DERMOT LUCEY, MODERN EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

LEAVING CERT HISTORY WORKSHEETS

DICTATORSHIP AND DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE, 1920–45
Communism in Russia

1. Study the map, The Russian Civil War, 1918–21 (p. 10) and answer the following questions.
   (i) Name three White commanders __________________________________________ __________________________________________ __________________________________________
   (ii) What foreign countries sent help to the Whites? _________________________ __________________________________________ __________________________________________
   (iii) Which cities were controlled by the Bolsheviks/Communists? __________________________________________ __________________________________________
   (iv) What aspects of the reasons/causes of the Bolshevik/Communist victory in the Civil War are illustrated by the map? (see ‘Why did Lenin and Trotsky win the Russian Civil War?’ p. 12–13) __________________________________________ __________________________________________

2. Examine the graphs, Russian Production, 1913–21, (p. 13) and Decline and Increase in Farm Animals in Russia, 1916–25, (p. 22) and answer the following questions.
   (i) What does the graph on Russian Production say about the state of the Russian economy in those years?
       __________________________________________ __________________________________________ __________________________________________
       __________________________________________ __________________________________________ __________________________________________
       __________________________________________
   (ii) Explain the reasons for the changes between 1913 and 1921.
       __________________________________________ __________________________________________ __________________________________________
       __________________________________________
   (iii) What policies of the Bolsheviks/Communists influenced the changes in Farm Animals in p. 22?
       __________________________________________ __________________________________________ __________________________________________
       __________________________________________

3. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Lenin. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Lenin joined the Social Democratic Party which was the Russian Marxist or _______________________. Lenin wanted to form a small group of elite revolutionaries to plan _______________________. This group became known as the _______________________.

In the ______________________ Revolution, Lenin and the ______________________ took over Russia but they had little support.

Lenin signed a peace agreement called the Treaty of ______________________ with Germany.

Lenin had to fight the Russian Civil War against the _______________________.

Lenin was in charge of _______________________.

Lenin sent out Communist groups to the countryside to _______________________, food from the _______________________.

Lenin set up the _______________________, a secret police, to eliminate _______________________.

At the end of the Civil War, Lenin had to change his policy because of a ______________________ by sailors in the ______________________ naval base.

Lenin brought in the _______________________.

Lenin allowed the farmers to sell more of their produce for _______________________.

Lenin was wounded by Dora ______________________ in an assassination attempt.

Lenin suffered from a series of ______________________ which gradually took away his ______________________ and _______________________.

In his Last ______________________, he preferred a _______________________ leadership to succeed him.

Lenin warned about the dangers of _______________________.

By the time of his death, he had founded the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (_____________________) which was the _______________________ Communist state.

**Words**

New Economic Policy; Leningrad; Trotsky; Kamenev; War Communism; confiscate; peasants; Cheka; Kronstadt; opposition; revolt; profit; Kaplan; strokes; movement; speech; Testament; collective; Stalin; USSR; first; Whites; Moscow; Brest-Litovsk; KGB.
4. Study the documents on Stalin’s industrialisation and answer the questions which follow.

The enormous influx of peasant workers in the first plan raised many problems. Despite emergency measures, it was impossible to train them properly so that much inefficiency, as well as accidents to people and machinery, resulted. The peasant was not used to factory discipline. By tradition he tended to slacken his effort as soon as his earnings covered his necessities ... He was used to working hard and long at certain seasons and taking things easy at other times ... The new worker did not always realise that work could go on when it rained, or that punctuality was essential.

J. N. Westwood, *Endurance and Endeavour: Russian History, 1812–1971*

The city of Magnitogorsk [in the Urals] grew and developed from the dirty, chaotic construction camp of the early thirties into a reasonably healthy and habitable city. A street car line was constructed ... New stores were built and supplies of all kinds made their appearance in quantity and at reasonable prices. Fuel, clothing and other elementary necessities became available. It was no longer necessary to steal in order to live. The city had 50 schools, 3 colleges, 2 large theatres, half a dozen small ones, 17 libraries, 22 clubs, 18 clinics, and a large park.

John Scott, a British engineer who worked in Magnitogorsk.

(i) Why did the peasants slacken their effort?

(ii) How was the pattern of work by the peasant different to factory work?

(iii) What was Magnitogorsk like in the early 1930s?

(iv) What improvements did Magnitogorsk experience?

(v) In what ways do these accounts help us to understand the problems and possibilities of Stalin’s Five Year Plans?
5. Study the posters on p. 18 and 19 and the photograph on p. 23 in *Modern Europe and the Wider World*. How does each one help you understand the role of propaganda in Stalin’s Soviet Union?

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

6. This edited extract refers to the first of Stalin’s show trials which opened in Moscow on 19 August, 1936. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The 350 spectators were mainly NKVD clerks in plain clothes, foreign journalists and diplomats. On a raised platform in the centre the three judges sat. The chief prosecutor, Vyshinsky, sat on the audience’s left. The sixteen defendants, guarded by NKVD troopers with fixed bayonets, sat to the right. Stalin was said to be lurking in a recessed gallery with darkened windows from where puffs of pipe smoke were alleged to be emanating.

(i) What occasion is described? __________________________________________
(ii) Who, from outside the Soviet Union, attended the trial?
__________________________________________________

(iii) How were the troopers armed and what did they do?
__________________________________________________

(iv) Is the writer sure that Stalin was present? Explain your answer.
__________________________________________________

(v) Why did Stalin set up show trials?
__________________________________________________

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes (30 marks)
7. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Stalin. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Stalin was a ________________________.
Stalin joined the ________________________ and became a follower of ________________________.
Stalin did not come to prominence until after the ________________________ Revolution in 1917.
Stalin was involved in the defence of ________________________, later called ________________________, during the Russian Civil War.
Stalin became ________________________, ________________________ of the ________________________ Party.
Stalin used his position to put ________________________ followers in power.
After Lenin died, there was a struggle for power between Stalin, ________________________, Kamenev and Zinoviev.
Stalin combined with ________________________ and ________________________ to defeat ________________________.
Stalin transformed Soviet society with his policy – ________________________ in One Country.
Stalin brought in the ________________________ to ________________________ Russia.
Stalin’s plans concentrated on ________________________ industry.
Stalin ________________________ the farms.
Stalin made Russia into the world’s ________________________ industrial power.
Stalin made Russia into a ________________________ state.
Stalin created a ________________________ of personality.
Stalin organised the ________________________, ________________________ which resulted in the deaths of millions.
Stalin set up the Show ________________________.
Stalin signed the ________________________-Soviet Pact with ________________________.
The war against Nazi Germany became known as the Great ________________________ War.
The Battle of ________________________ was one of the turning points of the war.
Stalin was involved in the ________________________ conferences with ________________________ and Roosevelt.

Words
Great Purges; Georgian; totalitarian; Stalingrad; Lenin; Communist; Trotsky; cult; Bolsheviks; Churchill; loyal; Ural Mountains; October; Hitler; Tsaritsyn; Zinoviev; Patriotic; heavy; second; General Secretary; Kamenev; collectivised; Socialism; wartime; democratic; Trials; Five Year Plans; Nazi; industrialise; Ukraine; Caspian Sea.
OL paragraphs

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin
*Not on his early life; instead his role in Russian Civil War; war communism; victory; establishing communist dictatorship; NEP; Last Testament and death; achievements.*

The Battle of Stalingrad

Other possible paragraphs: Russian Civil War; New Economic Policy.

