**Key Stage 3 Twentieth Century World**

*Note: The ‘Check your understanding’ questions are designed to encourage students to use the text, their own understanding and own words to answer these questions, so these answers are provided as a guide only and students actual answers will vary. The page references noted refer to the pages on which the questions appear.*

**Unit 1: The First World War**

Chapter 1 Europe in 1914 (page 7)

**1. Why were the other great powers of Europe suspicious of Germany?**

Germany possessed important industrial areas and commanded a large, well-disciplined army, and had strong alliances with Italy and Austria-Hungary (via the Triple Alliance).

**2. Why was there widespread desire in France for a war with Germany?**

The French wanted to restore their national honour (after defeat in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71) and recover the two provinces that Germany had annexed - Alsace and Lorraine.

**3. Why did German military planners believe that if there was going to be war, it would be better sooner rather than later?**

Russia was modernising its military and increasing recruitment, improving its large army and extending its railway network, which meant that they would soon be very powerful and very difficult for other countries to defeat.

**4. Why was the Triple Entente formed in 1907?**

The Triple Entente was formed as a military agreement between Britain, Russia and France in case of war against Germany.

**5. Why was Serbia a problem for the Austro-Hungarian empire?**

The Austro-Hungarian empire bordered the small independent nation of Serbia. Many Serbs lived in the southern parts of the empire, and the key foreign policy of independent Serbia was to eventually ‘liberate’ them, expanding Serbian territory. The Serbs, therefore, took every opportunity to destabilise the empire.

Chapter 2 The outbreak of war (page 9)

**1. Why was the** **Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated on 28 June 1914?**

Archduke Franz Ferdinand was heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Serb nationalists assassinated him in order to destabilise the empire**.**

**2. What did Austria-Hungary do in response to the assassination of Franz Ferdinand?**

The Austro-Hungarian government was shocked and angered by the assassination. On 23 July, they gave Serbia an ultimatum to meet a series of demands or face war. Serbia refused and on 28 July, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

**3. What was the German war strategy laid out in the Schlieffen Plan?**

The Schlieffen Plan was designed to avoid Germany having to divide its strength and fight on two fronts simultaneously. The plan was that Germany would first strike France and defeat them within six weeks, and then confront Russia.

**4. What German action provoked Britain to enter the war?**

In order to attack from a more convenient point, Germany marched its armies through neutral Belgium. The violation of Belgian neutrality encouraged Britain to intervene.

**5. What was the Western Front?**

The Western Front was a line of facing, opposed trench systems, one Allied and one German, that ran through Belgium and France.

Chapter 3 The Western Front (page 11)

**1. Why was it almost impossible for soldiers to directly attack entrenched positions?**

By coming out of their trenches, soldiers were very vulnerable as they were completely exposed on the area of land in between the trenches known as No Man’s Land (often covered in barbed wire to slow any attack). Reaching the opposing trench was unlikely as they were easily shot by machine gunners or caught in barbed wire.

**2. What made life so unpleasant for soldiers stationed in the trenches?**

The trenches were shallow and muddy and offered little protection from the elements. Soldiers had to always be ready in case of an attack, so had to sleep in the trenches and keep their boots on at all times which meant that in freezing cold and wet trenches, they could lose the blood flow to the feet and they could begin to rot - ‘trench foot’. They also had to put up with the presence of lice and rats.

**3. How did General Sir Douglas Haig believe he could break the stalemate on the Western Front?**

Haig thought that by launching a week-long bombardment, he could break up the barbed wire and smash the German trench systems. British troops could then easily get to the German trenches and take them over.

**4. Why did Haig’s plan fail?**

Haig’s plan failed because the German trenches were deeper and better fortified than those of the Allies, and the bombardment therefore did very little damage.

**5. What was achieved in the Battle of the Somme, and at what cost?**

A strip of land 25 km long and 6 km wide was taken, at the cost of 420,000 British and 200,000 French men killed or wounded.

Chapter 4 Allied Victory (page 13)

**1. What were the effects of the British naval blockade of Germany?**

The blockade prevented ships carrying supplies from reaching German ports, starving industry of the raw materials it needed and also creating shortages of fuel and food. German trade fell from $5.9 billion to $0.8 billion between 1914 and 1917.

**2. Why did the United States enter the war against Germany?**

In 1915, a German U-boat torpedoed and sank the British passenger liner *RMS Lusitania*, which killed 128 Americans on board. Other American ships suspected of carrying supplies to Britain and France were also targeted. Eventually, due to increasing popular pressure, President Woodrow Wilson brought America into the war on 6 April 1917.

**3. What made the Ludendorff Offensive different from previous attacks on the Western Front?**

The offensive used new battlefield tactics. Rather than sending a massive wave of troops to attack a single point, it used small bands of lightly equipped, fast-moving ‘storm troops’ to punch through the Allied line at weak points.

