IB History HL Exam Revision Guide – Paper 1, 2 and 3
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Preview from Notesale.co.uk

Report from Notesale.co.uk
I. Paris Peace Conference
   a. Treaty of Versailles signed with Germany (1919)
      i. Independent Poland
      ii. Plebiscites in Upper Silesia, Schleswig, and West Prussia
      iii. Alsace-Lorraine to France
      iv. Saarland administered by League of Nations
      v. Germany loses colonies and foreign investments
      vi. Reparations eventually set at 132 billion gold marks (1921)
      vii. Abolition of conscription
      viii. Reduction of army to 100,000 and navy to 15,000
      ix. Rhineland occupied for 15 years
      x. League of Nations established
   b. Treaty of St. Germain signed with Austria (1919)
      i. Czechoslovakia created
      ii. Yugoslavia receives Slovenia, Bosnia and Dalmatia
      iii. Italy receives Istria, Trieste and South Tyrol
      iv. Poland receives Galicia
      v. Austrian Anschluss with Germany prohibited
   c. Treaty of Neuilly signed with Bulgaria (1919)
      i. Bulgaria loses much territory to Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia
   d. Treaty of Trianon signed with Hungary (1920)
      i. Hungary loses 2/3 of territory to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Romania
   e. Treaty of Sevres signed with Turkey (1920)
      i. Ottoman Empire disbanded
      ii. Greece receives Thrace
      iii. Straits to be controlled by the Allies
      iv. Establishes mandate system in the Middle East
      v. Creates a small Turkey in Anatolia carved into French and Italian spheres of influence
      vi. Sparks the Turkish War of Independence which results in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923)
         1. Greeks are expelled from Anatolia
         2. Turkey receives Istanbul

II. International Diplomacy in the 1920s
   a. Genoa Conference (1922): British proposed a moratorium on German reparations and a European alliance, including Germany, to rebuild Russia
      i. Total failure, as French President Poincare rejected all proposals
      ii. Exposed major divide between Britain and France on the issue of easing reparations
   b. Treaty of Rapallo (1922): Germany and Russia agreed to mutually disavow reparations and debt claims
c. All countries declared a solemn commitment “never to go to war again”

d. Significance
   i. Germany demands were might without resorting to force
   ii. Hitler concluded that Britain and France were devoted to peace at any cost and he should press for more
   iii. Czechoslovakia was virtually destroyed as a vital state
   iv. A crucial ally of the France was greatly weakened
   v. Soviet Union concluded that an alliance with the West is worthless

xv. Destruction of Czechoslovakia (March, 1939)
   1. President Hacha sent troops to crush a Slovak uprising
   2. Slovak leaders asked Germany for help
   3. Germany army occupied Bohemia and Moravia and declared a protectorate
   4. Significance
      a. Germany directly violates the Munich Agreement
      b. Britain and France now realize the failure of the appeasement policy and abandon it
         i. March 30: Britain unilaterally guarantees Poland’s frontier
         ii. Germany’s strategic position in the east is greatly improved
         iii. France’s most capable ally is eliminated

xvi. 1939 Diplomacy
   1. March 30: Britain and France unilaterally announced a guarantee of Poland’s borders
      a. Why the sudden change of policy?
         i. Realization that appeasement policy was useless against Hitler
         ii. Improving economic situation in Britain and France
         iii. Rumours of an eminent German takeover of Romania
         iv. Germany’s seizure of Memel from Lithuania on March 23
         v. Chamberlain hoped to construct a dense security network of eastern European states to constrain Germany
   2. April 7: Italy occupies Albania and declares a protectorate
      a. Britain and France unilaterally guarantee Greece and Romania
      b. Britain signs a mutual assistance treaty with Turkey
   3. Hitler tries to persuade Poland to a) return Danzig, b) allow road and rail links through the Polish Corridor, and c) join the Anti-Comintern Pact
1. Political problems of the Weimar Republic
   a. Weak constitution:
      i. **Voting system was proportional representation** – the system allowed very small parties to gain representation in the Reichstag, resulting in the seats being widely distributed to many parties. No party was ever able to gain a majority, creating coalitions was necessary.
      ii. **The failure to provide stable government** was a key factor in explaining why many Germans never supported the Republic and why many other Germans lost faith in the democratic system after 1929, turning to extreme authoritarian alternatives.
      iii. **Article 48 gave President extensive emergency powers** – able to suspend civil liberties, and Hindenburg (1925-34) used these powers
         1. Between 1930-2 to pass decrees that couldn’t be passed through the Reichstag (UNDERMINING the Germans’ confidence in the democratic system).
         2. In February 1933 Hindenburg used it to declare a state of emergency after the Reichstag fire. **Hitler was then able to order the arrest of thousands of his Communist and Socialist opponents and close down their newspapers – important step toward his creation of a single party state.**
      iv. **Treaty of Versailles** – forced to accept, nationalists blamed the new socialist government for agreeing to the Armistice, claiming that the German army could have fought on, many felt the Republic had “stabbed them in the back.” They were angry about many terms:
         a. Diktat, lost 13% of its territory, inconsistent self-determination, and reparations crippled Germany, army decreased to 100,000 men.

