

# HISTORY

## WORLD AFFAIRS 2167/2

### QUESTIONS AND MODEL ANSWERS

#### Ordinary Level History specimen 2002-Nov 2013 Questions & Answers

#### INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

This marking guide was drafted with the hope that it would be useful to candidates preparing for their ordinary **level** examinations. The questions are actual questions that were asked on specified years and sessions and expected responses will guide candidates on how to answer them. Some are similar to some seemingly different questions. This was deliberately done for the candidates to realise that different wording of questions is sometimes used to confuse unsuspecting candidates. Candidates are therefore made aware that at times examiners use different words with the same meaning.

Questions are divided into **THREE [3]** categories so that candidates get used to questioning techniques and know what is expected of them in each category. Candidates need to realise the commonly used terms so as not to misfire in the exams.

Let us briefly look at words commonly used per category and an explanation would be done as to what is expected from the candidates. The commonly used terms in **category 1** are:

**List, Identify, state and name.**

Candidates need not write essays on such questions but must directly answer them and are best advised to number their responses. These questions require straight forward responses/answers without elaboration. Responses to these questions must be short sentences.

In **Category 2**, the commonly used terms are:

**Describe.....**

**Outline.....**

**Show how.....**

Candidates are required to show their full understanding of what is demanded by the question. They need to fully explain points to get maximum points. Candidates are required to explain the 12 points as per mark allocation. Mere identification without elaboration might result in candidates unnecessarily losing valuable marks. Writing in point form will result in candidates getting half marks. Candidates should also note that at times these questions may be divided into **TWO PARTS**. In this scenario candidates are to explain **six points** for the first part and another **six points** for second part.

**CATEGORY 3**. questions at this level are analytical/ analysis. Commonly used terms/Phrases are:

**To what.....**

**How far.....**

There are **THREE** levels to answering this category questions and candidates are expected to reach to the highest level if they are to get higher marks.

**LEVEL 1-----**One-sided analysis [mark range 1-3]. No matter how many points a candidate explains, the mark range does not change if all the given points are one-sided. Eg **3+0=3, 8+0.=3 6+0=3.**

**LEVEL 2-----**Balanced analysis[mark range 4-6]. level 2 answer shows that the candidate has understood the weakness of the question and has thus presented a balanced response .Eg **1+1=4, 2 +1=4, 4+3=6, 5+4=6**

**LEVEL 3-----**Balanced analysis plus judgement [mark range 7-8]. This is the highest level .The judgement sentence is thus a must if a candidate is to get highest marks. This judgement statement can only be valid when it is added to a balanced analysis. **The entry point to 8 marks should be 4 points [balanced] plus judgement. Candidates are encouraged to give as many points as possible. Eg 2+1=7 and 2+2=8**

Questions with their responses are grouped according to topics and this will give candidates an opportunity to concentrate on a particular topic at any given time thus giving him/her a thorough practice per topic.

## **WORLD WAR ONE 1914-18**

[Nov2006 ]

**1. (a).Name any five countries that fought against turkey in the first Balkan war of 1912(5).**

Answer:

Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Greece, Herzegovina.

**(b).describe the first Balkan war, 1912 and Second Balkan war, 1913.(12)**

### **(1)First Balkan war, 1912.**

It was the western inspired nationalism of the Young Turk which forced the jealous and divided Balkan states into union against them. Turkish attempt to introduce into this area a common law, a national language and a compulsory military service turned mutual jealous among the minorities into a common resentment against the Turks.Young Turks began to persecute Christians.

1912 Montenegro, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece declared war on Turkey.

Disunited in home affairs and with the Italian attack barely over, Turks could do nothing against the on slaughter of the Balkan League.

Balkan League won, overran different sections of Macedonia and made other conquests with ease. In 1913 a peace conference in London was held to end the war .It was decided that Turkey's European territories should be shared between Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and Bulgaria.

### **(2).Second Balkan war, 1913.**

Soon after the Balkan League was divided by disputes .In 1913 Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece. Then Romania and Turkey joined the war against Bulgaria. Bulgaria was overwhelmed .August 1913, Treaty of Bucharest made a fresh division of the territory. Macedonia was divided between Serbia and Greece. Greece to have east of Crete as well.

### **(C) To what extent did the Balkan wars contribute to the outbreak of World War one? (8).**

Intensification of bad relations between Serbia and Austria. Serbs regarded the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an act of hostility towards themselves and their justified aim. Austria was determined to keep a landlocked state. Serbia emerged victorious from the Balkan wars and Serbs were now confident and aggressive. Austria propaganda on seven million Serbs and Croats in Austrian empire. Austria saw the powerful Serbia as a direct threat to the prestige and security of her empire .Austria was determined after the Balkan wars and with full backing of Germany behind her, not to fail. It increased tension between Germany Russia. **But there were several other causes of the war**, eg Arms race, Naval race ,partition of Africa.

[Nov 2006]

**2. (a). State any five reasons why Germany was defeated in the first world war, 1914 -1918 .(5)**

- America entrance into the war.
- Germany had lost her best reserves.
- Poor food supplies.
- weaknesses of German allies.
- Revolts at home.
- Allied superiority of manpower.
- Inexhaustible wealth of British Empire and USA.
- Control of the seas which the British Navy never for one moment lost.
- Allied blocked slowly brought about the starvation of Central powers in both food and raw materials.
- Failure of the schlieffen plan.
- Mutiny in army of the Central Powers.

**(b). Describe the social and economic effects of the First World War in Europe. (12).**

**Economic effects**:-War gave commercial advantage to industrial nations outside Europe eg Japan and USA.

- British and French industries were concentrating on war materials and could no longer supply their customers with day today goods.
- Textiles, Cheap toys and metal goods from Japan and machinery, cars and chemicals from USA poured into Africa and Asia replacing European goods.
- Countries like India now began to build industries of their own instead of importing European goods.
- America became the greatest creditor nation.
- Europe became relatively poor as countries had to pay war debts, reparations.
- Inflation, unemployment, closure of industries, destruction of the infrastructure, land.
- Wartime technical advances were turned to good civilian use e.g to produce weapons, uniforms, vehicles and machinery of all kinds in vast amounts until then by hand, were now done much more quickly and cheaply by machinery.

**Social effects**.

- Radios, Aeroplanes and motorcars were developed rapidly to meet the demands of civilians, air transport, broadcasting etc.
- Spreading of communications brought nations much closer together for good or for bad.
- Erosion of class and sex barriers, men of all classes had shared the same hardships in the trenches and had been forced into contact.
- fundamental change of attitudes e.g a worker was as good as his master.
- Effects of ordinary women working on farms, industry and commerce, armed forces, medical services and in transport ensured that society now regarded them in quite the same light again.
- Death, starvation, diseases, violence, high crime rate, unemployment, homelessness, injuries.
- The war caused an immense leap forward in women's emancipation.

**(C) Did the minority groups in Europe benefit from the effects of the First World War? Explain your answer. (8).**

- Jews found them scattered all over as a result of their treatment during the war in Europe.
- In Germany, Jews were accused of having stabbed the Germans in the back and received terrible treatment.
- Germany itself was divided into 2 by the Polish Corridor which separated Prussia from Germany.
- Czech was given a new state of their own Czechoslovakia.
- Poland which had been swallowed by Germany and Russia was recreated.

- Women received political rights by eg the right to vote.
- Women had acquired skills which they continued to use after the end of the war.

[Jun 2006]

**3. (a) Name any five European countries that had interest in north Africa between 1900 and 1914 (5).**

- Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey.

**(b) Describe the first Moroccan crisis of 1905 and the second Moroccan crisis of 1911 (12).**

- Problems started when Britain recognised French ambitions in Morocco as part of Entente Cordiale agreement of 1904.
- As soon as Kaiser gained informed of the secret clause on Morocco which, he brought strong diplomatic pressure to bear on France.
- Kaiser visited Tangier in 1905 and assured the Sultan that Germany would support the independence of Morocco and did not intend to recognise any other agreement.
- Kaiser demanded calling of a European conference on Morocco conference at Algiers 1906.

**Second Moroccan crisis 1911**

- In May 1911, claiming that Algeria was endangered by disorder in Morocco; French troops occupied Fez which was under attack from nomad tribe.
- Germany stepped in and in July 1911 a German gunboat, the Panther, was sent to Agadir on the ground that the interest of Germany nationals were in danger.
- For a time feelings were so high that war between France and Germany seemed possible.
- German action excited British opinion as Agadir was close to Gibraltar.
- British fleet was prepared for action.
- An agreement was reached whereby France was recognised as having the protectorate over Morocco but in return the German Cameroon was enlarged by two substantial slices from French Middle Congo.

**(c) To what extent did the Moroccan crisis increase tension in Europe? (8).**

- Germany was trying to test the value of the new Anglo-French Entente, to see how far Britain would support France.
- At Algeiras it became clear that the British backing for France was real.
- Italy, Spain and Russia also upheld French interests.
- Feelings ran high in Europe.
- Algeiras Conference was the scene of the first direct conflict between France and Germany and the Kaiser came off second best.
- During the Conference session, France, Britain and Russia constantly outvoted Germany and the result was a decisive defeat for the Kaiser.
- However, there were other factors that also increased tension in Europe** e.g arms race, naval race, etc.

[Jun 2006]

**4.(a).List any five problems faced by soldiers during trench warfare in the first world war. (5).**

- Hunger, - disease, -poisonous gas, -wet conditions, -mosquito bites, air attacks, -fatigue.

**(B.). Describe the war at sea the First World War. (12)**

- Initiated by Germany and was a feature of war on western front.
- Use of U-boats and torpedoes'.
- Threats to allies' food supplies and military equipment.

- A challenge to British navy and the British restored to convoy system to protect allied fleet.
- Able to maintain vital supplies to the allies.
- Blockade of German ports.
- Allied fleets destroyed U-boats and this resulted in many deaths.
- Introduction of the radar system.
- Unrestricted use submarine warfare by Germany on merchant ships led USA entry into the war on side of allies.
- Sinking of Lusitania.
- American entrance tilted the war in favour of allies.
- Allied threat at sea was removed and Germany shifted its attention to concentrate on land.

**(C).To what extent did the war at sea lead to the final defeat of Germany? (8).**

- Blockage of Germany ports led starvation and food riots appeared in Germany.
- Germany denied supply of raw materials for her industries.
- Large Germany fleet and U-boats were destroyed.
- Entry of USA boosted allied effort.
- However, it** should be noted that Germany was supported by weak allies.
- Fighting on all fronts proved too much for Germany.
- Fresh troops and equipment from USA tilted the war in favour of the allies.
- Use of aerial bombardment.
- Wilson's 14 points persuaded Germany to accept an armistice.

[Jun 2005]

**5.(A). Name five European countries that had interest in the Balkans. (5).**

- Britain.-Russia,-Germany,-Austria-Hungary,-Turkey.

**(B).Events from 1907 leading to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.(12).**

- 1908 a section of the Turkish people, the Young Turk movement attempt to put an end to the corruption and inefficiency of the Empire.
- it was an outright rebellion against the rule of the corrupt and cruel Abdul Hammid.
- Young Turk movement demanded a Constitutional government on Western lines and absolute equality between Christians and Mohammedans
- Abdul Hammid was forced to grant a parliamentary system, complete freedom of political organisation and discussion, and the return of many exiled politicians.
- Young Turk movement had apparently succeeded with surprising ease.
- to strengthen her own power along the Adriatic, Austria now ended the "protectorate" of Bosnia and Herzegovina and incorporated the two provinces completely in the Austrian Empire.

**(c) How serious were the Consequences of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina? [8]**

- tension between Serbia and Austria tremendously increased as consequences.
- annexation had the most serious results in worsening the political atmosphere of Europe.
- Turks themselves were far too weak internally to move against Austria, and the Kaiser now came with a declaration that if Austria and the Austria were attacked Germany would support her.
- This deterred Russia at the time but she promised she would not back down in future.

[Jun2005]

**6. (a) Five methods of fighting that were used in the First World War. (5)**

- air strikes, sea, trench warfare.
- use of poisonous gas tanks
- U-boats (submarines)

**(b) Describe U.S.A 's entrance into the First World War in 1917 (12)**

America joined the war because;

- Germany torpedoed the Lusitania which resulted in the loss of 1200 American lives.
- Germany also sank the Sussex which also carried American passengers.
- Germany propaganda in U.S.A also persuaded Mexico to attack the US in return for seizure of American territory. On 6 April 1917 U.S.A declared war Germany.
- First American troops landed France in June 1917
- their arrival greatly encouraged the allies and had a depressing effect on the war weary Germans.
- American troops began to arrive on the western front in sufficient number and influenced the fighting in favour of the allies.

**(c) To what extent did American entrance into the First World War, contribute to the defeat central powers? (8)**

- pouring in of fresh troops and equipment
  - supplies to allies e.g food, credit and merchant ships
  - 1/4 of million men landing in France per month.
  - more tanks available.
- Other factors.
- Failure of Schlieffen plan.
  - Allied sea power, use of convoys to protect allied powers.
  - Continuous strain of heavy losses on German troops.

**[Nov 2007]**

**7. (a).Name:**

**(1). Two members of the entente cordiale (1904) and**

**(2). Three members of the triple entente of 1907.(5).**

- 1.-Britain. –France.
2. Britain.-France.-Russia.

**(B).Describe:**

**(1) The entente cordiale (1904)**

**(2) The Anglo-Russian agreement (1907).**

**(1).Background information:**

- Britain abandoned isolation; France wanted an ally so as to revenge loss of Alsace-Lorraine. The agreement was between Britain and France.
- Not a military Alliance.
- The agreement was largely centred on settling of colonial differences i e Britain recognition of French interests in Morocco while France also recognise British interests in Egypt.
- For years the British had viewed Russia as a major threat to her interests in the Far East and India but recently the situation had changed.
- The agreement therefore settled the British and Russian differences that existed earlier on.

-It was not a military alliance and not necessarily an anti-German move but the Germans saw it as a confirmation of their fears that Britain, France and Russia were planning to encircle them.

**(2).The signing of the 1904 Entente Cordiale transformed it into a Triple Entente of Britain and Russia in 1907.**

-This was described as an anti-Germany club of Britain, France and Russia.

-By the end of 1907, Europe was divided into two blocks namely the Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary on one hand, the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia on the other.

-settled disputes over Afghanistan and the Indian Frontier. Russia gave way and Britain gained control of the policy of Afghanistan. Britain and Russia exercised equal trading rights in the country.

-In Persia (Iran) a settlement was reached .Russia gained control of Northern Persia while Britain controlled South East and the Persian Gulf where important British oil interests had already established themselves.

**(C).To what extent did the entente cordiale and the Anglo-Russian agreement increase tension in Europe during this period? (8).**

-The fact that Europe was divided into two hostile camps, each with formidable and devastating power, made war more likely.

-There was nothing binding about these alliances as they had been many crisis since 1904, none of had led to a major war.

-The Triple Entente was strengthened with the hardening of the Franco-Germany hostility during the second Moroccan Crisis.

Other factors:

-The 1912 and 1913 Balkan wars and the Bosnian crisis also increased tension.

-The assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne increased tension and hostility in Europe.

-**Other causes of the war were** militarism, arms race, naval race.

[Nov 2007]

**8.(a).Name any:**

**(1).Two members of the central powers and**

**(2).Three members of the allied powers. (5).**

1.-Germany,-Bulgaria,-Austria-Hungary,-Turkey.

2.-Britain,-France,-Italy,-Belgium,-Russia,-USA,-Portugal,-Srbia,-Netherlands,-Sweden, -Romania, -Japan, etc.

**(B).Describe:**

**1. the battle of Verdun, 1916 and**

**2. The members of the allied powers.**

**1. The battle of Verdun, 1916.**

-Supreme effort by Germany to break through the French lines on a narrow front.

-Verdun was an important French Fortress.

-French troops under Pertain defended stubbornly and the Germans had to abandon the attack in June.

-The French lost heavily 315000 as Germany intended, but so did the Germans with over 280 000 dead, and nothing to show for it.



-“They shall not pass” became the French rallying cry.

## **2. The battle of some, 1916.**

-The Somme was British’s most costly battle.

-Allies launched a huge offensive against the Germans in the of the Somme.

-A new weapon, the tank was first used by the British.

-The aim was to relieve the pressure on Verdun and to prevent Germans sending reinforcements to the Eastern Front.

-Heavy casualties on both sides:-Britain 450 000, France 340 00, Germany 530 000.

-Aerial battles between the Germans and the British pilots took place.

-German armies were pressed right back to the Hindenburg line.

-Heavy rain during autumn stopped offensive.

-The vision of corpses sprawled across barbed wire became the popular image of western Front.

-Series of battles between the two sides.

## **(C) How far did the Battle of Verdun contribute to the defeat of Germany (8)**

-Germany lost heavily.

-Germany advance to capture Verdun was checked by Petain who defended the Fortress Stubbornly “They shall not pass”.

-Pouring in of reinforcement by allies.

-German onslaught was held.

-Huge offensive against Germans at Somme by the allies.

-Russia offensive under General Brussilov in Galicia against German ally Austria.

-The U.S.A entrance into the war and the Submarine warfare too contribute to the defeat of Germany.

-Weaknesses of German allies.

-Failure of the Schlieffen plan naval blockade etc.

### **[Specimen]**

## **9.(a) List any five products that were a result of technology development during the first World War (5).**

-Wireless radio, -gramophone

-Stove , -Iron , -Refrigerator

-Telephone, -aeroplane , -poisonous gas.

## **(b) Describe the political and economic results of the First World War in Europe.**

### **1. Economic results**

-War gave great commercial advantages to industrialised nations outside Europe e.g Japan and U.S.A.

-America emerged as an economic giant having loaned money and sold goods to Europe during the war, European Economy dominated by U.S.A.

-Textile industry and metal goods from Japan were poured into Africa and Asia thereby taking European markets.

-Cars and chemicals were exported by America to Europe and beyond.

-America made money giving loans to Europe to rebuild destroyed industries.

-Inflation and Unemployment because of demobilisation.

-Europe became relatively poor as she had to pay war debts and rebuild her economy and other infrastructure.

### **2. Political results**

-Formation of the League of Nations.

-Signing of peace treaties by the defeated powers.

- The rise of extremist parties or right wing and leftist parties as a result of disillusionment with the war.
- Rise of fascists parties in Germany and Italy.
- Development of new ideologies eg communism in Russia.
- Creation of new states as a result of new boundaries created at peace treaties signed after the end of the First World War.
- Change or tilt in the balance of power as old imperial powers were defeated in the war.
- Rise of brigandage as demobilised soldiers failed to adjust to civilian life.

**(C).To what extent did this war bring new political ideas in Europe? (8).**

- The war destroyed class barriers and people of all classes shared the same hardships in the war.
- This made people to change old ideas and question the status quo.
- Fundamental changes of attitudes, an ordinary person was as good a king or the ruler.
- Women who had been confined to the kitchen found themselves joining industries and the army and at the end of the war demanded social and political rights.
- Speedy forms of communication brought nations and people closer sharing and spreading political ideas.
- People from different parts of Europe fought together and shared political ideas which spread all over Europe.
- The fall of the Tsar in Russia and other Monarch left a gap that was quickly filled by new political ideas'
- The spread of communication in Europe influenced the development of new ideas.

**[Nov 2003]**

**10.(a) Give any five reasons for the abandonment of the policy of splendid isolation by Britain after 1900 (5).**

- All the major powers had aligned themselves e.g. Franco-Russian Entente, Triple Entente.
- The need to control Russian expansion in the East.
- Germany looked for colonial next to British ones.
- German gunboat diplomacy.
- THE Kaiser's proclaimed weltolitik threatened British supremacy'
- As a result of rivalry in Africa and South-East Asia relations with France were no good.
- Britain's naval superiority was being challenged by the U.S.A and Japan.

**(b) Describe the formation and terms of the Triple Entente, 1907.(8).**

- The Triple Entente followed the Entente Cordial of 1904.
- The support given by Russia to France and Britain at Algeciras showed clearly that these three powers were by this time being drawn together against the Kaiser's policy.
- The French government was persuading Czar Nicholas 2 to come to a definite understanding with Britain over disputed issues.
- The Czar was as much opposed to the Berlin- Bagdad project of Germany as was Britain.
- These considerations led to discussions in 1907 between representatives of the British and Russian governments.
- The Anglo-Russian agreement settled certain causes of disputes between the two countries.
- Settled the old dispute over Afghanistan and the Indian frontier .Russians gave way and Britain gained control of the foreign policy of Afghanistan. Britain and Russia exercised Equal trading rights in the country.
- In Persia (Iran) a settlement was reached .Russia gained control of Northern Persia while Britain controlled South East and the Persian Gulf where Britain oil interests had already established themselves.

-By 1907 Russia and France, France and Britain, Britain and Russia were all linked by certain important official understanding and the Triple Entente of Britain, France had come to stay.

**(C).To what extent did the formation of the triple entente increase tension in Europe? (8).**

-From 1907 the major states of Europe were drawn up two Camps –dual alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the Triple Entente.

-The two camps increased their strength year by year.

-The armies reach for war on the Continent were the biggest /largest ever formed in Europe in time of peace.

-It was no longer possible to localise war.

**-However , there were other factors that were also increasing tension in Europe**eg Colonial rivalry ,quarrels in the Balkans ,Arms race ,Naval race ,Fear and insecurity that had been aroused by nationalism ,secret treaties and hostile alliances and Tactless public statements by the Kaiser.

**[NOV 2003]**

**11(a) State any five aims of the Schlieffen Plan. (5)**

-To capture France within a very short space of time before returning to Russia –After 39 days only.

-To March through Belgium within 12 days.

-To avoid fighting on two fronts.

-To capture Brussels within 19 days. –To occupy channel ports in order to prevent the land of British reinforcements.

**(b)Describe the trench warfare, 1915-1917.**

-After German advance was checked at the Battle of the Marne, the Germans now began to dig defensive positions along the whole western front.

-War in the west now became static and eventually the lives of trenches and dugouts extended from Belgium Frontier right down to Switzerland.

-For the next 4 years war on the western front one of attack and counter attack.

-A gain of a few hundred yards resulted in heavy casualties for the side attempting to move forward that it became a matter of furious debate between war leaders and strategies whether the war could be decided on the western front.

-Diseases affected soldiers in the trenches.

-Use of poisonous gas

-Use of air power/ planes to break the deadlock

-Use of tanks in the war

-Use of barbed wire

-Loss of morale as soldiers spent too much time in the trenches.