**4. Why did the Austro-Hungarian empire cease to exist at the end of 1918?**

The people of the Austro-Hungarian empire had been starving under the economic blockade of Germany. When it became clear the Allies were going to win the war, they began pressing for independence. In the latter part of 1918 several individual countries were formed, and the empire fell apart.

**5. When and how did the First World War come to an end?**

From 8 August 1918, the Allies launches a massive counterattack all along the Western front, known as the Hundred Days Offensive which was fed by the new soldiers and supplies from America. The Germans retreated and abandoned their trenches, Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated on 9 November, and two days later, on 11 November 1918, the two sides signed an armistice.

Chapter 5 Votes for Women (page 15)

**1. How did women’s employment change in Britain during the nineteenth century?**

The increase in factories meant that the range of jobs available to women broadened. By 1911, there were 600 000 women working in the textile industry alone. Other jobs women had included domestic maids, cooks, shop assistants and secretaries.

**2. What were the main differences in approach between the Suffragists and the Suffragettes?**

Suffragists were moderate and believed in winning the right to vote through logical argument and direct negotiation with politicians. Suffragettes believed that men would not consent to share power unless they were pushed into reform by more direct means. They fought for the right to vote through public marches and protests and damaging property.

**3. What did imprisoned Suffragettes do in order to call attention to their struggle?**

Imprisoned Suffragettes went on hunger strike to call attention to their cause.

**4. What impact did their role in the First World War have on women’s campaigns for suffrage?**

During the First World War, women’s labour suddenly became more important as many of the men were fighting at the front. Women made a vital contribution to the war effort, which won them a great deal of public support in the process. In 1918, Parliament passed the Representation of the People Act, giving the right to vote to all women over thirty who were married, local government voters or property owners. In the same year, the Qualification of Women Act was passed allowing women to stand as candidates for Parliament.

**5. When did British women finally gain equal voting rights with men?**

Women gained full equal voting rights in 1928, through the Equal Franchise Act.

**Unit 2: Rise of the dictators**

Chapter 1 Marx and Russia (page 19)

**1. What did Karl Marx predict would eventually happen to capitalist society?**

Marx predicted that capitalist society would collapse, as the proletarians (working class) would sooner or later rise up to seize control of the system for themselves.

**2. Why did Marxists consider Russia an unlikely location for a communist revolution?**

Marxists believed that there has to be a *bourgeois* (middle-class) revolution before there can be a proletarian one. As far as the Marxists were concerned, Russia had not yet undergone its bourgeois revolution, so was nowhere near ready for a proletarian revolution.

**3. Why did a revolution occur in Russia in February 1917?**

There was widespread discontent and resentment towards the Tsarist system, intensified by the hardships of the First World War which took the lives of 1.8 million Russian men and created chronic food and fuel shortages. In February 1917 a women’s demonstration sparked a series of strikes and demonstrations, bringing 200 000 protesters onto the streets and quickly spreading to peasant revolts in the countryside, protests in other major cities and soldiers’ and sailors’ mutinies.

**4. Why was there mass dissatisfaction with the Provisional Government in the months following the February Revolution?**

The Russian people wanted a democratic parliament, redistribution of land, stable food supplies and, above all, an end to the war, all of which the Provisional Government proved unable or unwilling to provide.

**5. Why did the Bolsheviks seize power in Russia in October 1917?**

The Bolsheviks (unlike most other Marxists) believed that Russia was socially ready for a proletarian revolution. They believed that a disciplined group of revolutionaries could seize power on behalf of the workers, even if the workers themselves were not ‘ready’ for power.

Chapter 2 The USSR (page 21)

**1. Why did Western governments aid the Whites in the Russian Civil War?**

The Western governments were worried about communist revolution and sought to suppress the Bolsheviks before their example could spread to other nations.

**2. What methods did the Bolsheviks employ in order to win the Russian Civil War?**

The Bolsheviks instituted conscription, confiscated food supplies to feed their Red Army, and imprisoned and murdered political opponents.

**3. Who were the main candidates for leadership of the Soviet Union after Lenin’s death?**

The main candidates for leadership were two of the senior members of the Communist Party - Leon Trotsky and Josef Stalin.

**4. What was the purpose of Stalin’s Five-Year Plans?**

The five-year plans were intended to strengthen and modernise the USSR by forced and very rapid industrialisation.

**5. How did Stalin’s paranoia grow worse during the last years of the 1930s?**

Stalin was always suspicious of internal opponents. In the Red Terror of 1936-38, Stalin’s paranoia escalated and high-ranking members of the Party were put on trials in which they were forced to confess to crimes before being shot. In total, seven to eight million people were arrested in the Terror, and 1–1.5 million were shot.

Chapter 3 The rise of Hitler (page 23)

**1. Why was the Treaty of Versailles seen as a humiliation by many Germans?**

It was seen as overly harsh. It forced Germany to give up 13% of its territory, reduce the army to 100k men, give up the air force and pay for war reparations with 132 billion gold marks (£6.6 billion).