2. Economic problems from 1919-1923
   a. **High unemployment and low industrial output** – due to disruption caused by a return to a peacetime economy, soldiers didn’t have work.
   b. **Germany lost valuable mineral resources as a consequence of ToV** – Rich coal and Iron-ore deposits were given to Poland (Upper-Silesia) and to France (Alsace-Lorraine), whilst Saarland was taken under league control for 15 years.
   c. **Inflation** had been a serious problem since the outbreak of the First World War – value had declined since 1919, and government was too inclined to print more money to finance article 231/232
      i. In 1919 1 GBP = 250 DM
      ii. In 1923 1 GBP = 16,000,000,000,000
   d. Economic situation improved slightly in 1924 (Dawes Plan and introduction of the Rentenmark) but it remained weak and dependent on foreign loans, which contributed to resentment – **made voters support more radical political parties such as the Nazis.**
e. So Hindenburg called a General election in July 1932 where Nazis won 230 seats.

7. Why didn’t Hindenburg appoint Hitler Chancellor in 1932?
   a. No coalition could be made without Nazis – and Hindenburg wanted parliamentary majority in order to oppose Communist threats and take firm action.
      i. Hindenburg tried to persuade Hitler to join a coalition but he would only agree if he were made chancellor.
      ii. Hindenburg denied and called a Second General Election in November 1932 – Nazis’ seats dropped to 196 but remained largest party.

8. Nazi party in Crisis – Autumn 1932
   a. Nazi morale was low due to their loss of seats in election, funds were exhausted and some of Hitler’s supporters (esp. SA leaders) were impatient with Hitler’s legal approach.
   b. Von Schleicher tried to win the support of the more left-wing Nazis and thus split the party - but he failed and Hitler was able to reassert leadership over the party.
   c. Nazi Big businessman, Von Schroder, persuaded contacts to contribute large funds to the Nazi party.
   d. Hindenburg fell out with Chancellor von Schleicher, who was unable to command a majority in parliament – Von Papen plotted with Hindenburg against Schleicher.

Appointment of Hitler as Chancellor – January 30th, 1933
   a. Hindenburg realised the only way to get a majority coalition was by making Hitler Chancellor – Hindenburg was happier to do it now that Nazis were weaker than in November 1932.
   b. Conditions included: 3/11 cabinet ministers would be Nazis, Von Papen would be vice-chancellor and several members of the Conservative Nationalist Party would be ministers.
   c. Hindenburg believed that they would be able to control Hitler.

10. From Chancellor to Dictator, 1933-4
   a. Within 6 months’ of being appointed Chancellor, Hitler had outmanoeuvred his conservative cabinet colleagues and set up a single party state.
   b. 1933
      i. January – Hitler appointed Chancellor, appoints 3 Nazi ministers
      ii. February – The Reichstag Fire; parliament building burnt down – blamed on Communists, Hindenburg declared state of emergency and Communist leaders were arrested.
      iii. March – Reichstag election – Nazis won 44% of seats, Nationalists won 8%.
      iv. March – Enabling Act passed – communist deputies were in prison; Centre party voted in favour of the change to the constitution after Hitler promised to leave Catholic Church alone – Hitler was now able to bypass the Reichstag in making laws.
ii. Dachau, the first concentration camps (March 1933) contained never fewer than 10,000 prisoners, around 225,000 Germans were imprisoned for political crimes from 1933-9.

iii. Goering set up the Gestapo in Prussia in 1933; Himmler took control of it after 1933. From 1936, Himmler was in control of all police. Heavily dependent on denunciations by ordinary Germans e.g. in Wurzberg 54% of all race-related charges were initiated by private citizens.

iv. After 1933, judges could be removed for their political beliefs; special courts were set up for political crimes.