OL long answers

(i) What social and economic changes did Lenin and/or Stalin bring about in Russia?
(ii) What social and economic changes did Stalin bring about in Soviet Russia?
(iii) What changes did Stalin bring about in Soviet Russia?
*There are similarities in the wordings of these questions.*
  *The first two deal with social and economic changes; the third answer can refer to political changes as well as social and economic.*
  *The first question is much broader because the work of Lenin can be included as well as Stalin.*
  *Since there are no dates on these questions, you can carry on to the end of the topic which is 1945 so you can include changes Stalin brought about during or because of the Second World War.*

(iv) Why did Stalin set up show trials and to what extent did they achieve his desired result?
*This question concentrates on the show trials. When it says ‘to what extent’, you must say how well Stalin was able to achieve his aims with the show trials.*

HL essays

(i) What did Lenin and Stalin contribute to communism in Russia?
(ii) To what extent did Lenin and/or Stalin bring about social and economic change?
*There are similarities in these questions since you can refer to the rule of both Lenin and Stalin.*
  *But the first question is much broader because you can refer to political, social and economic conditions – include all relevant information, e.g. victory in Russian Civil War, including war communism; NEP; communist dictatorship; Five Year Plans; collectivisation; Purges and Show Trials; World War II. In the second question, you must confine yourself to social and economic change.*

(iii) To what extent did Stalin transform the society and economy of the Soviet Union?
(iv) How did Stalin transform the Soviet economy and/or use show trials to consolidate his power?

The first question (iii) is confined to society and economy while the second question allows you to discuss the show trials as well (iv).

Difference between ‘To what extent’ and ‘How’: In the first question, ‘To what extent … transform …’, you must assess how much Stalin changed society and economy. This can be done in the concluding paragraph.

In the second question, ‘How did … transform … to consolidate his power?’, you should refer to ‘consolidate his power’ at the end of each paragraph to show how each stage in transforming the economy and using show trials consolidated his power.

(v) What were the main characteristics of Stalin’s rule in Russia?

This is a broad question – ‘characteristics’ can include totalitarian dictatorship; propaganda, including cult of personality; purges and show trials; state control of economy including the Five Year Plans and collectivisation; aspects of the Great Patriotic war.

(vi) How effective were the internal and external policies of Josef Stalin?

Refer to both internal and external (foreign) policies – include in ‘external’ the lead up to World War II and the war itself.

In each step along the way, e.g. Five Year Plans, assess how effective the policies were and give an overall review of effectiveness in the conclusion.

(vii) How did dictators use propaganda and/or terror to maintain their power?

Information from both Lenin and Stalin can be used here (along with Mussolini and Hitler); use information from both propaganda and terror to extend your essay; use case studies on Stalin’s Show Trials and Nuremberg Rallies; but there is a danger here of your essay going over time so you must be careful of that.

(viii) How significant was the role played by the Soviet Union in World War II?

In your introduction, you could include Soviet foreign policy before the war in contributing to the causes of World War II – very briefly; but most of the essay will be on the war in the Soviet Union from Soviet invasion of Poland to Winter War in Finland through German invasion to victory over Germany; also Stalin’s role in the wartime conferences. In the conclusion, assess how significant was the role.
**MORE ON PLANNING YOUR ESSAY**

The structure below is more helpful in planning homework essays than exam essays.

- You have more time to plan and write homework essays. You can also consult your textbook and your notes.
- In an exam, you have only time to layout the bare headings for each paragraph.

We will use the essay question below as an example:

**How effective were the internal and external policies of Josef Stalin?**

- Break up the essay into shorter questions or headings, e.g. how effective was Stalin in creating a totalitarian state?
- Then lay out an A4 page with the essay title in the centre or on top, and each of the shorter questions or headings occupying a box.
- Fill in each box with short notes on the relevant content for that question.
- Then write up the introduction, each of the paragraphs and the conclusion based on the notes you have inserted in the boxes.
- You will need to write 7 or 8 paragraphs, along with a short introduction and conclusion.

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**Introduction** – problems he faced after taking power.

1. How effective was Stalin in creating a totalitarian state?

2+3. How effective was Stalin in industrialising the Soviet Union? x 2

3. How effective was Stalin in industrialising the Soviet Union? x 2

4. How effective was Stalin’s Collectivisation?

5+6. How effective was Stalin in using the Purges and Show Trials in consolidating his power? x 2

7. How effective were Stalin’s policies in the Second World War?

**Conclusion** – how effective were his policies overall?
Case Study: Stalin’s Show Trials, 1936–38

8. Study Sources 3, 7 and 8 in Modern Europe and the Wider World, pp. 30 and 31, and answer the questions below.

a) (i) In source 3, why did Zinoviev think the chances of a coup were best in 1932?
   (ii) How many were tried according to Source 7?
   (iii) What evidence supports the view of the journalist that the crowds in Moscow were ‘anxiously awaiting the news’ of the trial, according to Source 7?
   (iv) Why did the Soviet authorities not publish details of executions, according to Source 8?
   (v) Who enthusiastically approved of the executions, according to Pravda?

b) (i) Does the description of Zinoviev in Source 3 match the description of the defendants in Source 7?
   (ii) Referring to Sources 7 and 8, were the Soviet people interested in the outcome of the trials?

c) (i) Are these sources primary or secondary? Explain your answer.
   (ii) Based on the evidence presented in these sources, would readers of the time consider the trials reasonable and fair? Explain your answer.

d) To what extent were Stalin’s Show Trials a success?

9. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Stalin’s Show Trials. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

________________________ show trials were held in ________________________.
Stalin wanted to ensure ________________________ for himself and defeat the critics of ________________________ and industrialisation.
He feared that ________________________ (who was outside of Russia) and others were plotting against him.
The Show Trials were an intensification of the ________________________ already begun before this. They were ________________________ trials which Stalin used for ________________________ purposes.
Stalin used the assassination of ________________________ , leader of the Communist Party in Leningrad, as an excuse to begin the Show Trials.
________________________ and ________________________ were already tried for complicity in the ________________________ assassination. Now they were prepared for a Show Trial.
All the show trials followed a similar pattern – accusations of treachery and plotting; written ______________________ ; a bullying prosecutor; no rules of evidence; a judgement, usually, of execution.

**The First Show Trial, 1936**

________________________ ,
________________________ and 14 other leaders were tried.
________________________ and
________________________ were
________________________ Bolsheviks who had helped Stalin in his struggle for power against Trotsky; then he turned against them.
They were accused of murdering
________________________ , the leader of the Leningrad Communist Party; planning to kill Stalin; working with (supporters of Trotsky); plotting with ________________________ Germany.
The secret police ( ________________________ ) forced confessions from Zinoviev and Kamenev by holding them in isolation; getting confessions against them from minor Party officials; threatening their ________________________ .
Once the confessions were obtained, ________________________ and ________________________ and the others had to ________________________ ________________________ ________________________ for the trial.
The trial was conducted by three judges, with an audience of workers and international journalists and diplomats. The prosecutor in all the trials was ________________________ .
The confessions were the only evidence. The defendants were cross-examined and pleaded guilty. They were found guilty and shot the next morning.

**The Second Show Trial, 1937**

The defendants were ________________________ , Pyatakov and 15 others; they were all former supporters of ________________________ .
They were accused of conspiring with ________________________ and Japan against the Soviet Union; wrecking and sabotage of the ________________________ Plans.
________________________ was the prosecutor. They confessed, were found guilty; 13 were executed and 4 sent to ________________________ camps.
The Third Show Trial, 1938 (also called the __________________________
________________________ ________________________ )
The accused were ________________________, Rykov, Yagoda and 18 others;
________________________ and Rykov had been members of Lenin’s
________________________ ; Yagoda was head of the ________________________
________________________ who carried out the purges.
They were accused of being members of the ‘Anti-Soviet bloc of Rightists and
________________________ ’; ________________________ and sabotage of the
economy; attempting to assassinate ________________________ ; some
________________________ in the group were also accused of assisting in the murders
of Party members.
They pleaded guilty. Bukharin pleaded guilty to save the lives of his wife and
children. They were all executed except three minor officials.

Reaction to the Trials

Soviet newspapers carried full reports of the trials because Stalin had to ensure that
people accepted them as ________________________ . Many international observers
believed that the trials were ________________________ . Soviet people believed that
there was a ________________________ against the Soviet Union.

