**IGCSE HISTORY**

**EXAM-STYLE QUESTIONS**



**NAME:**

**GERMANY (PAPER 1)**

Germany – 6-marks

1. **What impression does the author give about the abdication of the Kaiser in 1918? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany*, published in 1991.** |
| The leaders of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) hoped that the Kaiser would abdicate his leadership of Germany. The Kaiser did not accept that he had to abdicate. So, on 7 November 1918, the party leaders adopted a stronger approach. They threatened to withdraw support from the government unless the Kaiser abdicated within twenty-four hours. The leaders of the SDP had concluded that abdication was the only way of avoiding a bloody civil war. They threatened to call a general strike of workers unless the Kaiser abdicated, which he did on 9 November 1918. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on German people? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From a recent book on the history of Germany** |
| Much more than the fairness or unfairness of the treaty was its impact on the new German republic. You could say that the Versailles Treaty wrecked German democracy. Much more serious was the political demoralisation which the treaty caused within Germany itself. The real damage was the disillusionment of more moderate men who might have otherwise supported the new republic. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on German people? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *The Coming of the Third Reich* by Richard J. Evans (2004)** |
| No one was prepared for the peace terms… All of this was greeted with incredulous horror by the majority of Germans. The sense of outrage and disbelief was almost universal. Germany’s international strength and prestige had been on an upward course since unification in 1871. Now, suddenly, Germany had been brutally expelled from the ranks of the Great Powers and covered in what they considered to be undeserved shame. Versailles was condemned as a dictated peace, unilaterally imposed without the possibility of negotiation. |

1. **What impression does the author give about reactions to the Treaty of Versailles? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany,* published in 2000.** |
| The politicians of the Weimar Republic had no choice but to sign the Treaty of Versailles, even though there was little support for it amongst the German people. Von Hindenburg was advising a committee of the German Parliament about the treaty. Even he said it was shameful and should not be signed. The signing of the treaty was seen by many Germans as ‘anti-patriotic’ and as a ‘stab in the back’. These accusations were widely accepted and this significantly damaged the Republic’s reputation. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Weimar Constitution? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany,* published in 1996.** |
| The Weimar Constitution was, in many ways, a reflection of the problems that existed in German society. It was a mixed-up collection of different political ideas. It was doomed from the start because there was so much confusion about what it hoped to achieve. Although it was one of the most democratic documents in the world in 1919, it was doubtful whether such a democratic constitution could work. The German population was not in any way ready for a system of government that was decided by the people. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Kapp Putsch? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich* by William Shirer (1964)** |
| Armed free-corps bands sprang up all over Germany and were secretly equipped by the Reichswehr. Soon they were backing plots for the overthrow of the republican regime. In March 1920, one of them, the notorious Ehrhardt Brigade, occupied Berlin and enabled Dr Wolfgang Kapp, a mediocre politicians of the extreme Right, to proclaim himself Chancellor. The Regular Army, under General von Seeckt, had stood by while the President of the Republic and the government fled in disarray to western Germany. Only a general strike by the trade unions restored the republican government.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about the French occupation of the Ruhr? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany*, published in 2000** |
| At the end of 1922, the French took the law into their own hands and occupied the Ruhr with Belgian support. French engineers, backed by 60,000 French and Belgian soldiers, were sent into the Ruhr to maintain the production of coal. The French and Belgian authorities arrested mine owners. They expelled Germans working in a number of non-essential industries from the area. French soldiers savagely beat German workers and even executed some of them. The whole of Germany was outraged by the occupation. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the success of Gustav Stresemann, 1924-29? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Weimar & Nazi Germany* by John Hite (2000)**  |
| Stresemann hoped that his success in foreign diplomacy that had strengthened the economy and had led to the revision of the Treaty of Versailles would win greater domestic support for the regime. There is a lot of evidence, however, that his policy failed to rally Germans to the regime, because the concessions he gained were not dramatic enough for them.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about Germany in the years 1924-29? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany* published in 2001.** |
| The years 1924-29 were ‘golden years’. With money flowing in from America in the form of both long and short term loans, the economy was prospering. Public works schemes provided new modern stadiums, apartment blocks and opera houses. New welfare schemes tackled poverty and provided the unemployed with help. Wages significantly increased and working hours were regulated. There was even a drop in the number of strikes. Industrial production boomed and, by 1927, Germany was producing goods at an impressive rate. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Stresemann’s international policies in the years 1924-29? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany* published in 2000.** |
| Stresemann’s international policies were aimed at restoring Germany’s position as a European power but achieved nothing. The Locarno Treaties benefitted only the French. Membership of the League of Nations actually weakened Germany. Stresemann’s actions did nothing to change the fact that Germany was still regarded as a minor European power. Even the proposed Young Plan succeeded only in making Hitler better known as a politician. Stresemann’s international policies never won the support of most Germans and failed to restore German pride. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the failure of the Munich Putsch? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Germany 1858-1990,* published in 2001.** |
| Hitler believed he could overthrow the Weimar government by leading a putsch. However, Hitler’s impatience, poor planning and poor organisation led to failure. He had overestimated support for an uprising. Crucially, Hitler could not rely on the total support of the Bavarian army. Moreover, Hitler had gone too far to be able to stop the putsch, having already worked his supporters up to fever-pitch excitement. What followed was a disaster for the Nazis. 16 stormtroopers were killed, Hitler was sent to prison and the Nazi Party was banned. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Hitler* by Ian Kershaw (1991)**  |
| Five years earlier, the Nazi Party had been a fringe irritant in German politics, but no more. External events, the Young Plan, the Wall Street Crash, and Brüning’s entirely unnecessary decision to have an election in 1930, put the Nazis on the political map. Though democracy had by that time an unpromising future, a Nazi dictatorship seemed far less likely than some other form of authoritarian government. The handover of power to Hitler was the worst possible outcome to the irrevocable crisis of Weimar democracy. It was at no stage a foregone conclusion. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Night of the Long Knives (1934)? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany* published in 2000.** |
| The unsuspecting victims of this night of terror, known as the Night of the Long Knives, were the leaders of the SA, Hitler’s own storm troopers. Now in power, Hitler felt that he no longer needed them. The dazed SA leaders were savagely pulled from their beds, taken to Nazi headquarters and gunned down in cold blood. The leader of the SA, Röhm, was one of those killed in the slaughter. Hitler proudly defended these extreme actions to the Reichstag and took full responsibility. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Nazi rule in the years 1933-39? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany* published in 2015.** |
| During the years 1933–39, many Germans refused to give their total support to the Nazi government. This was shown by the fact that some people left the Nazi Party. Other people refused to give the ‘Heil Hitler’ greeting and salute. Some German people protested against Nazi control of schools and churches. Some told jokes about the Führer, while others listened to foreign radio stations or danced to American jazz music. Widespread complaining among the German people showed that many Germans did not always fully support the Nazi regime. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of Nazi rule on the Church, 1933-9? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Weimar and Nazi Germany* by Hite & Hinton (2015)** |
| Relations between the Catholic Church and the Nazi regime have been described as a state of simmering tension within a war of attrition. Overall, Church-state relations seem to reflect the fears each side felt towards the other. Despite the regime’s totalitarian claims, government documents illustrate the fear that undue pressure on the Churches, particularly in Catholic areas, would turn people against the regime. Ironically, many clerics were afraid that they were losing the battle with Nazism between 1933 and 1939. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Nazi policies towards German youth? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Nazi Germany* by Klaus Fischer (1995)** |
| Nazi educational efforts as a whole turned out to be poorly thought out and lacking in substance. At best, the Nazis put a thin ideological veneer on German education. It is not surprising that 12 years were not enough to break down ‘2000 years of European cultural heritage’. However, Nazi indoctrination was able to miseducate and misuse a whole generation of young people. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the role of women in Nazi Germany? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Nazi Germany*, by C. Truman (2015)** |
| Women in Nazi Germany were to have a very specific role. Hitler was very clear about this. This role was that they should be good mothers bringing up children at home while their husbands worked. Outside of certain specialist fields, Hitler saw no reason why a woman should work. Education taught girls from the earliest of years that this was the lifestyle they should have. Girls were taught that all good German women married at a young age and that the wife’s task was to keep a decent home for her working husband and to have children.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about Nazi policies towards women in employment? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany*, published in 2000.** |
| The Nazis’ attempt to force all women back into the home was weak and was not achieved. The number of women in all types of jobs significantly increased, because Germany’s economic recovery created more opportunities. By 1939, the shortage of workers was a serious problem. This led to even more women returning to work. Overall, the Nazis’ lack of decisive action and their half-hearted approach to the employment of women meant that very few women were actually forced to give up work. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the nature of law and order in Nazi Germany? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *Germany 1918-45* by S. Lee (2015)** |
| When they came to power the Nazis did not get rid of the existing police force and legal system. They simply took control of them. The police were under the command of the SS. The judges took an oath of loyalty to Hitler. The conventional courts could be used by the Nazis against their opponents. The number of crimes punishable by death rose from three in 1933 to 46 in 1943. They included listening to foreign radio stations or publishing anti-government leaflets. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Nazi management of the German economy? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *The Nazi Economic Recovery 1932-38*, by R. Evans (1982)** |
| It was the exceptional decline of the depression years from 1929 to 1932 which gave the subsequent revival its rosy complexion. By any long-term measurement the achievement of the 1930s was not very remarkable. Even by 1937 the economy was only just above the level reached some 25 years before. From 1936 onwards all the indices of growth began to slow down. If the short-term recovery had been achieved with remarkable speed, the long-term prospects for growth were muted. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Nazi policies regarding employment? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany 1918-39*, published in 2009** |
| The Nazis used a number of dubious methods to keep down the unemployment statistics. The official statistics did not include unmarried men under 25 who were pushed into Nation Labour schemes. The figures also excluded women who have been dismissed from their jobs or who gave up work to get married. Also not included in the official unemployment statistics were opponents of the regime being held in concentration camps. The Nazis also boosted the total number of those that were employed by registering part-time workers as being fully employed. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Hitler’s role in the treatment of Jews? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From a modern history website**  (2018) |
| You cannot expect to find a written record where Hitler has said ‘Right, I’m taking the decision here and now to exterminate the Jews.’ It just simply didn’t work like that, but Hitler’s fingerprints are all over the anti-Jewish policy. And also, when it comes to all the crucial steps, such as deporting the Jews from Germany to the East, these could not be taken without Hitler’s authorisation. Also, the yellow star on the sleeve of German Jews from September 1940 couldn’t happen unless Hitler approved of it. Hitler has been speaking throughout his whole career about the need to destroy the Jews, so we should not believe that the anti-Jewish policy could happen without him knowing about it, approving of it and authorising it.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about resistance in Nazi Germany, 1933-45? [6]**

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| **Extract C – from *Republican and Fascist Germany* by J. Hiden (1996)** |
| The persecution of hundreds of thousands of Germans by the Hitler regime serves to illustrate that dissent and nonconformity must have been widespread. Resistance, defined as an organised and sustained attempt to destroy the government, was not.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about resistance to the Nazi regime, 1933-45? [6]**

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| **Extract C – from M. Housden, *Germans and their opposition to the Third Reich* (1994)** |
| The most significant efforts at resistance came from the establishment sections of German society, that is to say the minor nobility, civil servants and, most notably, members of the officer corps. While very many Germans remained at odds with the Third Reich, only a few exceptional souls, driven by a mixture of bravery and despair, dared express themselves openly. But then, how many of us, today, under similar circumstances, would do different? |

1. **What impression does the author give about opposition in Nazi Germany? [6]**

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| **Extract C – from a speech by West German President Theodor Heuss, July 1954** |
| The failure of their undertaking does not rob their sacrifice of any of its dignity. Here, at a time when infamy and the petty, cowardly and therefore brutal concept of power had defiled and besmirched the name of Germany, was the pure determination, fully aware of the danger to life, to rescue the state from this murderous, evil regime and, if possible, save the Fatherland from utter destruction. German shame, forced by Hitler, was washed by their blood. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the July Bomb Plot of 1944? [6]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Germany*, published in 2000** |
| The bomb plot of July 1944 failed because of a series of factors. The wooden building in which the bomb exploded surprisingly limited the impact of the explosion. During the briefing the bomb was unluckily moved away from where Hitler was. Hitler was partly shielded from the impact of the blast by the leg of an oak table. Also, the conspirators were unable to communicate successfully with each other. The failure of the July bomb plot showed the difficulties of trying to overthrow the regime. |