7. Control of the Media and Culture
   a. The media and arts were controlled – in March 1933, the Ministry for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda was set up by Goebbels, who regarded radio as the most important medium: Reich Radio Company brought all broadcasting under Nazi control.
      i. Cheap radios were mass-produced; in 1932 less than 25% households had them, by 1939 more than 70% did.
   b. Nazi Publishing house controlled 66% of the Press by 1939; sole news agency permitted was run by the Nazis
   c. All films had to be censored, and about half of Germany’s best-known film stars emigrated.
   d. Nazi rituals were created to celebrate the state: The Nuremberg rallies, celebrations of the Munich Putsch of ‘Hitler’s Birthday.

8. Control of all Aspects of Citizens’ lives
   a. Leisure and work were controlled through Party organisations; non-Nazi recreational clubs were often closed down.
   b. Nazi Policies towards Women
      i. ‘Kinder, Kirche and Kuche’ (Children, Church and Kitchen) defined the spheres of activity the Nazis wanted to confine women to.
      ii. Restricted female employment (from 193) – married women were often excluded from the civil service and other professions.
          Number of women in universities was restricted.
      iii. From 1933, a woman who left work to marry (an Aryan) received an interest free marriage loan; the amount to be repaid fell by 25% with each child brown.
      iv. The Women’s Enterprise organised training for women in domestic skills – by 1993, 3.5 million women had partaken.
      v. In the 1930s, they wanted to increase the birth rate, Nazis would give medals to mothers (bronze for 4/5 children, silver for 6/7 children and gold more 8 or more) – women were encouraged to be healthy and divorce was made easier.
         1. Birth rate rose from 990,000 in 1932 to 1.28 million in 1937, but this was well short of the 1.6 million births of 1920.
      vi. From 1936, however labour shortages happened so more women for recruited into jobs, by 1939 more women were employed than in 1933.
   c. Youth in Nazi Germany
through revolution. He says it is a bourgeois revolution. Alfred Cobben said that the revolutionary bourgeoisie weren’t rich capitalists, and thus discards the Marxist argument. Revisionist historians emphasised that land, tax exemption and privileges could be bought.

1. Long term causes
   a. **Tax system and feudal rights** – France in the 18th century was the richest country, and French was the language of the educated. But they were organised along feudal lines, where every person belonged to an estate (first, second, third).
      i. The estate determined status, civil rights and privileges – country was quite prosperous but the state was poor due to the inadequate tax system.
      ii. The nobility and clergy (3% of the population) owned ¼ of the land were **exempted from tax**.
      iii. Members of the bourgeoisie **could buy tax exemption**
      iv. The burden of paying fell upon the peasantry (80% of population).
   b. **Support to the American Colonies** – France had given support in their War of Independence (1775-83) against England, and the War of Austrian Succession (1740-48) and the Seven Years War (1756-63).
      i. Defence costs made up 25% of the state budget by 1780 and in 1788 50%.
   c. **The philosophers** – Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau were highly influential in their writings and had challenged the authority of the king, nobility and the church.
      i. Bourgeoisie was resent that the nobility had the best positions in the bureaucracy, army and church
      ii. **Combination of the unfair tax system and the rising bourgeoisie who were being excluded united them in their struggle** – expressed by philosophers.
   d. **Problems with the economy** – since 1778, there had been an agricultural depression. French textile industry suffered from competition from England.
      i. Economic situation became acute in 1787-9 when harvests failed = shortages.
      ii. Thousands of unemployed only in Paris and poor peasants in country lived under terrible conditions – a worker in Paris could use 75% of his salary just to buy bread, due to effects of harvest failure.
   e. **The aristocracy blocked reforms** – Louis XVI was an absolute monarch, but the aristocracy had increased their power and could block legislation in parlements (regional law courts).
      i. The king is normally described a weak leader, but in an attempt to break the dead lock caused by the obstructive aristocracy and to find a possible solution to a severe economic crisis, he agreed to convene the Estates General.

2. Short term causes
   a. The king had made some attempts to reform the tax system but didn’t support his officials (Calonne) when facing opposition from the nobility.
ii. By September the country was in the grips of a general strike, there were widespread peasant rebellions and risings among non-Russians.

iii. In October, the St Petersburg Soviet was set up to represent the interests of the workers – with Trotsky as chairman.
   1. It looked as if the monarchy might be overthrown, but this wasn’t the case.

iv. 
   This was the last time the Russian people approached the Tsar in his role as ‘father’ of the people.