How the show trials were used by Stalin

Stalin directed the purges and show trials. He took a close and detailed interest in
them. Stalin used the show trials as __________________________ because some of the
problems of Soviet society could be blamed on the accused. He was now in complete
charge of the Party. He had gotten rid of the ________________________ Bolsheviks in
the Party and replaced them with younger more loyal followers. The Show Trials
were __________________________ of Stalin’s ________________________ state. The
Show Trials were used to intensify the purges so more people were sent to
________________________ (slave labour camps).
When Stalin died, ________________________ condemned the purges and show trials
at the 20th Party Congress in 1956.
Origins and Growth of the Fascist Regimes in Europe

1. Study the map of Dictatorships and Democracies in Europe, 1918–39 (p. 37) and answer the following questions.
   (i) How many countries in Europe experienced dictatorships between 1919 and 1939?
   (ii) How many were established as dictators in (a) the 1920s and (b) the 1930s?
   (iii) Who was the longest serving dictator?
   (iv) How many countries were democracies?
   (v) What conclusions do you draw from the answers to (i) to (iv)?

2. Study the map of Italians in Abyssinia (p. 47) and answer the following questions.
   (i) Name two Italian colonies.
   (ii) What advantage did these give Italy in carrying out its attack on Abyssinia?
   (iii) Why did Italy attack Abyssinia?
   (iv) Why was Italy able to defeat Abyssinia so easily?

3. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Mussolini. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

   Mussolini worked in different jobs – he was a ______________________, a soldier and a journalist.
   Mussolini was expelled from the ______________________ Party when he wanted Italy to join the First World War.
   Mussolini became more ______________________.
   After the war, Mussolini founded the ______________________ (combat groups).
   Mussolini was opposed to socialism and ______________________.
He formed a political party, the ________________________ Party.
Mussolini was asked to be Prime Minister of Italy by the king, Victor Emmanuel, after the ________________________ on Rome.
Mussolini established a ________________________ dictatorship.
Mussolini used his secret police, ________________________, against the opposition.
Mussolini could rule by ________________________ .
Mussolini was known as II ________________________ (the ________________________ ).
Mussolini used the slogan, ‘Mussolini is always ________________________ .’
Mussolini used education as ________________________ .
Mussolini set up the youth organisation called the ________________________ .
He controlled all the methods of ________________________ .
He set up the ________________________ State.
Mussolini negotiated the ________________________ Agreements with the Vatican.
Mussolini used the policy of ________________________ to protect heavy industry.
Mussolini advocated a policy of ________________________ .
Mussolini organised the ________________________ of Grain.
Mussolini reclaimed the ________________________ Marshes.
Mussolini introduced a list of workers’ rights called the ________________________ Charter.
Mussolini said the Mediterranean Sea was ________________________ ________ .
In the 1930s Mussolini wanted to expand his ________________________ .
Mussolini was backed by ________________________ when he invaded Abyssinia.
Mussolini and Hitler formed the ________________________ - ________________________ Axis.
They also formed the Pact of ________________________ .
Mussolini brought in the Charter of ________________________ against the ________________________ .
Mussolini’s participation in the Second World War led to his ________________________ .
Across

2. Admiration for personality of Mussolini
4. Did not stop Hitler’s attempt at unity with Austria on the second attempt
9. Rule by one man or party
12. Pact made with Hitler to help each other in war
14. Mussolini improved the motorways
18. One of the economic effects of World War One on Italy
19. Rise in prices in Italy during World War One
20. Treaty made with Pope
26. Feared by landowners, bankers and industrialists
28. When Mussolini controlled what press and radio said
30. Socialist leader killed by fascists
31. Fascist youth organisation
34. Recreate glories
36. Bundle of rods with axe
37. Victor Emmanuel
38. Won 50 million lira compensation from
39. Where Mussolini was hung upside down after his death
40. It happened to all political parties, except the Fascists
41. Marshes near Rome cleared by Mussolini
42. German general sent to help the Italian Army in North Africa

**Down**

1. Weapons used by Italians in war in Africa
2. Used by Mussolini’s followers to torture opponents
3. The proportion of seats won in the general election by the party which won the greatest number of votes in the general election
4. Invaded by Mussolini in 1935
5. Fascist slogan, ‘Better to live one day like a lion than a hundred years like a …’
6. Fascio di Combattimento
7. Italian soldiers lost jobs at the end of World War One
8. Nickname for Mussolini’s followers
9. Fascist opposed to form of government in Western Europe
10. Official religion of Italy
11. Powerful and Wise leader
13. Mussolini used press, radio and cinema
15. Italian guerrilla fighters who killed Mussolini
16. Glorifying Italy, popular with fascists
17. Mussolini’s followers
21. Italian ambition to increase influence around the Mediterranean Sea
22. Prime Minister
23. League which imposed sanction on Italy
24. A job Mussolini had
25. Mussolini could rule by...
27. Mussolini’s secret police
29. To increase wheat production and Italian population
32. Made Rome-Berlin Axis with...
33. Fascist slogan, ‘Believe! Obey!...’
35. Fascist march for power
36. Country invaded by Mussolini when he saw Hitler was winning the war
43. Mussolini filmed playing with his pet animal
4. This is an edited extract from the memories of a woman living in Berlin in 1923, during a period of hyperinflation (prices rising sharply and quickly). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

May I give some memories of my situation in Berlin in 1923? As soon as I received my salary, I rushed out to buy my daily grocires. My daily salary, as editor of the magazine, Soziale Praxis, was just about enough to buy a loaf of bread and a piece of cheese. I had to refuse to give a lecture at the Berlin City College because I could not be sure that my fee for the lecture would be enough to cover the train fare, and it was too far to walk. A friend of mine came to Berlin from the suburbs, with his monthly salary, to buy a pair of shoes for his baby; he could buy only a cup of coffee.

(i) What was the writer’s occupation?

(ii) Why did the writer not give the lecture?

(iii) What did the friend from the suburbs intend to buy?

(iv) From the passage above, give one example of hyperinflation in action.

(v) Apart from hyperinflation, mention one economic or social problem in Germany during the inter-war years.

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

(30 marks)
5. Study the graph of Nazi Support in 1930 (*Modern Europe and the Wider World*, p. 54) and answer the following questions.

(i) Which class had the higher percentage in German society?
_______________________________________________________________________

(ii) Which class had the higher percentage in the Nazi Party?
_______________________________________________________________________

(iii) Suggest reasons to explain the information provided in this graph.
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

6. Study the graph of Nazi Party Election Results and Rising Unemployment, 1928–33 (p. 54) and answer the following questions.

(i) In which of these elections did Hitler win his greatest number of seats in parliament?
_______________________________________________________________________

(ii) How many were unemployed in Germany in (a) 1929 and (b) 1932?
_______________________________________________________________________

(iii) Do you think there is a connection between the Nazi election results and the rising unemployment? If so, how do you explain the connection?
_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

(iv) Hitler and the Nazis lost seats in the November 1932 election. How did this help Hitler become Chancellor?
_______________________________________________________________________
7. Study the cartoon in *Modern Europe and the Wider World*, (p. 64) and answer the following questions.
   (i) What is the story of the cartoon?
   (ii) How is the Jewish man portrayed compared to the children?
   (iii) What do you think is the purpose of such a cartoon?
   (iv) Why would this cartoon be considered propaganda? Explain your answer.

8. This is a picture of a Nuremberg Rally. Study it and answer the questions which follow.
   (i) How are the people in the picture organised and equipped?
   (ii) Which Nazi emblem (symbol) is in the centre of the platform?
   (iii) Which Nazi emblem is at each side of the platform?
   (iv) In what way would this picture contribute to Nazi propaganda?
   (v) How did Leni Riefenstahl help the Nazi regime?