**(C).How far did naval power contribute to the defeat of the Central Powers?**

-Allied sea power was decisive.

-It enforced the deadly blockade which caused desperate food shortages.

-Kept allies fully supplied.

-German submarine campaign failed in the force of convoys protected by British, America and Japanese destroyers.

- The submarine campaign itself was a mistake because it brought the USA into the war.
- However, there were other factors which contributed to the defeat of the Central Powers.**
- Germany was badly led down by her allies and was constantly having to help out Austrians and Bulgarians.
- Mutiny in the navy.
- Failure of the Schlieffen plan.
- Vast resources of the USA.

[Jun 2004] and [Nov 2011]

**12. Name five European countries that had interest in North Africa from 1900 to 1914 [5]**

- Italy
- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Turkey

**(b) Describe the first Moroccan crisis of 1905 and the second Moroccan crisis of 1911.**

- Morocco could not control ethnic groups on the border with French Algeria
- Britain raised no objection, but Germany **was** not happy about French ambition there
- German Kaiser to Tangier voicing support for Morocco against France and demanded an international conference to reconsider North African affairs.
- France sent a list of demands to Morocco. Morocco refused to accept the demands
- The Bank of Morocco was put under international control. These measures disappointed the Germans at the Algiers Conference (Spain).
- The British and the USA backed France in this crisis, thus increasing rift between Germany on one hand and France and Britain on the other, leading to the Triple Entente of 1907. It was a diplomatic victory for France and defeat for Germany.

**Second Moroccan Crisis (1911)**

- Tribes rebelled against the Sultan in Morocco.
- France sent troops quickly to subdue them.
- Germany denounced the French move as illegal according to the ALGECIRAS Conference.
- Germany sent a gunboat The Panther to Agadir (a part of Morocco).
- Germany claimed she was protecting her interests but actually wished to take part of Morocco as compensation for French gains.
- Britain, terrified by the possibility of a German naval base at Agadir (Atlantic) so close to the Gibraltar, immediately sided with France in the crisis.
- This forced Germany to withdraw embarrassed, as it was clearly a French victory.
- This crisis widened the gap between the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- The following year Britain introduced conscription in readiness for any eventuality.
- As a result Britain and France made a secret naval agreement to support each other in case of war.

**c) How far did the first and second Moroccan crisis contribute to the outbreak of the First World War?**

- The first Moroccan crisis increased tension between Germany on one hand leading to the formation of the Triple Entente in 1907.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Moroccan crisis again plotted Germany on one hand and the British and French on the other hand increasing world tension.

**However**, there were other factors which led to the outbreak of the war e.g. quarrel between Austria and Serbia.

- Economic rivalry among different capitalist countries of the world.
- Naval race between Britain and Germany.
- Colonial rivalry in Africa and the Far East.
- Mobilisation plans e.g. Germany's Schlieffen plan.
- Rise of nationalism in Central and Eastern Europe e.g. Austria Hungary threatened by this force.
- The Arms race.

**[Jn2004]**

**13.(a) LIST Any five defeated powers at the Paris Peace Conference. (5)**

- Bulgaria, Germany, Austria, Turkey.
- Hungary.

**(b) Describe the results of the First World War (12)**

- Destruction of property and infrastructure.
- About 10 million people killed in the war.
- Countries burdened with war debts.
- Million of widows and orphans.
- Old empires of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia and Turkey were weakened or disintegrated.
- New political and social forces were arising e.g. spread of communication.
- A peace agreement Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919 signed.
- Germany disarmed and stripped as military power.
- Germany made to pay for the war (reparations).
- Germany lost land and population.
- An international organisation was formed the League of Nations.
- Rise of extreme with defeated powers.
- New countries created in Europe (Eastern).
- Epidemics e.g. influenza.
- Rise of dictators.

**(c) How far did the different countries of Europe benefit from the First World War?**

- Women took over men's civilian jobs.
- Women in Europe demanded right to vote as they were now doing men's work.
- Many government censored news about the war denying citizen vital information.
- Some governments took land and property belonging to individuals for military purpose e.g. Britain.
- curfews imposed and in Britain drinking hours severely restricted.
- A lot of employment as industries supplied goods to the war effort.
- Many people died in the war.
- Outbreak of diseases.
- Weapons of mass destruction e.g. poisonous gas.

**[Nov 2004]**

**14.(a) Name any five Balkan States before the First World War. (12)**

- Bosnia
- Serbia
- Montenegro
- Albania

-Bulgaria

-Greece.

**(b) Describe the First and Second Balkan wars (1912-1913). (12)**

-Taking advantage of Italy-Turkish war (1911-12) Serbia, Greece Montenegro and Bulgaria attacked Turkey, Capturing most of her remaining territory in Europe.

-The defeat of Turkey forced Balkan states to come together to divide the spoils among themselves. Serbia wanted the Coastal lands of Albania, Greece and Bulgaria shared Macedonia.

-Not satisfied by this settlement the great powers met in London (London Treaty) and tried to settle the Balkan affairs.

-In May 1913 they agreed that nearly all Turkey's European territory should be shared between Serbia, Montenegro, Greece and Bulgaria.

-An independence Algeria was created, Serbia got Macedonia.

-Thrace and part of the Aegean West went to Bulgaria.

-Greece got Salonika, South Macedonia and Crete.

**The second Balkan war, 1913.**

-A results of Bulgaria's dissatisfaction with the peace settlement in London.

-June 1913 Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece.

-Romania and Turkey joined the war against Bulgaria.

-Bulgaria was overwhelmed and by the treaty of Bucharest (August 1913) she forfeited most of her gains from the first war.

**(c) To what extent did the Balkan wars lead to the outbreak of the First World War? (8)**

-Nationalism because more intense as Serbia emerged stronger from these wars.

-Austria with German support was determined to suppress or even destroy Serbia.

-Meanwhile Serbia and Montenegro looked for Russian support.

-The Sarajevo incident was the climax of Balkan nationalism and hatred of powers leading to the outbreak of the First World War.

**-However, other factors also contributed to the outbreak of the war** e.g. Germany weltolitik.

-Imperialism.

-Colonialism.

-Alliance system.

-Interest of great powers.

[Nov 2004]

**15.(a) List any five weapons used in the First World War. (5)**

-Rifles, Machine guns, Artillery shell.

-Submarines/ U boats, Dreadnoughts/ Warships.

-Bombs, Tanks, Torpedoes, Poisonous gas.

**(b) Describe the war at sea during the First World War. (12)**

-Initially a battle between Britain and Germany was signalled by the sinking of a smaller British squadron off the coast of Chile in 1914 by the German Pacific fleet.

-The British Royal Naval fleet responded by having a blockade around Germany which continued until the end of the war.

-Most significant naval battle was the battle of Jutland, 1916 where the Royal Navy recorded a considerable loss to the Germans.

-Although German surface ships made the most effective and almost brought Britain to defeat in 1917.

- Germany crippled the British supply lines in 1917 by sinking a majority of her merchant ships, Britain remained with only 6 weeks supply of food.
- The unrestricted use of the U-boat, 1915 led to the sinking of the Lusitania in which 1198 lives were lost, among them Americans.
- This signalled the entry of the U.S.A into the war.
- In 1916 there was the sinking of the U.S.A ship the Sussex.
- German crews became demoralized, some mutinied and the allies took final control of the seas, thus contributing to a large extent to German defeat.

**(c) How important was the contribution of the U.S.A navy in this war? (8)**

- Contribution of the United States navy increased the scope of the war.
  - Germans troops got demoralized due to the entry of the Americans.
  - There were fresh marines from the U.S.A.
  - U.S.A navy brought a steady supply of war materials from the allies.
- However**, there were other important factors like loans of about 10 000 million dollars given to the allies by America.
- The moral of the British and French armies improved with the knowledge of American support.
  - Germany had weak partners.
  - Germany lost skilful commanders and this contributed to German defeat.
  - Italy changed sides to support the allies.

**[Nov 2008]**

**16.(A).Name any five European countries that attended the Algeciras Conference in 1906.(5).**

- Germany.-Britain,-Spain,-France,-Italy,-Austria-Hungary.-Russia.

**(B).Describe the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia in 1908 and 1914.(12).**

- Serbia spearheaded Slav nationalism among the Southern Slavs in Austria-Hungary.
- Austria-Hungary was eager to preserve her territorial integrity and therefore saw Serbia as a threat.
- Austria-Hungary angered Serbia by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina which she had been administering since 1878.
- Austria-Hungary held Serbia responsible for the death of Arch Duke Ferdinand and his wife Sophia.
- Austria-Hungary brought pressure on Serbia and sent on Ultimatum to be replied to in 48 hours.
- When Serbia failed to comply with all the demands, Austria-Hungary declared war on 28 July 1914.

**(C).To what extent was Austria-Hungary to blame for the outbreak of the first world war?(8).**

- Austria –Hungary pursued a reckless Balkan policy.
- Her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina angered Serbia and Russia.
- She was eager to destroy Serbia once and for all.
- She had tried to gain Italian support in 1913 to attack Serbia.
- She sent an impossible ultimatum to Serbia.
- She declared war on Serbia.
- Tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary was prevented by Germany who promised to back Austria-Hungary if Russia intervened.
- In 1912, at the London Conference, Austria-Hungary frustrated Serbian ambitions by insisting on the formation of a new state of Albania which blocked Serbian access to the sea.
- Serbia spearheaded anti-Austrian propoganda among the Serbs and Croats in Austria-Hungary.
- In 1913 the Austrians attempted to gain Italian support for an attack on Serbia, but were unsuccessful.

- On 28 June 1914, the Austrian heir, Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by a Bosnian student.
- Serbia is also to blame for sponsoring anti-Austrian propaganda and terrorist activities in Bosnia.
- Russia also to blame for backing Serbia.
- Germany gave Austria a blank cheque.

[Nov 2008]

**17.(A).Identify any five major battles fought during the first world war.(5).**

- Marne,-Verdun,-Somme,-Ypres,-Arras, Caporetto, Tannenberg, -Massurian lakes, Jutland.

**(B)Describe the events leading to the defeat of Germany in the First World War, 1914-1918 [12]**

- The failure of the Schlieffen plan
- Germany advance towards Paris halted and German forces forced to dig trenches
- Germany attacked on the Eastern Front immediately by Russia forcing her to send troops, thereby weakening her advance into Belgium and France
- The failure of the U-boat campaign to destroy Britain
- The entry of the USA in 1917 at a time when Germany was experiencing a shortage of supplies
- The defeat of Germany allies in 1918, Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary
- The defeat of the Ludendorff offensive in March 1918
- Outbreak of a revolution in Germany, 1918
- Mutiny by naval forces in 1918
- The abdication of the Kaiser
- Germany was fighting on many fronts

**(c)How important was the role of the United States of America (USA) in the final defeat of Germany in this war?**

- the USA brought loans, food supplies, weapons and fresh soldiers to the allies at a time when they were on the verge of defeat
- Her vast resources helped boost the Allies at a time when German resources were almost exhausted
- The US navy helped to effect the naval blockade on Germany
- The entry of the USA boosted the morale of the Allies

**-However Germany was defeated because of other factors such as:**

- The failure of the Schlieffen Plan
- Weakness of German allies
- Revolution in Germany
- Fighting on many fronts
- Allied blockade on Germany

US entry caused the withdrawal of Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary from the war

[Nov 2009]

**18. (a) Identify any five Allied powers that took part in the first world war. [5]**

- Britain, France, Russia, USA, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Portugal, South Africa

**(b) Describe the Bosnian crisis of 1908 [12]**

- In 1908 the young Turk revolt against the Turkish Sultan
- Austria-Hungary took advantage of the political instability and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two provinces she had been administering since 1878
- This was to humiliate Serbia which was encouraging slave nationalism
- It was also meant to strengthen Austrian positions on the Adriatic sea
- Britain and Russia expressed their disapproval of the annexation



- Serbia was angered for she had always wanted to unite with the two provinces
- Serbia mobilised her army against Austria-Hungary
- Russia mobilised in support of Serbia
- Germany declared that she would assist Austria-Hungary if she was attacked
- Russia could not get the support of her allies-France and Britain and thus she demobilised
- Russia had also not fully recovered from the defeat of Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905.
- The crisis increased the tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia
- It humiliated Russia as well

**(c) How far did the Bosnian crisis contribute to the outbreak of the First World War? [8]**

- Serbia's hopes of uniting with Bosnia-Herzegovina were dashed
- Her enmity with Austria increased
- Russia was humiliated and was not prepared to accept another humiliation
- **On the other hand there were other causes:** colonial rivalry, naval competition, arms race,

**[Nov 2009]**

**19.(a) Name any five Central powers during the First world War.[5].**

Germany,Austria, Turkey,Bulgaria, Hungary

**[b].Describe the Political and Social Results of the First World War.**

**[12].**

**Political Results.**

- Defeat of the Central powers
- Collapse of 4 empires, Russia, Germany, Turkey Austria-Hungary
- Creation of new states e,g Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia
- Rise of extremist parties eg Nazis in Germany, Fascism in Italy ,Communism in Russia
- Development of new ideologies eg Communism in Russia
- Creation of the League Nations.
- Rise of banditry especially by demobilised soldiers. Establishment of democratic governments in Germany and Austria ,the fall of monarchism
- Abdication of the Kaiser in Germany.

**Economic results**

- War gave great commercial advantage to the industrialised nations outside Europe e,g Japan and USA
- Countries like India now began to build factories of their own instead of depending on European debts.
- America got a large share of world trade and became greatest creditor nation
- Europe became relatively poor and people of Europe were heavily taxed to pay debts of the war
- Inflation-unemployment/ great depression
- Damaged environment/land destroyed crops, livestock, destruction of industries
- Reparations
- Increased production

- Availability of commercial flight
- Availability of cheaper goods.

**(C).Did the people of Europe benefit economically from this war? Explain your answer. [8]**

- Europe lost its lead in industrial development, its people became poorer
- The people were heavily taxed to make up for war debts
- People benefited from technological developments that occurred in production of goods during the war.
- Greater benefit only came when their countries had introduced tariffs against American goods.
- Unemployment was wide spread immediately after the war.
- Bankruptcy/unemployment.

**[Nov 2010]**

**20.(a).Identify any five European countries involved in the System of Alliances(1900-1914) (5)**

- Germany,Russia
- Austria-Hungary
- Turkey, Bulgaria
- France, Britain
- Italy

**(b).Describe the Bosnian Crisis of 1908. (12)**

**Points are similar to question 18(b) of November 2009.**

**(c).How far did the Bosnian crisis contribute to the outbreak of World war one? (8)**

- Increased tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary
- Increased tension between Russia and Austria –Hungary
- Worsened relations between Russia and Germany
- Led to formation of the Black Hand.

Others factors:

- The system of Alliances
- The struggle for military supremacy
- The struggle over colonies the Kaiser’s utterances
- The Schlieffen plan
- Nationalism

**[NOV 2010]**

**21(a).Identify any five new weapons used during the First World War.(5)**

- Machine guns

- Tanks
- Poisonous gas aeroplanes(Zeppelin)
- Torpedoes
- Howitzers\Heavy artillery guns.
- Deptcharge
- Grenades\bombs
- Submarines\U-boats
- Hydrophones

**(b).Describe the German Submarine Warfare. (12)**

- Aimed to cut off British supply lines by sinking her merchant ships
- Germany wanted to control the seas
- Germany began to sink the British merchant ships
- 1915May, sunk the British Lusitania which was carrying Americans
- USA protested against German barbarism
- Germany temporarily stopped the U-boat attacks
- 1916 Germany relaunched the U-boat campaign
- March 1916 sunk another British ship (Sussex) with some Americans
- The unrestricted submarine warfare created food shortages in Britain
- 430 ships had been lost by April 1917.
- To reduce the losses in the sea the British Admiralty introduced a convoy system
- Warships were assisted by newly developed Depth Charge and Hydrophones

**(c).To what extent did this submarine warfare contribute to the defeat of Germany? (8)**

- Failed to destroy Britain
- Brought USA into the war

**Other factors:**

- Weaknesses of her allies
- Failure of the Germany War plan
- Revolutions in Germany
- Allied blocked.

**[June2011]**

**22[a].Identify any five Balkan States between 1900 and 1914**

**[5]**

- Serbia, Greece, Montenegro
- Bulgaria, Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Albania, Macedonia

**[b].Describe the Sarajevo Incident of 1914**

**[12]**

- On 28 June 1914, Austrian crown Prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife were driving through the streets of Sarajevo capital of Bosnia when they were assassinated by a local Serb.
- Murderer had come straight from a meeting of an anti- Austrian Society in the Serbian capital Belgrade
- The gun which GavriloPrincip used was supplied by the Serbian Black Hand
- Austrian chancellor welcomed an excuse for war against Serbia
- Claimed that the Serbia government had planned the assassination
- There was no evidence to show involvement of Serbian government
- Later Austrian sent an ultimatum to Serbia whose demands were so framed that refusal bound to be the answer
- Serbia offered to take part in an international conference to settle outstanding differences with Austrian thus failing to meet demands of the ultimatum.28 July,1914 Austria declared war on Serbia
- Russia mobilised in support of Serbia and Germany also mobilised in support of Austria.This signalled the beginning of the First World War.

**[c].How far did the Sarajevo Incident contribute to the outbreak of the First World War?**

- Sarajevo increased tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia
- Became the matchstick that lit the bone fire
- Incident showed extent of German support for Austria and Russian support for Serbia.An event which brought clash between the Triple Alliance members and Triple Entente members
- Sarajevo incident heightened Slav nationalism and the desire for self determination
- **However**, this was not the only incident which contributed to the First World War.
- Other causes were the First and second Moroccan crises, alliances, German weltpolitik, naval and arms race etc

**[June 2011]**

**23[a].List any five Allied Powers which fought in the First World War.**

**[5]**

- Britain,France, Italy
- Russia, USA, Serbia
- Japan, Greece, China,
- South Africa, Canada

**[b].Trace the development of Germany's Schlieffen Plan up to the Outbreak of the First World War. [12]**

- A German war plan devised by General Von Schlieffen in 1905
- It assumed that war would be on two fronts against Russia and France and that Russia would be slow to mobilise its troops

- Was based on use of railways to move troops
- Aimed at swift knockout blow on France in the west through neutral Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg
- Also aimed at capturing Paris and encirclement of French armies as well as attacking Alsace-Lorraine
- Wanted to defeat France in Six weeks leading to transfer of German troops east of to fight Russia thus avoiding war on two fronts
- When war broke out in 1914 Germany moved quickly to implement it .Troops moved swiftly through Belgium
- Met resistance from the British Expeditionary Force [BEF] and from the Belgians
- Some German forces withdrawn to fight the Russia who had mobilised far more quickly than anticipated
- French army sent to deal with German invasion instead of invading Alsace-Lorraine
- Germany made changes to the plan,sent army through a shorter route east of Paris instead of west

**[c].How successful was the Schlieffen Plan in achieving its aims?**

**[8]**

- Motivated German declaration of war on Russia and France
- Germans able to enter Belgium although they later met Belgium and British resistance
- Although altered a little the plan allowed the Germans to avoid fighting on two fronts for a short while
- **However**, the plan to anticipate that Britain might enter the war on to defend Belgium.
- The quick mobilisation of France and Russia forced the Germans to alter the movement of their troops
- Resistance by the Belgians and the BEF forced the Germans to fight with many powers at the same time
- Paris could not be encircled as originally intended

**[Nov 2011]**

**24 [a].Identify any five Allied powers during the First World War [5]**

- Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan
- Greece, Serbia,Belgium, Portugal, South Africa, USA, Australia,.
- Romania, Canada.

**[b].Outline the political and Economic results of the first World War.[12]**

- Responses same as Nov 2006 Question 19  
Nov 2006 Question 2b  
Specimen paper 9b

**[c].To what extent did women benefit from the results of the First World War.[8]**

- War situation created jobs for several women who would otherwise have spent much of their time in the home
- Women took up tasks usually the preserve of men e,g in industry, the military,etc proving wrong the notion that they were of a weaker and inferior orientation
- Franchise opened up to women in some countries e,g USA, Britain, France
- Women freer than before e,g in USA could now drive cars, smoke, discuss sex openly and move freely without accompaniment by men
- **However**, some women were left widows and took up roles of breadwinners
- Not all women were given a franchise
- The return of men from the war meant that some women lost their jobs

**[June 2012]**

**25.[a]Name any five Balkan States that took part in the Second Balkan War,1913. [5]**

- Serbia
- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Romania
- Montenegro

**[b].Outline the part played by German in the outbreak of the First World War, 1914. [12]**

- System of alliance- attempt to isolate France led to the division of the world into two hostile camps. Made it indication it impossible to localise war
- The German war plan-an indication that she was anticipating war.
- Naval/Arms race-competition in the manufacture of ammunition
- Kaiser's utterances-clear provocation of Britain
- Colonial rivalry –contributed in the Moroccan crises of 1905 and 1911
- Sarajevo assassination-gave a blank cheque to Austria-Hungary
- Declaration of war on Russia and France
- Breaking of Belgian neutrality
- German's support of Austria-Hungary in the Bosnian crisis caused bitterness on Russia.