**2. How was Hitler inspired by Italian politics?**

Mussolini seized power in 1922 and turned Italy into the world’s first Fascist country. Hitler wanted to do the same in Germany.

**3. What were the consequences of Hitler’s first attempt to seize power?**

Hitler attempted a coup (putsch) in November 1923, but was arrested and sentenced to prison for five years. After political pressure from his supporters he served only 9 months, in which he wrote *Mein Kampf*.

**4. How did the Great Depression facilitate the rise of the Nazis?**

Desperate times, desperate measures. Millions of shops and businesses closed, and the state was unable to provide money, jobs or even food for most of the unemployed. Desperate and struggling to survive, many Germans were pushed to vote for extreme solutions.

**5. Why did Hindenburg appoint Hitler as Chancellor in January 1933?**

President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor because of a deal the conservative right-wing parties had made with the Nazis to form a coalition government. The conservatives hoped that with Hitler’s popular support, they could restore the pre-war authoritarian system.

Chapter 4 Nazi Germany (page 25)

**1. What made the Nazi government appealing to many Germans?**

The Nazis appealed to the idea of a racial ‘people’s community’ that could sweep away all division between classes and political parties, uniting ethnic Germans in the spirit of national pride and renewal. This idea was appealing after years of division and desperation.

**2. How did Hitler view the Jewish people of Germany?**

Hitler viewed the Jewish people of Germany as an inferior people who threatened the very existence of Germany, poisoning German culture from within and controlling both communism and international high finance.

**3. What were the provisions of the Nuremberg Laws?**

The Reich Citizenship Law stripped Jews of their citizenship rights, as only ethnic Germans were considered qualified for citizenship. The Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour made marriage and sexual relations between Germans and Jews illegal.

**4. What role did the SS play in Nazi Germany?**

The SS (Schutzstaffel – meaning ‘Protection squad’) was an army of elite, ideologically driven Nazi troops who oversaw and enforced anti-Semitic legislation. They also ran the concentration camps.

**5. What was the Nazi policy towards the physically and mentally disabled?**

The physically or mentally disabled were seen by the Nazis as a burden on society and a corruption of the German race. They were deemed ‘life unworthy of life’. The policy was to have them killed, either through the so-called euthanasia programme or gas vans where a poisonous gas would be pumped into a sealed inner chamber of a van.

Chapter 5 The road to war (page 27)

**1. How did Hitler secure the loyalty of the German army?**

Hitler began a massive rearmament programme, manufacturing weapons, planes and other military equipment. This brought Germany back to full employment, which led to a remarkable economic recovery.

**2. Why was it such a triumph for Hitler to station troops in the Rhineland in 1936?**

The Treaty of Versailles had declared the Rhineland a demilitarised zone. Stationing troops there was a rebellion against the Treaty of Versailles, which was hated by the Germans.

**3. What allowed Franco and his followers to win the Spanish Civil War?**

The British and the French did not send military aid to the Spanish Republicans as they wanted to avoid conflict. Hitler and Mussolini on the other hand happily sent troops to fight for Franco, making his side stronger.

**4. How did Hitler expand the Third Reich before the outbreak of the Second World War?**

Hitler expanded the Third Reich through a series of territorial annexations around the border of Germany. He merged Austria into Germany (this was called the *Anschluss*) and he annexed first some and then most of Czechoslovakia.

**5. Why was the Nazi–Soviet Pact met with astonishment in Europe?**

Hitler’s hatred of communism was central to his worldview. He had condemned the Bolsheviks as enemies of Germany, and had repeatedly declared that the Third Reich and the Soviet Union must sooner or later come to conflict. It was therefore completely unexpected for him to sign a treaty with the Soviets.

**Unit 3: The Second World War**

Chapter 1 The war in Europe (page 31)

**1. How did the Germans achieve such rapid and decisive victories?**

The Germans achieved rapid victories using the Blitzkrieg tactic, which relied on close coordination between artillery, truck-borne infantry and fighter planes, all moving at speed and mounting sudden, concentrated attacks.

**2. Why was the evacuation from Dunkirk so critical for Britain’s war effort?**

If the troops left stranded at Dunkirk had not been evacuated, Britain’s capacity to continue fighting would have been severely limited.

**3. How were the British able to win the Battle of Britain?**

The British victory in the Battle of Britain was in part due to the recent invention of radar, which allowed them to intercept the enemy squadrons.

**4. In what ways did the Russian campaign present unique challenges to the German armies?**

The sheer scale of Russia meant that it was impossible to sustain the *Blitzkreig* approach. That combined with the brutal winter temperatures meant that the German troops were unable to advance at the speed they had planned.