6. How did the Monarchy survive the 1905 Revolution?
   a. Nicholas II made concessions in the October Manifesto: granting a State Duma, elected on a wide franchise. The October manifesto also ensured the loyalty of the army and gave rise to a second liberal party, the Octobrists, who were committed to making the new parliamentary system work.
   b. The working-class and peasants were still dissatisfied as they hadn’t won their demands for land distribution or an 8-hour working day.
   c. 1906 saw an upturn in world trade and so the recovery of Russian industry. In 1906 Russian industry grew at a rate of 6%.

7. Consequences of the Revolution
   a. State-approved violence of Bloody Sunday served as a severing of the bond between the Tsar and the people – loss of popular support for Nicholas II.
   b. Politically, a national Duma was finally established, bringing in a brief era of parliamentary government to Russia – through Nicholas had moderated his original concessions considerably since 1906.
      i. Still represented the possibility of the development away from autocracy and towards a limited monarchy in Russia.
   c. The St. Petersburg Soviet was established – show of working-class solidarity giving an example of future revolutionaries. But the importance of the Soviet should not be overstated, as historians tend to do in describing 1905 as a ‘dress rehearsal’ for 1917.

“Ideological differences played only a minor role in the origin and development of the Cold War.” How far do you agree with this statement?

Thesis: From an ideological point of view it is possible to understand how each side’s policies provoked the other, as the Soviet and American Systems opposed each other in every vital aspect however it was predominantly fear of the other ideology’s dominance that led to the origins and development of the Cold War.

Historiography: John Lewis Gaddis (Orthodox) wrote that, “as long as Stalin was running the Soviet Union a Cold War was unavoidable.” William Appelman Williams (Revisionist) wrote, “it was the decision of the US to employ its new and awesome power in keeping with the traditional Open Door Policy which crystallised the cold war.” Realpolitik school dismissed the idea of the importance of ideology – that I was simply an additional weapon used by the superpowers to rally the support of the nation.
### Marxist-Leninism vs. Liberalism / Market economy

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>The Economy</strong></th>
<th><strong>Marxist-Leninism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Liberalism / Market economy</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State controls the means of production i.e. rejection of private companies/capitalism</td>
<td>Private ownership and private companies are cornerstones of the society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State must plan resource use and distribution</td>
<td>Competition and free market produce wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common ownership guarantees equality and wealth</td>
<td>Government intervention = bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nationalisation of both land and companies</td>
<td>US wanted an <em>open door policy</em> to endorse economic growth and ship products.</td>
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<td>Liberate oppressed workers.</td>
<td>- Russia saw this as imperialism.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Political Life</strong></th>
<th><strong>Marxist-Leninism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Liberalism / Market economy</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communist party represented the interest of the working class and the masses (no need for other parties)</td>
<td>Multi-party system, guarantees a democratic system, with political opposition.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Single party state, was claimed to be democratic because it represented the masses</td>
<td>People are offered the opportunity to replace the government through elections.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and worship are seen as major building blocks.</td>
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<th><strong>Religion</strong></th>
<th><strong>Marxist-Leninism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Liberalism / Market economy</strong></th>
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<td>Religion was seen as a way in which the richer classes could control and oppress the poor.</td>
<td>Strong Christian evangelical tradition in US</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- Religious groups are of major importance in political life.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<th><strong>Civil rights</strong></th>
<th><strong>Marxist-Leninism</strong></th>
<th><strong>Liberalism / Market economy</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soviet Russia claimed it had the “dictatorship of the Proletariat”, where majority ruled over minority</td>
<td>Freedom of Speech, the press, assembly, and worship are seen as major building blocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Some civil rights were restricted – speech...</td>
<td>- Americans rejected the Soviet view of a democracy.</td>
</tr>
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1. Pre-World War II tensions
   a. **The Comintern** (Communist International) was set up to promote the development in 1919 of a world revolution.
   b. From 1918-21, the new Russian regime had to fight a civil war against the White forces (made up of different opposition groups and were supported by the West).
      i. The Western powers claimed they wanted to re-open the Eastern front after the Bolshevik Regime had signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
      ii. After leaving Russia, the intervention was replaced by an economic embargo and it wasn’t until 1933 that the USSR and US established diplomatic relations.
zone of occupation and to get some reparation from the Western Zones (west could decide what to give).