**[b].Outline the part played by German in the outbreak of the First World War, 1914. [12]**

- The Schlieffen plan that Germany should pass through Belgium. Belgium was a neutral state with her neutrality guaranteed by among others, Britain.
- Kaiser's utterances- provocative
- German's involvement in the following:
  - System of alliances

-Arms/Naval race

-Colonial rivalry

**Other Countries**

- Britain-defended the Belgian neutrality and was involved in the Arms/Naval race
- Austria-Hungary- attacked Serbia
- Russian support for Serbia and slav nationalism
- Members of the two hostile camps contributed to the division of the world into two hostile camps
- Belgian resistance

**[June 2012]**

**26[a].List any five battles fought during the First World War, 1914-1918.[5]**

- Battle of Gallipoli, Helgoland, Falkland, Cambrai
- **QUESTION 17A**

**[b].Describe the reasons for defeat of Germany in the First World War. [12].**

- Failure of the Schlieffen plan
- Weakness of Germany's allies
- German revolts by the socialists
- Poor food supply
- American entrance into the war
- Allied numerical superiority
- British control of the seas
- Allied blockade slowly brought the starvation of Central powers in both food and raw materials
- Inexhaustible wealth of the British empire
- Competence of Allied leaders-Liyod George
- Inexperienced Germany soldiers
- Belgian resistance
- Mutiny by German naval forces in 1918
- Spanish influenza
- Fighting on many fronts
- Failure of November offensive(Ludendorff)
- Influence of poisonous gas introduced by Germany
- Failure of U-Boat Campaign

**[c].To what extent did the entry of the U.S.A into the war contribute to the defeat of Germany and her Allies? [8]**

- America brought fresh troops ,weapons and money
- Economic boost

- American command of seas

**Other factors**

- Weakness of German allies
- Allied blockade
- Failure of the German war plan etc

[Nov 2012]

**27[a].List three members of the Triple Entente (1907) and two members of the Dual Entente (1904)**

Triple Entente-Britain

-France

-Russia

Dual Entente -Britain

-France

**[b] Describe the 1911 'Panther' Crisis.**

- Moroccan tribes rebelled against the Sultan in Morocco
- Claiming that there was disorder in Morocco, French troops occupied Fez which was under attack from nomads tribes
- Germany denounced the French move as illegal according to Algeciras Conference
- In July 1911 a Germany gunboat, the panther was sent to Agadir (a port in Morocco), on the grounds that the interests of Germany were in danger.
- Germany claimed that she was protecting her interests in Morocco and demanded all of French Congo as compensation
- For a time feelings were so high that war between France and Germany seemed possible
- Germany action excited British opinion as Agadir was close to Gibraltar.
- Britain immediately sided with France(Threatened military action)
- This forced Germany to withdraw embarrassed, as it was clearly a French victory. (A diplomatic defeat for Germany and diplomatic victory for France)
- Germany was give French Congo as a result of this crisis

**[c]To what extent did the 'panther' Crisis contribute to the outbreak of the First World War?**

- The crisis widened the gap between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, and the following year Britain introduced conscription in readiness for any eventuality
- The panther crisis pitted Germany on the one hand and France on the other, increasing world tension.

**However**, there were other factors which led to the outbreak of the war, eg quarrel between Austria and Serbia.

- Economic rivalry amongst capitalist countries
- Naval race between Germany and Britain



- Germany's Schlieffen plan etc.

[Nov 2012]

**28 [a]. State any five countries that fought against Germany and her allies during the First World War [5]**

- Britain, France, Belgium
- Russia, Serbia, Italy
- U.S.A, Canada, Japan
- Australia, South Africa, New Zealand

**[b]. Describe the German plan of attack on France during World War 1.**

- Aimed at capturing France within a very short time before turning to Russia after 39 days only
- The plan of attack was called Schlieffen plan
- It was revised in 1905-6
- The German troops were to march through Belgium within 12 days.
- To avoid fighting on two fronts
- The plan aimed to capture Brussels within 19 days
- German soldiers were to occupy channel ports in order to prevent the landing of British reinforcements
- Aimed to prevent the invasion of Alsace- Lorraine
- The plan was to concentrate an overwhelming proportion of their forces in the west, knock out France and then turn east to deal with Russia
- The plan was based on Germany superiority in numbers, organisation, training and equipment carried all before it.

**[c]. To what extent was the German plan successful?**

**[8]**

- A month after the outbreak of war, the Germans were less than 50 miles from Paris.
- The French government fled to Bordeaux for safety
- However, the situation was saved by skill, luck and German mistakes (General Joffre)
- Belgium offered unexpected stiff resistance giving Russia opportunity to mobilise
- Germany failed to capture Brussels within the period stipulated on the plan.

[June 2013]

**29[a]. Same as question 3[a],[b]&[c] -June 2006**

- Same as question 12[a],[b] & [c] -June 2004.

[June 2013]

**30[a]. Name any five victorious powers in the First World War. [5]**

- USA, Britain

- France, Italy
- Japan, Serbia,
- Greece, Belgium
- South Africa, Romania
- Canada,etc

**[b] Outline the Social and Political results of the First World War.[12]**

**Political results**

- Same as question 9[b]-specimen paper
- Same as question 24[b]-Nov 2011

**Social results**

- Same as question 2[b]-Nov 2006
- Same as question19 [b]-Nov 2009.

**[c].To what extent did the United States of America [USA] benefit economically from this War? [8]**

- War gave great commercial advantage to the USA
- She exported cars and chemicals to Europe
- USA loaned money to the fighting countries
- USA overtook Europe to become an economic giant
- **However, the war also brought some economic disadvantages:**
- Overproduction later led to the Great Depression
- After the war some European countries introduced tariffs on American goods
- Some countries failed to pay back the American loans

**[Nov 2013]**

**31 [a] Name any five Balkan states that had become independent from Turkish rule by 1912. [5]**

- Albania , Greece
- Macedonia, Bulgaria
- Thrace, Montenegro
- Salonika, Romania
- Crete, Serbia

**[b] Outline the interests of Austria- Hungary and Serbia in the Balkans from 1900 to 1914. [12]**

**Austria-Hungary interests**

- Since losing influence in Germany , Austria had been interested in extending her influence in the Balkans towards Salonika
- She wanted to control the regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These wanted to control the movement of Cargo through the Danube and the Black sea for trade

- She was anxious that the collapse of the Turkish control over the Balkans would lead to clashes with Russia over the control of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Suppress Balkan nationalism / suppress pan-Slavism
- Crush /Check Serbia
- Stop Russian influence –control of the Aegean sea

#### **Serbia's Interests**

- She wanted to assist her fellow Slav states to achieve independence
- Promoted pan-Slavism as a way uniting with other scattered Serbs who were under the control of Austria
- Wanted to prevent annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. These provinces were largely Serb-speaking and together with territories in Macedonia and Dobruja they would unite to form the state of Yugoslavia
- She wanted to prevent the threat of new imperialism from any great power.
- Friendship/Protection from Russia
- Wanted to be a dominant Balkan state

**[c]. To what extent did clashes between Serbia and Austria-Hungary over the Balkans lead to the outbreak of the First World War? [8]**

- Serbia was infuriated by the loss of the opportunity to have the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Mobilised her forces against Austria-Hungary
  - Serbia encouraged pan-slav agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina by assisting in the running of secret organisation against Austrian rule like the Black Hand.
  - Balkan League of Serbia, Greece, Montenegro and Bulgaria was directed against Austro-Hungary. The League formed an armed camp of its own.
  - Sarajevo incident a culmination of Serbia and Austro-Hungarian clashes/climax which led to war
- However, there were other reasons which caused the War,**
- They include the Schlieffen plan, Germany's weltolitik, the arms race and naval build up by the great powers and colonial rivalry.

**[Nov 2013]**

**32[a].List any five countries that fought against Germany and her allies during the First World War. [5]**

- France, Britain
- Serbia, Russia
- USA, Belgium
- Japan, Italy
- Rumania, Portugal
- China, South Africa
- Greece

**[b].Describe the German U-Boat campaign during the First World War.**

**[12]**

- A characteristic of war at sea
- Initiated by Admiral Scheer of Germany in 1915, main objective being to starve Britain out by destroying her Merchant fleet or U-boats
- In the campaign German submarines raided British merchant ships and caused great havoc
- Campaign temporarily halted after USA objected to 'unrestricted' U-boat warfare. The Germans had sunk without warning a British liner, the Lusitania which had a hundred American citizens on board.
- Major reason for abandoning campaign was the realisation by Germany that they lacked sufficient U-boats to risk American intervention
- A successful blockade on German supply lines forced the German High Command to accept Admiral Scheer's demand for a renewal of unrestricted U-boat warfare
- Realising that they had sufficient U-boats (300) to win the war before the USA intervention, the Germans resumed the unrestricted submarine warfare in February, 1917.
- Campaign proved very successful initially with several British Merchant ships being destroyed by April of the same year
- Counter methods adopted by Britain ie use of radar and the convoy system.
- American entry, Japanese naval assistance and an expansion of ship-building helped Britain to survive.
- Sinking of Sussex
- American warning after the sinking of Lusitania
- Food shortages in Britain (rationing of food)

**[c].How far did sea power lead to Allied Victory?**

- British control of the sea particularly a successful blockade on German supply lines weakened German success on the sea
- Except for the U-boat campaign most of Germany's battle fleet remained inactive and impotent in harbour.
- The industrial strength and manpower of the USA was overwhelming for Germany.
- Air power and other important new weapons eg tanks destroyed German strength and will power
- Germany worn down by naval blockade and men who fell in battles.
- Germany's weak allies a burden to Germany

**PEACE TREATIES**

**[Jun 2005]**

**33.[a].State five powers that met in Paris for peace Settlement.[5]**

- Britain
- USA
- France

- Italy
- Japan

**[b].Describe the non-territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles**

- Germany was forbidden to conscript men for military service
- Its army was limited to 100 000 men
- No tanks or heavy artillery for Germany
- No military aircraft allowed for Germany
- Germany to have no warships or submarines
- The left bank of Rhineland was demilitarised
- Germany to pay war reparations
- Germany handed over her greater part of her merchant navy and ¼ of the fishing fleet
- She had to build a number of ships for the allies
- Union with Austria was forbidden
- Germany not given an Germany was to supply allies with coal
- “war guilty” clause said Germany was guilty of causing the war
- The Kaiser and others to be handed over for trial

**[c].How unfair to Germany were the non-territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles?**

Unfairness

- Germany no given an opportunity to state their case .Terms dictated to her.
- Military terms reduced Germany to a third rate power
- Germany was weakened and humiliated
- Reparations unrealistic-ruined Germany economy
- Lost land and population to neighbouring states
- Unemployment as a result of disarmament of Germany created political instability
- Germany mark[currency] declined as a result
- Forbidden to unite with Austria[Anschluss]
- Germany was not the only one responsible for war; Serbia, Austria-Hungary, France, Britain, Russia were also responsible for the war.
- Polish corridor created from Germany territory
- Not allowed immediately to join the League of the Nations.

Fairness

- Had a war plan-the Schlieffen Plan showing that Germany intended on war
- Germany gave Austria a “blank cheque” thus allowing the latter to act aggressively
- Germany naval competition against Britain gave the British a big fright ,thus abandoning the splendid isolation
- The Kaiser’s policy of welt politic and gunboat diplomacy had created anxiety

**[Nov 2006]**

**34.[a].Name the five major powers that met in Paris to make peace with the defeated countries after the first world war.[5]**

- USA
- France
- Britain
- Italy
- Japan

**[b].Outline the terms of the Treaty of St Germaine [1919] with Austria and the Treaty of Trianon with Hungary [1920].**

Treaty of St Germaine.

- Austrian army was broken down
- Austria' army limited to 30 000 men
- Forced to pay war reparations
- Austria to surrender her merchant fleet and vast quantities of livestock to the allies
- Took from Austria all her non- German territory and Germany territory too.
- South Tyrol went to Italy
- Trieste, Istria and some Dalmatia Islands and Trentino passed to Italy
- Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia went to Yugoslavia
- Bohemia Moravia became part of Czechoslovakia

Bukovina went to Romania

- Galicia went to Poland.
- Anschluss forbidden

Treaty of Trianon

- army limited to 35 000
- made to pay reparations
- union with Austria forbidden
- Transylvania given to Romania
- Burgenland passed to Austria
- Croatia to Yugoslavia
- Slovakia and Ruthenia went to Czechoslovakia
- Slovenia given to Romania

**[c].To what extent were the terms of the Treaty of St Germain fair to Austria?**

Fair

- Austria had been aggressive in the Balkans
- Her ambitions in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Her ultimatum to Serbia was calculated to cause war

Unfair

- Territories with strong Germany population taken away
- Austria was now completely land locked as Austria had to make 100km journey across Italy held territory
- 80% of Austria's former industry now in Czechoslovakia.
- Best of her agricultural land was in Hungary
- Populations reduced to only 6 and half million

[2007].

**35.[a].Name any five territories lost by Germany in Europe through the Treaty of Versailles.[5].**

-Alsace-Lorraine,-Eupen,-Northern Schleswig, Saar Basin, -Moresnet, -Strasbourg,-  
Rhineland,-West Prussia,-Latvia,-posen,-Estonia, -Lithuania.

**[b].Outline the reparations and military terms of the Treaty of Versailles**

Reparation provisions.

- Germany to pay \$6.5 billion to the Allies
- Germany to build warships/battleships for the Allies
- Germany to surrender part of her fishing fleet to the allies
- Germany to surrender the Saar coalfield to France for 15yrs
- Germany railway engines and wagons to be handed over to the allies

Military Provisions

- German armed forces were reduced to 100 000 men
- Germany was not to have Submarines but only left with 6 second class battleships
- Germany was not to have an air force
- Conscription was forbidden in Germany
- Germany naval base in Helgoland was demolished
- The German General staff was dissolved and not to be re-formed
- Rhineland was demilitarised

**(c) Did the Germans have good reasons for condemning the military terms of the Versailles treaty? Explain your answer**

- German armed forces reduced making her a second class power
- Conscription was not allowed
- Army not to exceed 100 000 men
- She was not allowed to have military tanks
- Germany was to build battleships for the allies and was allowed to have six old battleships
- No air force allowed when others possessed some

- While Germany was not allowed to rearm, other countries like France were arming themselves

Germany was accused of causing WW1 so by having its navy reduced army reduction to 100000 men, the demilitarisation of the Rhineland and no conscription in Germany would ensure security and safety for the neighbouring states e.g. France and Belgium.

NB: Candidates to explain their answer.

**[Specimen]**

**36.[a]. Name any five treaties that were signed with the defeated power after the First World War. [5]**

- Treaty of Versailles, 1919
- Treaty of St Germaine, 1919
- Treaty of Trianon, 1920
- Treaty of Sevres 1920
- Treaty of Neuilly 1920
- Treaty of Lausanne 1921

**(b) Describe the non-territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles. [12]**

- War guilt clause
- Reparations
- Part of the reparation were to be paid in the form of ships which Germany had to build for the allies for 5yrs
- Also to pay in the form of coal, chemicals, cattle, foodstuffs etc
- French flags that had been seized in the 1870 to 1871 war had to be returned
- Germany was totally disarmed
- German General Staff of 1914 to 1918 had to be disbanded and never to be recalled again
- No Submarines and only 6 small battleships were allowed
- German air force was banned
- The naval base of Helgoland was to be demolished
- No fortification on the left bank of the Rhine were allowed
- Germany forbidden to unite with Austria ( the Anschluss)
- Germany army could not exceed 100 000 men

**(c) Were the Non-territorial terms of the treaty of Versailles Unfair to Germany? Explain your answer**

- War guilt clause said Germany was the only one responsible for the outbreak of the war which was not accurate
- The reduction of the navy and army left Germany exposed to external threat
- The reparations were unreasonable
- The treaty was seen as a diktat and could not negotiate
- Union with Austria was forbidden but they were all German speaking



- **However**, Germany made ostentatious display of military power sending cold chills down the Spines in Europe
  - Germany was largely responsible for the war
  - She had a war plan made before the war
  - She had become excessively militarist in Europe
  - German support for Austria-Hungary directly produced the crisis of 1914
- [JUNE 2006]**

**38.[a].Name the four allied leaders who met in Paris to sign peace treaties with the defeated powers after the First World War.[4].**

- Woodrow Wilson
- Orlando of Italy
- Clemenceau of France
- Lloyd George of Britain

**(b) Describe the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles 1919. (13)**

- Alsace-Lorraine to France
- Malmedy and Eupen to Belgium
- Lost all colonies in Africa and Asia e.g. Namibia, Tanganyika, Samoa and parts of China to Britain
- Schleswig to Denmark
- Coal mines of Saar to France for 15yrs
- Lost all her colonies – became Mandates
- Ceded small area of Troppau to Czechoslovakia
- Memel to Lithuania
- Polish corridor opened and part of Danzig to Poland
- Kiel canal opened to shipping of all nations
- Rhineland demilitarised
- Upper-Silesia to Poland
- Surrendered her extra-territorial and other rights in China

**[c].How fair were the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles to Germany?**

Unfairness

- Treaty was diktat
- Terms were harsh
- War guilt clause was biased
- Impossible reparations ( a vindictive act of malevolence)
- Drastic reduction in her size
- Some Germans put under foreign states

Fairness

- Germany however had also been aggressive
- Encouraged Austria-Hungary to be aggressive
- Germany also led in arms race
- Brest-Litovsky was worse than Versailles
- Germany was a bully
- Germany had Constructively prepared for war

[NOV 2003]

**39.[a].List any five of Wilson's Fourteen points.**

- An end to secret diplomacy
- Freedom of navigation on the seas
- Removal of economic barriers to trade
- Guarantees to reduce armaments to a level Consistent with domestic safety
- Settlement of colonial claims with proper regard for the interests of the inhabitants
- Restoration of Belgium sovereign to France
- Adjustment of Italy's frontiers on national lines
- Independence for the subject people of Austria-Hungary
- Restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Romania with
- Access to sea
- Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France
- Creation of new independence state e.g. Poland
- Self-government to the non-Turkish people of the Turkish Empire and the Dardanelles
- Formation of an Independent organisation

**(b)Describe the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919**

- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
- Saar placed under International control for 15yrs
- Eupen and Malmedy passed to Belgium, Northern Schleswig went to Denmark
- Memel eventually given to Lithuania
- Kiel canal opened to shipping of all nations
- Rhineland demilitarised
- Upper Silesia went to Poland
- Danzig became a free city
- Poland received Polish corridor
- Former colonies became Mandates ie Namibia, Togo, Cameroon, Tanganyika , Rwanda, Guinea, Samoa, Caroline
- Surrendered her extra-territorial and other rights china

**(c) Were the Germans justified in condemning the terms of the treaty? Explain your answer**

- i. – It was a dictated peace

- i. But they had done the same to Russia at Brest Litovsky and on France
- ii. – loss of territory in Europe
  - Alsace-Lorraine
  - West Prussia
  - Loss African colonies
- iii. – Disarmament clauses
  - Other countries did not disarm
  - France feared Germany
- iv. – War Guilt Clause
  - Objected to be saddled with the entire blame
  - Other countries had also Contributed to outbreak of war
- v. – Reparations
  - Final humiliation of Germany
  - Amount far too high
  - Germany had a war plan

[JUNE 2004]

**40.[a].List any Five of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points. (5)**

- Abolition of secret diplomacy
- Free navigation at sea for all nations
- Removal of economic barriers between states
- Reduction of armaments
- Adjustment of colonial claims in the interest of the populations concerned
- Evacuation of Russia territory
- Restoration of Belgium
- Liberation of France and restoration of Alsace-Lorraine
- Readjustment of Italian frontiers
- Self government for the non-Turkish people of the Turkish empire and opening of the Dardanelles
- An independent Poland with secure access to the sea
- A general association of nations to preserve peace

**(b) Terms of the Neuilly (1919) and Sevres (1920) treaties are**

Treaty of Neuilly

- She had to pay reparations
- She had to reduce her armed forces
- Bulgaria lost Western Thrace and with it her access to the Aegean sea to Greece
- Bulgaria also lost a small area to Yugoslavia
- Bulgaria lost Dobrudja to Romania

Treaty of serves

- Eastern Thrace was to pass on to Greece
- The Turks also lost control of Constantinople
- Many Aegean Island and Smyrna went to Greece for 5yrs after which there would be a plebiscite
- The straits were to be permanently open and international shipping
- Syria became a French mandate and Palestine went to Britain
- Iraq and Transjordan became British mandates

**(c) The treaties of Neuilly and Sevres were widely criticised because**

- By dividing Turkey it was hoped there would be peace in Turkey
- The Treaty of Sevres attempted to divide most of Asia Minor into spheres of influence for the allies
- Turkey lost control of Constantinople, a traditional centre or capital
- The Greeks began a ruthless persecution and massacre of Turkish inhabitants
- In 1920 the allied forces occupied Constantinople and carried out arrests and deportation of nationalist leaders
- The Turks felt their national feel of self-determination was being ignored
- Bulgaria was forced to reduced her armed forces to pay reparations
- Reduction of arms/soldiers reduced chances of war

**[Nov 2004]**

**41.[a].Name any five Treaties that were signed by the defeated powers after the First World War.[5].**

- Treaty of Versailles[Germany]
- Treaty of St Germaine[Austria]
- Treaty of Trianon[Hungary]
- Treaty of Sevres[Turkey]
- Treaty of Lausanne[Turkey]
- Treaty of Neuilly[Bulgaria]

**[b].outline the Territorial terms of the Treaty signed with Germany.**

- Alsace- Lorraine to France
- Eupen, Moresnet, Malmedy to Belgium
- Northern Schleswig to Denmark after a plebiscite
- West Prussia, Polish corridor to Poland
- Posen, Upper Silesia to Poland
- Memel to Lithuania
- Rhineland demilitarised
- German union with Austria forbidden[Anschluss]
- Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, became independent states
- Danzig became a free city under the League of Nations

- Tanganyika to Britain
- Togoland to France
- Namibia to South Africa
- Kiel Canal opened to international shipping

**[c].Should Germany have complained so much about the Treaty? Explain your answer.**

- Germany believed she had been unfairly treated
- Terms were dictated to her with no chance to defend herself[diktat]
- Germany reduced in size militarily and territorially
- Germany population was greatly reduced
- Her economy was badly affected due to her loss of her territories
- The creation of the Polish corridor was resented as it left East Prussia outside Germany
- The amount charged for compensation/reparations was seen as too high
- Germany was eager to brush aside her responsibility for causing the war so reacted emotionally to the terms
- Also her conduct during the war had been questionable e.g U-Boat campaign and treatment given to Russia at Brest-Litovsk treaty
- The Kaiser's speech/weltpolitik
- There was element of self-righteousness in the attitude of the Germans
- **Other countries also to blame for causing the war**

**[Nov 2008]**

**42.[a].Identify any five leaders who attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.[5].**

- Woodrow Wilson
- Lloyd George
- Georges Clemenceau
- Vittorio Orlando
- Jan Smuts

**[b].Outline the non-territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles**

- Clause 231,the War guilty clause, gave Germany and her allies the entire blame for causing the war
- German armed forces reduced to 100 000 men
- No tanks
- No submarines but only 6 battleships
- The German General staff was disbanded
- No air force
- Germany to pay reparations in cash and kind .cash-6,6 million pounds
- The Rhineland was demilitarised
- No conscription was allowed

- No navy
- Naval base at Helgoland was demolished
- She had to lose her trading rights in Indo-China
- Anschluss was forbidden

**[c].Were these terms fair to Germany? Explain your answer.**

- Germany not invited to the deliberations –Treaty was a diktat
- Reparations were unrealistic, too high for Germany’s ability to pay
- War guilty clause put the greater responsibility on Germany
- Treaty crafted to secure British and French interests
- **However,**
  - German militarism needed to be checked, hence disarmament
  - France and Belgium needed compensation for destruction
  - Demilitarisation of the Rhineland was meant to give France security.
  - Germany followed an aggressive foreign policy

**[Nov 2009].**

**43.[a].List any five of Wilson’s fourteen points[5].**

- End of secret diplomacy
- Freedom of navigation of seas
- Removal of economic trade barriers
- Guarantees of reduced armaments to a level consistent with domestic safety
- Settlement of colonial claims with proper regard for the interests of the inhabitants
- German evacuation of Russian territory
- Belgium to be completely free
- Alsace-Lorraine back to France
- Italy to receive her proper frontiers
- Independence for the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary
- Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro to be evacuated and Serbia given access to sea
- Peoples under Turkish rule to be autonomous and the Dardanelles to be open to ships and commerce of all nations
- An independent Poland
- An international organisation to be formed to guarantee the independence for all states both great and small

**[b].Describe the views of the “Big Three”[Georges Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Woodrow Wilson] at the Paris Peace Conference.**

Views of Lloyd George

- End the Germany threat to the British navy Empire
- Make Germany a non-aggression country without colonies

- Prevent Germany becoming so weak that a revival of European industry and trade is hindered
- Prevent Germans becoming so poor that they turn to Communism
- Avoid humiliation of Germany so that they have no reason to seek revenge
- Did not want to ignore British views/interests
- Hang the Kaiser and Germany pay
- Help secure France against Germany but prevent France becoming too powerful
- Create a balance of power so that no one European country can threaten others

#### Views of Clemenceau

- Have revenge on Germany for French suffering
- Make Germany pay for the cost of the damage
- Punish Germany for the humiliation she had inflicted on France after defeating her in 1871
- Ensure that Germany would never be able to attack France again, take away German land, weaken her industries and reduce her armed forces

#### Views of Wilson

- Prevent Germany from becoming aggressive again
- Punish Germany for her aggression , avoid forcing her to pay heavy damages
- Establish lasting peace
- Base the treaties on his 14 points

#### **[c].To what extent were Wilson's views followed at this Conference?**

- Wilson's 14 points ,particularly numbers,7,8,10,11 and 12 were accepted
- **But there were problems with the other points e,g:**
  - Point 1-the Allied leaders met in secret
  - Point 2-Britain refused to give up its right to search ships trading with an enemy during wartime
  - Point 3-tariff barriers were retained and increased
  - Point 4-there was no real attempt at disarmament
  - Point 5-Britain and France increased their colonial holdings
  - Point 6-the Allies sent troops to attack the Bolsheviks
  - Point 9-the boundary of Italy was not settled
  - Point 13-post war Poland contained millions of Germans
  - Point 14-the League of Nations never worked as Wilson had hoped

**[NOV 2010]**

#### **44.(a).List five defeated powers not represented at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. (5)**

- Germany
- Austria

- Hungary
- Turkey
- Bulgaria

**(b). Describe the aims of the "Big Three", namely Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. (12)**

Responses are similar to question 31(b) of November 2009.