**5. Why was the failure to achieve victory in Russia before winter such a disaster for the Germans?**

The Germans had been relying on a quick victory before winter. When they failed to achieve this, they were stuck in a long-drawn-out war of attrition that they were not prepared to fight.

Chapter 2 The British home front (page 33)

**1. Why was Churchill in some respects an unlikely choice of Prime Minister?**

Churchill was seen by some as a war-monger. He was also a supporter of British imperialism and opposed Indian independence.

**2. What was the impact of German bombing on British civilians?**

German bombing brought terror to British civilians. People grew used to the air raid sirens and to sleeping in shelters. Just over 60 000 British civilians died in bombing and many more lost their homes. Children were evacuated to the country in the attempt to avoid the bombing directed at cities.

**3. How did daily life change due to the demands of total war?**

The policy of total war meant that the British workforce grew by over half a million and over half of the population came to be employed by the government. Tax hikes, longer working hours, and food rationing all combined to change daily life for all.

**4. How did the war increase women’s participation in the workforce?**

80% of the increased British workforce were women, and eight times more women did government work than in the First World War, from all social classes and walks of life. Several key industries were principally staffed by women, including munitions factories and the rail network.

**5. What were the recommendations of the Beveridge Report?**

The Beveridge Report proposed that all people should pay regular national insurance (a new tax) and the government should use the money to pay for pensions, unemployment benefits, and a National Health Service.

Chapter 3 The Holocaust (Page 35)

**1. Why did Hitler send the Einsatzgruppen to accompany his invasion of the Soviet Union?**

The Einsatzgruppen were employed to accompany the German armies into Russia and Poland to kill all the Jews they could find.

**2. What was decided at the Wannsee conference?**

The decision was made to deport all the Jews of the Third Reich to Eastern Europe in order to kill them as part of the ‘Final Solution’.

**3. How were Jewish people persuaded to be transported to the death camps?**

The Jewish people were told they were being resettled in new communities in the east.

**4. Why did so few Jewish prisoners remain in the camps when the Soviet armies reached them?**

When it became clear to the Germans that they were going to lose, deportations to the death camps increased. However, as the Soviet armies approached, Jewish prisoners were marched westwards through the snow in massive death marches, designed to kill them through exhaustion or exposure.

**5. How did Primo Levi and Hannah Arendt interpret the psychology of the German people who participated in the Holocaust?**

They called the attitude of common people who were ready to believe and act without asking questions ‘the banality of evil’, and claimed this mass following to be more dangerous than the few ‘monsters’ who lead.

Chapter 4 The war in Asia (page 37)

**1. How did Japan take advantage of China’s weakness during the 1930s?**

In 1931, Japan annexed Manchuria in north-eastern China and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo to govern it. In July 1937, Japan invaded China with the objective of total conquest.

**2. Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941?**

The USA alone possessed the military might in the Pacific to stand in the way of Japan’s wish to conquer a large part of south-east Asia. Japan therefore carried out a pre-emptive strike on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, hoping to render the USA incapable of serious naval operations.

**3. How did the attack on Pearl Harbor bring the USA into the war?**

President Franklin Roosevelt supported the Allies but couldn’t end American neutrality because of the strength of isolationist feeling among American voters. The attack on Pearl Harbor changed this and with near-unanimous support, the US entered the war.

**4. Why were Allied prisoners of war treated so brutally by their Japanese captors?**

The Japanese regarded surrender as shameful and saw Allied soldiers who had allowed themselves to be captured alive as dishonoured and unfit to live.

**5. How did the USA halt the expansion of the Japanese empire in June 1942?**

In the Battle of Midway, American forces destroyed enough Japanese aircraft carriers and planes to make further conquests unfeasible. The Americans then began the process of reconquering the Pacific from Japan, one island at a time.

Chapter 5 The end of the war (page 39)

**1. What was the purpose of Arthur Harris’ area-bombing campaign?**

The area-bombing campaign had the aim of destroying large urban areas, including some entire cities, to crush the morale of the civilian population.

**2. Why was it so vital for the Allies to break the Enigma codes?**

Breaking the Enigma codes would allow the Allies to track and anticipate the movements of German U-boats, thus protecting the trans-Atlantic supply lines on which the war effort depended.

**3. What made the D-Day landings so challenging and so dangerous for the allied armies?**

Men arriving on the beaches got out of their landing crafts in deep water to an onslaught of machine-gun fire and had to fight their way to the shore through barbed wire and land mines. Once they got to the beach, they had to get through the concrete fortifications the Germans had made.

**4. How had the USA established dominance in the Pacific by mid-1945?**

The Americans had a six-month campaign of aerial firebombing and had destroyed dozens of Japanese cities. They had also recaptured all Pacific islands from Japan.

