chamberlain.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A supports Appeasement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A A Soviet cartoon from 1939. СССР is Russian for USSR. Daladier (France) and Chamberlain (Britain) are directing Hitler away from western Europe and towards the USSR.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of Appeasement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon from a British newspaper, May 1919. 'Der Tag' means 'The Day'. People in Britain believed that German soldiers before 1914 celebrated 'The Day' when they would start a vicious war against Britain.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon from 'Punch' magazine, 1919



THE RECKONING.

PAN-GERMAN. "MONSTROUS, I CALL IT. WHY, IT'S FULLY A QUARTER OF WHAT WE SHOULD HAVE MADE THEM PAY, IF WE'D WON."

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A criticises German complaints to the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: Published in 'Punch' magazine in 1938. The doctors represent Britain and France.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A suggests that the League of Nations was weak in the 1930s. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: Published in 'Punch' magazine in 1938.



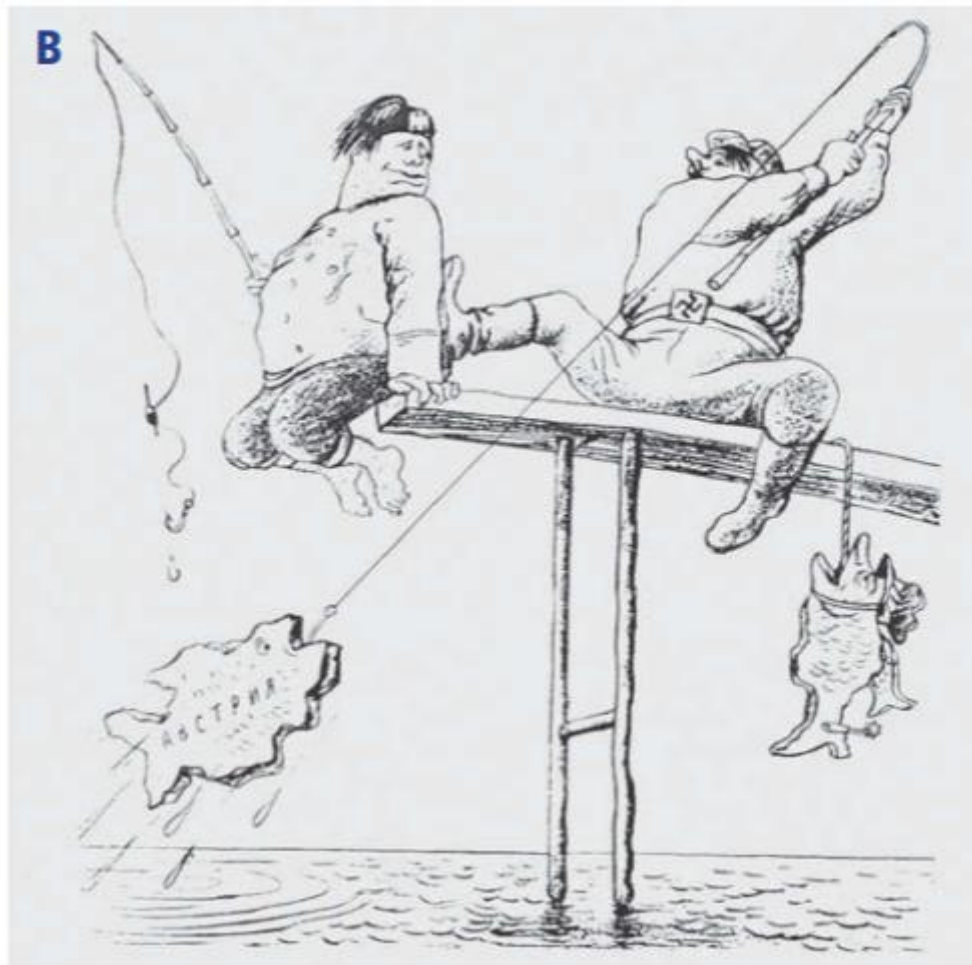
01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A suggests that the League of Nations was weak in the 1930s. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A Soviet cartoon published in 1938. The fish in the cartoon says 'Austria'.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the German union with Austria. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A:

A cartoon from *Punch*, November 1937. *Punch* was deeply critical of the British government's policies that allowed Hitler to achieve what he wanted in the 1930s. The magazine was an important influence on public opinion, particularly among educated and influential people. It had a circulation of about 120,000 copies per week during the 1930s.