**(c). To what extent were the aims of Woodrow Wilson fulfilled? (8)**

- Alsace and Lorraine were given back to France
- Formation of the League of Nations \International organisation
- Self determination to minorities

**However,:**

- Reparations were too high
- Exclusion of defeated powers from the Conference
- Disarmament only to the defeated powers
- Self-determination denied to Germans
- Too harsh.

**45[a]. Identify any five new states created in Europe at the end of the First World War [5]**

- Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Latvia
- Hungary, Lithuania, Estonia,
- Finland, Yugoslavia

**[b]. Outline the terms of St Germain (1919) and the Treaty of Trianon (1920).**

Responses same as Question 34[b]

**[c]. How fair were the terms of the Treaty of Trianon? Explain your answer.**

- Treaty made Hungary an independent state
- Hungary could freely determine its own affairs outside Austrian influence, e.g. set up its own customs barriers
- However, some Hungarians found themselves separated from kith and kin, e.g. some went to Romania [1,5 million] others went to Czechoslovakia
- Lost resources to newly created states
- Left with a sense of insecurity through reduction of armaments

**[June 2011]**

**46[a]. Name any five treaties that were signed by the defeated powers after the First World War? [5]**

- Versailles, 1919



- St Germain, 1919
- Trianon, 1920
- Neuilly, 1919
- Lausanne, 1923
- Sevres, 1920

**[b] Outline the non-territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles.**

**[12]**

- War-guilt clause
- Reparations
- Part of this sum to be delivered in form of warships which she had to built for the allies for 5 years
- Also to pay in form of coal, chemical, foodstuff, cattle
- French flags captured in 1870-71 to be returned
- Germany totally disarmed
- German general staff of 1914-1918 to be disbanded and not to be reformed
- No submarines, only 6 battleships allowed
- No air force, heavy artillery, tanks, no U-boats
- Naval base at Helgoland to demolished
- No fortification of the left bank of the Rhine/Rhineland demilitarised
- No union with Austria[Anschluss]
- Army restricted to 100 000 men
- Saarland's coalfields to occupied for 15 years by the allied powers
- Kaiser and other officials to be handed for trial

**[c]. Were the non-territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles fair to Germany? Explain your answer. [8]**

- War guilty clause, Germany did not cause war alone
- Reduction of army and navy posed a threat to German security
- Big German population in foreign countries
- Treaty described as a diktat
- Union with Austria forbidden although they were all Germans
- **However**, Germany was largely responsible for causing the war
- Had aggressive foreign policy
- Had taken riches of Alsace-Lorraine
- Had a war plan showing her aggressive intention

**[June 2012]**

**47[a]. List any five colonies lost by Germany through the Treaty of Versailles. [5].**

- Caroline Islands, Samoa, new Guinea, Mariana
- Togoland, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanganyika
- Marshal Islands, Nauru

**[b].Outline the reparations and military terms of the Versailles. [12]**

**Reparations**

- To pay 6,5 million pounds to the Allies
- To build warships/battleships for Allies
- To surrender part of her fishing fleet to the Allies
- To surrender the Saar coalfields to France for 15 years
- Railway engines and wagons to be handed over to the Allies
- To pay in coal, cattle, dye stuffs, timber

**Military Provisions**

- German armed forces were to be reduced to 100 000 men
- Was not allowed to have heavy artillery and tanks
- No submarine and only 6 battleships
- No air force by 1920
- Conscription was forbidden
- Helgoland naval base was demolished
- Rhineland was demilitarised
- The German General Staff was dissolved and not to be reformed
- Officers to serve for 25 years and General soldiers for 12 years

**[c].Were these terms fair to Germany? Explain your answer. [8]**

- The 6,5 million pounds amount was too high
  - 100 000 men too small for German defence
  - To surrender the Saar coalfields yet she was to pay coal as reparations
  - To build warships for the Allies yet Germany's warships were destroyed
- However,**
- Germany was accused of causing ww1, so had to pay
  - Germany's army to be reduced to avoid starting another war
  - To pay for the coal used in Alsace and Lorraine

**[Nov 2012]**

**48[a].State the five peace treaties signed by the defeated powers after World War 1. [5]**

- Trianon,
- St Germaine
- Neuilly
- Versailles
- Sevres
- Lausanne

**[b].Show how the Allied powers reduced German's military and economic power after World War 1. [12]**

- Germany was forbidden to conscript men for service
- Germany army limited to 100 000 men
- No tanks or heavy artillery for Germany
- No military aircraft allowed for Germany
- Germany to have few warships and no submarines
- Demilitarisation of the Rhineland
- Germany to pay 6,5 million pounds
- Danzig made a free city
- Alsace-Lorraine taken away
- Lost colonies inside and outside Europe
- Saar basin taken away
- Germany to hand over the greater part of her merchant, navy and a quarter of her fishing fleet
- She had to build a number of ships for the Allied powers
- Germany to supply allies with coal, cattle, dye timber etc
- Rail engines and wagons to be handed over to the allies
- Helgoland naval base to disbanded
- Officers to serve for 25years and soldiers for 12 years
- General staff was to dissolved and to be trialled
- Navy reduced to 15000 men

**[c].To what extent did the Allied powers weaken German military power? [8]**

- German General staff was dissolved
- The Allied powers reduced Germany to a 3<sup>rd</sup> power
- Size of her army was too small
- Forbidden to have war tanks, battleships etc
- **However**, there was the presence of the free corps to defend Germany internally
- Its potential for military growth remained intact as military factories and soldiers were not destroyed

**[June 2013]**

**49[a].Name any five territories which Italy wanted at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. [5]**

- Istria, South Tyrol
- Dalmatia, Trieste ,
- Trentino, Fiume
- Albania, Adalia,
- Rhodes

**[b].Outline the territorial terms imposed on Germany after the First War. [12]**

- Same as Question 31[b]-June 2006
- Same as Question 32[b]-Nov 2003

**[c].Were the territorial terms fair to Germany? Explain your answer. [8]**

- Germany felt that the terms were dictated to her
- Germany greatly reduced in size
- Loss of colonies which were a source of raw materials
- Germany found themselves as minorities in the newly created states
- Austria was a German state- the principle of self-determination not upheld for Germans
- **However, the territorial terms were fair**
- The return of Alsace and Lorraine returned to France
- Plebiscite on Northern Schleswig
- She had taken one third of Russian territory through the treaty of Breast-Litovsk, so these territories had to gain independence.
- She had caused great destruction and suffering to France and Belgium
- The demilitarised Rhineland was to act as a buffer zone against French insecurity.

**50[a] List any five of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points. [5]**

- Same as Question 39[a]-Nov 2003
- Same as Question 40[a]-June 2004
- Same as Question 43[a]-Nov 2009

**[b].Outline the terms of the treaties of**

**[i] Saint Germaine**

- Same as Question 34[b]-Nov 2006

**[ii] Trianon**

- Same as Question 34[b]-Nov 2006

**[c].How far were the terms of these treaties influenced by Wilson's Fourteen Points?**

- The creation of new states made up of land taken from the defeated powers eg creation of Poland and Czechoslovakia sympathised with the principle of self-determination for minorities
- The break-up of the Austrian Empire was in line with Wilson's Fourteen Points
- The restoration of Italian frontiers and the covenant of the League also part of the Fourteen Points

**However, other factors also played a part:**

- The restoration of Italian frontiers had to be matched with later settlements
- The desire to punish the defeated nations and to weaken them was also a strong point.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

[Nov 2003]

**51.[a].Identify any five members of the League of Nations before 1926.[5]**

-Britain, Italy, France, Japan, Holland, Belgium, Spain, China, Brazil, South Africa, Liberia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia.

**[b].Describe the disputes that the League dealt with from 1920 to 1931.**

- Dispute between Sweden and Finland over Aaland Islands [1920].
- The dispute between German and Finland over the boundary of Upper Silesia
- In 1928 the League dealt with the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria. The Greek troops were withdrawn and damages were paid to Bulgaria
- The dispute between Turkey and Iraq over Mosul province. The league decided in favour of Iraq.
- The dispute between China and Japan after invasion of Manchuria. The league failed to take action.
- In 1923 dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna. Lithuania accepted the league's decision that Poland should retain Vilna.
- League dealt with disputes between Columbia, Bolivia and Paraguay
- Corfu incident between Greece and Italy

**[c].How successful was the League of Nations in solving these disputes?**

- In 1923 Lithuania drove the allied garrison from Memel and seized the Port
- In 1924 she accepted the league's proposal that Memel should be given sovereignty
- In the Corfu incident between Greece and Italy ,Italy accepted the decision made by the council of Ambassadors and on receipt of compensation she withdrew from Corfu
- In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria and the league protested and Japan's reply was to walk out of the league.
- The league was successful in settling matters that involved small states
- The league did not successfully handle the Corfu incident.
- When it came to major countries the league was helpless to solve those cases e,g Japanese invasion of Manchuria

**[Jun 2004]**

**52.[a].List any five achievements of the league of the Nations.[5].**

- ILO has improved conditions of workers
- Has helped check outbreak of epidemic diseases
- Several treaties guaranteed minority rights
- Gave assistance to needy states and provided famine relief
- ICJ helped resolve conflicts between small states
- Controlled opium and other dangerous drugs

- Provided shelter to refugees and prisoners of war
- Helped refugees who had fled the Bolshevik revolution

**(b) Describe the war of:-**

- i. The League Council and
- ii. The Assembly

**The league Council**

- Discussed issues that affected world peace
- Submitted imposition of the Assembly
- Recommended imposition of sanctions or military action
- Made final decision on punitive action

**The Assembly**

- Met once a year to discuss issues affecting world peace
- Handled finances of the League
- Decided general policy and issues Unanimously
- Admitted new members into the League
- Could raise an army for world peace but was never convened
- Supervised the secretariat

**(c) Why was the League unable to maintain peace in the 1930s?**

- The League was not supported by some countries like Germany who felt that the organisation benefited victorious power only
- Italy refused to support the League because it did not gain from the peace treaty
- The refusal of USA to join the League deprived the League of a powerful member who could enforce peace
- The League had no military force to enforce decisions
- The Unanimity Clause meant it became difficult to take action
- Germany withdrew from the World Disarmament Conference and from the League so could act with impunity
- League failed to impose sanctions against Italy and Germany and member countries did not take it seriously
- Nationalism thrived over internationalism due to imperfection of the Versailles Treaty and the occurrence of the world depression of the 1930s
- Member states were not willing to support the League when it was defied by Germany, Japan and Italy
- Germany was not allowed to join the League until 1926 and the Soviet Union only joined in 1934 depriving the council of some of the world's big powers

**[Nov 2004]**

**53.[a].Name the five main organs of the League of Nations**

- The Secretariat
- The Assembly
- The ILO
- The Mandates Commission
- The Council

**(b) Describe the involvement of the League of Nations in the Manchurian and Abyssiniancrisis**

The Manchurian Crisis

- In 1931 Japan invaded northern Chinese province of Manchuria
- China appealed to the League of Nations to take action against Japan
- The League sent a committee to investigate
- The committee reported that Japan was the aggressor and asked her to withdraw from Manchuria
- Japan refused to withdraw from China
- The League took no action

Abyssinian Crisis

- In October 1935 Italy invaded Abyssinia.
- Mussolini thought that Abyssinia was rich in raw materials and would become a market for Italian goods
- Mussolini wanted to avenge the defeat of Italy in 1896
- The league condemned Italy as the aggressor and ordered member states to impose sanctions.
- Britain and France imposed half-hearted sanctions against Italy
- Exports to Italy of oil, coal and steel vital for war were not included in the sanctions

**[c].How successful was the League of Nations in solving these conflicts?**

- In the Manchurian crisis the league condemned the Japanese invasion of Manchuria
- The league of nations asked Japan to withdraw from China but she refused
- The league failed to remove Japan from China and Japan latter left the league. this point a total failure of league
- In Abyssinia the league asked member states to impose sanctions but half heartedly
- The USA and Germany who were not members of the league continued to trade with Italy again pointing a failure

[Jun 2005]

**54.[a].State any five aims of the League of Nations [5]**

- To maintain peace and security in the world

- To protect member states from aggression
- To reduce national armaments to the lowest level consistent with domestic needs
- To promote disarmament
- To prevent secret diplomacy
- To promote the health of mankind
- To supervise the administration of mandated territories
- To assist needy countries economically
- To control drug trafficking
- To safeguard rights of minorities, refugees
- To promote general social needs, health, labour relations

**[b]. Describe the successes of the League of Nations.**

- ILO debated such matters as workers, compensation, hours of work, conditions of service of workers
- Set up health service which did valuable work during the epidemics that struck mankind in post-war years, e.g. the influenza epidemic after World War 1
- Gave assistance to needy states and provided famine relief
- Helped with resettlement of prisoners of war and refugees
- Homes found white Russians who had fled the Bolshevik revolution, over a million Greeks repatriated from Turkish territory in Asia Minor.
- Treaties were made by various powers which guaranteed minority peoples the right to practice their own religion, language, etc. thus boosting the league's work.
- Established international control over opium and other dangerous drugs and worked to abolish all forms of slavery.
- The league registered success in the period 1920-1929, e.g. Mediating in disputes; Poland and Germany; Finland and Sweden over Åland Islands; Albania and Yugoslavia; Russia and Finland over Memel; Poland and Finland over Vilna; Corfu incident; settled Greek refugee problem from Thrace
- Ensured minority rights were respected; e.g. Germans in Czechoslovakia got the right to practice their own religion and to support their own language

**[c]. Why did the League of Nations fail to maintain peace in the 1930s?**

General failure of the League:

- Absence of great powers which crippled its power to make binding decisions, e.g. USA never joined the league
- Britain and France's lack of effort and will power to make the league successful
- Lack of standing army to enforce decisions, hence powerless against aggression by powerful states, e.g. Germany, Italy and Japan
- The desire to establish unanimity limited its operations
- Its meeting once a year afforded little time to discuss issues fully



- Dependence on good will of member states minimised coercive powers of the league ,hence no force was ever used to quell any problem
- **Member' s concern with nationalism rather than internationalism**
- **Victorious powers' failure to disarm**
- **League's association with harsh terms of the Versailles Treaty**

[Nov 2007]

**55.[a].State any five commissions of the League of Nations.[5].**

-Mandates commission –Drugs commission,-Minorities commission,-Disarmament Commission,- Refugees Commission,-World Health Commission, -Military Affairs Commission,-Labour Commission,- Economic and Financial Commission,-Child and Welfare Commission, -Women Affairs Commission

**[b].Describe the work of:**

- i. The League Assembly and**
- ii. The Secretariat**

[i].The League Assembly

- This was a large body of all member states
- Each member had one vote
- Met once a year
- Decision had to be unanimous
- Discussed any matters relating to the peace or welfare of the world
- Elected non-members of the council
- Prepared the budget of the council
- Admitted new members

[ii]. The Secretariat

- Carried out all administrative functions
- Prepared reports for the Council and Assembly
- Wrote down minutes during meetings
- Collected information
- Dispatched information or reports to member states
- Prepared the league agenda
- Organised translators

**[c].How successful was the league Assembly in carrying out the work of the league**

- Successful in preparing the league budget
- Admitted new members into the league e,g Germany in 1926
- Succeeded in the appointment of Secretary General
- Debated issues concerning world peace
- **Other side:**

- Met once a year-failure to debate matters fully thus referring issues to the Council
- Failed to stop the withdrawal from league like Germany and Italy
- Germany withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference organised by the league

*NB: Focus on the work of the Assembly NOT League as a whole.*

[Jun 2006]

**56.[a].State any five functions of the Secretariat of the League of Nations.[5].**

- Liaison with the Council of the League
- Civil service of the league
- Wrote reports for the league recruited personnel for various organs
- Ran all subsidiary organs

**[b].Describe the work of the International Labour Organisation [ILO] and the Assembly of the League of Nations.**

ILO.

- Main task to improve the working conditions of workers throughout the world
- Each member state represented by employers and employees
- Worked to limit working hours prevent child labour and to improve wages
- Suggested safe methods of improving working conditions throughout the world
- Most successful organ of the league of nations
- Incorporated into UNO as a result of its successes

Assembly

- Made up of representatives from all member states
- Each member state had the power to vote on important decisions
- Unanimous decisions for all important issues a requirement
- Met once a year
- Made decisions for the League of Nations
- Carried out work of the council of the league

**[c].How far did these organs of the League of Nations succeed in achieving their aims?**

- ILO improved working for the most workers throughout the world
- Working hours improved to 8 hours per day, wages improved ,child and women labour abolished
- Most successful organs of the League
- **However,**
  - Conditions still poor for most workers in developing states

- Child and women labour still a feature in most developing countries
- Trade unions suppressed in some parts of the world
- Assembly met regularly but overwhelmed by events in the world
- Unanimity proved an unworkable condition

**[Specimen]**

**57.[a].State any five aims of the League of Nations.[5]**

- To prevent war and aggression of one nation against another
- To preserve territorial integrity and sovereignty of members of the League
- To enforce joint action against aggressors e,g through use of sanctions
- To preserve peace
- To increase international cooperation
- To obtain humane conditions in their countries
- To entrust the league with the control measure against diseases, slavery and drug trade

**[b].Outline the successes of the League of Nations**

- Austria was given loans and developed her industries
- League settled the dispute between Sweden Finland over Aaland Island
- 1921 forced Serbian troops to withdraw from Albania
- Dealt with the quarrel between Italy and Greece over Corfu
- Supervised settlement in Greece of over one million Greek refugees from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace
- Dealt with the frontier disputes between Greece and Bulgaria; between Albania Yugoslavia; between Hungary and Czechoslovakia
- Kept an eye on mandated territories
- Administered territories of the Saar
- Dealt with world problems on drugs, communications and transport, finance, refugees, conditions of work
- Work of ILO AND ICJ
- Settled dispute between Turkey and Iraq over Mosul

**[c].How far did the constitutional provisions of the League contribute to its successes during this period?**

- League acted as a Parliament and provided administrative service to all member states
- League constitution allowed it to intervene where world security was threatened –hence they intervened in Corfu, Albania, Aaland Islands, etc
- League was constituted to supervise former German colonies and able to put structures to supervise and administer such areas as Tanganyika and Namibia through their members
- **But the constitutional structures also limited the league's effectiveness:**
  - It had no standing army to be able to control dissenting parties

- It depended on voluntary cooperation even by member states which allowed them to take unilateral action or even be aggressive e,g Italy invaded Abyssinia.
- The league covenant at first allowed allied powers to join. This meant they could not even intervene where a former central power was involved .This way the maintenance of peace was almost impossible.