Germany – 8-marks

1. Explain **two** effects of defeat in the First World War on Germany. [8]
2. Explain **two** effects of the German Revolution (1918-19) on Germany. [8]
3. Explain **two** effects of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany. [8]
4. Explain **two** effects of the Weimar Constitution on Germany. [8]
5. Explain **two** effects of the challenges from the Right on the Weimar Republic. [8]
6. Explain **two** effects of the Kapp Putsch on Germany. [8]
7. Explain **two** effects of the French occupation of the Ruhr on Germany. [8]
8. Explain **two** effects of hyperinflation on Germany. [8]
9. Explain **two** effects of the work of Gustav Stresemann on Germany in the years 1923-29. [8]
10. Explain **two** effects of the Rentenmark on Germany. [8]
11. Explain **two** effects of the Dawes Plan on Germany. [8]
12. Explain **two** effects of the Young Plan on Germany. [8]
13. Explain **two** effects of the Locarno Treaties on Germany. [8]
14. Explain **two** effects of the Kellogg-Briand Pact on Germany. [8]
15. Explain **two** effects of the Munich Putsch on the Nazi Party in the years 1923-28. [8]
16. Explain **two** effects of party reorganisation on the NSDAP in the years 1924-8. [8]
17. Explain **two** effects of the Great Depression on Germany. [8]
18. Explain **two** effects of the SA on the Nazi Party’s success. [8]
19. Explain **two** effects of the Reichstag Fire on Nazi control. [8]
20. Explain **two** effects of the Enabling Act on Germany. [8]
21. Explain **two**effects of the Night of the Long Knives on Germany. [8]
22. Explain **two** effects of the Nazi police state on German people. [8]
23. Explain **two** effects of the police state on Germany, 1933-39. [8]
24. Explain **two**effects of Nazi rule on women in Germany. [8]
25. Explain **two** effects of Nazi rule on young people in Germany. [8]
26. Explain **two** effects of Nazi rule on education in Germany in the years 1933-39. [8]
27. Explain **two** effects of Nazi rule on the Churches in Germany in the years 1933-39. [8]
28. Explain **two** effects of the Nuremberg Laws (1935) on the lives of Jews living in Germany. [8]
29. Explain **two** effects of Kristallnacht on Germany. [8]
30. Explain **two** effects of Nazi economic policies on Germany. [8]
31. Explain **two** effects of Nazi social policies on German workers. [8]
32. Explain **two** effects of ghettos on Jewish communities. [8]
33. Explain **two** effects of the Second World War on the German Home Front in the years 1939-45. [8]
34. Explain **two** effects of the Second World War on the role of women in Germany. [8]
35. Explain **two** effects of the Second World War on opposition to the Nazi regime. [8]
36. Explain **two** effects of Allied bombing on Germany during the Second World War. [8]

Germany – 16-marks

1. ‘The main reason for the weakness of the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23 was the Treaty of Versailles’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. The Treaty of Versailles
3. Proportional representation

You must also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. ‘Hyperinflation was the main reason why the Weimar Republic was weak in the years 1919-23.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
		1. The Treaty of Versailles
		2. Proportional representation

You must also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. ‘The French occupation of the Ruhr was the main reason why the Weimar Republic had problems in the years 1919-23.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
		1. The French occupation of the Ruhr
		2. Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The reparations were the worst part of the Treaty of Versailles for Germany’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. The effects of reparations on the German economy and politics
3. The effects of territorial changes imposed by the Treaty of Versailles

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The greatest problem faced by the Weimar governments in the years 1919-23 was the Kapp Putsch.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Kapp Putsch
	2. Constitutional weaknesses

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The threat from the Spartacists was the most serious threat to German democracy, 1919-23.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Spartacist Uprising
	2. Weaknesses of the Weimar Constitution

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant challenge to the Weimar Republic, in the years 1919-23, came from uprisings by the Right.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Uprising by the Right
	2. The Spartacist Uprising

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the recovery of Germany, in the years 1924-29, was successes abroad.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Successes abroad
	2. The Dawes Plan.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the recovery of Germany, in the years 1924-29, was US loans.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. US loans
	2. The Locarno treaties.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The introduction of the Rentenmark was the most important reason for the German recovery in the years 1923-29.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Rentenmark (1923)
	2. Joining the League of Nations (1926)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main achievement of Stresemann, in the years 1924-29, was the Locarno Treaties.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Locarno Treaties
	2. The Dawes Plan.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Gustav Stresemann was not as great a success for Germany as is often claimed.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. German foreign policy 1923-29
3. The German economy 1923-29

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Munich Putsch was a complete disaster.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Hitler’s arrest and trial
3. The banning of the Nazi Party

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Munich Putsch was the most threatening uprising faced by the Weimar Republic in the years 1919-23.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Munich Putsch
	2. The Spartacist Uprising

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Nazis experienced nothing but failure between 1920 and 1928.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. The impact of the Munich Putsch on the Nazi Party
3. The role of Joseph Goebbels on the Nazi Party

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The role of Joseph Goebbels was the most significant reason for the growth of Nazi electoral support 1924-32.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The role of Joseph Goebbels
	2. The reorganisation of the Nazi Party after 1924

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Party reorganisation was the main reason why the Nazi party survived in the years 1924–28.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Party reorganisation
	2. The impact of the Munich Putsch

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The use of intimidation and violence, in the years 1928-33, was the main reason for Nazi success.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Intimidation and violence
	2. Propaganda

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the Nazi rise to power, in the period July 1932 to March 1933, was the role of President von Hindenburg.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. President von Hindenburg
	2. The Reichstag election, July 1932.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Nazi propaganda was the main reason why the Weimar Republic came to an end in March 1933.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Nazi propaganda
	2. Fear of Communism

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Hitler’s personal attributes were the key reason for his appointment as Chancellor.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Hitler’s personal attributes
	2. The role of conservative elites

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Depression was the main reason that Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Depression
	2. The role of the Sturmabteilung (SA)

You must also use information of your own.

1. ‘The role of von Hindenburg was the main reason why Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Von Hindenburg
	2. Nazi propaganda.

You must also use information of your own.

1. ‘The main impact of the Great Depression on Germany, in the years 1929-33, was economic problems.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Economic problems
	2. Support for the Communist Party.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant impact of the Great Depression on Germany, in the years 1929-33, was increased support for the Nazis.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Support for the Nazis
3. Unemployment.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Reichstag Fire was the most important event in the consolidation of Nazi power 1933-34.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Reichstag Fire
	2. The Enabling Act

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The greatest change in the lives of people in Germany in the years 1933-39 was the reduction in unemployment.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. The reduction in unemployment
3. The school curriculum

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Nuremberg Laws were the most significant anti-Semitic Nazi action in the period 1933-39'. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. The Nuremberg Laws (1935)
3. Kristallnacht (1938)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘It was the Nuremberg Laws that had the worst impact on life for the Jews in Germany in the years 1933-39.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Shop boycotts
3. The Nuremberg Laws.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Nazis’ most successful social policies were those affecting workers.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Social policies aimed at workers
3. Social policies aimed at women

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Nazis enjoyed the greatest success in their *Volksgemeinschaft* aims with children.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Nazi policies towards children
3. Nazi policies towards workers

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘German women largely benefitted from Nazi rule, 1933-45.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Policies affecting the family
	2. Policies affecting female employment

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Nazi economic policies improved the lives of German workers’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Policies to reduce unemployment
3. Impact of policies relating to working conditions

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘It was Nazi employment policies that had the most significant impact on German families in the years 1933–39.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Nazi employment policies
	2. Nazi education policies

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Nazi drive towards autarky had the greatest impact on German workers.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Actions and policies that supported autarky
3. The role of the German Workers’ Front

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant impact of Nazi policies towards German people, in the years 1933-39, was on the Jews.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Nazi policies towards the Jews
3. Nazi policies towards the young.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Gestapo was the most important part of the Nazi police state’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. The Gestapo
3. Concentration camps

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant method of control used by the Nazis in Germany, in the years 1933-39, was censorship.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
2. Censorship
3. Police state.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Allied bombing had the most serious impact on the German Home Front during the Second World War.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Allied bombing
	2. Rationing.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant impact of the Second World War on the German home front was on the role of women’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The role of women
	2. The allied bombing.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘In the years 1939-45, the most significant feature of war on the Home Front in Germany and the occupied territories was Nazi policies towards Jews.’ Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Nazi policies towards Jews
	2. Rationing.

You must also use information of your own.

1. ‘Opposition from within the Army was the most significant threat to Hitler, 1933-45’. How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Opposition within the Army
	2. Opposition within the Church

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘There was little opposition to the Nazis 1933-45 due to the strength of the police state.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Nazi police state
	2. The weakness of potential opposition groups

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main problem facing the Nazi government in Germany and the occupied territories, in the years 1939-45, was opposition to Hitler’s rule.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Opposition to Hitler’s rule
	2. Allied bombing

You must also use information of your own. [16]

**USA (PAPER 1)**

USA – 6-marks

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of the Berlin Blockade on the US? [6]**

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| **Extract G - from an online History website, published in 2019.** |
| To the United States and its allies, the blockade was seen as a power-grab by Stalin; the capitulation of West Berlin to the Soviets would humiliate America, France, and Britain, allowing the Soviet government to show the weakness of capitalism. The sensationalisation of the spread of Communism by US media helped cement support for the Cold War in the West and helped guide the creation of the Truman doctrine of containment.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of the Alger Hiss case? [6]**

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| **Extract G - from *A History of the United States of America*, published in 1985.** |
| The Alger Hiss case encouraged those who blamed America’s troubles in the Cold War on the activities of suspected communists within Truman’s government. In January 1950, Hiss was convicted of lying under oath in his previous appearance before HUAC. Hiss had denied that he had sent copies of confidential state documents to the Soviet Union. Hiss’s links to leading Democrats was a severe embarrassment to President Truman as he was a Democrat. Congress began a series of damaging investigations into the State Department, where Hiss had worked closely with Truman’s Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. |

1. **What impression does the author give about HUAC investigations into Hollywood? [6]**

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| **Extract G - from *A History of the United States*, published in 2010.** |
| HUAC began to extend its activities and its interviews began to take place with terrifying frequency. HUAC wanted a higher profile for its activities, and between 1947 and 1951 it targeted Hollywood. People working in Hollywood who had left-wing sympathies, were now considered to be a threat. So were those who had simply praised Russians in films about the Second World War. There was a feeling that the film industry had been infiltrated by communists. Some performers, however, spoke out against the pressure and persecution by HUAC, saying that the hysteria reached into every part of America. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Joseph McCarthy? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from an international history book, published in 2012.** |
| McCarthy deliberately played on Red Scare fears. In speeches, interviews and TV appearances over several years, he stressed he had evidence to show there were communists in government (later in the army too). But when the Tydings Committee heard this evidence, it was very weak. The three Democratic members of the committee … [called] the charges ‘a fraud and a hoax, the most wicked campaign of half-truths and untruths in this country’s history’ … McCarthy’s reaction was to accuse Senator Tydings of having communist sympathies. He made more and more accusations, many of them now aimed at his personal and political enemies, including journalists who had spoken against him. McCarthy’s accusations grew wilder, his evidence more obviously faked. |

1. **What impression does the author give about McCarthy? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from *A History of the United States*, published in 2010.** |
| McCarthy was essentially a minor politician who seized his moment to achieve national fame. The Republicans were very angry over Truman’s unexpected election victory in 1948. McCarthy, a Republican who had few real friends even in his own party, took the opportunity. He used the Red Scare against President Truman and the Democrats in order to attract attention to himself. It brought him a popularity and coverage he had never had before. Once a Republican became president, McCarthy’s days were numbered. The press withdrew their approval, and his influence declined. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of Senator McCarthy? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From *American History 1860-1990,* published in 2002.** |
| The USA was gripped by the fear of communism, which affected all areas of public life. Senator Joseph McCarthy was the most infamous ‘witch-hunter’. His anti-Communist activities led to a new word in America, ‘McCarthyism’. McCarthy used his privileged position as a senator to name names. Most of those named were investigated and cleared. Yet for four years McCarthy and his supporters continued to make allegations about individuals and carry out investigations into government groups. Honourable men such as President Truman’s former Secretary of State, General Marshall, were unfairly accused. |