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*
*(30 marks)*
9. This cartoon mocks the Nazi belief in the Aryan, or pure German, race. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

(i) Name three characteristics of an Aryan.

_________________________________
_________________________________
_________________________________

(ii) Why is Goering not a typical Aryan?

_________________________________
_________________________________
_________________________________

(iii) Who is the Aryan teacher?

_______________________________________________________________________

(iv) Why would this cartoon not be published in Germany between 1933 and 1945?

_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

(v) What was the ‘Final Solution’ that was adopted by the Nazi regime after 1941?

_______________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920–1945

A1. Helmets (3M) and backpacks (3M) in a line (3M) (6)
A2. Swastika (6)
A3. Eagle/Reichsadler (6)
A4. Any ONE valid explanation (6)
A5. Any ONE valid contribution (6)
10. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Hitler. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Adolf Hitler was born in ________________. He developed a hatred of the ________________________, communists and ________________ while living in Vienna. He served in the ________________________ Army during the First World War. After the war, he joined the ________________________ Workers’ Party in ________________. He became leader and changed the name to the National ________________________ German Workers’ Party (Nazi Party). The party’s ________________________ Point programme emphasised anti- ________________, extreme ________________________, racial superiority and leadership. Hitler organised the ________________________ Putsch to take over the ________________________ Republic. The Putsch failed miserably and Hitler was jailed. In jail, he dictated Mein ________________________ (My Struggle). He reorganised the Nazi Party after coming out of jail. But the Party was still small until the Great ________________________ affected Germany. Unemployment rose to ________________ million and the popularity of Hitler and the Nazi Party increased. Hitler’s Party became the ________________________ in the Reichstag. Hitler was invited to become Chancellor by President ________________________ in January 1933.

Hitler established a ________________________ state which controlled all aspects of life in Germany by using the ________________________ Act, controlling propaganda, developing a cult of personality (Der ________________________) and controlling the economy. He also tried to control the Churches.

Words
Munich; Knives; Solution; Austria; Polish; Nuremberg; Fuhrer; Hindenburg; Kampf; D-Day; Twenty-five; totalitarian; Stalin; Stalingrad; Depression; remilitarising; 6; Versailles; Crystal; Jews; Braun; SS; Goering; Barbarossa; Goebbels; democracy; cage; Czechoslovakia; nationalism; German; Socialist; Britain; bunker; semitism; Anschluss; Weimar; largest; Enabling; Bavaria; artist.
He put down opposition in his own organisation by using the ___________________________ to kill Rohm and the leadership of the SA in the Night of the Long ___________________________.

Hitler treated the Jews cruelly by bringing in the ___________________________ Laws and supporting the Night of the ___________________________ Glass (Kristallnacht).

During the Second World War, he organised the Final ___________________________ to exterminate the Jews.

Hitler had an aggressive foreign policy. He broke the Treaty of ___________________________ through rearmament, ___________________________ the Rhineland, joining with Austria ( ___________________________ ) and taking over the Sudetenland after the ___________________________ Conference. Then he took over the rest of ___________________________ and demanded the ___________________________ Corridor. This caused the Second World War.

In the Second World War, he conquered Poland, Norway and Denmark. He invaded Holland, Belgium and conquered France. He invaded Russia in Operation ___________________________. By 1941 he controlled most of the continent of Europe.

But Hitler experienced defeat in the Battle of ___________________________ , North Africa and in Russia at the Battle of ___________________________.

The Russians advanced from the east and the Allies invaded the Normandy beaches in ___________________________. Hitler and his close associates such as ___________________________ retreated to a ___________________________ in Berlin. He committed suicide along with his wife, Eva ___________________________ , rather than be captured and shown off in a ___________________________ by the Russians.
11. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Goebbels. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Joseph Goebbels had a ______________________ foot and a permanent limp. He was educated in philosophy, history and literature in various German universities. He joined the ______________________ Party in 1922. He admired Adolf Hitler; ‘Adolf Hitler, I love you,’ he wrote in his diary. Hitler appointed him ______________________ of the Nazi Party in ______________________ .

Goebbels edited his own newspaper, ______________________ (The Assault). He spread Nazi ideas about Jews and ______________________ . He organised public meetings and demonstrations in Berlin. He was elected to the ______________________ in 1928. He was appointed Reich ______________________ leader of the Nazi Party; he organised Hitler’s Presidential election campaigns and general elections. His propaganda was very important in Hitler’s rise to power. He was a master of ______________________ techniques; he studied American ______________________ methods.

When Hitler became Chancellor in 1933, Goebbels was appointed Minister of ______________________ ; he brought all elements of German life under Nazi control – press, ______________________ , cinema, theatre and sports. He used all media to control public opinion.

• Goebbels organised a ______________________ of anti-Nazi books.

• ______________________ of newspapers followed the Nazi line.

• Goebbels thought ______________________ was very important for influencing people. Families bought the ______________________ Radio to listen to Nazi broadcasts. ______________________ were used to broadcast in the streets.

• Goebbels also used ______________________ and film to broadcast Nazi achievements.

• Leni Riefenstahl produced the propaganda films The ______________________ of the Will on the Nuremberg rally of ______________________ and Olympia on the 1936 ______________________ Olympics.

Words
Propaganda; Loudspeakers; Communists; Triumph; military; Berlin; crippled; posters; public burning; Nuremberg; cult; Heil; Fuhrer; underground; Nazi; district leader; radio; cinema; torchlight; teachers; morale; 6; Der Angriff; Reichstag; advertising; Editors; People’s; 1934; Reich; housekeeping; Communism; Munich; Hamburg; anti-semitism.
• The Nazis also used huge gatherings to influence people such as the ____________ rallies, ________________ parades and marches.
• Goebbels also developed the ________________ of personality around Hitler; ________________ of Hitler were everywhere; special feast days such as Hitler’s birthday; ‘______________ Hitler’ was used as a form of salute; slogans such as Ein ________________, Ein Volk, Ein ________________ (One Country, One People, One Leader).

Education was used as propaganda. School subjects were used to get across Nazi ideas; ________________ had to belong to the Nazi Teachers’ Association. Boys were geared towards ________________ service and girls towards ________________.

He directed propaganda against the Jews. In the Second World War, he used propaganda to maintain ________________ and fighting spirit by creating fear of ________________.

Goebbels stayed with Hitler to the end in the ________________ bunker in Berlin. His wife poisoned their ________________ children, then Goebbels shot her, and finally Goebbels shot himself, ‘to end a life that will have no further value to me if I cannot spend it in the service of the Fuhrer, and by his side.’
Leni Riefenstahl began as a __________ in the early 1920s. Then she became an actress, director and producer of films. She founded her own __________ company in 1931 – she wrote, directed, produced and played a leading role in The __________ Light. She was made director and producer of making films for the Nazi Party. She made a short film on the 1933 Nuremberg Rally called __________ of Faith.

Hitler asked her to film the 1934 __________ Rally. She directed and produced The Triumph of the __________, a documentary on the Rally. She used many film techniques – travelling shots, __________ views – to make a __________ of Nazi propaganda. The film won many prizes in Germany and abroad. The film celebrated __________ leadership of the Nazi organisation and the German people. It showed all sides of the Nazi organisation – Hitler __________, the German __________ Front, speeches by Hess, parades by night and day, flags, music; Hitler’s speeches were the highlight. The planning for the rally was linked to the filming. Hitler did not ask __________ before he appointed Riefenstahl so __________ tried to stop the film and made every effort to pose difficulties for her. Riefenstahl also made ‘ __________’, a two-part documentary on the 1936 Berlin Olympics which highlighted the Nazi organisation of the event, the role of Hitler, and the excitement of the Games. This also won awards. Riefenstahl claimed she was __________ a Nazi and she did not understand Hitler’s plans. She said she was only making documentaries.