**5. What new weapon did the USA use against Japan in August 1945?**

The USA used the newly developed atomic bomb against Japan, dropping nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

**Unit 4: Decolonisation**

Chapter 1 Decolonising India (page 43)

**1. How was it believed the British were using a ‘divide and rule’ strategy to govern India?**

The British controlled India by discouraging Hindus and Muslims from uniting against them by fuelling tension and resentment between the two religious communities.

**2. What was the Amritsar massacre?**

The Amritsar Massacre was one of the most notorious atrocities in the history of the British colonial rule, where Colonel Reginald Dyer ordered his troops to fire on a crowd of unarmed civilians who protested the Rowlatt Act. This was a law which allowed Indian activists to be arrested and imprisoned indefinitely without trial.

**3. How did Mahatma Gandhi use civil disobedience to campaign for Indian independence?**

Gandhi used non-violent strategies such as strikes, boycotts of British courts and schools, refusal to serve in British government jobs, refusal to pay taxes, sitting and blocking streets, and hunger strikes in prison.

**4. How did Britain respond to the ‘Quit India’ resolution in 1942?**

The British arrested tens of thousands of Congress leaders, including Gandhi, and banned the Congress Party which had passed the resolution.

**5. Why did the creation of India and Pakistan lead to violence in both nations?**

Because of the short timespan given by the British for Indian independence, there was no time to negotiate a compromise between the Hindu and Muslim nationalists, and so the country was divided into India and Pakistan. People frantically fled to their assigned country and those who were left living in the ‘other’ nation were often massacred.

Chapter 2 Decolonising the Middle East (page 45)

**1. How did Britain attempt to undermine the Ottoman Empire during the First World War?**

Britain supported the Arab Revolt, an uprising against Ottoman rule by the Arab tribes who were already pushing for independence.

**2. How did the Sykes-Picot Agreement reorder the Middle East?**

The Sykes-Picot agreement was a secret diplomatic agreement by Britain and France to divide the former Ottoman territories in the Middle East between them. The new artificial borders did not align with actual divisions between the ethnic and religious groups living there. As a result, the British and French struggled to impose unity on their new imperial possessions.

**3. Why were there competing claims for control of Palestine from the First World War onwards?**

The British had promised the same piece of land to two groups of people: the Arabs living in the area of Palestine, and the Jewish Zionist movement who wished to establish a nation-state in their ancestral homeland, Palestine.

**4. Why did the British reoccupy Jordan and Iraq during the Second World War?**

The British reoccupied Jordan and Iraq because it was vital for Britain and the Allies to protect their supply of oil from the Middle East in order to keep their planes and ships running.

**5. Why did many Arabs resent the creation of the state of Israel?**

Many Arabs resented the creation of Israel because they had also been promised independence in Palestine.

Chapter 3 Decolonising Africa (page 47)

**1. What was the plan devised by Anthony Eden to recover control of the Suez Canal in 1956?**

The plan was that Israel would invade the canal zone in order to give Britain and France an excuse to intervene, thus taking control of the canal back from Nasser.

**2. Why was the Suez Crisis such a humiliation for Britain?**

The British were forced to call off their occupation of the canal zone when the Americans threatened to withhold an urgently needed loan. This demonstrated that Britain was now dependant on the USA. The Suez Crisis demonstrated the loss of British status and power on the international stage.

**3. Why did many African nations experience serious civil conflict after gaining independence from their European colonisers?**

The borders between the European colonies in Africa were artificial lines drawn on a map, which meant that ethnic and linguistic groups were split apart and lumped together with no regard for their own identities or interests.

**4. How did the British suppress the Mau Mau revolt in Kenya during the 1950s?**

The British suppressed the revolt by detaining hundreds of thousands of Kenyan people in concentration camps. The prisoners often died from disease, torture and forced labour.

**5. Why did South Africa and Zimbabwe declare independence from Britain in 1961 and 1965?**

These settler colonies which were governed by large populations of white immigrants, who feared that if they stayed under British rule they would be forced to grant more rights to their oppressed black populations, and hoped to retain as much control as possible over the black majority.

Chapter 4 Irish Republicanism (page 49)

**1. What is the difference between the Republican and Unionist movements in Ireland?**

The Republican movement has historically aimed to create a united Ireland, with no portion of the country remaining under British rule. The Unionist movement sought to keep Ireland within the United Kingdom.

**2. What were the consequences in Ireland of the British election of December 1918?**

Every Irish constituency outside Ulster elected candidates from Sinn Féin, the leading Republican group. These new representatives refused to take their seats in London and instead convened their own parliament in Dublin, the Dáil Éireann. They declared Ireland a republic, and the Irish War of Independence began.

**3. How did the Anglo-Irish Treaty resolve the conflict in Ireland?**

Most of Ireland became independent, except for six of the nine counties in Ulster, which became Northern Ireland and remained part of the United Kingdom.

**4. How did the Provisional IRA attempt to end British rule in Northern Ireland?**

They attempted to make Northern Ireland ungovernable through violence, mainly through a campaign of bombings and shootings in Ireland and on the British mainland.