1. **What impression does the author give about segregation in the South? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from *A History of the United States*, published in 2001.** |
| It was one thing in the 1950s for the Supreme Court to make a ruling that schools should be desegregated, but actually achieving desegregation in the Deep South was much more difficult. The Ku Klux Klan re-emerged and the privileged White Citizens’ Councils campaigned. This showed that the South would put up a long and bitter fight against desegregation. Just as depressing was the sight of white politicians enthusiastically broadcasting their racist views. These politicians knew that, in the Deep South at this time, being racist was the best way to be re-elected. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of Emmett Till’s murder? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from M. Evers in *Eyes on the Prize* (1985)** |
| Till’s death was like no other, shaking the foundations of Mississippi, both black and white – with the white community because it had become nationally publicised, with us blacks because now even a child was not safe from racism, bigotry and death. His case struck a spark of indignation that ignited protests around the world. It was the murder of this 14-year-old that cast the glare of a world spotlight on Mississippi’s racism. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Montgomery Bus Boycott? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From J. Wilson’s book *The Civil Rights Movement* (2013)** |
| The boycott was an overwhelming success. Ministers and activists formed the Montgomery Improvement Association to direct the protest, coordinate transportation for boycotters, gain support from individuals and organisations in and out of the state, and enter into negotiations with the bus company and city officials. Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was elected president of the organisation. His acceptance of the position was the beginning of his career as a civil rights leader. The boycott ended after 381 days and was a key victory for the movement. Local people demonstrated to people around the country that African Americans could organise themselves to abolish a system that had oppressed them for decades. |

1. **What Impression does the author give about the activities of the Ku Klux Klan? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From *A History of the Twentieth Century,* published in 2009** |
| Once the civil rights movement began its actions in the 1950s, Klan groups were re-established to challenge the movement. Houses were bombed by Klansmen, people intimidated and even assassinated. In Atlanta alone, over 40 homes were bombed in 1951-2. Many murders were never reported. As black Americans could not vote and juries were often white only, Black Americans did not expect to get proper justice. Klansmen had close links with the local police and government, and used these to continue their intimidation. Some leaders of the Civil Rights movement were brutally murdered. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Birmingham Campaign of 1963? [6]**

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| **Extract G - From a History website, published in 2019** |
| The peaceful demonstrations were met with violent attacks using high-pressure fire hoses and police dogs on men, women and children alike. This produced some of the most iconic, troubling and heart-breaking images of the Civil Rights Movement. The campaign ended with a victory in May of 1963 when local officials agreed to several changes; to remove “White Only” and “Black Only” signs from restrooms and drinking fountains in downtown Birmingham, to desegregate lunch counters; to deploy a “Negro job improvement plan”, to release jailed demonstrators and to create a biracial committee to monitor the agreement. The campaign was one of the major turning points in the Civil Rights Movement and was the beginning of the end of a centuries-long struggle for freedom.  |

1. **What impression does the author give about the methods used by Martin Luther King in the 1960s? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from *American History 1860–1990,* published in 2002.** |
| The methods used by Martin Luther King in the 1960s were important. Three great civil rights campaigns were started and dominated by King, and were significant in helping bring about important legislation from Congress.Marches in Birmingham (1963) helped persuade President Kennedy to introduce civil rights legislation to Congress.The March on Washington (1963) was a heart-warming demonstration that both blacks and whites believed in the ‘American Dream’. The march helped bring about the Civil Rights Act.King’s Selma campaign contributed to the Voting Rights Act, after which the numbers of blacks voting in the South increased dramatically. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the Black Panthers? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from *History of the Black Panther Party,* by B. Baggins (2002)** |
| In October of 1966, in Oakland California, Huey Newton and Bobby Seale founded the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. The Panthers practiced militant self-defense of minority communities against the US government, and fought to establish revolutionary socialism through mass organising and community-based programs. The party was one of the first organisations in US history to militarily struggle for ethnic minority and working class emancipation – a party whose agenda was the revolutionary establishment of real economic, social and political equality across gender and colour lines. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of Malcolm X on the black civil rights movement? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From H. Sitkoff’s *The Struggle for Black Equality* *1954-1992* (1993)** |
| Malcolm’s rejection of nonviolence and condemnation of integration fit the mood of African Americans whose hopes had been dashed. Malcolm’s black nationalism crystallised the feelings of those whose expectations had frustrated and those whose lives the civil rights movement had hardly touched. Malcolm instilled a positive sense of black identity among his followers. His ideas of racial pride and African American control of black community institutions both expressed and shaped the changing consciousness of young black activists. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the impact of the race riots? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From *American History 1860-1990*, published in 2002.** |
| In the years 1964–68, there were around 300 race riots in the black city ghettos of the North, Midwest and West. For example, after Martin Luther King’s assassination by a white racist, there were major riots in 100 cities, with 46 dead, 3,000 injured and 27,000 arrested. It needed 21,000 federal troops and 34,000 National Guardsmen to restore order. Property worth a total of $145 million was damaged. Black ghettos in some cities had effectively become no-go areas for whites. The numbers involved and the damage done scared white Americans and frightened them away from supporting the civil rights movement. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Students for a Democratic Society? [6]**

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| **Extract G – from *Students for Democratic Society*, by K. Sale, published in 1973** |
| Although Students for a Democratic Society achieved none of its long-range goals, and ended in disarray and disappointment, it left a legacy of deep and permanent worth. It shaped a generation, revived an American left, transformed political possibilities, opened the way to changes in the national life that would have been unthought of in the fifties, it was in good measure responsible for the changes in university governance, the liberation of campus life, it played an important role in moulding public opinion against the Vietnam War, and it directly affected the lives and consciousness of hundreds of thousands of students across the land. |

1. **What Impression does the author give about the anti-Vietnam War protests? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From *A History of the United States,* published in 1998** |
| Protests grew increasingly bloody and hot-tempered in 1970. Anti-war protests increased after President Nixon announced that America had extended the war in Vietnam into Cambodia, a neutral country bordering Vietnam. In May 1970, at Kent State University in Ohio, national guardsmen confronted student anti-war protesters with heavy use of tear gas. Soon afterward, with no provocation, soldiers opened fire into a group of fleeing students. Four young people were killed, shot in the back. There was outrage throughout the country, campuses closed down, and students by the thousands came to Washington to demonstrate against the war. |

1. **What impression does the author give about the women’s liberation movement? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From *A History of the USA,* published in 2010** |
| The women’s liberation movement had far more radical aims than the National Organisation for Women (NOW). The movement was determined to get as much publicity as possible. For example, they burned their bras, as the bras were seen as a symbol of male domination. Burning their bras in public brought ridicule to the movement and made it increasingly difficult for men and other women to take the whole issue seriously. They were a distraction from the key issues of the women’s movement which were: equal pay and better job opportunities. |

1. **What Impression does the author give about the impact of the Equal Rights Amendment Act? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From** *Moving the Mountain: The Women’s Movement in America Since 1960*,**published in 1999** |
| In significant ways, the ERA ratification campaign was far from a failure. State laws would change that wouldn’t have changed otherwise. Even after ERA was rejected some bills were apparently passed out of guilt or fear of voter retaliation. Women and men began to understand just how pervasive sex discrimination was. The struggle over ratification created a new highly organised antifeminist movement and help polarise the American political scene. However it also fuelled the growth of many feminist organisations: NOW’s membership surged from 55,000 in 1977 to 200,000 in 1982. The women’s movement tooled up energetically to try and exploit the gender gap. |

1. **What impression does the author give about Phyllis Schlafly? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From an article on the life of Phyllis Schlafly.** |
| Phyllis Schlafly was a tireless activist who mobilised countless stay-at-home mothers. Schlafly influenced conservative Christian women, a group previously not interested in politics. She personally taught these women how to resist changes proposed by the women’s movement. Schlafly instructed them in everything from how to speak to the press and run telephone campaigns, to how to dress and smile for the camera. She persuaded like-minded Americans to join her struggle against the women’s movement. Above all, Schlafly convinced many women that the feminists in the women’s movement hated the traditional way of life that most American women still lived. |

1. **What Impression does the author give about the situation Gerald Ford faced as president? [6]**

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| **Extract G – From *A History of the United States since 1865,* published in 2007** |
| Gerald Ford, the nation’s first unelected president, faced a distrustful nation. Ford felt the effects of Nixon’s actions in the Watergate Scandal. The presidency was discredited; the nation’s economy was in decline. Ford was an honourable man who tried to end ‘the long national nightmare’. But when he issued a full pardon to Richard Nixon, his approval ratings declined sharply. Some suggested, though with no evidence, that he made a deal with Nixon. During the course of his brief presidency, Ford was constantly mocked in political cartoons and comedy shows. |

USA – 8-marks

* 1. Explain **two** effects of the Cold War on the USA. [8]
	2. Explain **two** effects of the Red Scare on the USA in the period 1945-54. [8]
	3. Explain **two** effects of McCarthyism on the USA in the 1950s. [8]
	4. Explain **two** effects of Supreme Court decisions on civil rights in the 1950s. [8]
	5. Explain **two** effects of the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* decision on the USA. [8]
	6. Explain **two** effects of the Emmett Till case on the USA. [8]
	7. Explain **two** effects of the Emmett Till case on civil rights in the 1950s. [8]
	8. Explain **two** effects of the Montgomery Bus Boycott on civil rights in the 1950s. [8]
	9. Explain **two** effects of the events at Little Rock in September 1957 on the USA. [8]
	10. Explain **two** effects of the Civil Rights Act (1957) on the USA. [8]
	11. Explain **two** effects of the revival of the KKK on the USA. [8]
	12. Explain **two** effects of the freedom rides on the USA. [8]
	13. Explain **two** effects of the sit-ins on the USA. [8]
	14. Explain **two** effects of the Meredith case on the civil rights movement. [8]
	15. Explain **two** effects of Birmingham Campaign on the USA. [8]
	16. Explain **two** effects of the Washington Peace March (1963) on the USA. [8]
	17. Explain **two** effects of the Mississippi Freedom Summer on the USA. [8]
	18. Explain **two** effects of civil rights legislation of the 1960s on the USA. [8]
	19. Explain **two** effects of the 1964 Civil Rights Act on the USA. [8]
	20. Explain **two** effects of the 1965 Voting Rights Act on the USA. [8]
	21. Explain **two** effects of the Selma campaign on the civil rights movement. [8]
	22. Explain **two** effects of the Nation of Islam on the civil rights movement. [8]
	23. Explain **two** effects of Malcolm X on the civil rights movement. [8]
	24. Explain **two** effects of Black Power on the civil rights movement. [8]
	25. Explain **two** effects of Stokely Carmichael on the civil rights movement. [8]
	26. Explain **two** effects of the race riots on the civil rights movement. [8]
	27. Explain **two** effects of the Black Panther movement on the civil rights movement. [8]
	28. Explain **two** effects of Bobby Seale and Huey Newton on the civil rights movement. [8]
	29. Explain **two** effects of the student movement on the USA. [8]
	30. Explain **two** effects of the Berkeley Free Speech movement on the USA. [8]
	31. Explain **two** effects of Students for a Democratic Society on the USA. [8]
	32. Explain **two** effects of the hippies on the USA. [8]
	33. Explain **two** effects of the anti-Vietnam War movement on the USA. [8]
	34. Explain **two** effects of the work of Betty Friedan on women’s rights in the USA. [8]
	35. Explain **two** effects of Eleanor Roosevelt on the women’s movement. [8]
	36. Explain **two** effects of NOW on the women’s movement. [8]
	37. Explain **two** effects of Women’s Lib on the women’s rights movement. [8]
	38. Explain **two** effects of Phyllis Schlafly on the women’s movement. [8]
	39. Explain **two** effects of the women’s liberation movement on the USA. [8]
	40. Explain **two** effects of the Watergate Scandal on US politics. [8]
	41. Explain **two** effects of the Watergate Scandal on President Nixon. [8]
	42. Explain **two** effects of the new laws that were introduced as a result of the Watergate Scandal. [8]

USA – 16-marks

1. ‘The work of HUAC was the main reason for the Red Scare in the 1940s.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The work of HUAC
	2. The Cold War

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Senator Joseph McCarthy’s role in the Red Scare has been greatly exaggerated.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Senator Joseph McCarthy
	2. HUAC hearings on Communist threats

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Senator McCarthy’s actions were the main reason why anti-communism grew in America in the years 1945-54.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Senator McCarthy’s actions
	2. The Cold War.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason why anti-communism grew in the USA, in the years 1945-54, was the Hiss and Rosenberg cases.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Hiss and Rosenberg cases
	2. Senator McCarthy.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main feature of the Red Scare was the false accusations that were made.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. False accusations
	2. Opposition to McCarthy.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main consequence of the Red Scare was an increase in the importance of Senator McCarthy.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Senator McCarthy
	2. Anti-communist investigations.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for progress in the civil rights movement in the 1950s was the role of Martin Luther King.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Martin Luther King
	2. *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main effect of the *Brown versus Topeka* decision on African Americans was the increase in violence against them.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Brown v. Topeka
	2. The murder of Emmett Till