Riefenstahl was __________ after the Second World War. She awaited trial for her role in the Nazi propaganda machine. She denied her role and was released.
OL paragraphs

The Holocaust.
The treatment of the Jews by the Nazis during the Second World War
Church-state relations in Germany under Hitler
The treatment of the Catholic and Protestant churches by Hitler and the Nazis
Other possible paragraphs: Fascism in Italy

OL long answers

(i) Would you agree that the leadership of Benito Mussolini was a disaster for Italy? Argue your case.
You can be ‘for’ or ‘against’ this idea, or partly for and partly against; the wording is slightly ambiguous since it says leadership of Mussolini, that could include his leadership of the Fascist Party, not just his leadership of Italy; if so you could argue that his leadership got the Fascists into power and that some of the problems of Italy were sorted out; after that mention all the main aspects of his rule including internal policies, e.g. establishing dictatorship, corporate state etc., then also his foreign policies which got him Abyssinia but also led him to Hitler and Italian involvement in the Second World War which was a disaster for Italy. Sum up in the conclusion whether or not you think his leadership was a disaster for Italy.

(ii) How did fascism develop in Italy under Benito Mussolini?
This essay allows you to refer to the rise of fascism before Mussolini got to power, as well as all the changes brought about by Mussolini when he got to power. You can take the essay to his downfall during the Second World War.

(iii) What were the successes and failures in the career of Benito Mussolini?
This covers the rise to power as well as all the events during his time as leader of Italy until his downfall during the Second World War.

(iv) How effective were the internal and external policies of Benito Mussolini?
This question refers to his time in power. Assess how ‘effective’ were each of his policies.

(v) How did the Nuremberg Rallies and/or Leni Riefenstahl contribute to the Nazi regime?
Use the case study on the Nuremberg Rallies here to show how they helped the Nazi regime to get into power but especially how they helped the Nazi regime retain power after 1933 up to 1938. With Leni Riefenstahl, show how her films, especially Triumph of the Will and Olympia, contributed to the Nazi regime (government, rule).

(vi) How did the Nuremberg Rallies help to create propaganda for Hitler and the Nazi regime?
Show how the features of the Nazi Party rallies and the involvement of all parts of the Nazi organisation were used for propaganda purposes; also show how Leni Riefenstahl’s Triumph of the Will spread the Nuremberg Rallies to a wider audience.
(vii) How did Joseph Goebbels and/or Leni Riefenstahl use the German mass media to promote the Nazi movement?

Goebbels’ use of radio, newspapers and cinema and Riefenstahl’s use of "Triumph of the Will" and "Olympia"; you can also refer to Goebbels’ role prior to the Nazis coming to power because the title says ‘promote the Nazi movement’.

HL ESSAYS

(i) During the inter-war period, what conditions in Europe contributed to the growth of fascist regimes?

The inter-war period in this course runs from 1920 to 1939. Mostly use information from the rise to power of Mussolini and of Hitler to support your ideas. Focus each paragraph or group of paragraphs on one of the ‘conditions’, e.g. economic, to show how it contributed to the growth of fascist regimes.

(ii) What were the characteristics of fascist regimes in Europe in the inter-war period?

Regimes here refers to governments in power so focus each paragraph or group of paragraphs on a ‘characteristic’ of the fascist regimes, e.g. totalitarian dictatorship, propaganda, empire-building, etc. and use information from Mussolini’s rule in Italy and Hitler’s in Germany to back up your ideas. Again ‘inter-war period’ is from 1920 to 1939.

(iii) What were the main characteristics of the Nazi state in Germany, 1933–1939?

This is similar to (ii) except your information must be confined to Nazi Germany from 1933 when Hitler came to power to 1939 when the Second World War began.

(iv) How successfully did German governments deal with the social and economic problems of the period 1920–1939?

‘German governments’ refers to the Weimar government and the Nazi government. Treat each aspect of the economy and society separately, e.g. post-World War 1 unemployment, hyperinflation, the Great Depression, etc. and assess how successfully the governments dealt with them.

(v) What were the main developments in church-state relations under Hitler and Mussolini?

Relations between the Catholic and Protestant churches and Mussolini and Hitler.

(vi) How did dictators use propaganda and/or terror to maintain their power?

You will have to refer to more than one dictator – see ‘dictators’; you can use information from both Mussolini and Hitler (along with Lenin and Stalin, Soviet dictators); use information from both propaganda and terror to extend your essay; use case studies on Stalin’s Show Trials and Nuremberg Rallies; but there is a danger here of your essay going over time so you must be careful of that.

(vii) What contribution did Joseph Goebbels and/or Leni Riefenstahl make to Nazi propaganda?

Goebbels’ use of radio, newspapers and cinema and Riefenstahl’s use of "Triumph of the Will" and "Olympia"; you can also refer to Goebbels’ role prior to the Nazis coming to power.
because the title says ‘to Nazi propaganda’. Also refer to his contribution to anti-Semitism. You can also refer to Goebbels’ role during the Second World War in keeping up morale.

**Case Study: The Nuremberg Rallies**

13. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of The Nuremberg Rallies. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

The Nazis held the annual party rally in Nuremberg in southern Germany in August or September.
Nuremberg was a ________________________ city with links to the Holy Roman Empire – ‘the most ________________________ of German cities’ – and it had easy access by ________________________ and train.
It was also a ________________________ stronghold.
The rallies were held in 1927 and 1929. The biggest rallies began in ________________________, after Hitler became ________________________ of Germany; then after that, they were held each year until 1938.
The rally in ________________________ was cancelled because of the beginning of the Second World War.
Prior to Hitler’s coming to power, the rallies were used to show the ________________________ of the Nazi Party and to impress German ________________________. Hitler used the rallies to denounce the ________________________ Republic and criticise ________________________ as weak.
Albert ________________________, an architect, was asked by Hitler to develop a plan for the Nuremberg Rally grounds outside Nuremberg.
He used a large ________________________, huge banners and ________________________ in his design.
Hitler and ________________________ wanted to create buildings which would last ________________________ years.
Hitler was impressed with ________________________ work because he believed that all that remained to remind men of the great epochs of history were their large ________________________ ________________________.

**Words**

Zeppelin; Riefenstahl; recruitment; Victory; Austria; Labour; trials; Chancellor; 130; swastika; Knives; cult of Hitler; public buildings; achievements; Berlin; conscription; Ritual; Nazism; Medieval; 1939; Roehm; Nuremberg; 500,000; strength; democracy; March; Goebbels; propagandising; Bolsheviks; Reichstag; Hitler; *Victory of Faith*; Cathedral; German; Nazi; Weimar; policies; searchlights; Jews; Luitpold; glorify; theme; Road; Himmler; 1,000; 1933; public opinion; Speer; Speer’s; impressive; Versailles; Party Roll of Honour; *The Triumph of the Will*; Poland.
The rallies were held in large open spaces such as the ________________ Field, the ________________ Arena and the ________________ field so that the thousands of Nazi supporters gathered together would look ________________.

The Nazis planned each rally very carefully. They had to cater for about ________________ people for the week, with accommodation, food, washing and toilet facilities – the organisation of these events was also meant to impress.

During the 1930s, the Rallies were used for many purposes: to ________________ Hitler and cement his relationship with the ________________ people; spread ________________ ideology; celebrate Nazi ________________; mobilise the mass of the German people.

They played a central role in ________________ Party members as well as a forum for further ________________.

One way of spreading Nazi propaganda was that each rally had a different ________________, usually celebrating recent Nazi achievements.

Hitler and the Nazis used the Nuremberg Rallies to get across their ________________.

Examples:
• 1933 Congress of Nations: Rally of ________________ to celebrate coming to power.
• 1935 Rally of Freedom to celebrate breaking the Treaty of ________________ with the introduction of ________________.
  At this Rally also, the ________________ Laws against the Jews were passed at a special meeting of the ________________ in the city.
• 1938 Rally of Greater Germany to celebrate the union with ________________ (Anschluss).

Each rally was opened by the ________________ ________________ of those who had died for the Party.