**5. Why did the Troubles come to an end in 1998?**

The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 formally established the rights of the Irish nationalist minority in Northern Ireland, including guaranteed representation in a new local parliament, the Northern Ireland Assembly. It also removed border checks and instituted permanent close cooperation between the Irish and Northern Irish governments.

Chapter 5 The wars for Vietnam (page 51)

**1. Why did the USA support the French in the First Indochina War?**

With the Communist Soviet Union already coming to be seen as the West’s primary enemy, the Americans wished to prevent the spread of communism anywhere in the world.

**2. What was the strategy developed for the Vietnamese army by Vo Nguyen Giap?**

Giap developed a guerrilla warfare strategy which relied on using the dense jungle to hide from the enemy, avoiding open battle, and instead mounting surprise attacks on French army units.

**3. Why did the Viet Minh launch a second war for Vietnam in 1959?**

Vietnam was supposed to be reunited in elections in 1956, but the vote was repeatedly delayed due to American reluctance to allow Vietnam to be united under a Communist government. The Viet Minh wanted to reunite the country and were frustrated with the slow pace of change. They decided they would have to fight a second war against the Americans in order to achieve reunification and independence.

**4. What were some of the reasons why so many Vietnamese civilians were killed by the Americans during the Vietnam War?**

Vietnamese communist soldiers known as the Viet Cong wore no uniform and disguised themselves as civilians. The Americans were scared and resorted to launching helicopter attacks on civilian villages.

**5. How did the Vietnam War come to an end in 1975?**

The Vietnam war was the first to be broadcast on television. The images they saw caused shock in the American public and prompted many Americans to abandon their support for the conflict. As a result, President Richard Nixon withdrew American troops from Vietnam in 1973, and communists captured Saigon, the capital of the American-allied south Vietnamese state, in April 1975.

**Unit 5: Civil Rights in America**

Chapter 1 The American Civil War (page 55)

**1. How was the divide between free and slave-owning states maintained as the United States expanded its territory?**

As America expanded, new states were added in pairs, a slave-owning state and a free one.

**2. What did the Southern states do in response to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1960?**

The Southern states refused to be governed by Lincoln and seceded from the Union, forming a breakaway nation called the Confederate States of America.

**3. Why did the North win the American Civil War?**

The North won the war because it had double the population than that of the South and vast industrial power. The North blockaded the primarily agricultural South from overseas trade, which left the Southern economy broken and the population starving.

**4. What was Lincoln’s message in the Gettysburg Address?**

Lincoln stated that the North was fighting to preserve the true values of the American republic.

**5. How did the American Civil War bring about an end of slavery in the United States?**

Slaves in the South were refusing to obey orders now that their masters were away fighting, and Northern opinion was growing more radical. In 1863, Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, which ended slavery in America.

Chapter 2 Segregation and terror (page 57)

**1. How did the Jim Crow laws create a segregated society in the American South?**

The Jim Crow laws required black Americans to live their lives almost entirely separately from white Americans.

**2. How was the prison system used to re-enslave black men?**

A clause in the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery, was interpreted to mean that black people could still be used for slave labour if they were convicted of a crime. Many black men were arrested on trumped-up charges and re-enslaved as prisoners.

**3. What did the Ku Klux Klan do to enforce white supremacy?**

The KKK lynched and terrorised black people across the South. They also targeted Republican voters and used intimidation to enforce support for the Democrats, the traditional party of the South.

**4. Why was Emmett Till murdered in August 1955?**

A white female shopkeeper accused Emmett Till of flirting with her, and her husband with a gang of men tracked Emmett Till down and killed him.

**5. Why did so many black Americans migrate out of the South between the Civil War and the 1950s?**

Black Americans migrated out of the South in order to flee segregation and white violence that was common in Southern states.

Chapter 3 The Civil Rights Movement (page 59)

**1. What was the result of the Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*?**

The Supreme Court found that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal, and therefore unconstitutional. However, state governments were given the power to implement the decision at their own pace, which meant that no subsequent action was taken and schools remained segregated.

**2. How did Rosa Parks trigger the first major protest of the Civil Rights Movement in December 1955?**

Rosa Parks sat in a ‘whites only’ part of a bus and refused to give up her seat to a white man. She was arrested, and the black community in the city started a boycott of all the city buses.

**3. What kind of leadership did Martin Luther King Jr provide for the Civil Rights Movement?**

His leadership was characterised by firm moral resolve, inspiring rhetoric and a determined insistence on non-violence.

**4. Why was there a crisis over school integration in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957?**

Nine black students were enrolled in a formerly all-white school in Little Rock. However, Arkansas governor Orval Faubus chose to block school integration by sending in the Arkansas National Guard, who were ordered to prevent the black students from entering the school.