THE BLESSINGS OF PEACE
OR
MR. EVERYMAN'S IDEAL HOME

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of Appeasement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon from 1939 by David Low



SOMEONE IS TAKING SOMEONE FOR A WALK

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the Nazi Soviet pact. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: An American cartoon published in 'The Evening Star', September 5, 1919



Q1) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes Clemenceau. How do you know?

Explain your answer using **Source A** and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon on the front cover of a French magazine from 1919; the tiger represents Clemenceau and the tiger's prey is an eagle, a symbol of Germany.



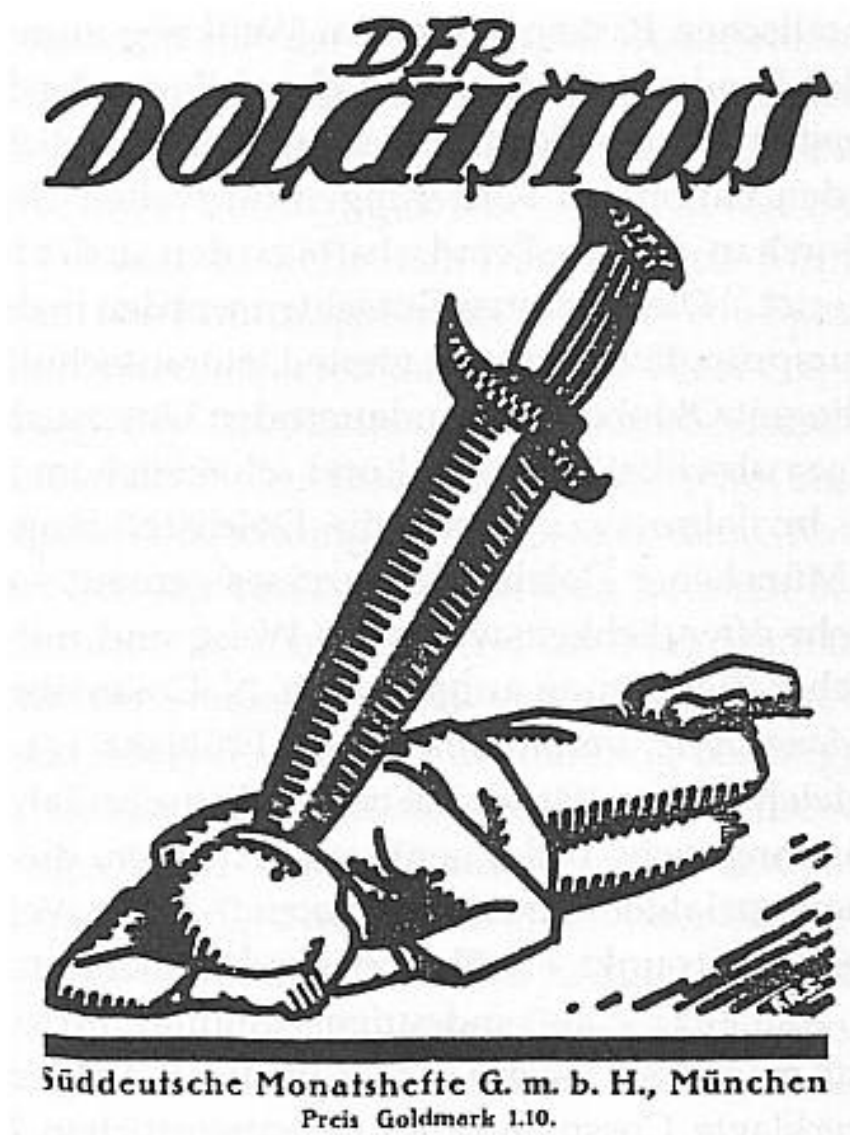
01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes Clemenceau and his aims at the Paris Peace Conference. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon from a history book published in Germany in 1924. The title means 'the dagger thrust'



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A criticises German politicians who accepted the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon entitled 'Muzzled?' published in the London Opinion, September 1919.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A supports the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon from 1935; the men on the left are Hoare and Laval.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon from 1935; the sailor in the foreground is Britain and, next to him is Germany, and France is sulking in the background.