b. **Eastern Europe**: Western leaders were shocked over developments in E. Europe, there were ‘sharp exchanges’ and the West claimed that Stalin didn’t follow the spirit of the **declaration of Liberated Europe**.

c. **Japan**: the Potsdam Proclamation called for Japan’s unconditional surrender. Truman knew at Potsdam that the bomb would work and wanted to end the conflict on his own terms. Stalin was prepared to take part in the defeat of Japan and didn’t desire a quick surrender.

d. **Vietnam and Korea**: Japan had occupied Korea, China and Indochina. A commitment to free them was confirmed by the USSR, Britain and the US. Agreements were made to divide the countries temporarily and then unify them later.

e. **Potsdam** is normally described as a failure filled with disputes.

5. Roosevelt’s post-war aims

a. World should be open to free trade i.e. “**open door** policy” – US stood behind the creation of the World Bank in 1944 and the IMF.

b. To promote **peace and international cooperation** – to make a second attempt at collective security.

c. US rejected the idea of “**spheres of influence**”. National self-determination and democratic institutions were cherished.

   i. Revisionist historian would question this as the US were looking for their own type of domination – economic imperialism)

d. To continue to maintain relations that were as good as possible with the USSR.

6. Stalin’s post-war aims

a. Realised that the USSR was severely weakened and that **American aid** was beneficial to the USSR. Russia had received aid through the ‘lend-lease’ agreement during the war and wanted it to continue.

b. Russian **security** i.e. controlling states in E. Europe, which should be seen as a Russian sphere of Influence.

c. To prevent **German recovery**.

d. To **regain territories** lost after World War I.

7. 1946, Disintegration of the wartime alliance.


   ii. Tension rose over E. Europe – rigged elections produced communist single party rule in countries such as Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and Hungary in 1946-7.

   iii. Western powers saw this as Russia’s first step to controlling Europe.

   iv. An attempt to put nuclear weapons under UN control (the Baruch Plan) was vetoed by the USSR – it would prevent Russia from developing nuclear weapons and would bring UN inspectors to the USSR.

b. **Long Telegram in February 1947 by George Kennan** – provided the intellectual basis for the “doctrine of containment”. Stating that no long-term cooperation was possible with USSR and communism had to be contained within its present borders.
b. **Yugoslavia** – after the War, Stalin tried to impose his plans for economic developments but Tito resisted this policy and took his own initiatives to form a customs union with Bulgaria and Hungary. Stalin withdrew his advisers and in June 1948, they were expelled from the Cominform and expelled from the Eastern Bloc.
   i. US aided them financially, and Tito and Yugoslavia became an example as the USSR purged national communists in Russian satellite states.

c. **Czechoslovakia** – stronger support for Communism, betrayal of Western democracies in 1938 had not been forgotten. Communists supported 38% of support in free elections in 1946, and they joined a coalition. After disputes within the government about nationalisation, non-communists resigned, Prime Minister formed National Front Government with only communists, and they won elections.
   i. **The only country in the Eastern Bloc with a genuine multi-party system had been transformed to a communist single-party state.**

d. **Germany** – West was trying to revive Germany, USSR feared this. In the ‘London recommendations’ in June 1948, the US and other 12 states recommended that an assembly should convene to draft a constitution – a **currency reform in the Western Zones was announced in the same month.** To USSR, this was an obvious attempt to make a pro-Western Germany and to have economic influence.
   i. On 23 June, Russians cut all links to West Berlin. **Western leaders**, hypnotised by Russian strength, feared an attack in the Western sector of Berlin and even in the rest of Germany.
   ii. Western powers started an airlift resulted in 200,000 flights in 10 months, which supplied 2.5 million people with food and other necessities until the blockade was called off in May 1949.
   iii. **Politically it was a failure for the Russians, as they made West Berlin firmly anti-communist.** Tensions also triggered an arms race between the US and USSR. Most importantly, the Berlin crisis **led two separate German states and the formation of NATO.**
   iv. Some historians say that the Berlin Airlift drew the line in Cold War Europe