During the week, each part of the Nazi organisation presented themselves before Hitler: the ________________ Youth, the SA, the SS and the German ________________ Front.

Hitler’s speech was the highlight of each occasion. Leni Riefenstahl filmed ________________ at the 1933 Rally.

Since it included Ernest ________________, leader of the SA, almost all copies of it were destroyed after the Night of the Long ________________.

Hitler commissioned ________________ to film the 1934 Rally.

The film was called ________________ and was used for Nazi propaganda, especially to spread the ________________.

It shows Hitler’s arrival, godlike, with processions, rallies and speeches.
Other aspects of Nazi propaganda associated with the Nuremberg Rallies included:

- Religious experience and Ritual: ________________ reinforced Nazi ideas in the minds of the people and the use of searchlights by Speer from 1934 onwards created the ________________ of Light around the Zeppelin field at night.

- Enemies: Speeches from the Nazi leaders highlighted the enemies they blamed for the problems of Germany – the Treaty of ________________, the ________________ (Communists) and the ________________.

- German power and Unity: The architecture, the parades, the thousands marching and the scale of the organisation were deliberately done to emphasise both ________________ and ________________ power.

Nuremberg became a symbol of _________________. But it was only one element of Nazi propaganda. Goebbels made use of press, radio and cinema, and the use of parades all over Germany. During the war, Nuremberg was bombed heavily. After the Second World War, the swastika was blown up. The ________________ of the Nazi war criminals were held in the town.
Hitler’s Foreign Policy and the Causes of the Second World War

1. This *London Evening Standard* cartoon (2/9/1939) comments on the non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and Stalin’s Russia which had been signed in Moscow ten days earlier. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

(i) What event is depicted?

(ii) Where and when did that event take place?

(iii) Who are the ‘bride’ and ‘groom’?

(iv) What symbol of Nazi Germany or Stalin’s Russia is shown on the wedding cake?

(v) What action did Hitler take, in June, 1941, that ended the relationship depicted in the cartoon?

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes
(30 marks)*
2. The picture on the right is a cartoon depicting the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

(i) Name each of the two leaders shown in the cartoon.

(ii) The cartoon shows the two leaders marching together. Why do you think that they are shown bound together at the foot?

(iii) Why do you think each leader has a hand on his gun?

(iv) The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was broken in June 1941. How was the pact broken?

(v) Give one major reason why Nazi Germany was defeated in World War II.

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes
(30 marks)
Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920–1945

A1. The Nazi-Soviet Non-aggression Pact (6) Marriage/agreement between Hitler and Stalin
   (3M only) Marriage/wedding only = 0M
A2. Moscow (3M) August 1939 (3M) (6)
A3. Stalin (3M) and Hitler (3M) (6)
A4. Swastika OR the hammer and sickle (6)
A5. The invasion of the Soviet Union (6)

www.examinations.ie Marking Scheme

Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920–1945

A1. Stalin AND Hitler (6)
A2. They are not natural allies, so the binding shows the artificial nature of the Nazi-Soviet alliance (6)
A3. They do not trust each other (6)
A4. German invasion of Russia (6)
A5. ONE valid reason (6)

www.examinations.ie Marking Scheme

LME Topic 3
Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920–1945

Sections A, B and C

Section A

Question A1:
Name each of the two leaders shown in the cartoon.
Answer: Stalin and Hitler. ✔ 6

Question A2:
The cartoon shows the two leaders marching together. Why do you think that they are shown bound together at the foot?
Answer: I think they are bound together because it symbolises that the two are going ‘to walk on the one foot’. Come together to help each other out (the Pact). ✔ 2

Question A3:
Why do you think each leader has a hand on his gun?
Answer: I think because in the Pact Stalin and Hitler agreed not to fight each other as they had not the military strength. However I think that maybe it symbolises that if forced each side would break the pact if had too, and fight the other person. ✔ 6
Question A4:
The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was broken in June 1941. How was the pact broken?
Answer: It was broken because Hitler’s military was now able to fight, so he needed no more protection. Also Hitler wanted to invade Poland the same as Stalin did.

Question A5:
Give one major reason why Nazi Germany was defeated in World War II.
Answer: Due to lots of fighting, lack of equipment and the harsh weather conditions, Nazi army became exhausted and tired. ✔ 6
Candidate scored 20 marks out of 30 in Section A.

Comment:
• A1 is correct for 6 marks.
• A2 is awarded 2 marks out of a possible 6. Answer is too vague.
• A3 is correct for 6 marks. It conveys the meaning that the two sides did not trust each other.
• A4 is incorrect and earns 0 marks. The answer seems to refer to September 1939, not June 1941, as asked in the question.
• A5 is awarded 6 marks. Although it does not identify one ‘major’ reason for Germany’s loss, it does – albeit vaguely – offer three possible contributory factors to that loss.

Section B

Question 3:
Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust

Hitler when he reached power became obsessed with the Aryan race. He believed all Germans should have the Aryan blood of – being tall, slim, blonde hair, blue eyes. Anyone different he hated. ✔
This developed the Anti-Semitism. Hitler hated the Jews. He blamed them for Germany’s problems, i.e. Treaty of Versailles, Great depression. ✔ Hitler treated them very badly. He introduced the Nuremberg Laws which prevented sexual contract between the Germans and Jews. ✔
On the Night of the Broken Glass he ordered the destruction of the Jews’ property. Their houses were broken into and burned. ✔
Hitler soon came to a terrible decision. The Holocaust. He ordered all to be killed. The SA Troops rounded up all Jews. Many were taken to concentration camps. ✔ The weak, the old and children were picked out and gassed. Others slaved in the camps. When their bodies became weak they were gased and their bodies burned. ✔
Hitler’s Anti-Semitism got the better of him. His decision to kill (holocaust) will be remembered as the worst event in history. ✔ 2
CM: 20 marks
OE: 10 marks
Total: 30 marks
Candidate scored 30 marks out of 30 in Section B.
Comment:

- Six core statements were awarded 5 marks each and one incomplete core statement at the end was awarded 2 marks. $6 \times 5 = 30 + 2 = 32$ marks. Maximum CM allowed is 20 marks.
- Candidate was awarded the maximum OE of 10 marks. The answer was correct and comprehensive and it engaged fully with both elements in the set heading.

Question 4:
How did the Nuremberg Rallies help bring support to the Nazi regime in Germany?

The first rally in 1935 in the Zeppelin field attracted huge crowds to come and see the marchers and display which gained many support. 1934 rally, Hitler used religious symbols. He portrayed himself as the new god. Support for the regime increased. ✔️

The making of Leni Riefenstahl’s film ‘Triumph of the Will’ recorded the events of 1934. It won huge support for Hitler using propaganda means. In the opening scene, Hitler arrives through clouded skies like the saviour coming to save his people. ✔️ His hand catching the sun, bringing light and power to the people.

The German people loved Hitler and his images of God, the Saviour. Support massively increased. Lenis film ends in the German workers coming together to work for the fatherland. ✔️ Hitler ends demanding more praise for his regime and his self. 1934 definately created support for Nazi regime.

1935 Nuremberg Rally introduced the Nuremberg laws. 1936 became known as the Reich rallys party of freedom. Hitler introduced his 4 year plan for self sufficiency. ✔️ The crowd loved it and support for regime continued.

1937–38 is where massive support for the Nazi regime formed. Hitler placed demands for an empire only containing Aryan blood. ✔️ And his plans for the racial revolution. Hitler appeared red faced, blazing eyes. The crowd loved it and support for the regime continued.