**[Nov 2006]**

**58.[a].Name the five organs of the League of Nations.**

- Council
- Assembly
- Secretariat
- Court of International Justice
- International Labour Organisation

**[b].Describe the problems that the League faced in maintaining peace to 1935.**

i Problem of city of Vilna

- Was assigned to Lithuania but was also claimed by Poland and Poland seized it.
- League accepted Polish solution
- This was a dangerous acceptance of the result of armed force

ii Corfu incident

- Murder of 4 Italians on Albania on Greek frontier
- Italy seized Corfu from Greece
- League remonstrated with Mussolini but he held on to the Island
- . Eventually the league ordered Greeks to pay compensation for the murders and Italy evacuated the land
- Italy had used force before any other means and had defied the league

iii Manchuria incident

- Mussolini invaded Abyssinia to avenge the Battle of Adowa
- Abyssinia was conquered and Haile Salassie [RasTafari] appealed to the League of nations
- League asked Mussolini to evacuate and he refused league imposed ineffective sanctions

**NB: *Above incidents are examples of problems.***

- Absence of great powers e,g USA Germany, Russia.
- No standing army
- Constitutional problems/defects,e,g meeting once a year, veto power, unanimity clause
- Defiance by Dictators, eg Mussolini
- Effects of great depression

- Failure of disarmament
- Withdrawal by members, eg Germany, Italy, Japan
- Failure of sanctions
- lack of cooperation among member states

**[c].To what extent did the League of Nations succeed in promoting peace during this period?**

- Settled disputes either of a minor nature or between smaller states e,g Serbia and Albania, Italy and Greece
- Administered mandated territories, City of Danzig, Saar Basin.
- **However**, it could not maintain peace in the 1930s when it failed to stop aggression from dictators **[Nov 2008]**.

**59.[a]Name the five permanent members of the Council of Nations before 1930**

- Britain
- France
- Italy
- Japan
- China

**[b].Describe the role played by the League of Nations in resolving conflicts up to 1931.**

- 1920 the Aaland Island dispute between Finland and Sweden .league decided that Finland should keep the Islands
- 1921 league settled the boundary dispute between Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia, between Albania and Yugoslavia and between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- 1920 in the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over, the league asked Poland to withdraw but Poland refused. The league referred the issue to the Conference of Ambassadors which then awarded Vilna to Poland
- 1923 Corfu incident –League Council failed to deal with Italian aggression .Dispute was settled by the Conference of Ambassadors.
- 1925 league Council stopped the war between Greece and Bulgaria. League ordered Greece to pay compensation to Bulgaria
- 1931 league set up the Lytton Commission to investigate the conflict between Japan and China over Manchuria
- Commission condemned Japanese aggression
- League also settled the dispute between Turkey Iraq over Mosul
- Settled dispute between Peru and Columbia

**[c].To what extent was the league successful in resolving these conflicts?**

- League was successful in resolving the disputes between Sweden and Finland, between Albania and Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and Germany and Poland
- It also stopped the war between Greece and Bulgaria

➤ **However,**

- It was not successful in the dispute between Poland and Lithuania. It allowed Poland to keep Vilna which she had invaded
- The league council failed to deal with Italian aggression and handed over the dispute to the Council of Ambassadors
- Failed to punish Japan over the invasion of the Chinese province of Manchuria

[Nov 2009]

**60.(a). List any five members of the League of Nations up to 1934**

- Britain, Italy, Holland, Japan, France, Belgium, China, Spain, Ethiopia, Brazil,
- Germany, S Africa, Greece, Russia etc

**(b) Describe the Corfu Incident, 1923**

- The incident involved Greece and Italy
- An international commission had been sent to the Balkans to settle the Greece-Albania boundary line
- During the course of its work four Italian members were killed in Greek territory by unknown assailants
- Mussolini immediately issued an ultimatum to Greece demanding an apology, and a salute to the Italian flag
- An enquiry by Greece with the assistance of an Italian official and the payment of a large reparation
- Mussolini, who had been the Italian dictator for less than a year saw an opportunity to obtain glory and triumph of a Fascist regime
- Greece refused to accept the demands or the terms of the ultimatum, denouncing them as outrageous and violating the sovereignty of Greece
- Greece appealed to the League of Nations
- Mussolini ordered an Italian naval squadron to the Greek island of Corfu to bombard the harbour
- Fifteen civilians were killed and many wounded and Italian marines landed and took possession of the port

**(c) How successful was the League of Nations in dealing with the Corfu Incident?**

- Confronted by this defiance the League turned to the Committee of ambassadors a non-League body
- This body ordered a Commission of enquiry to investigate the incident
- In September 1923 it presented its report without having discovered who was guilty of the murders
- The Council of ambassadors then ordered Greece to pay \$50 million Lira

- The amount was paid and Italian forces withdrew from Corfu
- War was averted but many members were indignant over the handing of the whole affair
- Some felt the League had allowed Italy to defy the Body
- Others felt the evidence obtained by the Commission did not warrant imposition of a heavy fine
- League took long to solve the Incident
- Commission included an Italian hence unfair

**[Nov 2010]**

**61.(a)List any five countries that helped to form the League of Nations. (5)**

- Japan, China
- Italy, Serbia
- Britain France
- U S A, South Africa
- Australia, Canada
- Holland

**(b)Outline the aims of the League of Nations. (12)**

- Co-operate with each other
- Work for peace among all nations
- Obey international laws
- Guaranteeing national frontiers
- Protect each other's independence
- Reduce armaments
- Settle disputes through arbitration
- Improve workers' working conditions
- Stop drug trafficking stop selling of girls as prostitutes
- Guarantee collective security against aggressors
- All the subsidiary aims e.g refugees, labour.

**(c).How far was the League able to maintain peace by 1939? (8)**

- Solved border disputes between Greece and Bulgaria
- It forced Serbian troops to withdraw from Albania in 1921
- It solved dispute between Italy and Greece over Corfu.
- Solved dispute between Albania and Yugoslavia.
- Solved dispute between Peru and Colombia.
- Solved dispute between Finland and Sweden.
- Solved dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia.

**However,it failed when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931,1935 invasion of Abyssinia by Italy and 1939 invasion of Poland by Germany and the second world war broke out in 1939.**

**62[a]. Identify the four permanent members of the Council of the League at its formation. [5]**

- Britain, Italy
- France, Japan

**[b]. Describe the structure of the League of Nations. [12]**

#### **The Assembly**

- It was the League's debating chamber
- Met once a year
- All member states belonged to the Assembly
- All decisions had to be unanimous
- Each state had equal representation and one vote

#### **The Council**

- Consisted of 4 permanent members and 5 after the admission of Germany in 1926
- Also had non-permanent members, raised to 6 in 1926, to 9 in 1929 and to 11 in 1936
- Met 3 times a year or whenever it was necessary
- Temporary members chosen by the Assembly and each member had one vote
- All decisions had to be unanimous

#### **Secretariat.**

- In charge of all correspondence of the League
- Consisted of permanent officials employed by the League
- These were headed by the Secretary General
- Based at the League Headquarters in Geneva
- Civil service of the League

#### **Permanent Court of International Justice**

- Consisted of 15 judges elected by the Assembly representing the world's different legal systems
- Headquarters in the Hague –Holland

#### **International Labour Organisation**

- Made up of representatives from government, employers and employees
- An association of all League members
- Headquarters in Geneva

#### **Subsidiary Organs/Agencies**

- Commission and special committees were set up to carry out work of the League e.g
- Disarmament, Mandates, Refugees



- Health
- Minorities, Slavery, Drugs

**[c].To what extent did the structure of the League of Nations contribute to its failure to maintain**

**World peace?**

**[8]**

- It had limited funds as there was no provision for this in the constitution of the League
- The Assembly only met once a year and this was not sufficient to deal with problems
- The League had no standing army to enforce its decisions
- The unanimity clause meant that each member had a veto over any decision
- The League was closely tied with the Treaty of Versailles and as such was viewed as the victor's club
- It also dependant too much on the goodwill and good faith of its members
- **However**, there were other factors which contributed to its failure e.g
- Rise of Dictators, Failure of disarmament
- Disagreement of Britain and France, absence of the USA, one of the League' key architects
- The withdrawal of some powers e.g Germany, policy of appeasement and Great Depression

**[June 2011]**

**63[a].List any five Commissions/Committees of the League of Nations**

**[5]**

- Health, Slavery, Mandates
- Drugs, disarmament
- Women and children
- Military affairs, labour commission
- Minority groups, Refugees
- Transport and communication

**[b].Describe the work of the Secretariat and the International Labour Organisation of the League of**

**Nations.**

**[12]**

**The Secretariat**

- Responses similar to Question 48[b]
- **International Labour Organisation**
- Discussed wages and work in different parts of the World
- Helped to bring cooperation between employers and employees
- Discouraged forced labour and monitored the situation
- Called for improvement in the working conditions of employees
- Regulated working hours
- Collected information on working conditions found in different countries

- Distributed information on working conditions
- Persuaded individual governments to pass legislation to improve the conditions of the workers
- Discouraged child labour creation of international labour standards
- Enhancing employment opportunities
- For workers

**[c].How successful was the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations in achieving its aims? [8]**

- It recommended a system of international standards in all work related matters
- Created the eight hour working day
- Maternity protection for women workers
- Abolition of child labour
- Helped in the adoption of equal pay and benefit for work of equal value
- Helped in the crafting safety laws at work places
- Called for the introduction of minimum wages
- **However**, the use of child labour continued
- ILO of the league had no mechanism to force desire for change on governments and employers
- Wages continued to be low for most workers
- Some employees were still not allowed to form trade unions

**[June 2012]**

**64[a].Name the five main organs of the League of Nations. [5]**

- Council, Assembly
- Secretariat, I L O
- Permanent Court of international Justice

**[b].Outline the problems that the League of Nations faced in maintaining world peace between 1921**

**and 1939. [12].**

- Withdrawal of members eg Germany
- Absence of major powers- U.S.A never joined the League
- Lack of a standing army ( a toothless lion)
- Constitutional defects-meeting once per year, unanimity clause-veto power made it impossible to make decisions
- Limited financial resources
- Rise of dictators eg Hitler(Germany) and Mussolini(Italy)
- Lack of co-operation among members eg Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement
- The Great depression

- The failure of disarmament
- Association with the hated Versailles treaty
- Viewed as a club victors-defeated powers not invited/given immediate memberships
- Acts of aggression by some members
- Domination by Britain and France

**[c].To what extent did the League of Nations succeed in promoting peace during this period? [8]**

Successes

- Settled disputes of a minor nature or between smaller states eg Lithuania and Poland, Italy and Greece and Albania and Serbia.
- Administered mandated territories eg Danzig and Saar Basin

Failures

- Annexation of Sudetenland
- Manchurian incident
- Annexation of Czechoslovakia etc
- Abyssinian crisis
- Outbreak of ww2

**[Nov 2012]**

**65.[a]State any five functions of the International Labour Organisation [ILO]**

- To improve the working conditions of workers through the world
- To limit working hours
- Prevent child labour
- To improve wages
- Issue guidelines on safety measures at work places
- Make member states sign conventions to improve working conditions
- Condemn unfair labour practices
- Organising international labour conferences
- Old age pensions [recommended] and worker compensation
- Discuss the work and wages in different parts of the world
- Helped to co-operate between employers and employees.

**[b].Describe the aims and work of the following agencies of the League of Nations:**

**(i) The Disarmament Commission**

- Aimed to persuade member states to reduce armed forces and weapon stocks
- Disarmament conference held in 1926, 1930, 1932-34

- The mutual assistance conference 1923 and protocol conference 1924 and Kellogg-Briand pact 1928

**(ii) Drug Commission**

- Aimed to stop the smuggling and misuse of dangerous drugs
- Pursued states to tighten up Customs and postal control, and to educate people about the dangers of drugs
- Investigated drugs trade and published findings
- Tried to control poppy-growing
- Decided whether a drug could be placed under international control

**(iii) Refugee Commission**

- To repatriate prisoners of war after the First World War and to find homes for refugees
- Led by Norwegian explorer, Fridtof Nonsen, raised money, found transport, designed houses, provided medical aid
- Provided passports for stateless people.

**[c] How successful was the League of Nations in promoting disarmament in Europe? [8]**

- Naval powers agreed to reduce number of warships, 1921
- No other agreements reached
- Other states did not disarm eg France was rearming
- Germany wanted modest rearmament and major powers to reduce arms level

**[June2013]**

**66[a] State any five aims of the League of Nations. [5]**

- To maintain peace in the World
- To encourage international co-operation in solving the world's social and economic problems
- To guarantee frontiers
- To protect member states against aggression
- To solve disputes by peaceful means
- To supervise mandated territories
- To promote the health of mankind
- To promote good working conditions
- To stop drug trafficking
- To help refugees

**[b] Describe the work of**

**[i] The Permanent Court of International Justice**

- It was based at the Hague in Holland

- Consisted of 15 judges of different nationalities
- It dealt with legal disputes between states (political & border disputes)
- It gave decisions on cases referred to it by countries in dispute
- Advised the assembly and council if asked
- It dealt with legal disputes such as fishing rights, tariffs disputes
- It arranged international agreements between members

**[ii] The International Labour Organisation**

- It was under the French Socialist director, Albert Thomas
- The ruling body consisted of representatives of governments, employers and workers
- It aimed at improving working conditions in member states by persuading governments to fix minimum working day and week, specify adequate minimum wages and introduce sickness and unemployment benefits and old age pensions
- It discussed issues and produced conventions which member states could adopt as part of their own law
- It collected and published information about working conditions and persuaded governments to take action.

**[c]. Did the League of Nations achieve its aims of settling disputes in the 1920s? Explain your answer. [8]**

- League settled disputes involving smaller nations
- Settled the disputes between Finland and Sweden over Aaland Islands.
- Solved the disputes between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna
- Stopped the war between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925
- It confirmed the division of Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany
- Solved a problem between Bolivia and Paraguay, Turkey and Iraq over Mosul, Peru and Columbia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia

**However, failed to:**

- Punish Poland for attacking Vilna and allowed Poland to hold on to it
- Stop Italy's invasion of the Greek Island of Corfu which went unpunished, instead Greece was forced to pay an indemnity to Italy for the murder of an Italian commissioner

**[Nov 2013]**

**67[a] Name any five specialised commissions of the League of Nations. [5]**

- Disarmament Commission
- Mandates Commission
- Minorities Commission
- Commission for Health
- Refugees Commission
- Commission for Drugs

- Transport and Communication Commission
- Slavery
- Economic and Finance
- Women and Children
- Military, Naval and Air

**[b].Outline the successes of the League of Nations up to 1939.**

- **Same as Question 54[b]-June 2005**
- **Same as Question 57[b]-Specimen**

**[c].Did the Constitutional weaknesses of the League lead to its failure?**

- Unanimity clause difficult to enforce
- Times of meeting rather limited given the nature of envisaged problems
- Collective security difficult to enforce without a standing army
- Was never a universal organisation right from the its inception .European powers dominated the organisation. USA not a member.
- Britain and France had dominant role.
- No financial base to fund activities.

### **THE DICTATORS**

## *ITALY*

**[Nov 2004]**

**68.(a) State any five features of Italian Fascism under Mussolini[5]**

- Totalitarianism-all aspects under the control of the state
- Undemocratic- only Fascists Party was allowed
- Anti-Communist
- Corporate state-involving close co-operation between state and business
- Glorification of the army and use of force or violence
- Suppression of independent trade unions
- Abolition of elections
- The media-newspapers, radios, films, theatre controlled by Fascists(censorship) press censorship, extreme nationalism

**(b)Describe the measures taken by Mussolini to establish total control in Italy [12]**

- From 1922 Mussolini centralised power taking Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Home Affairs
- In 1923 he changed the electoral law and introduced a one party state and banned all opposition

- In 1926 all-anti-fascist parties were banned
- Free trade unions were banned
- Mussolini passed a bill which gave him power to pass laws without the approval of the chamber of deputies
- Mussolini was responsible only to the king and to parliament
- A strict press censorship was enforced
- In 1927 a secret police OVRA was formed
- Introduction of corporate state where corporations were formed and workers worked together with employers under Fascist Chairman
- Pupils spying on teacher
- Education was closely monitored
- Elected town councils and mayors were abolished
- Lateran Treaty was signed with the Pope (1929) which recognised the Vatican City as a sovereign state

**(c) Did the different people of Italy benefit from these measures? Explain your answer. [8]**

- The Fascist benefited as they tended to be supported by Mussolini's policies
- Lateran Treaty brought cooperation between the church and the state. Church benefited
- The policy of planned economy created self-sufficiency to Italy
- Opposition parties were outlawed (no benefit)
- Opponents were imprisoned, arrested, exiled or murdered
- Trade Unionists were arrested especially those that were not Fascist supporters
- Law and order was maintained
- Workers were not allowed to strike and capitalists were happy
- People lived in fear as Italy was now a police state
- Teachers felt threatened as pupils could spy on them
- Newspaper editors suffered as press censorship was enforced
- Employed created through public works programmes
- Social services for majority improved

**[Jun 2005]**

**69.(a) State any five factors, which enabled Mussolini to rise to power in Italy [5]**

- Atmosphere of disillusionment and frustration
- Wave of strikes in 1919 and 1920
- Violence
- Brigandage
- Mussolini and Fascist party attractive to many sections of society
- Anti Fascist groups failed to cooperate with each other
- Attempted general strike played right into the hands of the Fascists who were able to crush the strike

**(b) Describe Mussolini's foreign policy [12]**

1923-1934

- Invaded the Greek island of Corfu, 1923
- Attended the Locarno conference (1925) but disappointed when agreements signed did not guarantee the Italian frontier with Austria
- Friendly towards Greece, Hungary and Albania especially
- Economic and defence agreements signed resulting in Albania was virtually controlled by Italy
- Good relations with Britain and later supported her demand that Turkey should handover Mosul province to Iraq and in return Italy received Somaliland
- Recognised the USSR and signed a non aggression pact with her September 1933
- Tried to bolster up Austria against threat from Nazi Germany and supporting anti-Nazi government of Dollfuss and signing trade agreements with Austria and Hungary

After 1934

- Drifted from extreme suspicion of Hitler's designs on Austria to grudgingly admiration of Hitler's achievements and a desire to imitate him
- 1935 invaded Abyssinia[Ethiopia] exiling RasTafariMakonen [Haile Selasie]
- 1936 supported Franco during the Spanish Civil war.
- 1936 signed Rome-Berlin Axis with Hitler
- 1937 joined Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and joined Japan against Communism
- April 1939 signed a full alliance with Germany the Pact of Steel in which Italy promised full military support if war broke out.

**(c) How far did the Italians benefit from Mussolini's foreign policy?**

- Benefited from Mussolini's adventurous policy in Corfu and Fiume in 1923-Italy seen as great state
- 1923-1934 peace restored by Italy's friendship with Greece, Hungary and Albania and also Britain
- After Italians suffered
- Mussolini moved closer to Hitler thus Italians drifted towards war which led to millions of Italians dying

[Jun 2006]

**70.[a] State any five methods used by Benito Mussolini to gain power in Italy [5]**

- Violence
- Hunger
- Propaganda
- Parades



- Use of castor oil forced down people's throats
- Elections

**[b].Outline the social and economic problems faced by Italy immediately after the first World War.[12]**

Social

- Banditry in country side
- murder
- Starvation
- Poverty, particularly south Italy
- Poor standards of living

Economic

- Unemployment
- High inflation
- Strikes, demonstrations, lockouts.
- War debts
- Outmoded and out-dated industrial machinery
- Inadequate land for agriculture
- Low food production

**[c].To what extent did the economic problems faced by Italians contribute to the rise of Mussolini to power?**

- Hardships associated with unemployment
- Insecurity of people through brigandage and banditry
- Uncontrolled inflation and associated high prices of goods
- Hunger starvation made people look for someone who promised to solve their problems
- **However, there were other factors which contributed to his rise to power:**
  - Use of violence
  - Murders
  - Propaganda
  - Disappointment with peace treaties
  - Weak governments
  - Failure of parliamentary democracy

**[Specimen]**

**71.[a].Identify an five reasons for Italian invasions of Abyssinia[5]**

- To turn attention of Italian people away from troubles at home
- To gain prestige in Europe
- To avenge the humiliating defeat of Italy by the Ethiopians at Adowa,1896

- To expand the empire
- To make Italy great-heir to the great Caesars
- To create living space for excess population

**[b].Outline Mussolini's foreign policy up to 1939[12]**

- Initially Mussolini depended on diplomacy to protect Italy, especially from possible Germany influence via Austria
- He supported anti-Nazi government of Dollfuss and after the murder of Dollfuss he sent troops to the Austrian border
- Effectively formed a protectorate over Albania to offset Yugoslavian influence
- Supported Britain against Turkey and was rewarded with part of Somaliland
- Recognised the USSR but wanted to have spectacular success
- After 1934 began to change opinion about Hitler, became more concerned with "action"
- 1935 invaded Abyssinia to avenge the defeat of Adowa, 1896
- He sent troops to help Franco in Spanish Civil War
- 1936 made agreement with Hitler in the Rome-Berlin Axis
- He joined the anti-Comintern pact
- 1938 invaded Austria but Mussolini did not object as before
- 1939 Italy invaded Albania
- 1939 signed the Pact of Steel with Germany which was a full alliance

**[c].Did Italy benefit from Mussolini's foreign policy? Explain your answer.**

- Various agreements with Germany and actions in concert with Germany led to public success
- Victory over Abyssinia re-established Italian hegemony and greatness to an extent
- 1939 invasion of Albania was a pointless move since Albania was of little value and more or less a satellite of Italy already
- Mussolini's foreign policy was generally disastrous, except for a brief time in Abyssinia
- Concentration on aggressive also reduced effort to service the people on the domestic front
- World War 2 was devastating for the Italian people .Mussolini was killed in 1945

**[Nov 2006]**

**72.[a].List any five economic problems faced by Italy immediately after the First World War.[5].**

- Unemployment
- Inflation/strikes
- Shortages of food
- Low production in industries
- Poverty
- Depression
- Brigandage
- Organised crime eg mafia
- War debts

- Bankruptcy
- Low agricultural production
- Land invasion by peasants

**[b]Describe Mussolini's rise to power in Italy**

- Mussolini formed the Fascist Party in 1919.
- In 1919 Mussolini and the Fascist Party contested the general election and lost
- After the 1920 general strike the Fascists began to support
- Mussolini formed a military wing of the Fascists who beat up opponents
- Meetings of the opponent were disrupted especially the Communists
- He used propaganda to win support promising business people to end strikes
- He organised demobilised soldiers promising to make Italy great once again
- In 1922 he staged his March on Rome and the premier Facta resigned
- The army refused to fight the Fascist forces and the king Victor Emmanuel asked Mussolini to form a new government

**[c].Did the people of Italy benefit from Mussolini's rule? Explain your answer.**

- Local government elections were banned
- Opposition was banned
- Creation of corporate state
- Press censorship
- Murder of opposition eg Motteoti
- Banning of strikes
- Education controlled
- Passed the Acerbo laws making him absolute ruler of Italy
- Parliament disregarded when passing laws
- Workers benefited from 8 hour working day and holidays
- Workers had insurance accident and maternity benefits
- Banning of strikes saw production increasing

**[Jun 2004]**

**73.[a].List any five political groups in Italy between 1919 and 1922.[5]**

- The Black Shirt or the Fascist Party
- The Blue Shirts/Nationalists
- Grey Shirts/Liberals
- Red Guards/Communists
- Republicans
- The People's Party
- The Christian Democrats/Populari

**[b].Describe the domestic problems that faced the Italian government between 1919 and 1922.**

- Italians fought in the first World War but got very little rewards
- Italians lost economically in the war and she expected compensation which she did not get
- There was no employment for returning soldiers
- High inflation
- Food shortages
- Poverty as peasants struggled to survive
- Too many parties all unable to offer solutions
- Coalition governments with no stability
- Failure by government to control things like fascists
- Violence and thuggery
- Land seizures by ex-soldiers and peasants
- Widespread strikes
- Inefficient and corrupt civil service
- Conflict between the church and state
- Fear of communism and business class
- Backward industry
- Southern Italy backward
- Organised crime [mafia].