10. **1949 – the Formation of Two Germanies and NATO**
   a. German parliamentary council was convened from the Western Zones in September 1948 – agreed upon a constitution and in August, the Federal republic of Germany was proclaimed.
   b. Europe was separated into two major camps – both Britain and France feared the USSR and realised they needed US support. S
      i. France also feared revival of Germany.
      ii. An alliance between the Western powers would, “keep the Russians out, the Germans down and the Americans in.”
   c. **NATO** was a major commitment to the Americans – in April 1949, 12 states joined the organisation. West Germany wasn’t a formal member but the territory would be protected. Greece and turkey were added in 1951.
      i. **It was a full military alliance** and any armed attack against a member would be met by armed force.
2. William Keylor said, “from an economic point of view, the First World War was won by the US and Japan, both of which avoided territorial destruction, or loss of life on a large scale while acquiring economic predominance within their respective geographic regions.”

iv. This shift in the economic balance of power is confirmed by the statistics: 1913-29, the total value of world exports rose by 2/3 but the breakdown by individual country reveals that:
   1. Britain’s exports increase by 15%, Germany’s by 33%, France’s by 50%.
   2. In comparison with US exports which doubled and Japan’s trebling.

v. US administration followed a protectionist policy (e.g. the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922) in the 1920s which damaged international trade
   1. In the 1920s, the USA averaged a billion dollar balance of trade surplus with Europe

5. Did the First World War lay Foundations for the Second World War
   a. First World War was not, as President Wilson had said, "the war to end all wars."
   b. After the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies Supreme Commander, Ferdinand Foch, said, "This is not a peace. This is an armistice for 20 years," – he predicted that the settlement wouldn’t prevent Germany from seeking revenge; it would weaken her temporarily but would recover and go to war.
   c. Frenchmen believed they should have been treated more harshly

Analyse (a) the long-term causes and (b) the short-term causes, of the Second World War

Thesis: The Second World War was caused due to long-term German resentment created from the Treaty of Versailles after World War I and the problem of reparations. The failure of collective security and the policy of appeasement were solidified due to the 1929 Wall Street Crash and the ensuing Great Depression, which shook Europe and led to the Second World War.

Historiography: AJP Taylor argues that, “The Second World War was, in large part, a repeat performance of the first...Germany fought specifically in the second war to reverse the verdict of the first and to destroy the settlement which followed it...the first war explains the second and, in fact, caused it, in so far as one event causes another.”

Eric Hobsbawn observes that, "compromise and negotiation with Hitler’s Germany were impossible, because the policy objectives of National Socialism were irrational and unlimited. Expansion and aggression were built in to the system and, short of accepting German domination... sooner rather than later."
8. Failure of disarmament (1932)
   a. Each nation should submit its major offensive planes, weapons, and ships to the control of the League. Germany played its ‘triumph’ card, demanded equal treatment with the allies, and withdrew from the conference.
   b. An agreement without Germany was so pointless that France effectively conceded the radical idea of German equality – implying that Germany’s national defence militia would be equal to another nations’.
   c. An 8-year period was proposed, where the continental armies would decrease to the number of 200,000 men – Britain, France, Italy and the USA agreed, and Germany felt trapped leading to Hitler withdrawing in October 1933. Five days later he quit the League.

9. Rise of Hitler
   a. AJP Taylor stated Hitler had no fixed aims in foreign policy when he came to power and was an opportunist.
   b. Revising the Versailles Treaty was the ultimate goal but a means towards the largest aim of winning Lebensraum; breaking the restrictions that Versailles had imposed on Germany’s armed forces was a prerequisite for expansion.
   c. Hitler’s racist ideas meant that he was committed to the creation of a Greater German Reich, incorporating all German-speakers – but he wanted to go further, as he made clear in Mein Kampf.
   d. Lebensraum – for the German ‘Master Race’ to acquire the resources that Germany needed.
      i. It would include the whole of Eastern Europe and the Western part of the USSR, where the native people would work as slaves.
      ii. By 1939 Germany had 1200 bombers, 98 army divisions, and a navy of 2 battleships, 2 armoured cruisers, 17 destroyed and 47 U-boats.
      iii. The period of 1936-9 saw a massive increase in arms spending; 66% of German industrial investment was devoted to war productions.
   e. Historians argue that Hitler never intended to achieve full mobilisation of the economy because he aimed to wage a series of short blitzkrieg campaigns.
      i. This would allow Germany to exploit the economic resources of conquered countries before launching another attack.
   f. Hossbach Memorandum (1937) – Hitler spoke about the need to achieve Anschluss with Austria and to destroy Czechoslovakia. Over the next months, Hitler removed many of his more cautious generals and diplomatic staff (including Neurath and Blomberg) Hitler now had cut his links with the military and diplomatic personnel he had inherited from the Weimar Republic.
f. When Yuan died in 1916, there was no effective central government and thus the Warlords took over from 1916-27 causing great suffering.