The propaganda element, Triumph of the Will, and Hitlers determination, manipulation in the Nuremberg Rallies most definately helped bring support to the Nazi regime in Germany. ✔️ 3

CM: 28 marks  
OE: 8 marks  
Total: 36 marks  
Candidate scored 36 marks out of 40 in Section C

Comment:

- Five core statements were awarded 5 marks each and one incomplete (and repetitive) core statement at the end was awarded 3 marks. $5 \times 5 = 25 + 3 = 28$ marks from a maximum of 30 marks. The candidate has almost succeeded in presenting six complete core statements.
- Candidate was awarded 8 marks from a maximum of 10 marks for OE. Despite weaknesses in spelling, syntax and punctuation, the candidate – in historical terms – responded very well. The answer was correct, comprehensive and tried at all times to engage with the set question.
HL essays

(i) To what extent was Hitler’s foreign policy, 1933–1939, responsible for the outbreak of World War II?

On the causes of the Second World War – mainly on how Hitler’s foreign policy caused the war; since it says ‘to what extent’, you have to decide how much he was to blame; in doing so mention other causes, even briefly; show how each step in Hitler’s foreign policy contributed to the war and in the conclusion give an overall assessment of how much the foreign policy contributed to the causes of the war.
Economic and Social Problems in Britain during the Inter-war Years, 1920–1939

1. This is a picture of the Jarrow March, October 1936, when workers from Jarrow marched to London to protest about the problems of unemployment and poverty that they were facing. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

(i) Where did the march start from and where did it finish?

_______________________________________________________________________

(ii) Why were the marchers protesting?

_______________________________________________________________________

(iii) What was being done by the marchers seen on the left?

_______________________________________________________________________

(iv) Was the ‘Jarrow Crusade’ a success? Explain your answer.

_______________________________________________________________________

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes  
(30 marks)
2. In this edited extract from *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937), George Orwell writes of Britain in the inter-war years. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

When I first saw unemployed men at close quarters, the thing that horrified and amazed me was to find that many of them were ashamed of being unemployed.

The middle classes were still talking about ‘lazy idle loafers on the dole’ and saying that ‘these men could all find work if they wanted to’. Naturally, these attitudes reached down to the working class themselves. I remember the shock of astonishment it gave me, when first I mingled with tramps and beggars, to find that a fair proportion – perhaps a quarter – of these people whom I had been taught to regard as cynical parasites [people who live off others], were decent young miners and cotton workers.

(i) What ‘horrified and amazed’ the writer?
_______________________________________________________________________

(ii) What was one criticism made of the unemployed?
_______________________________________________________________________

(iii) What did the writer originally think of tramps and beggars?
_______________________________________________________________________

(iv) What did the writer discover about tramps and beggars?
_______________________________________________________________________

(v) What did the organisers of the Jarrow March, October 1936, hope to achieve?
_______________________________________________________________________

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes (30 marks)*
OL long answers

How did the Jarrow March reflect the social and economic problems of industrial England in the 1930s?
Not an easy OL question; it means highlighting the factors/causes/conditions which led to Jarrow organising the March to London and saying how much they were reflected in the rest of industrial England; also looking at the differences between the Jarrow March and the Hunger Marches of the 1930s; and also looking at the success or failure of the Jarrow March and what it said about solving the industrial problems which caused it.

HL essays

(i) How successfully did Britain deal with the social and economic problems of the inter-war period?
Inter-war period = 1920 to 1939; note ‘successfully’ – you have to decide to what extent each problem was dealt with successfully – e.g. immediate post-war unemployment; the General Strike; the Great Depression; the case of Jarrow etc.

(ii) What were the main social and economic challenges facing Britain, 1920–1945?
This differs from the above question (i) by including the economic and social challenges/problems of World War II. It is also more a narrative account of the challenges but you could improve your essay by making an assessment of how well the challenges were dealt with.

(iii) What were the causes and the consequences of the Jarrow March, October, 1936?
A limited enough essay title; you will have to know a great deal about the cause/background of the Jarrow March and also about its consequences/results to write a full essay. This question would be more suitable as a contextualisation question in Documents-based Questions where two to two-and-a-half pages would achieve an ‘A’ answer.

(iv) Which had the greater social and economic problems during the inter-war years, Britain or Germany? Argue your case, referring to both countries.
State and explain each of the social and economic problems faced by the countries; then assess which country had the greater problems in the conclusion (and how successful they were in solving them by 1939).
**Case Study: The Jarrow March, October 1936**

3. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of *The Jarrow March, October 1936*. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Jarrow, a town in north-eastern England, was in a ______________ state in the 1920s and 1930s. It suffered from poor housing, unemployment, poverty and high ______________.

Its main industries, ______________ and iron and steel, declined. The last shipyard, ______________, was sold off in 1934.

Unemployment in Jarrow varied between ______________ in 1922 to 72 per cent in 1932, compared to ______________ per cent in the country.

The unemployed depended on unemployment benefit, which was ______________ tested. (The wages of all family members were taken into account when deciding whether or not relief should be paid.)

The experience of Jarrow was more like other areas in the ______________ of England suffering from declining industries after the ______________ World War, and from the Great ______________.

In contrast, the south of England around London had more ______________ industries and ______________ unemployment.

In 1936, the Jarrow Borough Council decided to present a ______________ to Parliament in London.

The petition asked the government to provide ______________ for the town.

The Council was supported by ______________ (Red Ellen), Member of Parliament for ______________.

______________ men were selected to march to London, 300 miles away.

The march was called a ______________ to distinguish it from the ‘hunger marches’ organised by the National Unemployed Workers’ Movement (NUWM), which had connections with the ______________ Party.

The petition asked the government to provide ______________ for the
town. It was signed by over ________________________ Jarrow people, and it was carried in an oak box by the marchers.
The marchers carried a banner before them, ________________________ ________________________, and they were led by a mouth-organ band. A transport van carried food and sleeping equipment. At the end of each day’s march, the men slept in town halls, schools or drill halls.
Speakers explained the case of Jarrow to the people of the towns they stopped in. The leaders emphasised: the ________________________ of Jarrow’s unemployment problems; the impact of ________________________ on the town; and a call on the government to provide jobs for the town.
________________________ ________________________ presented the case of Jarrow to the ________________________ Party Conference, but the Conference criticised her because hunger marches were associated with Communist organisations.
The march took 23 days and two rest weekends. The marchers presented the petition through their MP, ________________________ ________________________ – but the ________________________ did not do anything for the town.
When the men returned to Jarrow by train, their ________________________ ________________________ was reduced because they had not been available for work.
The March failed in its main aim of getting the government to provide jobs for the area. But Jarrow’s economy improved shortly after this, mainly because of the coming of the ________________________ ________________________ which gave a boost to ________________________ , engineering and shipbuilding (elsewhere along the Tyne).
The example of the march – and the effect of mass unemployment in the 1930s – contributed to the setting up of the ________________________ in Britain after the war.
4. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of J. M. Keynes. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

J. M. Keynes worked as a civil servant, taught economics in __________________________ University and wrote many books and articles. Keynes is best known for his __________________________ ideas. He was economic adviser to __________________________ __________________________, British Prime Minister, at the __________________________ Peace Conference. He warned about the effects of the Treaty of __________________________ on Germany in his book, The __________________________ __________________________ Consequences of the __________________________. His views about the impact of __________________________ on Germany were correct. Keynes opposed Britain’s return to the __________________________ Standard in the 1920s. He also believed that the British government should hold __________________________ areas. He was brought up in the economic thinking of the time which said that __________________________ should not intervene in the economy. Governments should also balance their __________________________ . The influence of the __________________________ Depression undermined this thinking which could not explain what was happening. Keynes wrote his book, The General Theory of __________________________, Interest and Money (1936) to explain what was happening. Keynes said governments should borrow money for __________________________ __________________________. Also governments should lower interest rates. These ideas began the __________________________ Revolution in economics. These ideas influenced governments especially after the Second World War. His ideas and the __________________________ Report (1942) laid the foundations for the __________________________ __________________________ in Britain after the war. During the Second World War, Keynes wrote How to Pay for the War. In this he promoted the idea of compulsory __________________________ and rationing to prevent inflation. His ideas were adopted in 1941. In 1944, Keynes led the British delegation to the international conference in __________________________ Woods (USA) where the details of the post-war __________________________ system were worked out. The American ‘White Plan’ rather than Keynes’ Plan was accepted.