THE BOY WHO SHOULDN'T GROW UP.

JOHN BULL. "THERE'S YOUR NEW NAVY SUIT. NOW YOU MUST PROMISE ME YOU WON'T GROW OUT OF IT."

GERMANY. "WELL, AT ALL EVENTS I'LL PROMISE NOT TO UNLESS YOU GROW OUT OF YOURS."

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A criticises the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon from 3rd October 1938, Chamberlain is facing Mars the Roman God of War.



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A supports the policy of appeasement. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: 'Strange Bedfellows' by British cartoonist, Bert Thomas; published in a British Newspaper, 18th September 1939.



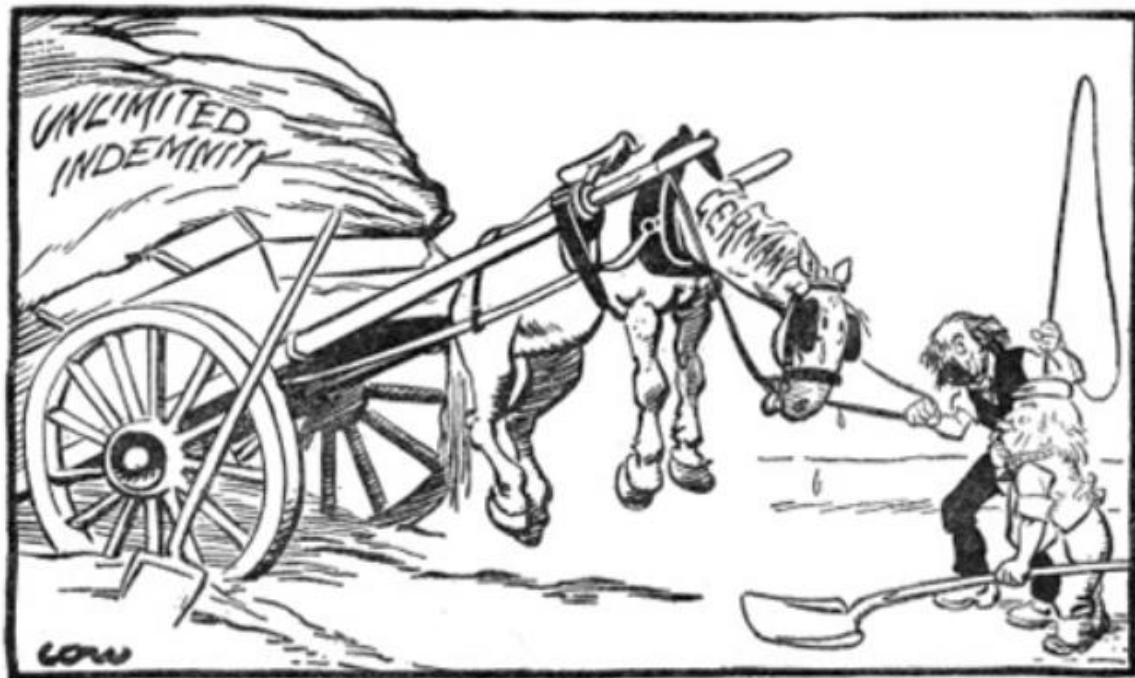
01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes the Nazi-Soviet Pact. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A British cartoon from 1921; David Lloyd George is talking to Aristide Braid, the French Foreign Minister; 'indemnity' refers to compensation that one country has to pay another following a war.



"PERHAPS IT WOULD GEE-UP BETTER IF WE LET IT TOUCH EARTH"

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A A British cartoon published in 'Punch' in 1920.



MORAL SUASION.

THE RABBIT. "MY OFFENSIVE EQUIPMENT BEING PRACTICALLY NIL, IT REMAINS FOR ME TO FASCINATE HIM WITH THE POWER OF MY EYE."

01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A cartoon published in Britain in 1919, it is commenting on the Paris Peace Conference.



THE FINISHING TOUCH.