**[c].How successful was the Italian government in solving these problems during this period?**

- Used emergency powers to run government
- Trade unions were banned to stability to economy
- There was price stability
- Use of secret police
- Social services like health and education improved
- Abolished elected councils of Rome in 1921.
- Human rights and freedom of speech no longer enjoyed by citizens.

**[Nov 2003]**

**74.[a].State any five features of Italian Fascism [5]**

- Anti-democratic
- Anti -communist
- Extremely nationalistic
- Totalitarian
- Self- sufficiency-[autarky]
- Military strength and violence
- Emphasis on state rather than individual
- Propaganda

**[b].Show how Mussolini established total control in Italy between 1922 and 1930. [12]**

- All parties except the Fascists were suppressed

- Persistent opponents of the regime were either exiled or murdered and the most notorious cases were those of socialists Giacomo Matteotti and Giovanni Amendola both of whom were put to death by Fascist thugs.
- By 1926 although parliament still met, all important decisions were taken by the Fascist Grand Council which always did as Mussolini told it.
- Mussolini adopted the title Duce and the slogan "The Duce is always right"
- In local government elected councils and mayors were abolished and towns run by officials appointed from Rome
- A strict press censorship was enforced in which anti-Fascist newspapers were either suppressed or their editors replaced by the Fascist supporters.
- Radios, films and theatres were similarly controlled
- Education in schools and universities was closely monitored and supervised
- Teachers were to wear uniforms and new textbooks were written to glorify the Fascist system
- Children were encouraged to criticise their teachers who seemed to lack enthusiasm for the party
- Children and young people were forced to join the government youth organisation which indoctrinated them with Fascist ideas and glories of war
- Through the corporate state trade unions were controlled
- Strikes and lock-outs were not allowed
- Mussolini also had a police state called OVRA
- To compensate for their loss of freedom, workers were assured of many benefits like free Sundays, annual holidays with pay, social security, sports and theatre facilities, cheap tours and holidays
- Through the Lateran Treaty, 1929, signed between Mussolini and the Pope, Catholicism became the official religion and religious education was made compulsory
- In government, Mussolini was in charge of all important ministries e.g home affairs and foreign affairs.

**[c].Did the Italian people benefit from Mussolini's fascism during this period? Explain your answer.**

**[8]**

- Through fascism peace and order returned to Italy
- Benefits given to workers such as free Sundays, annual holidays with pay, social security, rent and price controls enhanced workers' welfare
- The Lateran Treaty ended the long breach between the church and state
- Other parties had no part in parliament since they were suppressed
- Civil liberties were suppressed
- There was no democracy
- Fascism later became corrupt and inefficient

**[Nov 2007]**

**75.[a].State any five factors that led to the rise of Mussolini**

- Unemployment
- Inflation
- Social unrest
- Inefficient government
- Crime and violence
- Propaganda made him appear a success
- Diseases
- Political instability

**[b]. Describe Mussolini's foreign policy from 1922 to 1939.**

- 1923 ordered Italian warships to bombard and occupy Greek Island of Corfu
- Signed the Locarno Pact of 1925 with Britain, France, Germany and Belgium.
- Mussolini provided arms and money to keep Dollfuss of Austria in dependence of Germany.
- Mobilised troops at the Brenner Pass to avenge the murder of Dollfuss and stop Hitler from annexing Austria.
- Nazi rising was crushed in Austria and Mussolini attended the Stresa Conference with Britain and France.
- Britain and France backed the League in imposing economic sanctions against Italy after the invasion of Abyssinia.
- Germany aided Italy in the Spanish Civil War and this drew Mussolini away from Britain and France and closer to Germany.
- 1937 joined the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and Japan.
- In December 1937 he withdrew from the League.
- Chamberlain signed a Gentlemen's agreement to wait supporting no side.
- Rome-Berlin Axis, Invasion of Abyssinia-1935
- Invasion of Albania, Pact of Steel.

**(c) Did the Italians benefit from Mussolini foreign policy during this period? Explain your answer**

- Italian trade prospered and her credit stood high.
- Mussolini's prestige was strengthened at home after the Corfu incident.
- Italians made to think they were the senior partner in the alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Creation of employment.
- Cheap booty in Abyssinia etc.
- Cheap booty in Croatia, Dalmatia and Southern France (this made Italy join World War Two on Germany side).
- Mussolini's foreign policy created more enemies than friends.
- Ignoring domestic issues and concentration on the foreign affairs e.g. Mis-allocation of resources.
- Many Italians lost their lives during battle.
- Children orphaned and women lost husbands.

[Nov 2008]

76.[a].List any five political groups in Italy Between 1918 and 1922.[5]

- Fascists[black shirts]
- Liberals[grey shirts]
- Nationalists[blue shirts]
- Communists[red shirts]
- Popolari Party

[b].Outline the economic and political problems faced by Italy between 1918 and 1922.

Economic problems

- Low industrial production
- Low agricultural production
- Unemployment
- A huge war debt
- Inflation-high cost of living
- Strikes
- Lack of capital

Political problems

- Government was unpopular among the Italians for failing to acquire territories after World War one
- Political violence too many political parties which resulted in unstable coalitions
- Fear of communism
- Communists organised strikes and demonstrations
- Weakness of the government which failed to deal with political unrest.

[c].To what extent did political problems contribute to rise of Mussolini to power in 1922?

- Mussolini took advantage of political problems to win support
- Weakness of the government made it fail to deal with political violence caused by Fascists and Communists
- Fear of Communism made the government rely on the Black shirts to suppress communists thus giving Mussolini popularity
- Danger of civil war forced the king to invite Mussolini to become Prime minister
- **However**, there were other factors such as:
  - Inflation
  - Rampant unemployment Mussolini's use of propaganda
  - Poverty
  - Hunger

[Nov 2009]

**77.[a].State any five social problems that Italy faced between 1918 and 1922.**

- The south was primitive and poor
- Brigandage[violence]
- Outbreak of diseases
- Less advanced education,78% illiteracy
- No social security in industry
- Common urban poverty
- Crime very common/theft
- A lot of corruption in some places
- Self seeking civil servants
- Hunger and starvation
- Unemployment, prostitution, domestic violence

**[b].Describe Mussolini's domestic policy, 1922 to 1939.**

Suppression of political parties

- Persistent opponents of the regime were either exiled or murdered
- Mussolini not responsible to parliament but to the king
- Prime minister ruling by decree
- All important decisions made by Fascist Grand Council

Changes in local government

- Elected town councils and mayors were abolished and towns were run by officials appointed from Rome

Censorship

- Strict press censorship enforced in which anti-fascist newspapers and magazines were either banned or their editors replaced by fascist supporters
- Artificial production
- Battle of wheat
- Hydro-electrical power
- Strikes and demonstrations banned

Education

- Education closely supervised
- Teachers had to wear uniforms
- New textbooks written
- Children encouraged to criticise teachers
- Indoctrination of children

Employment

- Public works programme
- Irrigation
- Land reclamation/land reforestations
- Iron and steel production
- Creation of corporate state ,OVRA



- Lateran Treaty[1929]Italy recognised as a sovereign state, Catholic faith made state religions, religion instruction compulsory in schools

**[c].How successful was Mussolini's domestic policy in social problems faced by Italy during this period**

- Land reclamation which involved draining of Marshes, irrigation and planting of forests in mountain areas absorbed a lot of un employed people
- Also impressive public works programme was designed to reduce unemployment, building of motorways, bridges, blocks of flats, railway stations, sports stadiums, Schools, new towns etc
- **However**, unemployment was not completely was not completely wiped out
- After great depression un employment rose to 1,1 million
- No health insurance
- Invoked fear in some people
- Discrimination of Jews
- Education system negatively affected/hindered.

**[Nov 2010]**

**78.(a).State any five economic problems faced by Italy between 1918 and 1922. (5)**

- Unemployment
- Low wages
- War debts
- Ageing factory machinery
- Inflation
- Low agricultural production
- Landlessness
- Low industrial output
- Shortage of food
- Strikes

**(b).Describe the economic policies of Mussolini in Italy after 1922. (12)**

- Industry was encouraged with government subsidies
- Battle of wheat –encouraged farmers to concentrate on wheat production to attain self sufficiency(autarky)
- Land reclamation was launched involving draining of marshes, irrigation and planting of forests.
- Public work programmes were designed –electrification, road construction, railway stations, bridges and sports stadiums.
- Battle of lira- currency was revalued
- Strikes outlawed
- Trade unions suppressed
- Expansion of silk steel production

- Hydro- electric power doubled
- Corporate state
- Lock ins

**(c).To what extent did the Italians benefit from these policies? (8)**

**Benefits:**

- Stability in prices through lowering of wages and suppression of strikes and trade unions
- Government fixed rents and controlled food prices thus making up for low wages.
- Lira revalued

**Non-Benefits:**

- Shortages of basic goods
- Unemployment not fully addressed
- rampant corruption and inefficiency

**[June 2011]**

**79[a].Identify any five factors that led to the rise of Mussolini to power in Italy [5]**

- general discontent resulting from the peace settlement
- inflation
- high unemployment
- strikes
- fear of communism
- use of propaganda
- weak coalition governments
- hunger

**[b].Outline the measures taken by Mussolini to introduce dictatorship in Italy between 1922 and 1930.**

**[12]**

- passing of the Acerbo law, 1923 enabled him to get majority seats in parliament
- elimination of opponentseg, 1924 Giacomo Matteoti, Giovanni Amendola were murdered
- 1925, freedom of the press curtailed-radios, films, newspapers and theatre put under strict control
- 1926, suppression of all anti-fascist political parties
- 1927, a secret police force, Ova was created. Militia of ex-servicemen complimented its work by suppressing opponents
- 1928, Fascist Grand council set up to choose members of parliament
- 1929, signing of the Lateran Treaty with Pope. Garnered support from the church
- Sloganeering and indoctrination of the Youth. Promoted the nation that the Deuce is always right

- Control of education. Teachers made to wear uniforms, textbooks re-written to glorify fascism, children made to criticise teachers openly
- Banning of strikes, lockouts, demonstrations and trade unions
- Control of key ministries
- Creation of youth league
- Establishment of a corporate state, him being minister of corporations
- Adoption of title Il-Duce( the leader)

**[c].Did Mussolini's dictatorship benefit the Italians during this period? [8]**

- Dictatorship ensured peace, order and stability in Italy
- Lateran treaty ended long misunderstanding between church and State
- Banning of strikes, lockouts, demonstrations promoted peaceful environment for economic development
- Promoted sense of nationalism
- **However**,Ovra effectively used to suppress opposition
- Civil and political liberties suppressed people living in perpetual fear and could no longer freely express themselves
- Loss of property and life due to violence
- Workers exploited under corporate state
- parliament turned into a farce

**[Nov 2011]**

**80[a].Identify any five government posts held by Mussolini in Italy**

- prime minister
- foreign minister
- minister of the interior
- minister of Corporations
- Commander in Chief of the Militia
- Minter of army, navy and air force
- President of the Fascist Grand Council

**[b].Outline Mussolini's foreign policy up to 1939.**

- In 1923, Corfu incident, Italy invaded the Greek island of Corfu after four Italians had been killed due to a border dispute between Greece and Albania.
- 1924, agreement reached with the new state of Yugoslavia over Fiume
- 1925,Lacarno Treaties-Britain, France, Germany, Belgium
- 1928,Kellog-Briand Pact
- 1932-33, attended the disarmament conference
- 1933, signed Non- Aggression pact with Russia
- 1934, strong opposition to Germany's intended Anschluss with Austria

- 1935, Srtessa front, Mussolini, Britain and France agreed to crush Nazism
- Brenner Pass-mobilisation of troops in support of Dollfuss
- 1935, invasion of Abyssinia, The Haal-Laval pact over Abyssinia
- 1935 withdrawal from the League of Nations
- 1936, Involvement in Spanish civil war
- 1936, Rome-Berlin Axis
- 1937, Anti-Comintern Pact
- 1937, Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
- 1938, attended the Munich Conference
- 1939, Pact of steel
- 1939, Invasion of Albania

**[c]. To what extent was Mussolini's foreign policy influenced by that of Hitler?**

- Initially policy was determined by Italian interests and aims
- Corfu incident designed to advance national greatness in foreign affairs
- Fiume and Albania aimed at showing Italian greatness and to secure control over entry into the Adriatic sea
- Abyssinia, Albania meant to fulfil colonial interests
- Germany's attempted Anschluss with Austria, 1934 strongly opposed by Mussolini
- **However**, after the Axis agreement Mussolini became a protégé of Hitler
- There was now mutual co-operation between the two countries eg, involvement in the Spanish Civil war, Rome-Berlin Axis, Anti-Comintern Pact, pact of steel etc

**[June 2012]**

**81[a] State any five economic problems experienced in Italy between 1918 and 1922. [5]**

➤ **Same as Question 78[a]-Nov 2010**

**[b]. Describe Mussolini's economic policy after 1922. [12]**

- Driven by desire for self-sufficiency/ autarky
- Industry and transport developed and supported by heavy government subsidies
- Public works programmes set up leading to building of hydro-electric plants, construction of roads (autostrada), railways, bridges and stadiums
- Introduction of "battle of wheat" and massive land reclamation eg by draining of marshes, setting up of irrigation and reforestation programmes
- Revaluing of Italian currency, the Lira
- Creation of a corporate state to control production, prices and working conditions
- Outlawing strikes, lockouts and demonstrations to ensure peaceful working day, free Sundays etc
- Suppression of trade unions

- Heavy taxation of bachelors- a source of revenue

**[c].How successful was Mussolini’s economic policy in solving Italy’s economic problems after**

**1922?**

**[8]**

- Draining of marshes created fertile farmlands and eradicated malaria
  - Government invested heavily in steel and textiles, petrochemicals and hydro-electric power.
  - Lira revalued and deflationary financial policies introduced
  - Stability in prices achieved through suppression of trade unions and creation of corporate state
  - Food production improved
  - Unemployment reduced through public works
- However**, not all the labour available was employed in public works programmes
- Italy still not self-sufficient in food supplies
  - Battle for wheat encouraged farmers to concentrate on wheat production at the expense of other crops
  - Motorways(Autostrada) planned but only a few were started

[Nov 2012]

**82[a].Identify any five factors that led to rise of Mussolini to power in Italy.**

- Same as Question 69[a]-June 2005
- Same as Question 75[a]-Nov 2007

**[b]. Describe the Domestic policy of Mussolini from 1922 to 1939.**

**[12]**

- Same as Question 77[b]-Nov 2009

[June 2013]

**83[a] List any five features of Italian Fascism**

- Same as Question 68[a]-Nov 2004
- Same as Question 77[a]-Nov 2003

**[b] Describe economic policies in Italy between 1922 and 1939.**

- Same as Question 78[b]-Nov 2010
- Same as Question 81[b]-June 2012

**[C] How successful was Mussolini in solving Italy’s economic problems during this period? [8]**

- Stability in prices brought through lowering of wages and suppression of trade unions
- Government fixed rents and controlled food prices making up of low wages
- Wheat production increased and wheat imports were cut by 75%

- Public work programmes reduced unemployment
- Hydro-electric power doubled
- Iron and steel production doubled
- Infrastructure was constructed –motor ways,bridges,railwaystations, sports arenas, blocks of flats.

**However,- the south remained largely poor**

- the great depression negatively affected his economic policies
- large tract of land was put under wheat production at the expense of vineyards olive yards
- over valuing of lira made exports more expensive
- prices of food remained high despite reduced unemployment

**[Nov 2013]**

**84[a] State any political problems faced by Italy after the First World War. [5]**

- Too many political parties
- Weak governments
- Failure of coalition governments
- Violence
- Clash between church and state
- Communist threat
- Disappointment with Paris Settlement

**[b]. Describe the steps taken by Mussolini in his rise to power in Italy, 1919-1922 [12]**

- Mussolini's rise to power was facilitated by various social, political and economic factors. These included a weak government, a general atmosphere of disillusionment and frustration, weak economy etc
- Formed Fascist Party and became its leader
- As leader of the Fascist Party, he initially participated in the elections of May 1921 and the Fascists only won 35 seats out of 535
- Eventually felt that parliamentary methods were ineffective against the threat of socialism. Embarked on the use of force.
- Formed a private army, the Black Shirts who went around beating and intimidating opponents, at times forcing them to eat live toads and to drink castor oil
- Also adjusted his propaganda to appeal to all discounted groups. Got support from almost every direction ,from the rich and poor, monarchists and socialists, liberal idealists and thugs, anti-clericals and priests, held rallies where he made some promises
- Suppression of General strike in 1922
- Eventually brought to power by the March on Rome, October 1922.met little resistance and was invited by King Vittorio Emmanuel to form a government.

- Formed a coalition government in 1922 becoming the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of Home Affairs at the same time

**[c]. To what extent did the use of violence assist Mussolini's rise to power?**

- Violence forced would be opponents to support the Fascist movement to avert death and injury. Force eventually used over other methods  
**Was just one of several methods used to gain power.**
- Use of propaganda, use of attractive parades, parliamentary methods eg participating in elections
- A general atmosphere of disillusionment and frustration
- A weak economy and a weak government

## **GERMANY**

**[JN 2006]**

**85.[a].list any five factors that promoted Hitler's rise to power in Germany?[5]**

- Depression of 1923-1930.
- Versailles treaty's vindictiveness
- Weak and incompetent government
- Weak economy
- Unemployment
- High inflation
- His personality[demagoguery powers]

**[b].Outline Hitler's domestic policy up to 1939.**

### Political

- Elimination of opposition e.g Night of the Long knives
- Passed Enabling Act
- Merging of office of Chancellor and President or Fuhrer
- Use of secret police, Gestapo[Germany state police],SS SA
- Youth movements
- Press censorship
- Banning of trade unions
- Anti-Semitism
- Use of propaganda

### Economic

- Creation of employment through removal of women from industry
- High industrialisation e,g armaments factories
- Reduction of inflation and firming of the mark
- Banning of strikes, lockouts, sit ins

- Monitoring prices and wages

Social

- Education
- Health facilities
- Recreation/leisure
- Sporting activities

**[C].To what extent did the people of Germany benefit from Hitler's domestic policy during this period?**

Benefits:

- Employment
- Industrial expansion
- High standard of living
- Nationalism and patriotism
- Stable govt and peace in the country

Non-benefits/disadvantages

- Loss of freedoms e,g press, association, expression and right to vote
- Anti-Semitism(brought hellish conditions for Jews)
- Use of violence
- Secret police(the S.S and the Gestapo)
- Hunger
- Starvation
- Poverty particularly South Italy
- Poor Standards of living.

**[Nov 2003]**

**86.[a].State any five political problems by Weimar Republic between 1919 and 1933.[5].**

- Accused of signing the Versailles Treaty
- Angry right wing groups called this political treachery
- general unrest in the country
- Difficulties of the SDP to cooperate with conservatives
- Army threatened governments
- Numerous small revolutionary uprisings were brutally crushed by the army
- Problems with radical socialists and Germany Communist Party
- The right wing opposed the republic
- In 1920 there was an successful coup

**[b].Outline the economic and social problems faced by the Weimar republic between 1919 and 1933.**

- Allies demanded reparations which led to appalling economic situation in Germany



- Occupation of the Ruhr coal fields by French owing to non-payment of reparations
- Decline in German in industry
- Fall of Germany mark, which became almost worthless
- Middle and professional classes in Germany suffered severely for their pension, investments and insurances were completely wiped out
- In the Ruhr district Germans declared a general strike and refused in any way to co-operate with the French
- Country was very chaotic and desperate
- Unemployment
- Serious food shortages
- Poverty
- Diseases e,g tuberculosis

**[c].To what extent did economic problems lead to the collapse of theWeimar Republic?**

- Depression hit Germany disastrously
- 6 million unemployed in Germany
- Social discontent and violence developed
- Hitler began to appear in Germany as the real hope-the man with a strong policy and purpose unlike the incompetent politicians who had failed hopelessly to take Germany from Calamity
- The loss of working class support and reduction in unemployment benefits was a blow to the republic
- Other factors which brought about the collapse of the Weimar Republic
- Republic might have reunited had these been no other options
- Nazis offered national unity ,prosperity and full employment ridding Germany of Marxist and 11 November criminals
- Promised overthrow of the Versailles settlement
- Nazis had a private army which was attractive to young people
- Wealthy landowners and industrialists encouraged Nazis because they feared a communist revolution
- Hitler had extra ordinary political abilities. He possessed tremendous energy and a remarkable gift for public speaking

**[Jun 2004]**

**87.[a].Identify any five territories which were occupied by Germany between 1935 and 1939.**

- Rhineland
- Sudetenland
- Austria
- Bohemia
- Menial
- Czechoslovakia

- Poland
- Moravia

**[b].Describe Hitler's annexation of the Rhineland [1936] and Austria [1938].**

**Hitler's annexation of the Rhineland (1936) and Austria (1938) are:-**

-the 1935 plebiscite people in the Saar region voted to return to Germany.

-90% of the people in the Saar region voted to Germany.