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The Montgomery Bus Boycott was the most successful civil rights event of the 1950s.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Montgomery Bus Boycott
	2. The events at Little Rock

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The *Brown v. Board of Education* had the greatest impact on the civil rights movement in the 1950s.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Brown v. Board of Education
	2. Montgomery Bus Boycott

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* was the most significant civil rights case.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka (1954)
	2. Roe v. Wade (1973)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant event in increasing support for civil rights in the 1950s was the death of Emmett Till.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Emmett Till
	2. The Montgomery Bus Boycott.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason why progress was made in civil rights in the 1950s was the influence of the Supreme Court.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The influence of the Supreme Court
	2. The Montgomery Bus Boycott

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main consequence in the 1950s of civil rights protests was desegregation within education.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Desegregation within education
	2. The Civil Rights Act 1957.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason why progress was made in the civil rights of black Americans in the 1960s was the influence of Martin Luther King.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Martin Luther King
	2. President Johnson.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Sit-ins were the most important non-violent tactic used by civil rights protesters, 1954-68.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Sit-ins
	2. Boycotts

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason why progress was made in the civil rights of black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s was federal government action.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Federal government action
	2. Martin Luther King.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘SNCC was the most successful civil rights organisation in the 1960s.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The work of SNCC
	2. The work of SCLC

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main impact of the Black Power movement was to drive away white supporters of civil rights for African Americans.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Driving away white supporters
	2. Changes to life in the ghettos

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the growth of Black Power in the 1960s was the influence of Stokely Carmichael.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Stokely Carmichael
	2. Reduction in white support for civil rights

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the growth of Black Power in the 1960s was disappointment with the achievements of previous civil rights campaigns.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Previous civil rights campaigns
	2. Stokely Carmichael.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main achievement of the civil rights movement was that it increased awareness of the unfair ways that African Americans were treated.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Awareness of the treatment of African Americans
	2. The Civil Rights Act (1964)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘Martin Luther King Jr. was the most important black civil rights leader in the period 1954-74.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Martin Luther King Jr.
	2. Malcolm X

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the growth of protest movement in the years 1962-74 was the war in Vietnam.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The war in Vietnam
	2. The Berkeley Free Speech Movement

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The growth of the student protest movement was largely due to the black civil rights movement.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Influence of the black civil rights movement
	2. Baby-boomer generation

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main achievement of the student movement was the setting up of the Students for a Democratic Society.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Students for a Democratic Society
	2. The end of the Vietnam War

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant feature of the student protest movement in the years 1960-74 was the anti-Vietnam War movement.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The anti-Vietnam War movement
	2. Students for a Democratic Society.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant development in protest movements during the 1960s and 1970s was the growth of the student movement.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The student movement
	2. The women’s movement

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the growth of the women’s movement, in the years 1963-73, was the contribution made by Betty Friedan.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Betty Friedan
	2. Eleanor Roosevelt.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The National Organisation of Women had the most significant role in the women’s rights movement, 1960-74.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. NOW
	2. Roe v. Wade (1970-73)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The work of investigative journalists was the main cause of the Watergate scandal.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The work of investigative journalists
	2. The work of the committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main impact of the Watergate scandal was a lack of trust in politicians and government.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. Lack of trust in politicians and government
	2. New laws, including the Election Campaign Act (1974)

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The most significant feature of the Watergate scandal was the new laws that resulted from it.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. New laws
	2. The impact on President Nixon

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main consequence of the Watergate scandal was new laws.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. New laws
	2. Gerald Ford.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

1. ‘The main reason for the introduction of new laws to control US politics in the 1970s was the Watergate scandal.’ How far do you agree? Explain your answer. You may use the following in your answer:
	1. The Watergate scandal
	2. The Vietnam War.

You must also use information of your own. [16]

**WWI (PAPER 2)**

WWI – 6-marks

* 1. Describe **two** features of the Triple Alliance. [6]
	2. Describe **two** features of the Triple Entente. [6]
	3. Describe **two** features of the system of alliances and *ententes* before 1914. [6]
	4. Describe **two** features of the naval race. [6]
	5. Describe **two** features of the Anglo-German naval rivalry. [6]
	6. Describe **two** features of the first Moroccan Crisis (1905-6). [6]
	7. Describe **two** features of the second Moroccan Crisis (1911). [6]
	8. Describe **two** features of the Bosnian Crisis (1908-9). [6]
	9. Describe **two** features of the Balkan Wars (1912-1913). [6]
	10. Describe **two** features of the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. [6]
	11. Describe **two** features of the July Crisis (1914). [6]
	12. Describe **two** features of Austro-Serbian rivalry. [6]
	13. Describe **two** features of the Schlieffen Plan. [6]
	14. Describe **two** features of the Battle of the Somme. [6]
	15. Describe **two** features of the Battle of Passchendaele. [6]
	16. Describe **two** features of trench warfare. [6]
	17. Describe **two** features of life in the trenches. [6]
	18. Describe **two** features of the trench system. [6]
	19. Describe **two** features of tanks in the First World War. [6]
	20. Describe **two** features of the war in the air. [6]
	21. Describe **two** features of allied leadership in the First World War. [6]
	22. Describe **two** features of the war at sea. [6]
	23. Describe **two** features of the Battle of Heligoland. [6]
	24. Describe **two** features of the Battle of Dogger Bank. [6]
	25. Describe **two** features of the Battle of Jutland. [6]
	26. Describe **two** features of submarine warfare. [6]
	27. Describe **two** features of the U-boat threat to Britain. [6]
	28. Describe **two** features of anti-U-boat measures. [6]
	29. Describe **two** features of the sinking of the Lusitania. [6]
	30. Describe **two** features of the Gallipoli campaign. [6]
	31. Describe **two** features of the Ludendorff Offensive. [6]
	32. Describe **two** features of US entry into the war. [6]
	33. Describe **two** features of the Hundred Days’ Offensive. [6]
	34. Describe **two** features of the Allied drive to victory (July-November 1918). [6]
	35. Describe **two** features of German defeat in the First World War. [6]

WWI – 8-marks & 16-marks

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the threat posed by Germany to Britain in the years 1905-14? [8]**

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| **Source A – From a letter written by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in 1906.** | **Source B – From an interview with the German Emperor Wilhelm II, published in a British newspaper in 1908.** |
| The economic rivalry between Britain and Germany does not worry the British people who admire Germany’s growth in trade and industry. But the British do believe that the Kaiser has aggressive plans to expand Germany’s empire. They also think that Germany is spending more on armaments in order to dominate Europe. This spending is forcing all the other powers to compete. It places a horrible burden of wasteful expenditure on them. | You British are mad! Why do you have such suspicions of Germany? My heart is set upon peace and to live on the best of terms with Britain. You British ask about the German navy, which you say is certainly a menace to Britain. My answer is clear. Germany is a young and growing empire. She has worldwide commerce which is rapidly expanding. Germany must have a powerful fleet to protect her interests across the world. |

**Extract C suggests that Germany was mainly responsible for the outbreak of the First World War. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – from an article about the origins of the First World War, published in 2014.** |
| Germany was mainly responsible for the outbreak of the First World War. In July 1914 Germany’s rulers urged Austria-Hungary to invade Serbia knowing that the conflict might escalate. Germany also sent demands to Russia and France, and declared war when these demands were rejected. Finally, they invaded Belgium knowing that this was virtually certain to bring in Britain. Germany was not the only country responsible. The Russians, with French encouragement, were willing to risk a European war to defend Serbia. Britain might have prevented hostilities by declaring its intentions earlier.  |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the German navy? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A – From an interview given by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the British newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, in 1908.** | **Source B – From a speech given by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to the House of Commons in 1909.** |
| Only those powers that have vast navies will be listened to with respect when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved. If for that reason only, Germany must have a powerful fleet. When Germany and Britain speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future, Britain will be glad that Germany has a fleet. | The German fleet is growing. There is no comparison between the importance of the German navy to Germany and the importance of our navy to us. Our navy is as important to us as Germany’s army is to them. To have a strong navy would increase Germany’s prestige and influence. However, a navy is not a matter of life and death to them as it is to us in Britain. |

**Extract C suggests that the main reason for the increase in tension prior to 1914 was concern over empire. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – A modern historian discusses the ‘Scramble for Africa’ in the early 20th century** |
| The desire for land on the continent of Africa was all-consuming. With Britain and France already having divided up the lion’s share of resources, there was a sense in Germany of having missed out. The Kaiser could rightly boast to now have one of the most superior military forces in the world, and yet they had little to show for it. This jealousy, and anger towards the other European powers is what stoked incidents such as those in Tangier and Agadir.  |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the second Moroccan Crisis, 1911-12? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| Source A - **Kaiser Wilhelm, speaking after the second Moroccan Crisis, 1912**  | Source B - **David Lloyd George, July 1911, during the crisis**  |
| Now we know where our enemy stands. Like a flash of lightning in the night, these events have shown the German people where its enemy is.... When the hour of decision comes we are prepared for sacrifices, both of blood and of treasure.  | I am a sincere advocate of all means which would lead to the settlement of international disputes by methods such as those which civilisation has so successfully set up for the adjustment of differences between individuals. I rejoice in my heart at … the prospect of a more just arbitrament than that of the sword. But I am also bound to say this – that I believe it is essential … that Britain should at all hazards maintain her place and her prestige amongst the Great Powers of the world.  |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the assassinations at Sarajevo? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A - from a telegram sent by an American reporter in Vienna to the *New York Times*, 1 July 1914** | **Source B – From a telegram sent by the Austrian government to King Peter of Serbia, July 1914** |
| Before the Archduke Franz Ferdinand went to Bosnia last Wednesday, the Serbian Minister expressed doubt as to the wisdom of the journey, saying the country was in a very troubled state. The Minister advised the Archduke to leave his wife at home, because Bosnia was no place for a woman in its present disturbed state. General opinion here connects the assassins with a Serbian group. It is felt that the Serbians have been treated too leniently in the past by the Austrian government. | The Sarajevo assassinations were planned in Belgrade, the Serbian capital. The arms and explosives used by the murderers were provided by Serbian officers. The passage of the criminals and their weapons into Bosnia was organised by the chief of the Serbian frontier service. |

**Extract C suggests that the main cause of the outbreak of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From a textbook about the First World War, published in 2007.** |
| The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand provided Austria-Hungary with the ideal excuse to declare war on Serbia. However, this was the outcome of years of rivalry between the two countries, worsened by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia in 1908. Austria-Hungary was determined to prevent the creation of a Greater Serbia which would threaten the stability of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 further increased this threat as Serbia doubled in size. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the assassination at Sarajevo? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A - From a letter sent by Emperor Franz-Joseph of Austria-Hungary to Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, 5 July 1914.** | **Source B – From a report by an Austrian official to the Austro-Hungarian government, 13 July 1914. The official had been sent to Serbia to investigate the assassination at Sarajevo.** |
| The murder of my poor nephew in Sarajevo was caused by Russian and Serbian nationalism, which aims to weaken the Triple Alliance and destroy my Empire. The well-organised conspiracy that led to the assassination began in Serbia. Even if it cannot be proved that the Serbian government was directly responsible, its policies encourage crimes of this sort. Therefore, my government will take action to reduce Serbia’s influence in the Balkans. | My investigation shows that the Serbian government itself was not responsible for planning the assassination, nor did it assist in the preparation of the plot or supply weapons to the assassins. If our government still wishes to take action against Serbia, all we can do is demand the punishment of the Serbian border guards who helped to smuggle the assassins and their weapons into Bosnia. Also, we should insist that Serbia punishes those in the Serbian army and intelligence services who encouraged the plot. |

**Extract C suggests that a general war could still have been avoided after the assassination at Sarajevo. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From an article on the outbreak of the First World War, published in 2014.** |
| The assassination has been described as the spark that ignited a conflict in a continent already full of international tensions. It triggered the ‘July Crisis’ that ended with the outbreak of war in August 1914. However, a general war could still have been avoided after the assassination. Though some Austrians welcomed the prospect of a war against Serbia, many politicians worked desperately throughout July to end the crisis. Until the last minute, few people believed that the assassination would lead to the war that killed millions. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about Franz Ferdinand’s visit to Sarajevo? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A – An extract from an article written by a member of the Black Hand in Bosnia in 1914.** | **Source B – From a newspaper article written in the day before Franz Ferdinand’s visit** |
| What did he think he was doing coming to Sarajevo on 28th June? That is a sad day for Serbians because it is the day on which the old Kingdom of Serbia was conquered by the Turks. Some people are pleased to see such an important visitor. I am not. Coming to Sarajevo on this day is an insult to Serbians. Franz Ferdinand represents the mighty Hapsburg Empire which is our modern-day oppressor. He should die. Proud Serbians must rise up against Hapsburg oppression and restore pride to our country. | It is truly an honour to our city to receive a visit from such an important dignitary as Franz Ferdinand. It is gracious beyond belief that his Majesty should want to enquire into our well-being. Truly, all Bosnians will want to demonstrate our underlying loyalty and devotion to his Majesty, the Emperor, as Franz Ferdinand tours our humble city. But the authorities must also take care that his Majesty’s visit is not spoiled by protests from the tiny minority of our people who did not want the visit to take place and who make cause some unnecessary difficulties with their ill-disciplined demonstrations. |