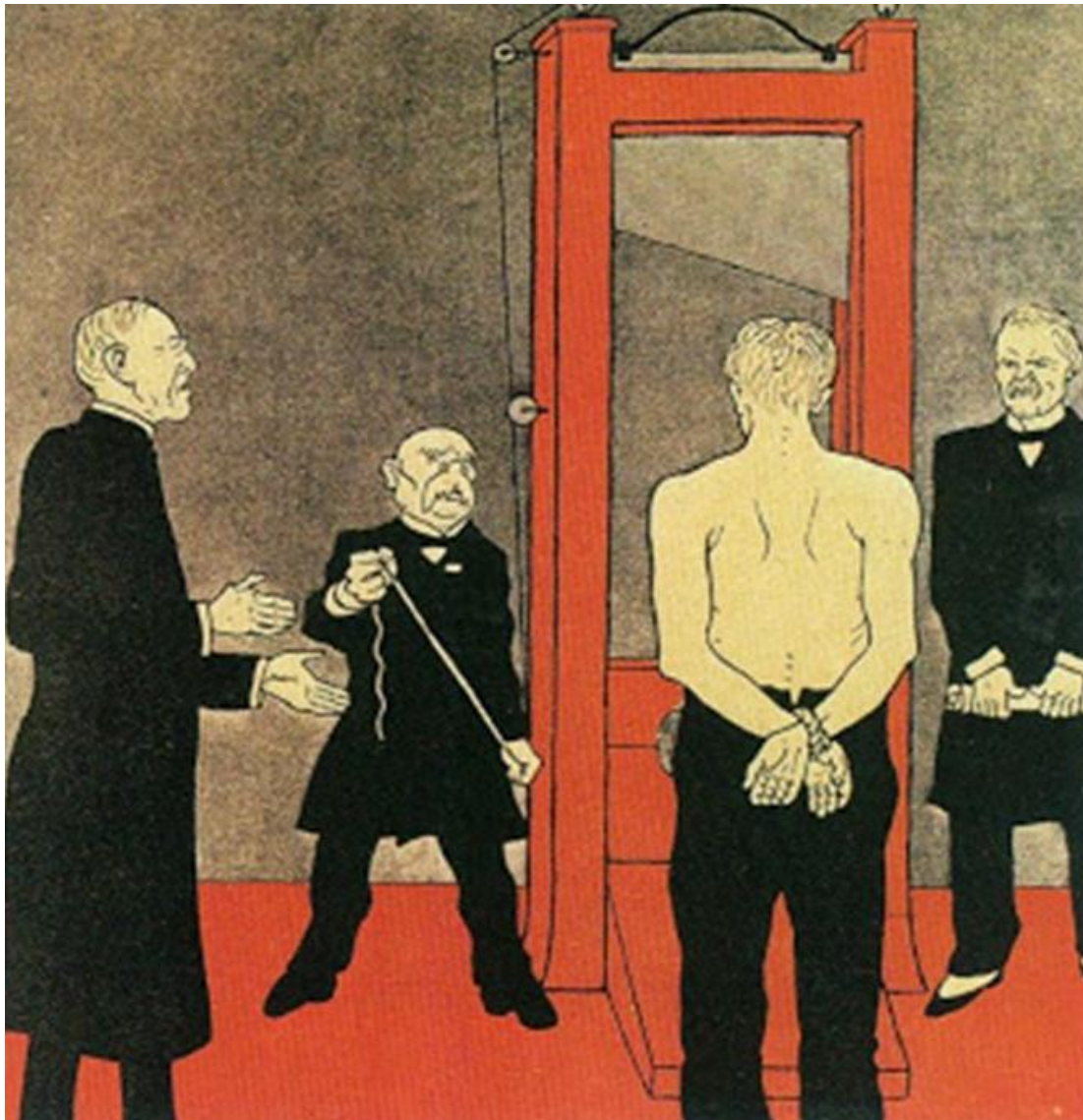
01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Source A: A German cartoon from 1919 titled 'The Execution'



01) Study **Source A** in the Sources Booklet.

Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Q2) How Useful are the sources? Question**Source B**

A German newspaper cartoon published in July 1919, entitled 'Clemenceau the Vampire'. The figure on the bed represents Germany.

**Source C**

From JM Keynes' book 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace' published in 1919. Keynes was a leading economist who worked for the British government but resigned in protest three weeks before the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe – nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours. The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the economic life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, the President to do nothing that was not just and right.

Q2) Study Sources B and C in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B

From a cartoon published in a British magazine, August 1935.
(A memorandum is a type of note).