Words
Depressed; Keynesian; currency; Paris; Cambridge; budgets; public works; Economic; Peace; reparations; balancing; saving; governments; Great; Beveridge; David Lloyd George; Bretton; Versailles; Gold; Employment; Welfare State; London.
1. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Charlie Chaplin. You can use the word list below to help — some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Charlie Chaplin was the greatest actor of the ________________________ movies. But he was also a ________________________ and producer. Charlie Chaplin was born in ________________________. He played in music halls and theatres in ________________________ before establishing himself as a film star in America. He became the first actor to sign a ________________________ million deal. He developed the character that made him famous — the ________________________ ________________________ . He represented the ________________________ who appealed to everybody. He made a series of successful silent films in the 1920s — The Kid, The ________________________ ________________________ and The Circus — which he wrote, directed, produced and acted in. These films were released by ________________________ ________________________ , the company which he founded in 1919 with other artists. He travelled to Europe to promote his films. Chaplin was slow to change from silent movies to sound. He released ________________________ ________________________ (1931) as a silent movie, despite the success of talkies after 1928; his film was a hit. His ________________________ views caused controversy. He had a strong hatred for ________________________ governments. City Lights and ________________________ showed Chaplin’s sympathy with workers and the poor against the advance of ________________________. Some accused him of criticising ________________________ . Chaplin was opposed to ________________________ (especially the policies of the Nazis). He visited Germany to promote City Lights and Nazi ________________________ was critical of him. His first full ________________________ picture was The Great ________________________ (1940). This mocked Adolf Hitler and ________________________ Chaplin wanted the US to abandon its policy of ________________________ during the Second World War. During the war, he favoured opening up a ________________________ front in Europe. When Chaplin played an active role in the American Committee for Russian War Relief, his critics said he was a ________________________ sympathiser.

Words
Gold Rush; propaganda; communist; authoritarian; isolationism; sound; technology; little tramp; Silent; second; England; United Artists; Director; City Lights; Dictator; London; $1; capitalism; underdog; political; Modern; anti-Semitism; fascism.
2. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of Bing Crosby. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Born in Washington State, Crosby went to ________________________ to become a singer in the mid-1920s.
He was successful as a singer, a ________________________ artist, and a radio and film star. He benefited from the invention of the ________________________ and the recording tape for radio shows.
He was the most successful recording artist of the 20th century. His ________________________ style and his wide range of songs from ballads to ________________________ made him popular.
His hits included Brother Can You Spare A ________________________, Red ____________ in the Sunset and ________________________ Ragtime Band.
His biggest hit was ________________________ Christmas (1942).
He had a radio show which he used to promote his records. He sang live on sponsored radio programmes.
Crosby became popular in Britain in the 1930s through his recordings and broadcasts on ________________________.
In films, he was a top, box-office attraction in the 1930s and 1940s, in comedies or ________________________. These included ________________________ from Heaven, Paris ________________________ and ________________________ Inn.
Crosby won an Oscar for Best Actor in 1944 for his portrayal of ________________________ in Going My ________________________.
He was successful in the ‘ ________________________ ’ movies with Bob ________________________.
During the Second World War, he entertained at ________________________ camps and promoted government war ________________________ . He also broadcast to troops. After the war, he was voted the person who did most for ________________________ .

Words
Pennies; Jazz; Alexander’s; Holiday; Father O’Malley; California; microphone; Dime; Way; Road; military; soldier’s morale; Recording; crooning; Sails; White; BBC; musicals; Honeymoon; Hope; bonds; London; RTÉ; New York; country and western; rock ‘n’ roll.
The Second World War

1. Fill in the blank spaces in the following account of **Winston Churchill**. You can use the word list below to help – some words may be used more than once, and some words may not be used at all.

Winston Churchill was a British political leader who became ________________ during the Second World War. Churchill was elected a ________________ Member of Parliament in 1924. He was ________________ of the Exchequer from 1924 to 1929. He was not happy dealing with economic affairs. He returned Britain to the ________________ Standard which had bad effects on the British economy. He wanted to smash the ________________ unions in the ________________ Strike of 1926. He was out of office until 1939. He warned against ________________ Hitler. He advocated British ________________. He wanted a ________________ Alliance to be formed between Britain, France and the Soviet Union against ________________. When the Second World War broke out in 1939, ________________ appointed Churchill in charge of the Royal Navy. After Hitler’s success in Poland and Norway, Churchill was appointed Prime Minister in May 1940 on the day Germany began its ________________ of France. He formed a ________________ government and included many ________________ Party leaders as ministers. He provided strong leadership during the ________________ of Britain when Britain was alone against Germany. ‘I have nothing to offer but ________________, toil, tears and ________________.’ He inspired the British people to resist by making important speeches on the ________________ or in Parliament. He showed his qualities of courage. He built up a personal relationship with President ________________ of America. He benefited from the ________________-Lease Act which gave military goods to Britain without payment. He agreed the ________________ Charter with ________________ in 1941. He played a very active role in developing the alliance between the US, ________________ and Britain during the war. He travelled ________________ miles to co-ordinate efforts to defeat Hitler.

**Words**

Battle; Prime Minister; Lend; sweat; 40,000; Gold; trade; Atlantic; appeasing; invasion; Labour; Conservative; General; rearmament; Hitler; Stalin; Potsdam; Roosevelt; Casablanca; Egypt; Communism; Teheran; The Second World War; Chancellor; Grand; Chamberlain; coalition; blood; radio; USSR; Algeria; Morocco; London; Ireland; totalitarian.
He was involved in all the wartime conferences at ________________________, Teheran, Yalta and ________________________. These took important decisions about the running of the war, and the shape of Europe after the war.

He took an active part in key decisions in the war; he sent British troops to defend ________________________; he ordered the destruction of the French fleet in ________________________ to stop it being taken by Germany; he opposed the opening of the second front until the defeat of Nazi Germany was certain.

His relationship with Roosevelt weakened in the last year of the war. Churchill feared the growth of ________________________ in post-war Europe. He felt Roosevelt did not support him in the conferences at ________________________ and Yalta to contain Soviet expansion after the war.

After the defeat of Germany, Churchill’s ________________________ Party was defeated in the general election by the Labour Party. Churchill was very disappointed. He began the writing of his 6-volume history of ________________________ ________________________ ________________________ which ensured his part in the war was highlighted.

**HL essays**

(i) What did you learn about World War II from your study of one or more of the following: wartime alliances; collaboration/resistance; technology of warfare? Always write about more than one in these questions because it gives you more scope for information, but they don’t have to be equal lengths.

(ii) What was the impact of World War II on the civilian population of Britain and/or France?

This question is dealing with the Home Front in Britain and the impact of the Blitz, and also on how the Vichy State and the Nazis treated the civilian population in France.

(iii) How significant was the role played by the Soviet Union in World War II?

You have to assess ‘significance’ (or importance) here; in your introduction, you could include Soviet foreign policy before the war in contributing to the causes of World War II – very briefly; but most of the essay will be on the war in the Soviet Union from the Soviet invasion of Poland to Winter War in Finland through German invasion to victory over Germany; also Stalin’s role in the wartime conferences. In the conclusion, assess how significant/important was the role.

(iv) What problems did the Third Republic of France encounter between 1920 and 1940?

State the problems – economic, social and political – and strengthen your essay by stating how well each problem was tackled; the dates run from after the First World War to the downfall of France (1940) in the Second World War.
(v) What developments took place in the technology of warfare during the period, 1920–1945?

*This question is not confined to the Second World War but includes developments from the end of the First World War through the Second World War; it is more difficult than question (i) above because you need to know the technology of warfare in greater detail for this full essay.*
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