**Extract C suggests that the Habsburgs were popular. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From a modern history book** |
| It probably wasn’t the wisest move for the Archduke to visit Sarajevo. The visit was probably arranged as a show of strength so that the Serbians would see just how popular the Habsburgs were and stop giving support to the extremists who opposed Habsburg rule. But, although the visit aimed to demonstrate the great loyalty of the majority of Bosnian people, it also gave the Black Hand just the opportunity it needed to strike a blow at the Habsburgs. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the opinions of Serbian nationalists in the years 1909-14? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A – From a report written by a British official based in Serbia in 1909.** | **Source B – From a statement issued by a Serbian nationalist group in 1911.** |
| Serbian nationalists firmly believe that Serbia should consists of all those people who share their culture and language. This is not confined to just those living within its current borders. Many Serbians demand the creation of a Greater Serbia which will unite together all those Serbians now living under Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish rule. All Serbian nationalists strongly believe that Bosnia must be part of this Greater Serbia. | The annexation of Bosnia by Austria was only one attack which our enemies have made against Serbia. Many more will follow. Therefore, we must prepare thoroughly for war. Any future attack on us, like the takeover of Bosnia, must be resisted. In our new Serbian nation, everyone should be a soldier. We believe that Austria is our greatest enemy. In the future, it will be necessary for Serbia to fight Austria. |

**Extract C suggests that Austria’s actions were the main reason for the outbreak of the First World War. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From an article on the outbreak of the First World War, published in 2014** |
| Austria’s actions were the main reason for the outbreak of the First World War. The Austrian government was determined to declare war on Serbia. It thought Serbia was behind the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. After securing Germany’s backing, Austria presented an ultimatum to Serbia which was made deliberately unacceptable. Both Austria and Germany knew that if Austria attacked Serbia, Russia would be likely to support Serbia. This could easily turn a local war in the Balkans into a European one. But Austria and Germany were willing to take this risk. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about Germany’s actions at the start of the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911)? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A - From a letter sent by a senior official at the German Foreign Ministry, 1 July 1911.** | **Source B - From a letter written by a senior official at the British Foreign Office, 5 July 1911.** |
| At twelve o’clock today, we will announce the arrival of the gunboat, Panther, at the port of Agadir in Morocco. To justify this, we have already encouraged German businessmen in Morocco to send us complaints about their treatment.We have chosen Agadir because it leads to the valley of the river Sus, the richest mining and agricultural area in southern Morocco. We plan to take and keep this district to settle. | The German plan in Morocco was carefully thought out. As usual with the Germans, it was launched suddenly. The Germans have since claimed that sending a warship to Agadir was to protect their businessmen until Morocco was calm again. However, I believe that after the visit of the Kaiser to Britain in 1907, he was convinced that the British attitude towards Germany had improved. He now believes that Germany can succeed in splitting Britain from France. |

**Extract C suggests that Germany’s intervention in Morocco in 1911 was mainly for economic reasons. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From an online article on the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911), published in 2012.** |
| Germany intervened in Morocco in 1911 mainly for economic reasons. The Algeciras Conference in 1906 had never really sorted out the problems of Morocco. From 1908, the German government decided to demand a better share of the economic riches that they believed Morocco offered. For example, German companies wanted valuable mining rights in southern Morocco. However, there were those in the British government who believed that Germany’s real aim was to achieve European domination by creating divisions between the great powers. Many Frenchmen were also alarmed that this was Germany’s real intention. |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the Battle of Mons? [8]**

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| **Source A - From the diary of a German soldier who fought at the Battle of Mons, August 1914.** | Source B - **From the diary of a British officer in the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) after the Battle of Mons**  |
| We had no sooner left the edge of the wood than a hail of bullets from the British whistled past our noses. The 160 German troops that left the wood with me were now reduced to 100. From now on matters went from bad to worse. Wherever I looked there were dead or wounded. We were being driven back, badly beaten by the British - by the British we had laughed at a few hours before.  | The battle showed that well-directed fire could mow the enemy down with very little risk to those who were firing. The Germans must have suffered ten times as many casualties as us. The battle also showed that the enemy had no plan of action and did not try to make use of cover. If they had had a proper plan, they would have pushed us back in a quarter of the time they did.  |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the Battle of the Marne? [8]**

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| **Source A – From a report in a German newspaper published on 11 September 1914. Here it is describing the Battle of the Marne, which was fought as part of Germany’s attack on France during the operation of the Schlieffen Plan.** | **Source B – From a communication issued by General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to French soldiers on 11 September 1914. Here he is referring to the Battle of the Marne.** |
| Our army divisions have been attacked by larger French forces east of Paris. After days of heavy fighting, our men have held up the French attack and continue to make progress themselves. When the advance of strong French units was reported, part of our army was ordered to retreat. The enemy did not follow. It has been reported than 50 guns and several thousand French soldiers have been captured. | The battle that we have been fighting for five days has ended in our certain victory. The German army continues to retreat. Everywhere, the Germans have left behind many wounded, also a quantity of munitions. We have taken many prisoners while continuing to gain ground. It was an intense battle but the Germans could not break our spirit! All French soldiers have responded to my patriotic call to defend our homeland. You deserve the thanks of your country! |

**Extract C suggests that the main reason the Schlieffen Plan failed was because Germany’s enemies fought hard. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From an article on the Schlieffen Plan, published in 2008.** |
| The main reason that the Schlieffen Plan failed was because Germany’s enemies fought hard. Fierce battles throughout August quickly exhausted many German soldiers. Then, in September, at the Battle of the Marne, France counter-attacked, forcing the Germans to retreat. This meant that the Schlieffen Plan had failed. It is also true that the Schlieffen Plan could only have worked if events had gone perfectly for Germany but in war, things never go perfectly. Outside their own country, the Germans could not control the railway systems. Also, German generals made vital mistakes. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the early battles in the First World War? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A – German soldier Walther Bloem’s August 1914 account of the Battle of Mons.** | **Source B – From General Joffre’s orders at the First Battle of the Marne.** |
| We had no sooner left the edge of the wood than a volley of bullets whistled past our noses and cracked into the trees behind. Five or six cries near me, five or six of my grey uniformed lads collapsed on the grass. Damn it, this was serious! More firing, closer now and tearing into our ranks, more lads falling. From now on matters went from bad to worse. We had to go back. It was a bad defeat, in our first battle we had been beaten by the English. | The battle which we have been fighting for the last five days has ended in an undoubted victory. The retreat of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd German Armies before our left and centre becomes more and more marked. The enemy’s 4th Army in its turn has begun to withdraw to the north of Vitry and Sermaise. Everywhere the enemy has left on the field numerous wounded and a quantity of munitions. Everywhere we have made prisoners while gaining ground. Our troops bear witness to the intensity of the fight, and the means employed by the Germans in their endeavours to resist our plan. The vigorous resumption of the offensive has determined our success.  |

**Extract C suggests that the main reason for the failure of the Schlieffen Plan was French resistance at the Battle of the Marne. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – from a modern history textbook** |
| Von Kluck, the German commander, decided he could not swing around to the west of Paris, according to the original plan, so he advanced straight towards it. While the Germans marched on foot, the French diverted troops to Paris by rail, and then on to the front. The German army was wear and overstretched. The French were fighting to save their country. The German advance was eventually halted at the River Marne. |

* 1. **How far does Source B support Source A about the Schlieffen Plan? [8]**

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| **Source A – Hermann von Kuhl (German Army high command), writing in 1920.** | **Source B – *King Albert’s Book*, Sir Thomas Henry Hall Caine, 1914** |
| I am of the opinion that it would have been possible to have arrived at [victory] in the west in 1914 and that the campaign plan of Schlieffen would have succeeded if only [General von Moltke] had retained it and conducted it as Schlieffen intended.  | With nothing to gain by taking up arms, with no territory to annex, no commerce to capture, no injury to revenge … desiring only to be left alone that she might pursue the arts of peace, Belgium found herself suddenly confronted by the choice of allowing her soil to be invaded by a powerful neighbor on his way to destroy his enemy, or of protecting her independence as a separate nation by the whole strength of her armed resistance. Although one of the smallest and least aggressive of the countries of Europe … [Belgium] chose the latter part. By her brave stand against incalculable odds she has added a new and inspiring chapter to the heroic annals of humanity….  We salute you.  |

**Extract C suggests that the Schlieffen Plan failed because of mistaken assumptions about the German advance through Belgium. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – *The Origins and Course of the First World War,* published in 2017**  |
| The success of the Schlieffen Plan depended on speed. France was to be invaded by a high-speed German advance through Belgium so that, once Paris was taken, France would surrender. Germany could then turn to fight Russia, a country that would be slow to mobilise. That was the theory. It didn’t quite work out that way.   |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the difficulties soldiers faced in achieving a breakthrough against enemy lines during the early stage of the First World War? [8]**

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| **Source A – From an account about the First World War.** | **Source B – Extract from a book written by a British soldier in 1917. Here he describes an attack by troops of an Indian unit on German positions in the village of Messines during the First Battle of Ypres in 1914.** |
| In late October 1914 the Germans tried to break through the British lines at Ypres. The Germans had a considerable numerical advantage over the BEF’s seven infantry divisions and three cavalry divisions. For replacement, General French could only count on a few divisions of Indian troops already en route as reinforcements. The Indian units would soon prove to be outstanding fighters in both offence and defence.The attacks began along a narrow front on 31 October when German cavalry drove a smaller British cavalry unit from its position near the village of Messines. Shortly after, German forces engaged the British further to the north, but a ferocious British counter-attack repelled the Germans. Thanks to superior British rifle fire, they were able to hold the sector. The British rifles were so fast and deadly that the Germans mistakenly believed they were facing British machine guns. | This Sikhs charged magnificently. They got into the village, and the houses were the scenes of many a hand-to-hand fight. One big Sikh brought back three prisoners. But close-quarter fighting an individual conflicts in the buildings of the town scattered the Sikhs. Soon the Germans brought a couple of machine guns into play at the end of a street, mowing down the big fellows in squads as they came within range. Their officers were down, save one or two. No cohesive body could be formed to take the machine guns, so back the Sikhs came, straggling and demoralised, the effect of their splendid charge made ineffective by their inexperience of this kind of warfare. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about British troops’ experience of life in the trenches? [8]**

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| **Source A – From former soldier Gerald Brenan’s autobiography, published in 1968** | **Source B – From the novelist Robert Graves’ account of his experience in the trenches** |
| In March 1915, we found ourselves in billets in a farmhouse near Armentieres on the Belgian frontier. The country around us was green and lush, with more civilians than soldiers. In contrast with this was the continual sound of guns. A few days later, my company had a short spell in the trenches near Messines. As I stood looking at the German lines, the sentry next to me was shot in the head and fell back dead. But I was too excited by the novelty of everything to be affected by this, my first sight of death. I was young and full of life– it could not happen to me. | Going along whistling I saw a group of men bending over a man lying in the bottom of the trench. He was making a snoring noise mixed with animal groans. At my feet lay his cap splashed with his brains. One can joke with a wounded man, one can disregard a dead man, but no one can joke over a man who takes three hours to die after the top of his head has been taken off by a bullet at twenty yards range. |

**Extract C suggests that life at the western front was one of routine rather than danger. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – F*rom a modern history textbook*** |
| A British soldier usually served in the trenches only for short periods. Of 20,000 men in a division, only 2,000 were in the front line at any moment. A typical month would be: four days in the front line, four in the support trenches, eight in the reserve and the remainder in rest areas. The section where a soldier served was also important. Anywhere near Ypres was always bad, but many other areas were very quiet. |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about life in the trenches? [8]**