THE AWFUL WARNING.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND
(together ?) { "WE DON'T WANT YOU TO FIGHT,
BUT, BY JINGO, IF YOU DO,
WE SHALL PROBABLY ISSUE A JOINT MEMORANDUM
SUGGESTING A MILD DISAPPROVAL OF YOU."

Source C

From a speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, to the House of Commons, December 1935.

Mussolini made it clear that if he had to go to war, his aim would be to wipe the name of Abyssinia from the map.

I have been terrified by the thought that we might make Abyssinia think that the League could do more than it can. In the end there would be a terrible moment of disappointment when Abyssinia would be destroyed altogether.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the Abyssinian Crisis?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B

Winston Churchill speaking in the House of Commons in October 1938 after the Munich Conference. Churchill was a leading British politician.

Appeasement has been totally defeated. The Munich agreement has abandoned Czechoslovakia. This is a disaster for Great Britain and France. There can never be friendship between British democracy and an aggressive, pitiless and murderous Nazi government. The danger still exists and now we will pay the price for pursuing good intentions, avoiding a fight and neglecting our air defences.

Source C

A British cartoon published in September 1939 commenting on the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

The standing figures represent Hitler and Stalin. The figure on the ground represents Poland.



02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the causes of WW2?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A cartoon by British cartoonist David Lowe, published in 1933



Source C: The British Elder statesman Sir Austen Chamberlain visited the League of Nations late in 1932, in the middle of the Manchurian Crisis.

I was sad to find everyone (at the League) so dejected. The assembly was a dead thing. The Council was without confidence in itself. Benes (the Czechoslovakian leader), who is not given to hysterics, said about the people in the League 'They are too frightened'. I tell them we are not going to have war now; we have five years before us, perhaps six. We must make the most of them.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the Manchurian Crisis?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon about the reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936

Pax Germanica is Latin for 'Peace, German Style'



THE GOOSE-STEP

"GOOSEY GOOSEY GANDER,
WHITHER DOST THOU WANDER?"
"ONLY THROUGH THE RHINELAND—
PRAY EXCUSE MY BLUNDER!"

Source C: Hitler's reflections on the Rhineland.

At the time, we had no army worth mentioning.... If the French had taken any action, we would have been easily defeated.; our resistance would have been over in a few days. The air force we had then was ridiculous.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying opinions about Hitler's actions in the Rhineland?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A cartoon by the artist Will Dyson, first published in the Daily Herald, 13 May 1919. The '1940 class' represents the children born in the 1920s who might die in a future war resulting from the treaty



Source C: An extract from the diary of Edward House, one of Wilson's top officials, 29 June 1919.

Looking at the conference in retrospect there is much to approve and much to regret. It is easy to say what should have been done, but more difficult to have found a way for doing it.

To those who are saying that the Treaty is bad and should never have been made and that it will involve Europe in infinite difficulties in its enforcement, I feel like admitting it. But I would also say in reply that empires cannot be shattered, and new states raised upon their ruins without disturbance. To create new boundaries is always to create new troubles. The one follows the other. While I should have preferred a different peace, I doubt whether it could have been made, for the ingredients for such a peace as I would have had were lacking at Paris.