**5. What did President Eisenhower do in response to the Little Rock Crisis?**

He was angry that a state government directly defied a Supreme Court order, so he nationalised the Arkansas National Guard and sent the federal army to Little Rock in order to protect and escort the black students into the school.

Chapter 4 The victories of the 1960s (page 61)

**1. Why did Martin Luther King choose Birmingham, Alabama as the target for one of his major protests?**

This was the South’s most segregated city and a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan. King understood that protesting in Birmingham would provoke a violent crackdown, and he wished to challenge and expose white supremacy in its most open and undeniable form.

**2. What points did King make in his *Letter from Birmingham City Jail*?**

He explained how non-violent protest was designed to force white Americans to negotiate, and argued that privileged groups never extend rights to others until they are forced to do so.

**3. How did President John F. Kennedy respond to the march on Washington of 28 August 1963?**

He prepared a civil rights bill for Congress, but was assassinated before he could implement it. However, his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, ensured that the bill became law.

**4. How were black Americans prevented from registering to vote in most of the South?**

Registrar offices had strange opening hours, forcing black Americans to risk their jobs in order to register, and the registration process was made difficult to navigate. Additionally, the names of newly registered black voters were published in local newspaper, which exposed them to violence.

**5. What was the result of the protests in Selma, Alabama, in 1965?**

The police charged at the protest, firing tear gas at the crowd and beating up dozens of protesters. The police violence shocked the nation, and President Johnson passed the Voting Rights Act, which forced states to eliminate barriers to black registration.

Chapter 5 Unfinished Struggle (page 63)

**1. Why was there an increase in social tension in American in the late 1960s?**

The Civil Rights Movement had inspired other disadvantaged groups to launch or renew their own struggles for equality, such as the feminist movement, native American groups, and the gay rights movement. The Vietnam War also divided American society very deeply.

**2. What made the ideas of Malcolm X different from established civil rights activism?**

He believed that black Americans needed to rise up to create their own society, by force if necessary, and to encourage unity with other black people across the globe.

**3. Why was there a scandal when two US athletes gave the Black Power salute at the 1968 Olympics?**

White Americans feared that the Black Power movement would resort to violence, and were scared when they saw the Black Power Salute on an international stage.

**4. How did the voting habits of white Southerners change during the 1960s?**

While white Southerners had traditionally voted Democrat, Democratic presidents Kennedy and Johnson supported black civil rights. The 1968 republican candidate Richard Nixon realised that he could win many votes by appealing to the white Southerners who were disappointed with the Democrats. He won the election, and from this point onwards, Republicans would rely on the white South for their support. The two parties had essentially swapped positions.

**5. How were Martin Luther King’s political ideas beginning to change in the period before his death?**

He feared that the Civil Rights Movement had ultimately only benefited middle-class black people, and began to suggest that the American system was stacked against the poor of all races.

**Unit 6: The Cold War**

Chapter 1: The origins of the Cold War (Page 67)

**1. Why did Stalin impose communist governments on the nations of eastern Europe?**

Stalin imposed communist governments to create a ‘buffer zone’ of friendly nations between Russia and Germany, to guard against any future German attack.

**2. What was the policy of containment?**

Containment was a policy whereby America pledged to do what it could to prevent the spread of communism. In 1947, President Harry S. Truman declared that America would support any nation under threat from communist revolution or attack. This was known as the Truman Doctrine.

**3. What did Churchill mean by the phrase ‘Iron Curtain’?**

Churchill used the term in a speech in March 1946. It became widely used to describe the division between western, capitalist Europe and eastern, communist Europe.

**4. Why did the United States provide financial aid to the nations of western Europe?**

The financial aid under the Marshall Plan was sent with the aim of rebuilding these nations quickly so that their people would not turn to Communism. This was part of the US policy of containment.

**5. Why did Germany become divided into two separate nations after the Second World War?**

The ‘iron curtain’ ran through Germany, occupied by the Americans, British and French in the west, and by the Soviets in the east. Neither side was willing to give up its half as both feared that a reunited Germany might ally with the other against them. Two separate German nations were therefore formed: West Germany, which was democratic and American-allied, and East Germany, which was a Soviet satellite state.

Chapter 2: Cold War crises (Page 69)

**1. What prompted Stalin to impose the Berlin blockade in June 1948?**

In June 1948, the British, French and Americans introduced a new currency, the Deutschmark, in their zones of Germany – a major step towards creating an independent West German nation.

**2. How did America respond to the Berlin blockade?**

America responded by launching the Berlin Airlift, bringing vital emergency rations to the city by plane. Regular flights were soon bringing thousands of tonnes of supplies to West Berlin every day. At the height of the operation, a plane was landing in Berlin every 90 seconds.

**3. Why did the government of East Germany build the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961?**

By mid-1961, almost three million people had fled communism by going through Berlin. The East German authorities could not allow this to continue and so built a wall between West Berlin and East Berlin to halt the migration.