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| **Source A - A letter home from Ernest Bratchell, a member of the City of London Royal Fusiliers**  | **Source B – A letter home from Richard Frederick Hull, a member of the 1st Highland Infantry Brigade**  |
| Dear Burgie, Was very glad indeed to get your letters... Am afraid the 9th and few days following were rotten days for a good many battalions, our lot as much as any. As you know I had a bit of a knock at Neuve Chappell but have quite got over that and am now in the best of health and spirits. I came across Len Phillips and Peter Hawes in different drafts of the London Scottish while down at Rouen both of them have now had some experience on the job I expect. Had a game of football about two weeks ago with R.G.A. Battery, the pitch being a serious drawback. I think it was a cabbage patch. Still we managed to get a good game in and most important of all, won. The weather here has on the whole been very good just lately only getting an occasional day’s rain. From yours faithfully, E.W. Bratchell  | Dear Gerald Many thanks for letter which was somewhat a surprise to me. We have just come from the trenches where we were for seven days and had a most awful time. We were three days in the Reserve and put in the firing line where we took part in an attack and were also under a very heavy bombardment. I am sorry to say we had many casualties thirty five killed and one hundred and thirty eight wounded and I can assure you it was an experience I shall never forget. Anyhow Williams, Kemball and myself came out quite safely. I have seen Frost out here, of course his battalion (8th Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) are in the same brigade also, as a matter of fact, they were in the firing line the night we came out. Shall be glad to hear from you. I could write more, only am a wee bit tired after seven days in trenches. I am yours sincerely, Fred Hull.  |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the use of tanks on the Western Front? [8]**

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| **Source A – From *A Company of Tanks* written in 1920 by a British tank commander. He is describing the use of tanks during August 1918.** | **Source B – From an account written by a British commander in 1947. He is describing the Western Front in 1918.** |
| We had repeated the success of Cambrai, breaking through the German trenches and taking a great number of German prisoners. The thick mist at dawn had protected the tanks, but it had not been dense enough to seriously handicap the drivers. The advance, spearheaded by the tanks, had been rapid, and only in one or two villages had the enemy shown any strong defence. | Tanks only really affected the morale of the British soldiers. From what I saw, it was clear that the troops were pleased to see them. Tanks were some use for crushing enemy machine gun posts and artillery. They were less effective in moving across enemy territory where there were huge craters and damaged trenches. |

**Extract C suggests that the main cause of the defeat of Germany in 1918 was the use of tanks. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of Britain,* published in 2010.** |
| The main reason for the German defeat in 1918 was the effective use of tanks, especially by the British. In addition, by mid-1918, the Germans had several weaknesses. Their soldiers were exhausted after Ludendorff’s failed offensives of March–June. The German war effort had been seriously disrupted by the British naval blockade. On the other hand, the Allies had several advantages. Their armies were being constantly reinforced by the arrival of American troops. The unified command under General Foch enabled the Allies to coordinate their attacks. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the use of poison gas during the First World War? [8]**

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| **Source A – From a report in a US newspaper published in April 1915. Here it is describing the first use of poison gas on the Western Front.**  | **Source B – From a letter written by a British soldier to his sister in June 1916. Here he is describing the use of poison gas.** |
| The gas, which the Germans used against the French, introduced a new method of warfare. It appeared as a greenish-grey cloud of vapour. It settled to the ground like a mist and drifted towards the French trenches on a steady wind. The gas caused violent sickness and faintness among the French troops, so that the Germans, who attacked behind it, met no resistance at all. | When we use poison gas, we wear our masks. They are terribly uncomfortable, and you have to be quick to put them on, as the gas travels fast with the wind. The gas moves in a thick cloud, close to the ground, and fills up all the trenches and spaces it comes to. It is fatal to be caught in a dugout below a trench. A man without a mask might as well get out of the trench and risk being shot. |

**Extract C suggests that poison gas was not a very effective weapon during the First World War. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C - from an article on the use of poison gas during the First World War, published in 2018.**  |
| Trench warfare encouraged the development of new weapons. At first, poison gas was released from cylinders, but this required ideal weather conditions and could be very risky. From 1916, gas was fired in shells by artillery, which allowed attacks from greater range. Even so, it was not a very effective weapon. Later in the war, masks became much better at protecting men from attacks. Although the use of gas was frightening for soldiers and caused panic, only 3% of gas casualties died. Therefore, poison gas did not break the stalemate of the trenches. |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about Haig’s lack of ability to plan a campaign? [8]**

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| **Source A - A German soldier’s eyewitness account of 1 July 1916 on the Somme**  | **Source B - Prime Minister David Lloyd George commenting on General Haig**  |
| At 7:30am the hurricane of shells ceased as suddenly as it had begun. Our men at once clambered up the steep shafts leading from the dug-outs. The machine guns were hurriedly put in position. A series of long lines of infantry were seen moving forward from the British trenches. They came on at a steady pace as if expecting to find nothing alive in our front trenches. A few moments later, when the leading British line was within a hundred yards, the rattle of machine-gun fire broke out. Whole sections of the line seemed to fall. All along the line, men could be seen throwing up their arms and collapsing, never to move again.  | He had courage and stubbornness. But he did not possess the necessary breadth of vision or imagination to plan a campaign against some of the ablest generals of the war. I never met a man in high position who seemed to me so utterly devoid of imagination. |

**Extract C suggests that Haig was a good general. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C - from a book by a modern historian, writing about General Haig**  |
| Haig was not deflected from his purpose. Only a man of outstanding honesty and great strength of character would have remained and done what he did. He continued to follow the strategy he believed to be right. The events of 1918 proved it was right. It is doubtful whether anyone else could have done it so well.  |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the Battle of the Somme in 1916? [8]**

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| **Source A - A German soldier’s eyewitness account of 1 July 1916 on the Somme.**  | **Source B - A British soldier’s account of the Somme in July 1916.**  |
| At 7:30am the hurricane of shells ceased as suddenly as it had begun. Our men at once clambered up the steep shafts leading from the dug-outs. The machine guns were hurriedly put in position. A series of long lines of infantry were seen moving forward from the British trenches. They came on at a steady pace as if expecting to find nothing alive in our front trenches. A few moments later, when the leading British line was within a hundred yards, the rattle of machine-gun fire broke out. Whole sections of the line seemed to fall. All along the line, men could be seen throwing up their arms and collapsing, never to move again.   | We lost as many men on the barbed wire as we did crossing No Man’s Land. I think the Germans had been reinforcing their barbed wire before the battle, as it was really difficult to get through. Our generals thought that the artillery bombardment had destroyed the German barbed wire. I can’t understand why they thought that. All artillery does to barbed wire is make it even more tangled up. The soldiers all knew that, so why didn’t the generals?  |

**Extract C suggests that the criticisms of Haig for the Somme campaign were unfair. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C - from a history of the modern world, published in 2000.**  |
| Haig has been heavily criticised for the Somme campaign, which cost so many lives and saw so few gains. However, many historians feel that this is unfair. German accounts from the time show how the German army was seriously weakened by the Allied attack. The Germans called off their Verdun offensive in September 1916 and remained on the defensive throughout 1917. The Somme also saw the introduction of new tactics that were to prove decisive in 1918. The creeping barrage was used for the first time and tanks were also introduced during the Somme.  |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the fighting on the Somme in July 1916? [8]**

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| **Source A – From General Rees; report on the first day of the Somme, 1 July 1916** | **Source B – From Lieutenant B. Gordon’s account of the German trenches and British artillery fire in July 1916.** |
| They advanced in line after line, dressed as if on parade, and not a man shirked going through the extremely heavy barrage, or facing the machine-gun and rifle fire that finally wiped them out. I saw the lines which advanced in such admirable order melting away under the fire. Yet not a man wavered, broke the ranks, or attempted to come back. I have never seen, I would never have imagined, such a magnificent display of gallantry, discipline and determination. The reports I have had from the very few survivors of this marvellous advance bear out what I saw with my own eyes, that hardly a man of ours got to the German frontline. | The German machine guns and infantry must have been preserved owing to their deep dugouts. These were numerous and elaborate, most of them thirty or forty feet below ground level, with two or three entrances. The enemy wire entanglements had everywhere been completely destroyed by our artillery. |

**Extract C suggests that the Battle of the Somme was an unsuccessful campaign for the British. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From T*he Battle of the Somme: 141 days of horror* published by the BBC in 2017** |
| The Battle of the Somme, fought in Northern France, was one of the bloodiest of World War I. For five months the British and French armies fought the Germans in a brutal battle of attrition on a 15-mile front. The aims of the battle were to relieve the French army fighting at Verdun and to weaken the German Army. However, the Allies were unable to break through German lines. In total, there were over one million dead and wounded on all sides. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the problems faced by British soldiers during the Battle of Passchendaele? [8]**

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| **Source A – From The memoirs of a British journalist who witnessed the Battle of Passchendaele. They were published in 1923.** | **Source B – From the memoirs of a British officer who fought at Passchendaele. They were published in 1968.** |
| Heavy rain turned the battlefield into a huge swamp. Our artillery had created thousands of shell craters, then the German guns made thousands more. Eventually these craters linked together and became filled with slimy water and dead bodies. Our infantry were ordered to advance with all their kit, which included heavy tools, guns and grenades. It was hard for them to keep upright on the narrow, slimy boards that were laid across the mud. | On the morning of our attack, some of my men looked terribly ill. Their tired faces were unshaven and dirty because there was no clean water. Because they hadn’t changed their clothes for weeks, their shirts were full of lice. Our progress was slow and difficult. We have to move in single file on wooden tracks. If you slipped off, you went up to your knees in mud. |

**Extract C Suggest that General Haig was responsible for the failure of the British Army to make a decisive breakthrough at Passchendaele. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From *The Battle of Passchendaele,* an article published in 1997.** |
| General Haig was responsible for the failure of the British Army to make a decisive breakthrough at Passchendaele. His battle plans were far too ambitious. Also, the impassable mud, caused by his artillery bombardment, meant it was impossible to use tanks. There was strong German resistance that included the use of mustard gas. Even so, Haig ordered his men to advance long after the battle had failed to achieve its aims. When it ended, British troops had advanced five miles at a cost of, at least, 250,000 casualties. German casualties were about 175,000. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the Battle of Jutland? [8]**

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| **Source A – From a report on the Battle of Jutland issued by the British navy on 31 May 1916.**  | **Source B – From speeches about the Battle of Jutland made in the German parliament on 3 June 1916.**  |
| Our losses were heavy. Six cruisers were sunk and another was abandoned. Five destroyers were lost and six others are still missing. However, the German fleet avoided prolonged battle. When our main forces appeared, their fleet returned to port, though not before being severely damaged. The exact number of their ships that were sunk is not yet know but must have been large. | An Admiral stated, ‘The result of the fighting is a significant success for our forces against a much stronger enemy.’ Another speaker said, ‘This battle between our navy and the best of the English fleet is a great and splendid success. Several of our ships and many brave sailors have been lost. But the enemy losses are several times greater. This proves that our fleet is able to face a superior British force and gain a victory.’ |

**Extract C suggests that the German navy did not pose a threat to Britain in the First World War. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C - from *Europe 1870-1991,* published in 2000.** |
| The British enjoyed naval supremacy for most of the war. This enabled allied troops to be transported easily and made possible the crippling blockade of the German coast. After Jutland, the only major naval battle of the conflict, both sides claimed victory. The German fleet demonstrated superior gunnery and ship design but did not really pose a threat. Only the complete destruction of the British fleet would have allowed Germany to win the war. This they failed to achieve.   |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the Battle of Jutland? [8]**

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| **Source A – The first official German statement issued on 1 June 1916 about the Battle of Jutland.** | **Source B – The first official British statement issued on 1 June 1916 about the Battle of Jutland.** |
| On May 31st, our High Seas fleet fought the main part of the British fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces. During a heavy battle, which began in the afternoon and continued through the night, we had great success against the British fleet. A large number of British battleships suffered damage including the battlecruisers *Queen Mary* and *Indefatigable*. Our High Seas fleet suffered few losses and, today, returned into our ports. | The British battlecruiser fleet did most of the fighting and suffered heavy losses including the *Queen Mary, Indefatigable* and *Invincible*. The German fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a battle with our main forces and returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships. The enemy’s losses were serious and included one battlecruiser as well as a number of light cruisers and destroyers. |

**Extract C suggests that the main cause of the failure of the German threat to Britain at sea was the Battle of Jutland. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – from a history textbook, published in 2001** |
| The British naval blockade, as well as the battles of Heligoland Bight (August 1914), Dogger Bank (January 1915) and Jutland, were successful in dealing with the threat posed by the German High Seas fleet. In addition, the German threat posed by unrestricted U-Boat warfare was greatly reduced by the introduction of Q-boats, the convoy system and raids on the U-boat bases. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the sinking of the Lusitania? [8]**