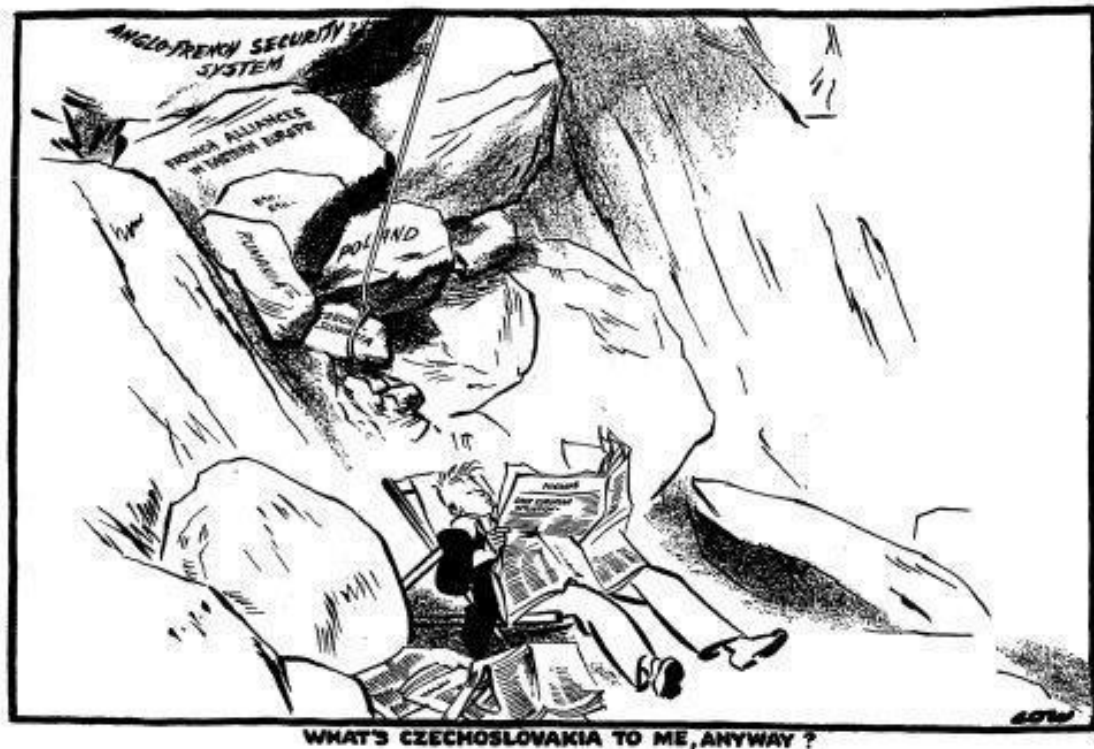
02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon by David Low, 18 July 1938. The caption on the cartoon reads 'What's Czechoslovakia to me anyway?' The rocks poised to fall read: Anglo-French security; French Alliances; Rumania; Poland; Czecho.



Source C: The Daily Express comments on the Munich Agreement, 30 September 1938.

People of Britain, your children are safe. Your husbands and your sons will not march to war. Peace is a victory for all mankind. If we must have a victor, let us choose Chamberlain, for the Prime Minister's conquests are mighty and enduring – millions of happy homes and hearts relieved of their burden.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying attitudes towards the policy of appeasement?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: 1939 cartoon drawn for the American public by the US cartoonist Herb Block.



Source C: Stalin speaking in 1941, after Hitler invaded Russia, about why he signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact

We secured peace for our country for eighteen months, which enabled us to make military preparations.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying why Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon published in May 1919. 'Der Tag' means 'The Day'. People in Britain believed that German soldiers before 1914 celebrated 'The Day' when they would start on a vicious war against Britain.



Source C: Adapted from an article in a German newspaper printed on the day that the Treaty of Versailles was signed, 28th June 1919.

The disgraceful Treaty is being signed today. Don't forget it! We will never stop until we win back what we deserve.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: "Married Again" by William Adler published in the Columbus Dispatch, 1928.



Source C: Adapted from a speech given by Fridtjof Nansen at the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in 1926; Nansen had won the prize in 1922 for his work helping refugees and was presenting the prize to Briand and Stresemann for creating the Locarno Treaties.

The Locarno agreements mark a radical and complete change in European politics, transforming the relations between the former antagonists in the war and infusing them with an entirely new spirit. This spirit derives from the almost previously unknown attempt to base politics on the principal of mutual friendship and trust.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the League of Nations?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon published on 9th September 1938, the cartoon is called "Nightmare waiting list"



Source C: Adapted from Mein Kampf, written by Adolf Hitler in 1925

What a use could be made of the Treaty of Versailles! How each of its points could be branded into the hearts and minds of the German people until they find their souls aflame with rage and shame, and a will of steel is forged with the common cry. 'We will have arms again!'

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the causes of the Second World War?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A Russian cartoon from 1938; the caption reads 'Onwards to the East!' and the 'meat' on the plate is labelled 'Czechoslovakia'.



Source C: Adapted from a note from General Ismay, the Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to the British Cabinet, sent on 20th September 1938.