- Germany became less dependent on the goodwill of France and Britain and 2 months later Hitler announced his decision to rearm.
- in March 1936, 35000 German soldiers marched into the Rhineland.
- Hitler offered France and Britain 25 year non-aggression pacts.
- After the remilitarization of the Rhineland, Hitler, set out to absorb all Germans into the Third Reich.
- The largest German group outside the Reich were the Austrians.
- Austrian Nazis staged a demonstration and Austrian chancellor fearing German attack announced plebiscite about whether or not Austria should remain independent.
- Hitler fearing the vote would go against him decided to act.
- German troops moved into Austria and Austria became part of the Third Reich.
- Austrians and Jews who had initially opposed the union were sent to concentration camps and tortured.

**© How far did these annexations lead to the outbreak of the war?**

- When Hitler moved into Austria, it revealed the weaknesses of Britain and France who did no more than protest.
- the annexation of Austria also demonstrated to Hitler the advantages of his alliance with Mussolini – the Rome – Berlin Axis.
- The annexation of the Rhineland and the lack of resistance led him to believe he could attack Austria with no opposition.
- The League of Nations failed to take action against Hitler.
- However, there were other causes like appeasement.
- Ineffective peace guaranteeing machinery by victorious powers.
- Emergency of aggressors like Hitler and Mussolini who disturbed world peace and security.
- States like Germany felt they had been ill-treated at the peace settlement of 1919.
- Britain and France hoped by working with Hitler they were taming him.
- The arms race.

**[Nov 2004]**

**88.[a].State any five factors which enabled Hitler to gain power in Germany [5]**

**(a) Describe Hitler's foreign policy up to 1939 [12]**

**(b) How far did Hitler's foreign policy enhance the lives of German people?**

- (a)Chaos and disillusionment in Germany after the First World War

- Germans hated their government (Weimar).
- Payment of reparations made lives of the German people hard and they were ready to be persuaded by Hitler'
- There was acute unemployment.
- There was industrial unrest of strikes sit-ins and lock outs.
- Violence.
- Depression in the late 1920's increased calls for a new government [5].
- Hitler's crazy skills.
- Hunger and starvation.
- (b)Hitler's foreign policy was based on the reversal of the Versailles Treaty, the establishment of Germany as a great power and the creation of living space for Germans.
- To make things easy he got Germany out of the League of Nations.
- He also removed Germany from the disarmament conference to facilitate his re-armament programme.
- 1935 he signed rearmament (naval) with Britain.
- 1936, he invaded the Rhineland in defiance of the league and Versailles Treaty.
- 1936, he formed an aggressive part with Italy – Rome – Berlin Axis. This was expanded to the Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis when Japan joined in 1937.
- 1936 he co-operated with Mussolini to intervene in the Spanish Civil War.
- 1938 he formed the Anschluss with Austria violation of Versailles Treaty.
- 1938 he took Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia in order to reunite the German people.
- 1939 in a bid to create living space for the Germans he took the rest of Czechoslovakia and put it u under Germany.
- 1939 he invaded Poland for the same reason and sensibly to incorporate Danzig.
- 1939, he signed a non – aggression part with Russia (The Nazi Soviet Pact) in a bid to avoid war on two fronts if the western allies attacked his country.

**[c].Rearmament created employment.**

- The establishment of an enlarged army brought back sense of self respect among the Germany population.
- Taking over the Rhineland brought some economic benefit to the German people.
- Acts like the Anschluss brought back together German families that had been separated by the Versailles Treaty.
- There was a false sense of security as the German aggressive acts appeared to succeed.
- But did not benefit in other people's wars exposed German citizens to unnecessary danger, and many were killed
- His ambitious aggressive aims made him more ruthless as he compelled the people to accept and endorse his actions. Therefore suppression of any criticism intensified
- The German people had to live for sometime as an occupied land and a divided people.

**[Nov 2007]**

**89.[a].State any five political problems of the Weimar Republic [5].**

- spartacist uprising
- kapp putsch
- political assassinations 1920-1922
- Munich Putsch or Beer hall Putsch
- Communist riots [Rosa Luxemburg]

**[b].Describe the rise to power in Germany between 1920 and 1933.**

- In 1920 Hitler joined the German Workers' Party which later became the National Socialist German Workers, Party [Nazi].
- In 1921 Hitler became the leader of the party
- In 1921 the storm troopers [SA] was created as a private army to deal with opponents
- 1923 at the peak of inflation Hitler attempted to overthrow the Weimar government through the abortive Munich Putsch or Beer hall Putsch
- Hitler was arrested and sentenced to 5 years but only served 9 months
- While in prison ,Hitler wrote his book "Mein Kampf"[my struggle]
- In 1925 Hitler re-founded NAZI
- Hitler created his personal bodyguards
- He set up party branches nationwide
- In 1925 General elections, the Nazi won 14 seats in the Reichstag
- Nazi popularity declined during the age of prosperity in Germany [1924 to 1929].
- In 1928 the Nazi won only 12 seats
- The great depression tilted the scales in favour of Hitler
- Hitler's oratory appealed to many Germans and Nazi support grew
- In 1930 general elections Nazi seats rose from 12 to 107 making the Nazi party the second largest political party in Reichstag
- In March 1932 presidential elections, Hitler challenged Hindenburg
- Hitler's political position was strengthened as he won 13,4 million votes against Hindenburg's 19,4million votes
- In July 1932,the Nazi won 230 seats in the Reichstag party, making it the largest but with no overall majority
- Hitler demanded to be appointed chancellor but Hindenburg refused
- The Nazi won 196 seats in the Nov 1932 elections
- Nazi terror intensified
- Von Papen persuaded Hindenburg to appoint Hitler chancellor hoping that they could use him
- In January 1933 Hitler was appointed chancellor of the Weimar Republic
- Burning of the Reichstag

**[c].To what extent did the economic problems of the Weimar Republic contribute to the rise of Hitler to power in 1933?**

### Economic Factors

- Nazi support grew during the period of inflation
- During the period of Great Depression Nazi support grew as evidenced by the 107 seats won in the Reichstag
- Unemployment attracted many Germans to the Nazi party
- The great depression made the parliament to be unstable resulting in chancellors resigning eg Von Papen, Von Schleicher

#### Other factors

- Hitler's oratory
- Nazi violence
- Unpopularity of the Weimar
- Nazi propaganda
- Too many political parties in Germany
- Fear of communism

[Jun 2005]

### **90.[a].Identify any five factors which led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.[5]**

- Weimar Republic accepted the humiliating and unpopular Versailles Treaty
- Lack of respect for democratic government
- Great admiration for the army and officer class
- Political parties had little experience of how to operate a democratic parliamentary system
- Outbreak of violence
- Bankruptcy
- Hitler offered attractive policies
- Coming of great depression
- Hitler's ability to speak in public

### **[b].Outline Hitler's domestic policy up to 1939.**

- Enabling law-government could introduce laws without the approval of the Reichstag
- Ignored the constitution and signed agreements with foreign countries
- Gave chancellor powers to draft laws
- Hitler a complete dictator and could extend the 4 year period indefinitely
- Made use of SA and SS
- Turned Germany into a totalitarian or fascist state
- All aspect of life totally controlled by Government using Gestapo
- All political parties banned, all functions taken over by a Nazi Special Commission
- Civil service purged
- Trade unions banned and replaced by Germany Labour Front
- Education controlled and children indoctrinated with Nazi's opinions
- Introduced the Hitler Youth and girls joined the League of German Maidens

- Communication controlled by Joseph Goebbels
- Self-sufficiency
- Religion brought under state control
- Introduction of public works
- Elimination of unemployment
- Purges of Jews and anti-Nazi's from civil service
- Reintroduction of conscription in 1935joy organisations-subsidised holidays, cruisers, cheap theatre

**[c].How did the different social groups in Germany benefit from his domestic policy in this period?**

Ordinary Germans

- Policy seemed to offer promise of action and a great new Germany
- Pleased with reduction of unemployment
- Purges of Jews and anti-Nazis from civil service created jobs for them
- Subsidised holidays
- Anti-Semitic policy popular with some Germans

Jews and Anti-Nazis

- Terrible time deprivation
- Property wealth taken
- Segregated against
- Severe restrictions
- Purges-murders in concentration camps[Specimen]

**91.[a].Give any five ideas expressed by Hitler in his book, *Mein Kampf***

- Wanted to rescue Germany from the threat of communism
- To rescue Germany from the threat of the Jews who profited while many Germans suffered
- He would establish a Third Reich which would restore Germany to her dominant place in Europe
- Would create living space [Lebensraum] for the German Aryan race
- Would overturn the treaty of Versailles[stab in the back]
- He would restore German pride and prosperity
- Preserve purity of Aryan race

**[b].Describe Hitler's attempt to seize power in Germany[Munich Putsch]**

- 8<sup>th</sup> November 1923 Hitler and the Nazi party members decided to seize power by force
- They took advantage of the political and economic difficulties facing Germany bat the time
- Marched to the municipal buildings in Munich. Proclaimed a provisional national government in a beer hall with 600 of his followers
- Bavarian nationalists withdrew the support they had earlier promised

- Hitler and his followers were easily dispersed by a few armed police. 16 Nazi followers were killed
- Hitler was arrested and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for treason
- He was given a comfortable flat in jail and a secretary to type his manuscript for Mein Kampf
- Hitler was released after 9 months.

**[c]. To what extent did the Munich Putsch help Hitler to rise to power in Germany.**

- Exposed him and the weakness of the Weimar Republic
- Gave him opportunity to make his political ideas and those of his party known
- Made him realise that force alone was not right method to pursue in order to rise to power
- Resorted to elections and other methods, e.g. propaganda and oratory
- Other factors include the weaknesses of the Weimar government; political and economic problems caused by depression, support from industrialists and feared the communists.

**[Nov 2006]**

**92.[a]. Identify any five political parties in Germany between 1919 and 1933.**

- Nazi
- Social democrats
- Communist Party/Conservatives
- Centre Party/Catholic
- Bavarian Peoples' party
- Liberals

**[b]. Outline steps taken by Adolf Hitler to consolidate his position in Germany from 1933 onwards.**

- 1933 after death of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg he merged offices of chancellor and president, became Führer [the leader].
- Enabling Act to ensure that there was no opposition in Germany
- Night of the long knives – gave him opportunity to eliminate internal opposition within the Nazi
- Reichstag fire – used as excuse for banning the communists and parliament
- Secret police – Gestapo, SS, SA – to terrorise opponents
- Purging of Nazi party – many officials killed
- Nuremberg laws – aimed at Jewish nationals whom he said were parasites
- Use of propaganda – Goebbels appointed minister
- Banning of strikes and trade unions / anything to do with workers
- Censorship of press
- Parades and youth movements
- Rapid creation of employment/public works
- Self-sufficiency
- Control of education

**[c].How successful was Hitler in consolidating his position?**

- Measures kept him in power
- Enabling Act eliminated all forms of opposition
- Merging of offices of Chancellor and president as well as burning of Reichstag also eliminated possible opposition from his own party
- Opposition continued in Germany as was evidenced by attempts on his life
- The church continued to oppose Nazism e,gBonheoffer
- Intellectuals continued to oppose him.

**[N2008].**

**93.[a].Name any five Chancellors of the Weimar Republic between 1923 and 1933.[5]**

- Gustav Stresemann
- Brüning
- Von Papen
- Von Schleicher
- Adolf Hitler

**[b].Outline the political and economic problems that were faced by Germany between 1919 and 1933.**

Political problems

- Socialist and Communist violence
- Too many political parties
- Unstable coalition governments
- Attempted coups
- Political assassinations
- Nazi violence
- Unpopularity of the Weimar governments
- Inexperience in democracy
- Stigmatization because of signing the Versailles Treaty e,g use of term ‘November “ to refer to Weimar Republic.

Economic problems

- Payment of reparations
- Hyper inflation
- Unemployment
- The great Depression
- Closure of factories
- Food shortages
- Strikes

**[c].To what extent did economic problems contribute to the collapse of the Weimar Republic?**



- Inflation made the middle class to lose confidence in the government and began to support extremist parties like the Nazis
- Many of the unemployed joined the Nazis and Communists
- The depression caused people to turn to extremist parties
- Nazis and Communist support increased during the period of economic crisis
- **However, there were other factors**
  - Hitler's ability to use propaganda
  - Unstable coalition governments
  - Mistake by the Weimar politicians to appoint Hitler as Chancellor
  - Nazi violence
  - Parliamentary paralysis
  - Fear of Communism by the industrialists

**[Nov 2009].**

**94[a]. State any five factors that promoted the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany?**

- Propaganda
- They offered national unity, prosperity and full employment
- Promised to overthrow Versailles settlement
- Private army [SA] was attractive to young people out of work/Depression.
- Wealthy landowners and industrialists encouraged the Nazis because they feared communism
- Hitler had extraordinary political abilities and was good orator
- There was striking contrast between the governments of Weimar and the Nazi party. The former could not maintain law and order whereas the latter promised the restoration of pride
- Hunger/starvation

**[b]. Outline the steps taken by Hitler to consolidate power in Germany, 1933 to 1939.**

- Enabling law [1933] enabled Hitler to become a complete dictator, could introduce law without the approval of the Reichstag
- Hitler followed a policy known as "Gleichschaltung" - [forcible coordination], turned Germany into a totalitarian state.
- All political parties except the Nazi were banned - one party state born
- No more elections
- Civil service purged, all Jews and other suspected enemies removed
- Trade unions abolished and their funds confiscated and leaders arrested, replaced by Germany Labour Front
- Strikes not allowed
- Education systems controlled and children were indoctrinated
- Schoolbooks re-written
- History distorted to fit with Hitler's view that great things could only be achieved by force

- Human Biology dominated by Nazi race theory
- Teachers, lecturers and professors closely watched
- Boys joined Hitler's youth at age of 14
- Girls joined the league of German maidens and chanted slogans, "The Fuhrer is always right"
- Children encouraged to betray parents to Gestapo
- All communications and media controlled
- Radio ,newspapers ,magazines etc, closely monitored
- Religion brought under state control after Concordat with the Pope
- Disagreement with the church in 1937 led to arrest and imprisonment in concentration camps of priests nuns
- Persecution of Jews

**[C].Did Hitler succeed in consolidating his power in Germany? Explain your answer**

- Remained in power for 12 years
- Hitler became a complete dictator
- No one could oppose him as they were persecuted
- **However,**
  - his rule continued to be resisted by the Catholic Church and some members of the armed forces
  - some young people did not join Hitler youth movements
  - some nationalists resisted his rule
  - socialist and Communist continued to exist

**[Nov 2010]**

**95.(a)Identify any Nazi leaders. (5)**

- Adolf Hitler
- Herman Goring
- Joseph Goebbels
- Heinrich Himmler
- Rudolf Hess
- Martin Bormann
- Albert Speer
- Hindenburg
- Ernst Rohm

**(b).Describe Hitler's domestic policy between 1923 and 1939. (8)**

- 1933 March the Enabling Act
- Ministry of propaganda
- Press censorship
- Banning of trade unions and strikes

- Night of the long knives
- Banning of political parties
- Secret police-Gestapo
- Education system
- Religion
- Public works –road construction
- Agriculture-credit provided by the state –encouraged farmers to produce food
- Economic self- sufficiency (autarky) led to the creation of new industries to make synthetic rubber, textiles, fuels etc
- Rearmament after 1936

©.To what extent did the Germans benefit from this domestic policy? (8)

**Benefits:**

- Employment created
- Restoration of national pride
- Law order restored
- Infrastructural development

**Non- benefits:**

- Fear
- Jews killed
- No freedom of speech
- Loss of civilian liberties
- Press censorship

[June 2011]

96[a].List any five political parties in Germany between 1919 and 1933.

[5]

- Social Democrats/Socialists
- German Nationalist People's Party/Nationalists
- Catholic Centre Party
- Communists
- Nazi
- Bavarian People's Party
- Liberals

[b].Outline Hitler's domestic policy from 1933 to 1939. [5]

- Embarked on a massive industrial programme, Huge armament factories of Krupp at Essen were put under full production

- Public work programmes aimed at reducing unemployment resulted in construction of Motorways (autobahns)
- Rearmament programmes put in place. Constitution introduced (1935), German airforce (Luftwaffe) developed
- Banning of political parties, Nazi remained the only legal party
- Use of terror and violence by the Gestapo and SS
- Anti-Semitism, Jews put into exile, concentration camps, gas chambers, excluded from government institutions and employment, and shops and homes destroyed etc
- Control of press, radios, newspapers, films etc put under strict censorship
- Control of education. Books re-written, pro-government teachers and lecturers employed
- Establishment of a strong youth movement/brigades-maiden girls
- Use of propaganda and sloganeering
- Elimination of opposition through purges and murders
- Knight of the long Knives where opponents and even Nazi members were slaughtered
- Creation of Gestapo and SS (country became a police state)
- Adoption of the Title Fuhrer

**[c]. Did the people of Germany benefit from Hitler's domestic during this period? Explain your answer. [8]**

- A high degree of nationalism asserted
- Creation of employment through public works, conscription and rearmament programmes
- Improvement in working conditions and wages
- **However**, People were deprived of their civil and political rights through banning of opposition parties, trade unions, press, violence and murder
- Many Germans lived in perpetual fear- some lost their lives, homes, jobs, citizenship etc. Others were tortured, put into concentration camps and chambers

**[Nov 2011]**

**97[a]. Identify any five political factors which helped Hitler's rise to power in Germany. [5]**

- General discontent associated with the Treaty of Versailles
- Weak coalition governments
- Threat of communism
- Too many political parties
- Use of force/violence
- Manoeuvring of elections
- Failure of the Weimar government
- Propaganda
- Death of Stresemann
- Death of Hindenburg
- The uprising of Munich Putsch

**[b]. Outline the steps taken by Hitler to consolidate his position in Germany from 1933 onwards. [12]**

- March 1933, Nazis burnt the Reichstag and used incident to ban opponents communists
- Passed Enabling Act which made him dictator. Von Papen forced to resign
- All opposition political parties were banned except the Nazi
- Trade unions also banned
- 1934, Night of the Long knives led to purging of internal opposition. Old guard murdered to prevent further challenges to his power
- Banned strikes
- August 1934, death of Von Hindenburg enabled Hitler to combine offices of chancellor and president. Hitler now the Fuhrer, the leader
- Agreement with Catholic Church
- Use of terror and violence by Gestapo and SS. Perpetual fear instilled in everyone
- Press censorship
- Anti-Semitism, deliberate policy to exterminate the Jews
- Control of education
- Stay in power also anchored by use of propaganda and Hitler Youths
- Conscription- autarky/ self –sufficiency
- Introduction of public work programmes
- Germany re-armament
- Banned elections

**[c].How successful was Hitler in consolidating his position?**

- Opposition political parties and trade unions successfully suppressed. Nazi only political party remaining
- Night of Long knives- internal opposition suppressed
- Use of violence by Gestapo and SS enabled Germans to submit to Hitler’s demands
- Jews, Hitler’s potential challengers completely silenced, exiled or murdered
- **However**, opposition driven underground, not completely eroded
- Not all internal opponents were murdered on the Night of the long knives
- Hitler faced stiff opposition from the church e,g Bonhoeffer

**[June 2012]**

**98[a] List any five economic problems faced by Germany immediately after the First World War. [5]**

- Same as Question 86[b]-Nov 2003
- Same as Question 89[c]-Nov 2007
- Same as Question 93[b]- NOV 2008

**[b].Describe the attempts to overthrow the Weimar government, between 191 and 1923. [12]**

The Spartacist Rising 1919

- 1919 Rosa Luxemburg [Red Rosa] and Karl Liebknecht made an attempt to overthrow the government

- The uprising was down only by the aid of the friekorps [ex-soldiers]. Both leaders were murdered before coming for trial
- Inspired by the Russian revolution. seized power in Berlin and other cities

#### 1920 Kapp Putsch

- In March 1920 Wolfgang Kapp a right winger attempted to power in Berlin [revolt in Berlin] when the government wishes to disband the Friekorps. The army refused to take action. A general strike paralysed the capital but government managed to gain control.

#### 1923 The beerhalPustch [Munich Pustch]

- 1923, 8 November Hitler and the Nazi party aided by General Ludendorf aimed to take the State of Bavaria and then march to overthrow the government
- Bavarian nationalists withdrew the support they had earlier promised
- Hitler and his followers were easily dispersed by a few armed police. 16 Nazi followers were killed. Hitler was arrested and sentenced to five years. He was released after 9 months.

#### **[c]. To what extent did political problems in Germany lead to the rise of Hitler?**

- Democracy gave room to the formation of political parties
- Too many political parties led to creation of weaker governments
- Unpopularity of the Weimar government
- Attempts to overthrow the government

#### Other factors

- Unemployment
- Hunger/Starvation
- Hitler' s personality
- Nazi violence

**[Nov 2012]**

#### **99[a] State any five political problems faced by the Weimar government. [5]**

- Same as Question 86[a]-Nov 2003
- Same as Question 89[a]-Nov 2007
- Same as Question 93[b]- Nov 2008
- Same as Question 97[a]-Nov- 2011

#### **[b].Outline the factors that promoted the rise of Hitler to power between 1919 and 1933. [12]**

- The Weimar republic was very democratic guaranteeing too many freedoms. This was used by Hitler to denounce the government
- Left-wing violence eg many armed risings and the failure of the government to punish perpetrators severely.

- Right-wing violence in 1920, eg Dr Kapp led army units to seize Berlin but stopped by a general strike of workers against him.
- Many soldiers were demobilised after World War 1 creating massive unemployment
- Weimar government accused of 'stabbing the army at the back' by signing the Versailles or armistice [1918].
- Existence of too many political parties.
- Economic instability eg the Allied also imposed impossible reparations.
- Franco-Belgian troops occupation of the Ruhr industrial region.
- Inflation and the Great Depression
- General lawlessness and the inability to control the masses
- Fear of the spread of communism
- Strikes and general unrest
- Hitler's oratorical skills
- Weakness of opposition parties
- Creation of a military wing[storm troopers], Nazi violence.
- Propaganda[meinkampf]

**[c].To what extent did economic factors help Hitler to gain power?**

- 1923 inflation
- 1929 depression set in and increased political instability and as discontent grew, opposition membership grew.
- Due to reparations payment and after France occupied rich Ruhr area unemployment multiplied and Hitler lured the redundant to his side.
- **However**, Germany ex-soldiers tended to sympathise more with Hitler who portrayed himself as a saviour.
- Hitler's methods were forceful ie militarism, propaganda and did much to propel Hitler to power.
- The republic relied too much on coalitions. There was in-fighting and lack of progress. Nazi were unchecked as Hitler progressed to rise to fame.