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| **Source A - A warning from the German Embassy to those travelling from America, 22 April 1915.** | **Source B – An official note sent to Germany by the US government after the sinking of the Lusitania.** |
| Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.  | Whatever the facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer, chiefly a steamer for travelling passengers, and carrying 1,000 souls who had no part or involvement in the conduct of War, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning. Men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.  |

**Extract C suggests that the Germans were justified in sinking the Lusitania. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – A modern historian’s view, 2019**  |
| Attacking the Lusitania itself was not a War Crime. The only ships exempt from attack were hospital ships carrying injured and wounded soldiers, and even these were required to have a clear Red Cross to mark them out as such. It is true, the Lusitania was a passenger ship carrying civilians. But passengers had been warned of the potential dangers, and many had subsequently cancelled their journeys. When you combine this with the fact that there were weapons and munitions on board for the British War Effort, it is clear that the sinking was justifiable. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the Lusitania? [8]**

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| **Source A - From a report in an English newspaper on the sinking of the Lusitania, 10 May 1915.** | **Source B – From a statement issued by the German Government about the sinking of the Lusitania, 28 May 1915.** |
| The world has reacted with horror to the loss of life on the Lusitania but, in Germany, the people are delighted. Germany justifies the sinking as part of its submarine blockade of Britain. German newspapers also claim that the Lusitania was fitted with guns, but this is false. Though the British government had the right to use the Lusitania for the purposes of war, it did not do so. The Lusitania was an unarmed passenger vessel. | Germany sank the Lusitania in self-defence to protect the lives of our armed forces. The Lusitania was built using money from the British government so it could be used during a war. On a previous trip, the Lusitania had Canadian troops on board. On its last trip, it was certainly fitted with heavy guns when it left New York. The Lusitania sank so quickly because its cargo of ammunition exploded when struck by the torpedo.  |

**Extract C suggests that Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From an article on the sinking of the Lusitania, published in 2020.** |
| The Lusitania sank killing 1198 people, including many women and children. Few had believed that Germany would attack a passenger liner, especially one carrying so many Americans. However, Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania. The Germans knew they had to prevent Britain from receiving supplies from abroad if they were going to win the war. Also, the British Navy ignored Germany’s warnings that U-boats posed an extreme danger to the liner. The Navy did not ask the Lusitania to change course or provide it with a naval escort. |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the Anzac invasion of Gallipoli? [8]**

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| **Source A - A New Zealand soldier describes the landing at Anzac Cove.**  | **Source B - An Australian soldier describes fighting inland, up the cliffs, after landing at Anzac Cove.**  |
| The whole beach went up in flames in front of us. Bullets hit us like a blizzard of lead. The boat next to us was torn apart - bodies, blood, splinters of wood. Bodies jammed in so tight in other small boats they couldn’t even fall over.  | There was an awful tornado of shrapnel from the Turkish fort as they unmercifully shelled the seashore. We dared not fire because of our own men being often in front of us, and the nature of the ground making it impossible to get into a line and charge. When we got halfway up, we thought we could have a bit of a rest. So we sat down for a bit and those who were lucky enough to find that their pipe, cigarettes and tobacco were dry, had a good smoke.  |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the landings at Gallipoli? [8]**

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| --- | --- |
| **Source A – An eyewitness describes the Allied landings at Gallipoli in April 1915** | **Source B – From an interview with a British soldier who describes the landings at Gallipoli in August 1915** |
| The Turks were ready for us and every Turkish rifle and machine gun began a murderous fire upon the ships and boats. Almost all the shop hit their target. Many Allied soldiers were killed in the water and many who were wounded were swept away and drowned. Others, trying to swim in the fierce current, were drowned by the weight of their equipment. But some reached the shore. These men instantly moved to cut the wire entanglements, and were killed. | We were loaded into small boats and rowed towards the shores of Suvla Bay where we had to wade ashore for about 20 metres. We were scared out of our wits but was no sign of the Turkish defenders and we landed unopposed. There were no offices near us and we hung around on the beaches all day waiting for orders. No one told us what to do so we stayed there all day. |

**Extract C suggests that the main reason for the failure of the Gallipoli campaign was poor planning. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From *A History of the First World War* published in 2007** |
| There was a lack of up-to-date knowledge about Turkish troop positions and many of the landings at Gallipoli were a disaster. Once the troops had landed they quickly dug trenches but were pinned down on the beaches and hillsides by Turkish defenders. The whole campaign lacked leadership at the top, planning and organisation. General Hamilton’s only information consisted of some old and inaccurate maps and what little could be found out from specialists on Turkey in the British foreign office. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the Gallipoli campaign? [8]**

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| **Source A – A British soldier commenting on the landings in the Gallipoli campaign** | **Source B – A New Zealand army doctor commenting on what he saw during the Gallipoli campaign** |
| What a wonderful sight it was to see our fantastic fleet sailing towards the shores of Gallipoli. Our ships were full of courageous young men cheering in excitement at the adventure that lay ahead of them. The landings on the beaches of Gallipoli looked like they were going to be a tremendous success, but as the men reach the shore the enemy opened fire. We suffered many losses with most of the casualties occurring on the beach before the men could reach cover. It didn’t seem a very good plan to land where the men were so exposed, but at least we established a bridgehead. | The men seemed to be trapped in a position where it is too difficult to advance, but too risky to retreat. Surely this was not the best place to land the troops? I know I am only a doctor and am not supposed to understand military tactics, but this whole campaign seems a disaster. No one seems to be particularly bothered about the high number of men who are dying here. They don’t seem to be any sensible plans and the men’s morale is really low. The British officers seem to think our men are second rate, because they are from New Zealand. |

**Extract C suggests that the Gallipoli campaign was a waste of lives. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From a modern history book** |
| The idea that the Dardanelles should be opened to allow supplies to be sent to Russia was very good one. But the campaign itself was just a waste of lives. The troops invading the Gallipoli peninsula had no experience of landing on enemy beaches. The Turks knew the attack was coming and had spent months strengthening their position. So the troops were hit by machine gun fire as soon as they left their boats. They managed to establish themselves on shore, but where never able to move inland. Within a year the troops had been evacuated. Nearly 50,000 troops had been killed, though the evacuation was a brilliant success with virtually no casualties. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the difficulties faced by the Allied army at Gallipoli in 1915? [8]**

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| **Source A – From a report by the commander of Allied forces at Gallipoli in May 1915. Here he is describing the first landings of troops at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915.** | **Source B – From a report made from Gallipoli by a British general in May 1915.** |
| The coast is mostly steep and there are not many good landing places. Most of these landing places had been heavily fortified by the Turks with trenches and barbed wire. The enemy’s machine-guns were well placed.Throughout the afternoon and night, the Turks made assault after assault on our men. Our counter-attacks always beat them back but new Turkish troops took the place of those we drove back. By the morning, we had suffered heavy losses. | Since landing, we have not had a moment’s rest. Day and night we have been attacked.The whole of the slope on which we are living is covered thickly with bushes, about four feet high. The Turks are all around, hidden in this stuff. At first, we wasted a huge amount of ammunition firing at them because our soldiers are mostly young and inexperienced. Now they are commanded to hold fire until they can actually see their attackers. |

**Extract C suggests that the Gallipoli campaign failed because of the strengths of the Turks. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From *Conflict and Tension: First World War 1894-1918*, published in 2018.** |
| The Gallipoli campaign failed because of the strengths of the Turkish defenders. Turkey had received information before the Allied landings and knew that an attack was coming. 84 000 Turkish soldiers were quickly moved to Gallipoli to prepare for an invasion. Also, conditions for Allied soldiers were terrible. In the heat of a Turkish summer, water was scarce and often polluted. As a result, eighty per cent of ANZAC troops at Gallipoli suffered serious illness. The Allied generals were heavily criticised for their poor leadership. |

* 1. **How far does Source B support the evidence of Source A about the Hundred Days’ Offensive? Explain your answer. [8]**

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| **Source A - From the diary of a British soldier who fought in the Hundred Days’ Offensive**  | **Source B - From a book written by a British soldier, who fought in the Hundred Days’ Offensive**  |
| ***28 September 1918*** The day’s success has been astonishing; an advance of over five miles (more than in five months’ bloody fighting last year). No doubt the hostile shelling has been less severe than formerly. And the enemy’s infantry, behind ample defences, have not put up their usual resistance. Nevertheless, allowing for every mercy (including our smoke screens) the good leadership and drive of all our ranks from sunrise to sundown, through this bullet-swept wilderness, has been admirable, hustling the enemy off his feet.  | The brave German machine-gunners lay dead beside their machines and piles of empty cartridge cases, which they had fired before being bayoneted at their posts. We saw how our men, rushing forward in formation, each man a good distance from his neighbour, had fallen, one here, another there, one directly he had started forward to the attack; one poor wretch had got far, but got tangled in the wire, pulled and pulled and at last had been shot; another had got near enough to strike the foe and had been shot with a revolver.  |

**Study Extract C. Extract C suggests that the main reason for the defeat of Germany in 1918 was the arrival of US troops in Europe. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C - Written by a modern historian in 1978**  |
| Once the Americans were in, the result was almost certain to be a German defeat. The United States had vast supplies of manpower and materials, far greater than the Germans could achieve. Germany fast became exhausted; so, too, did Britain and France - but they could be boosted by America.   |

* 1. **How far does the evidence of Source B support the evidence of Source A about German defeat in the First World War? [8]**

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| **Source A - Philip Gibbs, a journalist who reported on the First World War, 1918**   | **Source B -** **The abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II, November 1918**   |
| After the German retreat from the Somme battlefields it was the tanks who broke the Hindenburg Line, which the enemy had believed impregnable, ultimately leading to the abdication of the Kaiser and the end of the war. The Germans had dug a wide anti-tank ditch too broad for any tank to cross. But the commander of tanks, General Hugh Elles, had thought that out. He ordered the gathering of vast quantities of twigs and small branches of trees. They were tied into bundles like the Italian *fasces*. He called them *fascines*. Each tank advanced upon the Hindenburg Line with one of those bundles on its nose. By working a pulley the skipper could drop it into the ditch, then by nosing forward he could get the front part of the tank on to the bundle and so reach across.   | I herewith renounce for all time claims to the German Imperial throne. At the same time I release all officials of the German Empire and of Prussia, as well as all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the navy and of the Prussian army, as well as the troops of the federated states of Germany, from the oath of fidelity which they tendered to me as their Emperor, King and Commander-in-Chief. I expect of them that until the re-establishment of order in the German Empire they shall render assistance to those in actual power in Germany, in protecting the German people from the threatening dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign rule.   |

**Extract C suggests that the main cause of the defeat of Germany in 1918 was German weakness. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Sources A, B, Extract C and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From an textbook about the First World War, published in 1993**  |
| By mid-1918, the Germans had several weaknesses. Their soldiers were exhausted after Ludendorff’s failed offensives of March-June. The German war effort had been seriously disrupted by the British naval blockade. On the other hand, the Allies had several advantages. Their armies were being constantly reinforced by the arrival of fresh American troops. The unified command under General Foch enabled the Allies to coordinate the attacks.  |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the reasons for German defeat in the First World War? [8]**

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| **Source A – From the diary of German soldier Rudolf Binding, 4 August 1918** | **Source B – A letter from General Hindenburg to the German government, November 1918** |
| At midday yesterday, 30 big aeroplanes, nicely escorted by enemy fighting planes, and nicely left alone by the German airmen, gave us a regular hail of bombs. The poor horses suffered particularly heavily since they can neither throw themselves flat nor climb trees. Everyone is tired of the war. This generation has no future, and deserves none. Anyone who belongs to it lives no more. | The supreme commander demands an immediate dispatch of a peace offer to our enemies. There no longer exists any hope of forcing peace on our enemies. The enemy can bring in new and fresh preserves. The German army hold fast and repulses all attacks with success. But we must stop fighting to save the German people further useless sacrifices. |

**Extract C suggests that Germany lost the First World War due to British military strength. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From a modern history textbook**  |
| By a combination of a superior weapon system or by a sheer volume of munitions available to Britain, the British Army had the means to defeat any defensive combination thrown against them by the Germans. This meant that whatever stratagems the Germans now applied in the field, the British could outdo them. The German military machine had been battered and crushed by the British. Whatever events were being played out on the German home front, there should be no disguising the fact that it was the Army in the field that had lost the war. |

* 1. **How far does Source A support the evidence of Source B about the British offensive at Amiens in August 1918? [8]**