**4. How had two separate Korean nations been established by 1950?**

When the Japanese surrendered to the Allies in 1945, Korea (which had been under Japanese rule since 1910) was divided much like Germany, with the USSR controlling the north and the USA controlling the south. Both withdrew in the late 1940s, but Korea was not reunited. Instead, two nations were established, democratic South Korea and communist North Korea.

**5. How did America and China end up at war against each other in Korea?**

On 25 June 1950, the dictator of North Korea, Kim Il-sung, launched an invasion of the south. The USA responded by sending troops to defend South Korea. When China intervened to support North Korea, American and Chinese forces were at war.

Chapter 3: Nuclear weapons (Page 71)

**1. What makes nuclear weapons so extraordinarily destructive?**

Nuclear weapons create large and destructive blasts, and emit vast amounts of nuclear radiation, which damages living matter on a molecular level. Radiation sickness and cancers develop from exposure to the radiation.

**2. What is the theory of the nuclear deterrent?**

The theory was that the weapons act as a warning, assuming that any nation with nuclear weapons wouldn’t ever have to use them, because nobody would dare attack it.

**3. Why did Nikita** **Khrushchev station Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba in 1962?**

Khrushchev stationed nuclear missiles in Cuba to deter the USA from intervening there again, and to provide nuclear protection for future communist revolutions that Khrushchev hoped would take place in Central and South America.

**4. What agreement did Khrushchev and Kennedy make to resolve the Cuban Missile Crisis?**

Kennedy publicly pledged not to attempt any more invasions of Cuba, and in exchange Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles. Secretly, Kennedy also agreed to remove the US missiles that

were stationed in Turkey.

**5. How did the superpowers attempt to limit the risk of nuclear war in the period following the Cuban Missile Crisis?**

In 1972, a series of meetings called the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks led to a treaty called SALT I, which for the first time placed limits on the number of nuclear missiles that each side could possess.

Chapter 4 The collapse of communism (Page 73)

**1. What two new policies did Mikhail Gorbachev introduce in the Soviet Union?**

Gorbachev had two major new policies: *glasnost* and *perestroika*. *Glasnost* allowed Soviet citizens and the press access to government information and the freedom to discuss it freely. *Perestroika* was a capitalist-based economic policy.

**2. Why did Gorbachev become so unpopular with the Soviet people?**

Gorbachev become unpopular because *perestroika* led to food shortages and higher prices, making daily life worse for most ordinary people.

**3. Why was Boris Yeltsin able to push for the dissolution of the USSR in 1991?**

In August 1991, a group of Communist Party politicians attempted to regain control of the USSR by launching a coup and placing Gorbachev under house arrest. Yeltsin spoke out against the coup and inspired mass protests against it, causing it to collapse. This gave Yeltsin great moral authority, and he used this to push for the full break-up of the USSR. The Soviet Union was dissolved on 26 December 1991.

**4. Why did the communist nations of eastern Europe all abandon communism in 1989?**

Gorbachev made a speech at the UN in 1988 saying that he wouldn’t use the Red Army to enforce Communism in eastern Europe. The people of the satellite states were free to go their own way. Realising that Soviet forces would not oppose them, the people of all the Communist nations of Eastern Europe launched mass protest movements that successfully removed the Communist regimes in all these countries.

**5. How did the Berlin Wall come down?**

On 9 November 1989, East German communists announced their plan for free movement into West Berlin. Without waiting, crowds of Germans in both halves of the city surged to the Berlin Wall. The border guards left their posts, and in a huge celebration, the people of Berlin tore down the wall.

Chapter 5 European integration (Page 75)

**1. What did Jean Monnet propose with the Schuman Plan in 1950?**

Monnet proposed forming the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). His plan was to strengthen the economies of Western Europe by managing the production of coal and steel, which were vital industrial resources.

**2. Why did it take Britain so long to join the European Economic Community (EEC)?**

For a long time, Britain’s application to join was blocked by French President Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle wanted France to gain status and power by playing the unofficial leadership role within the Community; he knew that if the British joined, they would rival France in shaping EEC policies.

**3. How did poorer member states such as Spain, Portugal, and the former communist nations benefit from EEC or EU membership?**

The newly democratic southern European nations were poorer and less industrialised than the rest of the EEC, and so benefited from economic aid. This was extended when most of the former Soviet satellite states ‘joined Europe’ in 2004. For nations still scarred by half a century of totalitarian rule, the support and funding provided by Europe was invaluable.

**4. How was the European Union (EU) established in 1992?**

In 1992, French President François Mitterrand and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl drew up the Maastricht Treaty, which led to the official creation of the EU when it came into effect in 1993.

**5. What were some of the causes of the Eurosceptic movement that emerged in the early twenty first century?**

In the twenty-first century, resentment towards the EU’s ‘democratic deficit’ and concern about lack

of immigration controls combined to fuel a backlash against the project of European integration.