2. Peasant poverty
   a. Cause of growing unrest = poverty of peasant masses. Arable land constituted only 10% of China and much of it suffered from natural disasters.
   b. Population growth in 18th century (from 120 million to 440 million in 200 years) = famine, food shortages
   c. Local famines frequented, by 1900 landlords and rich peasants (10% of peasant population) owned 70% of land and they rented it out and most peasants were in debt because they gave 50-80% of their crop as rent.
   d. Urban population was small and little modern industrial centres (most were foreign-owned).

3. The First United Front (1923)
   a. Neither the GMD nor the CCP were strong enough to achieve power, but in 1923 the USSR helped to broker an alliance between the two Chinese parties, which would aid the establishment of a GMD government in 1927
   b. The USSR tried to establish diplomatic relations with the government – aimed to increase their own influence in China by the over throw of the pro-western government.
   c. At the first National Congress of the CCP Nao became more active within both the GMD and CPC. He took on the task of organising peasant forces against the Warlords. People saw him as a person who represented them against the landlords/ warlords = prove important in his rise.
   d. 1923, Sun Yatsen died but eventually Chiang Kai-Shek emerged as the new GMD Leader (commandant of the military academy).
      i. This proved significant as Chiang was politically to the right of Sun and was suspicious of the CCP.

4. The Northern Expedition (1926-7) and the White Terror (1927)
   a. Chiang Kai-shek successfully led joint GMD-CCP forces on the Northern expedition – to defeat warlords and create effective national government, whose authority extended all over China.
      i. However NOTE Chiang didn’t defeat the warlords but rather brokered deals with several.
      ii. The CCP only provided a limited number of troops for the Northern Expedition but they made a major contribution in terms of organising peasant uprisings.
   b. Chiang became increasingly concerned about the growing strength – 50,000 CCP members 1927, feared that their of strikes would worry the GMD’s middle class backers.
      i. Shanghai in April 1927, just after the capture of the city, Chiang ordered a massacre of thousands of CCP members and trade unionists = white terror was extended to other cities during the rest of the year.
      ii. After being expelled from the cities, the Communists retreated to the countryside – the Jiangxi Soviet
   c. Chiang had several key assets, including the support of the main GMD military forces, financial backing from businessmen/bankers and the support of several powerful warlords, particularly Feng Yuxiang.
1. 1st: focused on heavy industry, very little in the way of consumer goods were produced, horrible working conditions and propaganda to make workers work harder.
2. 2nd: more realistic targets were set, able to build on the achievements of the first 5 year plan – greater emphasis on defence mechanism (due to Hitler and Mussolini), more machinery was produced, but more consumer goods were produced: more food. There were more skilled workers now because of the First 5 year plan.
3. 3rd: production of arms priority as war loomed, consumer production put on hold.
4. Collectivisation: forced peasants to collectivise their farms and agriculture to get more money to support industrialisation. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz (the collectivised farms) caused famine and mass death because the militants collected the subsistence grain that was necessary to grow more.

ii. Mao – Five Year Plan (1953) and Great Leap Forward (1958)
1. Five Year Plan was aimed to end the Chinese dependence on agriculture, focus more on industry. Results were promising as China was able to support itself without USSR assistance. However, Mao decided that he did not like the strict structure of a Five Year Plan and so created the GLF thinking he could create a better program.
2. GLF wasn’t focused on heavy industry but rather on agriculture as it forced collectivisation, farmers not only grew produce but also worked to make steel and iron as well as infrastructure projects; led to biggest famine in history and the deaths of millions of Chinese peasants = failure, loss of face for Mao.

c. Social - Stalin never endorsed an official policy of social reform, while Mao did
i. Stalin – Social reforms were essentially non-existent, but when they did occur, they simply were generated as by-products of the economic and political reforms
   1. Rights for women – women worked just as the men did
   2. Schools founded and electricity was brought to the people.
   3. But peoples’ lives were not greatly improved at all – due to the loss of liberties.

ii. Mao – Cultural Revolution (1960-66)
1. Encouraged the young people of China to publicly persecute their teachers and other intellectuals and turn against adults suspected of disloyalty – missions killed, lives ruined, chaos reigned, schools closed, number of illiterate sky-rocketed.