**[June 2013]**

**100[a] State any five factors that promoted the rise of Hitler to power in power in Germany. [5]**

- Same as Question 85[a] –June 2006
- Same as Question 88[a]- Nov 2004
- Same as Question 90[a]-June 2005
- Same as Question 94[a] –Nov 2009
- same as Question 97[a]-Nov 2011

**[b]. Describe Hitler's foreign policy between 1933 and 1939.**

**[12]**

- Same as Question 88[b]-Nov 2004

**[c]. Did the people of Germany benefit from Hitler's foreign policy? Explain your answer. [8]**

Benefits

- Germans gained extra living space through Hitler's conquest of Austria and Czechoslovakia
- Their pride was restored by violation of the treaty of Versailles
- Industry obtained raw materials from occupied territory eg Saar basin and Czechoslovakia
- Employment created in rearmament industries when Germany moved out of disarmament conference.

Non-benefits:

- Germany soldiers died in the wars of invasion
- Germany blindly driven into a disastrous war
- German Jews in occupied territories suffered

**101[a]. Identify any five groups of people that were victims of Hitler in Germany. [5]**

- Jews, Communists.
- Trade unionists, Professionals [ teachers, doctors, lawyers etc]
- Women, Youths
- Lesbians, Homosexuals
- Industrialists, Catholics, Disabled.

**[b]. Describe Hitler's policy towards the Jews in Germany up to 1939. [12]**

- Persecution of Jews, a popular policy with many Germans initially
- Jews used as a scapegoat for everything from Versailles onwards-depression, unemployment, communism etc
- The anti- Jewish campaign given legal status by the 1935 Nuremberg laws which deprived Jews of German citizenship forbade them to marry non-Jews and ruled that a person with even one Jewish grandparent must be classified as a Jew. Jews harassed in every possible way –property attacked and burned, shops looted, synagogues destroyed and finally the Jewish population was herded into concentration camps
- Ultimately the final solution was developed to exterminate the Jews through the use of gas chambers and sending others into exile.
- Women had to write 'Sarah' before writing their names
- Anti-Semitism, Maths used to discriminate against them; Biology was used to show superiority of the Aryan race.
- Jews excluded from public places eg Pubs, park Hotels etc
- Jews under curfew, were not allowed to join formal schools-Jews were not allowed into civil service ,

**[c]. Did the Germans benefit from Hitler's policy towards the Jews? Explain your answer. [d]**



- Germans filled vacancies in employment left by the Jews-at universities, in schools, in the judiciary
- Germans took over enterprises and businesses abandoned by the Jews as a result of Hitler's policy.
- Nationalist feelings were satiated especially those of Germans who blamed everything on the Jews

**However**, Germany was robbed of several skilled manpower- teachers, doctors, lawyers etc  
Citizenship of some innocent Germans and other opportunities lost as a result of the Nuremberg laws.

Families got separated.

## **USA: BOOM, DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY.**

[Nov 2003]

**102.[a]. State any five causes of the Great Boom in the United States of America (USA) 1919-1929.**

- Great industrial expansion of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century
- USA enjoyed victory of World War 1
- Republican government economic policies encouraged economic growth
- Mechanization increased productivity
- The motorcar industry stimulated expansion in a number of allied industries e.g. road building, tyres, garages, batteries etc
- Introduction of hire purchase system
- Repayment of debts by allied forces to the USA
- Tariff system helped the domestic market by discouraging imports etc

**[b] Outline the features of the Great Boom in the USA between 1919 and 1929**

- Country returned to normalcy after the War
- Industrial productions increased to unprecedented levels, same as sales, profits and wages
- Radio sets, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, motorcars were introduced
- Hollywood Film industry made huge profits and exported its products worldwide
- Farmers not sharing in the general Prosperity i.e. prices of farm produce fell and profits divided
- Black population left out of prosperity
- Black labourers laid off
- Black had to suffer the persecution of the KluxKlux Klan
- Increased in gang violence and crime because of the prohibition
- Industry increasingly monopolized by large trusts or super cooperation
- The introduction of hire purchase helped people to buy more goods
- Commercial aviation increased

**[c] To what extent did the American benefit from this Boom?**

- Standard of living improved e.g. washing machine, radio etc
- Easy transport-motorcars
- Industries improved e.g. Hollywood Film industry
- However farmers never benefited
- Price of farm produce fell and profit dwindled
- Black population left out of prosperity
- Increase in gangsterism and violence

**[Jun 2004]**

**103.[a] List any five measures taken by Franklin D Roosevelt to deal with the Great Depression**

- The Banking Act 1933
- Farmers Relief Act 1933
- Security Exchange Commission 1933
- National Recovery Act 1933
- Agricultural Adjustment Act 1933
- Public Works Administration Act 1935
- Civilian Conservation Corps 1935
- Social Security Act 1935
- Wagner Act 1935
- Tennessee valley Authority 1935

**[b] Describe the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)**

- The TVA built dams on the river Tennessee to provide hydro electric power (HEP)
- Irrigation was provided
- Reforestation to prevent soil erosion
- Dams built to control floods
- Cheap electrical power became available
- Employment creation
- Prevention of land degradation
- Creation of timber industry
- Encouraged wildlife management as forest attracted wildlife
- All year agriculture through irrigation
- Development industries (secondary) development

**(c)How far did the Tennessee Valley Authority help in solving the problems created by the Great Depression?**

- Cheap electricity provided by the TVA
- Employment provided by TVA project
- Irrigation schemes benefited the people
- Dam construction-agriculture and fishing

- Soil erosion controlled
- Afforestation programmes promote
- Conservation programmes
- Tree planting
- Land improvement
- **However**, unemployment not fully solved by TVA.

[Nov 2004]

104.[a].list any five relief measures introduced by F D Roosevelt as part of his New Deal.[5].

[b].Describe the work of:

- i. Tennessee Valley Authority
- ii. The National Industrial Recovery Act [NIRA].

[C].How successful were these agencies in solving the problem of unemployment in the United States of America by 1939?

[a].

- Emergency Banking Act
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- Civilian Conservation Corps
- Agricultural Adjustment Administration
- Farm Credit Administration
- National Recovery Administration
- Works Progress Administration

i. [b].Tennessee Valley Authority

- Revitalised a huge area of rural America which had been ruined by soil erosion and careless farming
- It built dams to control floods and generate electricity
- It organized conservation projects
- Irrigation projects were under way
- Afforestation to prevent soil erosion undertaken

ii [b] National Industrial Recovery Act[NIRA].

- It tried to get employers and employees to draw up a code of practice to improve industrial relations
- It imposed codes of production and practices
- It established minimum wages
- Minimum hours of work were also set
- It abolished child labour
- It also gave the workers the right to form trade unions
- It tried to get people to work permanently so as to increase their buying power

- Employers who accepted the code suggested in the act could display a 'Blue Eagle' sign and government encouraged people to buy from such companies

**[c].How successful were these agencies in solving the problem of unemployment in the USA by 1939?**

- NIRA was dominated by big business and served their interests providing little relief for the unemployed
- By 1939 only 1/3 of the unemployed had got jobs
- In 1935 the supreme Court declared NIRA to be unconstitutional as it gave too much power to the president
- **However,**
  - By 1939 unemployment had fallen by 5 million
  - Irrigation projects under Tennessee Valley Authority generated employment
  - Conservation projects also absorbed the unemployment

**[Jun 2005].**

**105.[a].State the five presidents of USA between 1919 and 1933**

1919 and 1933

- Woodrow Wilson
- Warren Harding
- Calvin Coolidge
- Herbert Hoover
- Franklin D Roosevelt

**[b].What problems were faced by USA between 1919 and 1933.**

- Farmers did not share in the general prosperity of the Great boom, prices of farm produce fell, farmers profits dwindled.
- Black population left out of the prosperity
- Black labourers laid off
- Blacks suffered the persecutions of the Ku Klux Klan
- An increase in gang violence and crime because of the Prohibition
- In 1933 government admitted failure by abandoning the prohibition
- Industry increasingly monopolised by large trusts super-corporations
- Great depressions and associated problems.

**[c].To what extent were these problems successfully dealt with during this period?**

**[i ]The prohibition**

Brought more crises and had to be abandoned .It created more problems and created criminals from otherwise descent citizens

**[ii]Hoover's attempt to ease adverse effects of the depression**

- Encouraging employers not to reduce wages and lay off workers
- Lending money to banks ,industrialists and farmers to save them from bankruptcy
- Began work schemes to relieve unemployment
- **However**, Hoover's policies **made** little impact on the problems facing the USA.

[iii] Roosevelt's New Deal:

- New Deal did not achieve all that had been
- Unemployment remained a serious problem
- Farm labourers were thrown out of work

**However:**

- The new Deal achieved much
- In its early days its chief success was in relief for the destitute and jobless and in provision of millions of jobs
- Confidence was restored in the government and prevented a violent revolution
- The TVA provided services of lasting value
- Never before had American government intervened so directly in the lives of ordinary people

[Jun 2006]

**106.[a].Identify any five effects of the Great Depression in the USA,1929 to 1932.**

- Inflation
- Unemployment slump in industrial and agricultural production
- Closure of banks and other financial institutions
- Closure of industries
- Collapse of stock market

**[b].Outline the steps taken by Herbert Hoover to solve the problems of the Depression in the USA.**

- Cut taxes with the hope that the public money would be used to buy more consumer goods-cars, clothing, furniture, footwear
- Hoped that more would also force factories to produce more goods
- Raised customs duties on imported goods to protect American Industry
- Set up the Reconstruction Finance Corporate,1932 to give government loans to agriculture and industry
- Moratorium of June, 1931, allowed the postponement of all government debts to USA for a year. Later pressed for the payment of these debts leading to the failure to pay by most countries
- Launched the Emergency Relief and Reconstruction Act-to assist relief work by the states and the federal governments
- Also followed a deflationary policy of balanced budgets e,g removed unemployment insurance

**[c].How successful was Hoover in solving the problems of the Depression?**

- Reduction in taxes brought temporary relief
- Moratorium of June 1931 helped to restore stability although most countries later failed to pay again
- Widespread bank failures and financial crisis
- Closure of industries and breakdown of machines
- Decrease in exports as well as imports
- Complete economic collapse and discontent

**[Nov 2006]**

**107.[a].Name any five household goods produced as a result of technological advancement during the years of boom in the USA;1919 to 1929 [5]**

- Radios
- Electric irons
- Gramophones
- Vacuum cleaners
- Refrigerators
- Stoves
- Washing machines

**[b].Outline the social effects of the Prohibition in the USA**

- Drinking became a national obsession
- Racketeers and gangsters flourished
- In Chicago Al Capone and his thugs grew rich on the proceeds of bootlegging[making and selling of alcoholic drink].Bootleggers actually had armies and became a law unto themselves
- Speakeasies[illegal drinking salons]mushroomed all over and the people began to drink dangerous home-made like the so called 'gin and it" or "jack-ass' BRANDY
- There was a general rebellion against the dreary old times-women especially now smoked ,drank, drove cars, discussed sex openly ,dressed a short tight dresses
- Prostitution
- Drug dealing
- Gambling

**[c].To what extent did Prohibition achieve its aims in the USA up to 1933?**

- Legally the USA was "dry " of alcoholic beverage but in reality it was the "wettest" it had ever been
- Drunkenness and gangsterism flourished
- Tendency to drive people away from personal responsibility
- Act was eventually repealed in 1933 because of its disastrous effects

- Aim was to do away with alcoholic drinks. This completely failed.
  - The Prohibition created more problems than it tried to solve
- HOWEVER,**
- Al Capone was arrested for tax evasion
  - Some rural areas of America accepted the Act
  - The passing of the Act was a step in the right direction
  - There was an initial decline in consumption of alcohol

**[Nov 2007]**

**108.[a].Name any five USA Presidents between 1900 and 1933.**

- Woodrow Wilson
- Warren Harding
- Calvin Coolidge
- Franklin D Roosevelt
- Theodore Roosevelt
- McKinley
- William Howard Taft

**[b].Describe the Great Depression in the USA.**

- In September 1929 the buying of shares at the Stock Exchange in Wall street, New York began to slow down
- By October 24, 1929 the rush to sell shares reached panic proportions and share prices fell dramatically
- Many people in financial difficulties rushed to the banks to draw out their savings that thousands of banks had to close down
- Demands for goods fell
- Factories had to close and unemployment rose alarmingly
- USA reduced its lending of foreign capital
- World trade [for USA]fell and prices collapsed
- Farmers suffered enormously
- Workers' wages were cut as capitalists struggled to regain profits
- Trade Union unrest spread as employers tried to suppress labour organisations
- The great crash shattered the confidence of investors and consumers
- Homelessness
- Suffering of Negroes

**[c].To what extent did the government's laissez-faire policy contribute to the Great Depression?**

- The Republicans and pro-business did nothing to limit the growth of the super-corporations
- The government failed to control the economy as manufacturers were not prepared to reduce prices or to increase wages
- It failed to address labour issues

- Government's failure to buy up farmers' surplus crops
- Too many goods for the market to absorb
- Introduction of tariffs against American goods[by many European states]
- Great rush of speculation on the stock market.

**[Specimen]**

**109.[a].Identified any five factors that promoted Franklin Roosevelt's rise to power in the USA IN 1932.**

- Promise of the "new deal"
- Hoover's failure to combat the depression
- A swing away from the Republican a belief in a free economy[laissez- faire]
- The great slump
- Continued suffering
- Unemployment

**[b].Outline Roosevelt's hundred days Measures that were meant to deal with the Great Depression in the USA.**

- A series of laws extending the powers of the federal government and providing for extensive measures of reform and relief suffering
- The Emergency Banking Act aimed at regulating the activities of banks and the stock exchange
- The Civil Conservation Corps[CCC]-to provide out door work for thousands of jobless young men
- The National Industrial Recovery Act-to regulate pay, conditions and hours of work; also arranged for federal expenditure on projects like building of roads bridges and air ports
- The Tennessee Valley Authority to plan and organise the development of the Tennessee
- The federal Relief Administration [FERA]-to help states provide unemployment relief
- The Farm Credit Administration [FCA]and the Home Owners Loan Corporation-to help people pay mortgages
- The Public Works Administration[PWA]-to provide employment by building hospitals, harbours, tunnels etc
- The Civil Works Administration[CWA]-for temporary work to jobless, Later replaced by the works progress Administration [WPA]

**[c].Did the Hundred Days Measures lessen the problems of theGreat Depression in the USA?Explain your answer.**

- Jobs created through TVA,WPA,CWA,PWA
- Banks got a new lease of life through the EBA
- Credit restrictions eased
- Farm finances regulated ;also production and prices were regulated
- FERA virtually a dole; unproductive work sometimes given



- **HOWEVER**, some of the problems of the depressions remained for years to come  
**[Nov 2008].**

**110[a]. Identify any five problems faced by the USA during the Great Depression. [5]**

- Closure of banks
- Industrial closure
- Low production
- Unemployment
- Strikes
- Lockouts
- Failure by farmers to pay mortgages

**[b]. Outline the measures introduced by Roosevelt to deal with problems in agriculture and industry between 1933 and 1939.**

Agriculture

- Farmers Relief Act-limited production to raise maize
- Agricultural Adjustment Administration gave aid to improve land and encouraged mechanisation
- Tennessee Valley Authority-construction of dams, production of fertiliser, new farming methods, irrigation projects, conservation projects and afforestation to prevent soil erosion
- Social conservation-Act subsidised farmers

Industry

- National Industrial Recovery Act-employers and employees drew up a code of practice to improve industrial relations
- Establishment of minimum wages, minimum working hours and abolition of child labour
- Wagner Act-formation of trade unions
- Public Works Administration-concentrated on heavy construction projects.
- National Recovery Administration meant to end cut-throat competition

**(c) How far were these measures successful in solving these problems up to (1939)**

Successes

- Employment created
- New industries constructed
- Stabilised production
- Increased level of wages therefore increased purchasing power
- Raised prices of farm produce
- Electrification of Tennessee Valley

Failures

- By 1939 only one third (1/3) of the unemployed had jobs
- NIRA benefited big business at the expense of providing relief to the unemployed
- People unhappy with destruction of wealth e.g. Killing of pigs and plants to raise prices
- Natural disasters destroyed crops and animals
- Paying farmers to produce less to lay off of farm workers especially blacks
- Employers violated code of conduct e.g. abolition of child labour

[Nov 2009]

**111[a]. Identify any five features of the Roaring Twenties in the USA.**

- New machines revolutionised construction industry e.g power shovels
- Improved communications eg dial phones ,automatic switchboards
- Consumer goods industries boomed as never before
- Moderately priced roads e,g radios, cameras, wristwatches
- Motor cars increased
- Surface roads increased
- Telephones in homes
- Mass produced motor cars
- Women driving cars
- Introduction of jive dances
- Mini -skirts worn by women
- Millions employed
- Cinema experienced big attendances
- Emancipation of women
- Decrease in unemployment

**[b]. Describe the Prohibition of 1919.**

- Prohibition was introduced by the Volstead Act of 1919
- It prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcoholic drinks throughout the USA
- The Act also prohibited the transportation of alcoholic drinks
- It was added to the American constitution as the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Pressure groups supported by the National Prohibition party wanted to end drunkenness
- The Prohibition led to the creation of shebeens and illicit brew and toxic brandy
- Selling points were given different names e,g “speakeasies” and Bootleggers”
- The law was flouted and racketeers and gangsters flourished
- In Chicago Al Capone and his thugs grew rich from the proceeds of bootlegging
- Alcoholic trade driven underground

**[c]. How successful was the USA government in enforcing the Prohibition?**

- Prohibition proved difficult to enforce
- Alcohol was illegally brewed and imported and drunk in “speakeasies”

- Outlawing liquor boosted its popularity
- Drink was smuggled into the country by powerful gangs e.g Al Capone in Chicago
- The law was flouted and gangsters found a carnival crime
- In age of Jazz, miniskirts and changing moral standards, the government was bound to fail
- Legally the USA was dry but in reality was the wettest period in America
- **However,**
  - In the country side drinking declined
  - Women and children could not get the alcoholic beverages easily
  - In 1933 the Prohibition was ended

**[NOV 2010]**

**112(a).List any five groups which opposed the New Deal in the United States of America. (5)**

- Business people, Radicals.
- Republicans , Supreme Court
- State right groups, Local government
- Anti-Communists, Farmers

**(b).Describe the measures introduced by F D Roosevelt to solve the problems of unemployment from 1833 to 1935. (12)**

- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided employment by giving 18-25 old young men work for six months in return for food, shelter, and pocket money
- The camps were jointly organised by the US army and US Forestry Service
- The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
- Its aim was to give money to state to help the unemployed and the homeless
- The government gave each state a dollar for every three the state spent on the relief of poverty and unemployment
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was meant to develop the Tennessee Valley area by getting people to build dams in an area covering six states
- Social Security Act (SSA) which introduced old age pensions and unemployment benefits.
- The Works Progress Administration (WPA) which financed projects such as road construction, school and hospital construction.
- Financed the Federal Theatre Project which provided jobs for playwrights, artists, actors, musicians and circus people
- NIRA

**(c).How successful were these measures in solving the problem of unemployment in this period? (8)**

- FERA gave help to people in need, also provided soup kitchens
- TVA provided employment in factories, industry and agriculture
- The Civil Works Administration gave work to more than 2 million who earned a wage instead of nothing
- SSA gave insurance to the unemployed
- WPA provided employment through the Federal Theatre Project which employed artists
  - **However,:**unemployment was not completely solved.

- Wages were low
- Blacks did not benefit much from these measures.

[June 2011]

**113[a]. Give any five relief measures introduced by F.D. Roosevelt to deal with the problems of the Depression in the USA. [5]**

- Emergency Banking Act
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)
- CIVIL Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- National Recovery Act (NIRA)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Agriculture Adjustment Act (AAA)

**[B]. Outline the measures taken by F.D. Roosevelt to deal with agriculture, unemployment and social security. [12]**

- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) gave special assistance to farmers with the aim of increasing their earnings
- Farmers given subsidies and encouraged to reduce output
- Soil Conservation Act, 1935, Replaced the AAA programme and enabled government to continue subsidising farmers who cut their production
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided conservation work for unemployed and homeless people
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) Gave money to states to help unemployed and homeless people
- Social Security Act, 1935 - USA's first system of social welfare. It set up a national system of old-age pensions, provided help for people with physical disabilities and needy children and put in place a system of unemployment insurance

**[c]. How successful was Roosevelt in dealing with these problems? [8]**

- Overproduction ended and prices rose in agriculture through the AAA
- CCC provided unemployment to several young men and millions of trees were planted, reservoirs, forest roads and canals were built
- CWA and WPA - schools, roads and airports were built. Thousands of writers, actors and artists were employed on created projects
- Social welfare guaranteed to the old the needy
- Government was criticised for paying farmers to produce less
- Reduced production in farms left people without work especially the blacks
- Many people were put work on little value

[Nov 2011]

**114[a]. Give any five causes of the Wall Street crash in the USA 1929 [5]**

- Overproduction of goods leading to oversupply of the market
- Slowing down of trade

- A slump in share prices lack of confidence in the stock market
- Panic by shareholders(sold their shares)
- A cut in production
- speculation-relying on credit- the laissez- faire policy

**[b].Outline the effects of the Wall Street crash and the Great Depression on the USA. [12]**

- Debt and bankruptcy spread in all directions
- Lack of confidence in the stock exchange
- The value of the shares had little direct relation to the industries they represented
- Failure to pay debts and mortgages
- Withdrawal of savings from banks
- Some banks and financial houses closed down
- Fewer goods sold in shops leading to closure of factories
- Great unemployment figures recorded. By 1931 the USA had almost 8 million unemployed
- Recession in trade
- Squalid conditions of life and demand for government aid
- Strikes and demonstrations
- People with savings in banks lost their money
- Farmers were evicted when banks, short of cash, tried to get back their loans
- Rise in suicide cases
- Black suffering increased
- Democrats won power in USA.  
Social ills e,g drug abuse, prostitution

**[c].To what extent was president Hoover able to deal with the effects of the Great Depression? [8]**

- Maintained a policy of non- interference(laissez-faire)
- Set up a programme of public works and unemployment relief
- Mushrooming of 'Hoovervilles' ie squalid shelters built by unemployed ex- service men in Washington
- Most banks and factories remained closed
- Unemployment figures remained high
- Rise in suicide cases
- High tariffs on imported goods



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