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| **Source A – From the memoirs of Field Marshal Hindenburg, the head of the German Army. Here he is describing the battle of Amiens on 8 August 1918. The battle of Amiens was the start of the Allied drive to victory.** | **Source B – From a report on the results of the battle of Amiens, published in a British newspaper on 10 August 1918.** |
| The first reports I received were serious. They confirmed that the British had broken our lines and penetrated our positions to a surprising depth. Their large squadrons of tanks had met with little resistance from our men.Wild rumours were beginning to spread in our ranks, many of them about problems at home in Germany. Sick of the hardships of war, some men abandoned their positions. All of this had a demoralising effect. My order to counter-attack could not be carried out. | It is a great victory. The German Army has suffered a humiliating defeat and much of its organisation has been destroyed. I do not think that this war has seen before such an extraordinary collapse or such panic among trained soldiers. It is doubtful that the German generals have any kind of control over their own confused men. Despite attempts to rally them, no counter-attack has been attempted. |

**Extract C suggests that Germany signed the Armistice in November 1918 mainly because it had been defeated on the battlefield. How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use Extract C, Sources A and B and your own knowledge to explain your answer. [16]**

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| **Extract C – From *The Ending of World War One*, a magazine article published in 2011.**  |
| Germany signed the Armistice in November 1918 mainly because it had been defeated on the battlefield. When the British attacked in August, it was clear that the German army could no longer win the war. In the following months, the Allied armies made unstoppable progress towards the German border. However, there was already widespread unhappiness within Germany with the Kaiser and the government. This disorder spread and by September, Germany’s leaders faced the awful possibility of both military defeat and major unrest at home. By October, Germany was falling apart. |

**CHINA (PAPER 2)**

China – 6-marks

* 1. Explain **TWO** ways in which opposition to the government in 1911 was similar to opposition to the government in China in 1934. [6]
	2. Explain **TWO** ways in which the way Mao dealt with political opposition was similar to the way Deng dealt with political opposition. [6]
	3. Explain **TWO** ways in which the treatment of party members in the Cultural Revolution was similar to the treatment of party members in the anti-Rightist campaigns of the 1960s. [6]
	4. Explain **TWO** ways in which foreign influence in China in the Qing Dynasty was similar to foreign influence in China in the period 1979-89. [6]
	5. Explain **TWO** ways in which the way China was ruled by the Qin dynasty in the years 1900-11 was similar to the way it was ruled in the warlord era (1916-27). [6]
	6. Explain **TWO** ways in which the way China was governed before 1911 was different from the way China was governed after 1911. [6]
	7. Explain **TWO** ways in which the way China was ruled in 1926 was different to how it was ruled in 1900. [6]
	8. Explain **TWO** ways in which the position of the Chinese Communist party in 1926 was different from the position of the Chinese Communist party in 1935. [6]
	9. Explain **TWO** ways in which the position of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 was different from its position in 1945. [6]
	10. Explain **TWO** ways in which the position of the Chinese Communist party in 1926 was different from the position of the Chinese Communist party in 1949. [6]
	11. Explain **TWO** ways in which Mao’s position in China before the Cultural Revolution was different from Mao’s position in China in 1969 at the height of the Cultural Revolution. [6]
	12. Explain **TWO** ways in which education in China in 1965 before the Cultural Revolution was different from education in China in 1976 after the Cultural Revolution. [6]
	13. Explain **TWO** ways in which government attitudes towards education under Mao were different from government attitudes towards education under Deng. [6]
	14. Explain **TWO** ways in which Chinese industry during the first Five-year Plan (1952-57) was different from Chinese industry under Deng. [6]
	15. Explain **TWO** ways in which Chinese agriculture in 1949 was different from Chinese agriculture in 1960. [6]
	16. Explain **TWO** ways in which agriculture in China in 1949 was different from agriculture in China in 1963. [6]
	17. Explain **TWO** ways in which the organisation of agriculture in China under Mao was different from the organisation of agriculture under Deng. [6]
	18. Explain **TWO** ways in which the role of women in China in 1949 was different from the role of women in China in 1963. [6]
	19. Explain **TWO** ways in which the attitude of students towards the government during the Cultural Revolution was different from the attitude of students towards the government in 1989. [6]

*Other potential topics for comparison:*

* + - 1. Opposition to the government in 1900 and 1911
			2. Northern Expedition and the War with Japan (1937-1945)
			3. Chinese economy in 1949 and 1962
			4. Government of China in 1946 and 1949
			5. Governance of China in 1900 and 1934
			6. Foreign influence in China in 1900 and 1989
			7. Level of economic control under Mao and under Deng
			8. Role of women in China in 1900 and 1950
			9. Relationship with the Soviet Union in 1923 and 1962
			10. Position of GMD in 1924 and 1946

China – 8-marks

* 1. Explain **TWO** causes of the Boxer Uprising. [8]
	2. Explain **TWO** causes of the 1911 revolution in China. [8]
	3. Explain **TWO** causes of the emergence of the Warlord Era. [8]
	4. Explain **TWO** causes of the May the Fourth Movement. [8]
	5. Explain **TWO** causes of the formation of the First United Front (1923-27). [8]
	6. Explain **TWO** causes of the Northern Expedition. [8]
	7. Explain **TWO** causes of the Shanghai Massacres (1927). [8]
	8. Explain **TWO** causes of the Extermination Campaigns. [8]
	9. Explain **TWO** causes of the survival of Communists on the Long March, 1934-35. [8]
	10. Explain **TWO** causes of the Long March. [8]
	11. Explain **TWO** causes of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931. [8]
	12. Explain **TWO** causes of the war with Japan, 1937-45. [8]
	13. Explain **TWO** causes of the formation of the Second United Front. [8]
	14. Explain **TWO** causes of the victory of the Chinese Communist Party in the Civil War (1946-49). [8]
	15. Explain **TWO** causes of the first Five-year Plan. [8]
	16. Explain **TWO** causes of the attack on landlords after Mao became leader of China in 1949. [8]
	17. Explain **TWO** causes of the Agrarian Reform Law (1950). [8]
	18. Explain **TWO** causes of the 1950 Marriage Law. [8]
	19. Explain **TWO** causes of the Thought Reform campaign. [8]
	20. Explain **TWO** causes of the Three- and Five-anti Campaigns. [8]
	21. Explain **TWO** causes of Mao’s introduction of the Hundred Flowers Campaign. [8]
	22. Explain **TWO** causes of Mao’s decision to end the Hundred Flowers Campaign. [8]
	23. Explain **TWO** causes of the Great Leap Forward. [8]
	24. Explain **TWO** causes of the failure of the Great Leap Forward in the years 1958-62. [8]
	25. Explain **TWO** causes of the Great Famine (1958-62). [8]
	26. Explain **TWO** causes of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship (1950). [8]
	27. Explain **TWO** causes of the Cultural Revolution. [8]
	28. Explain **TWO** causes of the violence that occurred during the Cultural Revolution. [8]
	29. Explain **TWO** causes of the Sino-Soviet Split of 1959. [8]
	30. Explain **TWO** causes of the unpopularity of the ‘Gang of Four’ in China. [8]
	31. Explain **TWO** causes of Deng Xiaoping becoming the leader of China. [8]
	32. Explain **TWO** causes of the changes under Deng. [8]
	33. Explain **TWO** causes of the One-child Policy. [8]
	34. Explain **TWO** causes of the Democracy Movement (1979). [8]
	35. Explain **TWO** causes of student unrest in China in the years 1986-89. [8]
	36. Explain **TWO** causes of Deng Xiaoping’s decision to use violence to end protests in Tiananmen Square in 1989. [8]

China – 16-marks

**How significant was…**

* 1. How significant was the Long March in changing the position of the communists in China in the years 1921-49? You may use the following in your answer:
		1. The Long March (1934-35)
		2. The war against Japan (1937-45).

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How significant was the Chinese Communist Party in weakening the Guomindang in the years 1912-49? You may use the following in your answer:
		1. The Chinese Communist Party
		2. The Warlords.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far were Deng’s reforms the most important change in China’s industry in the years 1952-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The first Five-year Plan (1952-57)
2. Changes to industry under Deng.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far was greater involvement in politics the most significant change in the role of women in China in the years 1949-76? You may use the following in your answer:
1. Involvement in politics
2. Birth control.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. *How significant was the Treaty of Friendship (1950) in the changing relationship between China and the Soviet Union in the years 1911-62? You may use the following in your answer:*
		1. *The First United Front (1923-27)*
		2. *The Treaty of Friendship (1950).*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

**How far was X the key turning point…**

* 1. *How far was the Long March the key turning point in changes in the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1921-49? You may use the following in your answer:*
		1. *The First United Front (1923-27)*
		2. *The Long March.*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

* 1. How far was the Long March the key turning point in the strength of the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1921-54? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Long March
2. Khrushchev’s visit to China (1954).

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far was the Agrarian Reform Law the key turning point in the way agriculture was organised in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Agrarian Reform Law (1950)
2. Deng’s agricultural reforms.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. *How far was the Cultural Revolution the key turning point in the way in which the government dealt with opposition in China in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:*
1. *The ‘cult of Mao’*
2. *Tiananmen Square (1989).*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

* 1. How far was the first Five-Year Plan the key turning point in China’s economy in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The first Five-Year Plan
2. Deng’s economic policies.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far was Deng’s modernisation policy the key turning point in the economic transformation of China in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The first Five-year Plan (1952-57)
2. Deng’s modernisation policy.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. In the years 1965-89, how far was the introduction of the one-child policy in 1979 the most significant event in changing the daily lives of Chinese people? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Cultural Revolution
2. The one-child policy.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

**How far did X change in the period …**

* 1. How far did opposition to the Chinese government change in the period 1919 to the beginning of the People’s Republic of China in October 1949? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The May the Fourth Movement (1919)
2. The Civil War (1946-49)

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did threats to the government of China change in the years 1911-49? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Warlords
2. Mao and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 1935-49.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did the way China was governed change in the years 1911-49? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The 1911 Revolution
2. The end of the Civil War (1949).

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. *How far did the leadership of China change in the period 1900-31? You may use the following in your answer:*
1. *The Xinhai Revolution of 1911*
2. *The Warlord Era 1916-28.*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

* 1. *How far did the lives of peasants in China change in the years 1934-62? You may use the following in your answer:*
1. *Treatment of peasants by the GMD*
2. *The Great Famine.*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

* 1. How far did the influence of the Soviet Union in China change in the years 1921-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The United Front
2. The Sino-Soviet split.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did the relationship between China and the Soviet Union change in the years 1911-62? You may use the following in your answer:
1. Bolshevik advisers after 1917
2. Soviet support for the Five-Year Plans 1952-62.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did foreign influences on China change in the years 1900-45? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Boxer Uprising (1900)
2. The war with Japan (1937-45).

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did the way in which China was governed change in the period 1949-78? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Communist victory, 1949
2. The Gang of Four.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did the position of women in China change in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:
		1. The 1950 Marriage Law
		2. Birth control.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did the lives of Chinese peasants change in the period 1950-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. collectivisation
2. the ‘one-child policy’

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did Chinese society change in the years 1949-76? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Marriage Law (1950)
2. Education.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did family life change in China in the years 1949-76? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Marriage Law (1950)
2. The Cultural Revolution.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did China’s society change in the years 1956-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Hundred Flowers Campaign
2. The Democracy Movement (1979)

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did China’s economy change in the years 1953-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Great Leap Forward (1958)
2. Privatisation under Deng.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far did the management of agriculture in China change in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Agricultural Producers Co-operatives (1951-3)
2. The xiang under Deng Xiaoping.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. *How far did the organisation of agriculture in China change in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:*
1. *The Agrarian Reform Law 1950*
2. *Changes under Deng Xiaoping.*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

* 1. How far did the organisation of industry change in China in the years 1949-89? You may use the following in your answer:
		1. The Great Leap Forward
		2. Changes under Deng.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. *How far did Mao’s control of China change in the years 1949-69? You may use the following in your answer:*
		1. *Early changes under Mao*
		2. *The Cultural Revolution.*

*You* ***must*** *also use information of your own. [16]*

**How far did X changes lead to …?**

* 1. How far did Mao’s changes improve China’s economy in the years 1952-89? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The first Five-year Plan (1952-57)
2. Westernisation under Deng.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

**How far was X the reason for…?**

* 1. How far was Mao’s leadership the reason for the increased strength of the Chinese Communist Party in the years 1921-49? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Guomindang
2. Mao’s leadership.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]

* 1. How far, in the years 1927-49, was the threat from Japan the reason why the Guomindang government lost control in China? You may use the following in your answer:
1. The Long March
2. The Battle of Huai-Hai.

You **must** also use information of your own. [16]