If Germany swallows up Czechoslovakia it will enhance German military prestige, increase German potential for war, and enable Germany to deploy stronger land forces against France and ourselves than can be done at present.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the reasons why Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon from 1919, showing Uncle Sam who represents the USA; a keystone is an important stone in a structure, without it the bridge is weak.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

Source C: Adapted from a memo written by the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour, 15th March 1920; Balfour discusses the League and the problems they faced regarding reaching a settlement with Turkey:

The chief weapons of the League are Public Discussion, Investigation, Arbitration [diplomacy] and finally in the last resort compulsion [military action]. These are powerful weapons, but there are regions where nothing but force is understood, and where even force is useless if it isn't rapidly applied. It would seem that in parts of the world such as these the League can only be effective if there is a Great Power with a mandate [authority] through which the League can act. If no such Great Power can be found the League cannot be an effective substitute.

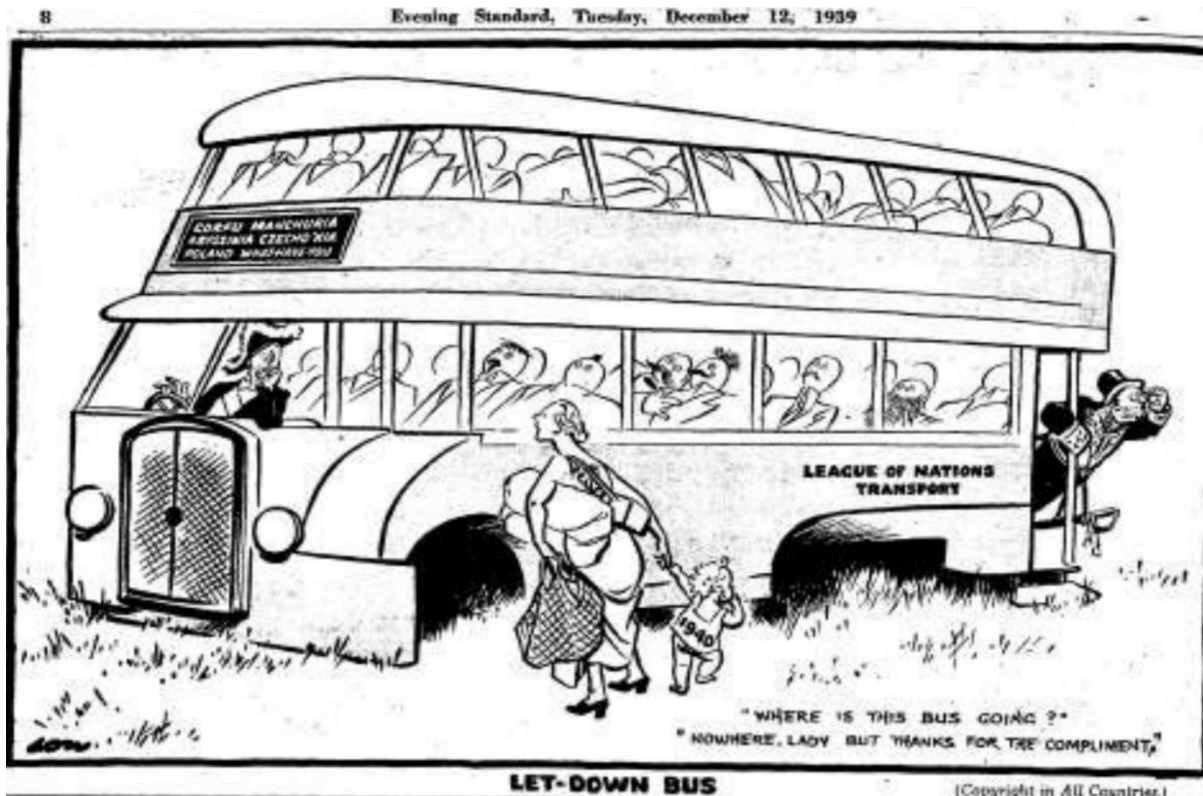
02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying why the League of Nations failed to keep the peace?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon from 1939. Czechoslovakia and Poland were the last two countries Hitler invaded before Britain and France declared war on him in 1939.



Source C: A speech by Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary; this speech was given to parliament on 18th June 1936:

There was very good reason for the League to enforce the particular sanctions they chose, because with an incomplete membership they were the only ones they could impose and which by their own action alone they could hope to see effective. Oil could not be made effective by the League action alone.