3. Conclusion
a. Both built themselves up as revered leaders through propaganda to help conceal their horrible reform programmes that cost each country millions upon millions of lives
c. In February 1939, Britain organised a conference in London to negotiate an agreement. The Arab delegation refused to meet its Jewish counterpart and both sides rejected a British proposal to solve the situation.

7. Impact of WWII and the Holocaust
   a. Extermination of 6 million Jews changed the situation – the Jews were outraged by the White Paper but had no other option but to support Britain against the Nazis, but to them the result of the war made it clearer that Jews needed a state.
      i. In 1942 Jewish organisations organised a conference in New York. The Biltmore programme called for, “the fulfilment of the...Balfour declaration and the Mandate.”
      ii. In 1944 a number of Arab heads of state met in Egypt expressing their understanding of the Jewish problems inflicted by the war but stated that “there can be no greater injustice...than solving the problems of the Jews of Europe by another injustice that is, by inflicting injustice on the Palestine Arabs.”
   b. Britain was at a crossroads and thus was beginning to see that there was no method in which she would be able to control and compromise with both the Jewish people and the Arabs.

8. Violence from both sides after the war convinced Britain to terminate.
   a. Situation in the Mandate deteriorated quickly post-WW2. 20,000 Jews from the Palestine fought in the British army. And this training, their armaments and the fact that they could be supported financially by the US, made the Jewish side stronger.
      i. Many turned to a violent policy or to the use of terror.
   b. Britain maintained 80,000 troops in the Mandate but came to realise there was no controlling the situation.
      i. They tried to restrict immigration, but as most were Holocaust survivors, this policy discredited Britain’s image internationally and it only increased Jewish resistance.

9. The prospect of a partition led to a civil war
   a. February 1947, Britain turned to the newly founded UN for a solution - in May 1947, the UN set up a committee to investigate the situation and to find a solution (UNSCOP).
      i. They proposed in September that the Mandate System should be terminated and the majority (8:3) recommended a two-state solution.
   b. In September 1947, Britain announced that they would quit and the total withdrawal of the troops was set for 15th May 1948.
      i. On the 14th May 1948, the state of Israel was proclaimed – but the period from November to May had resulted in intense violence and must be described as a period of civil war.
      ii. More than 300,000 Palestinians fled from the Mandate and an additional 400,000 would flee during the 1948 May War.
In what ways did the causes of the Second World War differ from the causes of the First World War?

Thesis: Although both World Wars were caused by the global competition for great Power status as Hobsbawn states, the Second World War differed completely due to the racial and expansionist philosophy of Nazism.

Historiography: According to Fritz Fischer he deliberately planned for WWI, and according to Trevor Roper, so did Hitler, as "Mein Kampf was a complete blueprint of his intended achievements”

1. Similarities
   a. In the Balkans there was a power vacuum and weak states due to the decline of the Ottoman Empire.
      i. This caused much conflict due to the fact that it was uncertain as to who would control the area, whether that would be Austria, Russia or the Balkan states.
      ii. This was present in both the causes of the First World War and the Second World War.
   b. The Paris Peace settlements had created a series of weak states in Central Europe with millions of Germans.
      i. The treaty before the First World War such as the Franco-Prussian war, which left resentment and desire for justice and the restoration of territories.
   c. German aggression – Kaiser Wilhelm wanted Germany’s ‘rightful place in the sun’ with his policy of Weltpolitik in the mid of the 1890s and he provoked other states and encourage Austria to fight down aggression. According to Fritz Fischer he deliberately planned for WWI.
      i. Hitler was clearly the aggressor behind WWII, we can find support for this in Mein Kampf and his actions. Trevor Roper said that, “Mein Kampf was a complete blueprint of his intended achievements.”
      ii. The ‘Continuity-school” argues that both Kaiser Wilhelm and Hitler had a desire to expand German territories.
   d. Nationalism affected the actions of most states before the First World War: Austria, Serbia, France, Germany and Russia.
      i. Austria – The other nationalities Czechs, Slovaks, Serbs, Croats, Rumanians and Poles resented their loss of political freedom. They desired for political independence. Thus the policy of the Dual Monarchy was to suppress the nationalist movements both inside and outside the empire.
      ii. Serbia – threatened the stability of the AH empire, and were aggravated by Vienna’s annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, young Serbs joined radical nationalist groups like the ‘Black hand’. These groups hoped to drive AH from the Balkans and establish a ‘Greater Serbia’: a unified state for all Slavic people.
      iii. Germany – Germany was united in 1871 and she rapidly became the strongest economic and military in Europe and she wanted to