I think it is right that the League should admit that sanctions have not realised their purpose and should face that fact.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying opinions about the collapse of the League of Nations?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: A British cartoon published in 1938 following the Munich Agreement. Chamberlain is dressed as a nanny and Hitler is in the crib.



Source C: Adapted from a speech given by Hitler to the people of Berlin, 1938:

We are not interested in breaking peace. I am thankful to Mr Chamberlain for all his trouble and I assured him that the German people want nothing but peace, but I also declared that I cannot go beyond the limits of our patience. I further assured him, and I repeat here, that if this problem is solved, there will be no further territorial problems in Europe for Germany.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying why Britain allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source B: An American cartoon published in 1931, called, 'The Open Door.' It shows Japan's seizure of Manchuria and disregard for the Kellogg-Briand pact.



Source C: Arthur Balfour, chief British representative at the League of Nations, speaking in 1920:

The League of Nations is not set up to deal with a world in chaos, or with any part of the world which is in chaos. The League may give assistance, but it is not, and cannot be, a complete instrument for bringing order out of chaos.

02) Study **Sources B** and **C** in the Sources Booklet.

How useful are **Sources B** and **C** to a historian studying the failure of the League of Nations?

Explain your answer using **Sources B** and **C** and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Q3) 'Write an account' Question

- 03) Write an account of how events in Manchuria became an international crisis in the years 1931 to 1933. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how problems relating to the Sudetenland led to an international crisis in 1938. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of the German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how successful the league was in dealing with disputes between countries in the 1920s. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of the German invasion of the Sudetenland in 1938 and its significance in Hitler's foreign policy aims. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how land lost by Germany in 1919 caused anger amongst Germans. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland became a success for his foreign policy. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how events in Abyssinia in 1935–36 became an international crisis. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how the Great Depression caused problems for the League of Nations. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia led to Italy leaving the League of Nations in 1936. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how Hitler's actions between 1933 and 1935 broke the terms of the treaty of Versailles. [8 marks]
- 03) Write an account of how the Treaty of Versailles caused problems for Germany. [8 marks]

- 03) Write an account of how Britain's policy of appeasement caused problems. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how events in Manchuria became an international crisis in the years 1931 to 1933. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how the Treaty of Sèvres led to an international crisis. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how the League of Nations failed to keep peace in Europe throughout the 1920s. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how Hitler's remilitarisation of the Rhineland contributed to international tension in 1936. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how Hitler's attempts to unite Germany with Austria contributed to international tension between 1934 and 1938. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how events in the 1930s led to the outbreak of the Second World War. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of why the Big three disagreed at the Paris Conference. **[8 marks]**
- 03) Write an account of how Hitler had achieved Anschluss with Austria by 1938. **[8 marks]**

Q4) The 'How far do you agree?' Question

04) 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.'

How far do you agree with this statement?
Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its military terms.'

How far do you agree with this statement?
Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'The main reason why the League of Nations could not stop aggression in the 1930s was because the USA was not a member.'

How far do you agree with this statement?
Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'The Treaty of Versailles was the main reason why the Second World War occurred.'

How far do you agree with this statement?
Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'The main reason for the failure of the League of Nations was the rise of Hitler.'

How far do you agree with this statement?
Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'The main cause of German dissatisfaction with the peace settlement was reparations payments.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'Clemenceau was the least satisfied of the "Big Three" with the Treaty of Versailles'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'The main purpose of the Treaty of Versailles was to get revenge on Germany.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'The main reason for the failure of the League was its poor organisation.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'The main reason for the outbreak of WW2 was Hitler'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'Reparations were the worst punishment imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'The main reason why the Big Three were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles was because they had to compromise with each other'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 04) 'The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its financial terms.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 05) 'The loss of land to create new countries was the main reason for the dissatisfaction of Germany's allies with the peacemakers, 1919 to 1920.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 06) 'The structure of the League made it fair and strong.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 07) 'The League of Nations was successful in achieving its aims'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

- 08) 'The main reason the League of Nations failed was the Depression'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

09) 'Hitler's foreign policy aims were the main cause of the outbreak of the Second World War'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'The signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'Chamberlin was the individual most responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]

04) 'Appeasement was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Explain your answer.

[16 marks]
[SPaG 4 marks]