SECTION A: CORE CONTENT - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1919

Were the peace treaties of 1919-23 fair?

4 MQ

- Describe the restrictions imposed on the German land forces by the Treaty of Versailles.
- What were the territorial terms of the Treaty of Saint Germain?
- What features of the Treaty of Versailles were shared by the other peace treaties of 1919-20?
- What was decided about the Saar in the Treaty of Versailles?
- What did the Treaty of Versailles state about Danzig and the Rhineland?
- What were the main terms of the Treaty of St Germain with Austria?
- What were the main terms of the Treaty of Trianon?
- What were the main aims of the Treaty of Sevres with Turkey?
- In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles restrict German armed forces?
- How was the Paris Peace Conference organised?
- What were the effects of the Treaty of Trianon on Hungary?
- What did Wilson hope to achieve from the settlement of 1919-20?
- What were plebiscites in the peace settlement of 1919-20?
- What were the terms of the Treaty of Sevres?
- Describe how the German armed forces were affected by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Describe the dispute over the Aaland Islands.
- Describe how Hungary was treated in the peace settlement.
- What territories in Europe did Germany lose in the Treaty of Versailles?
- What were the terms of the Treaty of Saint Germain?
- In what ways was Austria punished by the peace settlement of 1919-20?

6MQ

- Why was the Treaty of Sevres replaced by the Treaty of Lausanne?
- Why was the work of the peacemakers at the Paris Peace Conference difficult?
- Why were the German people unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles?
- Why was the Treaty of Sevres renegotiated?
- Why were the victors not free to make the peace they wanted?
- Why were Wilson’s expectations of the Peace Settlement of 1919-20 different from those of Clemenceau?
- Why was there discussion about the status of Danzig at the Paris Peace Conference?
- Why did Lloyd George believe that a moderate peace settlement with Germany was in British interests?
- Why was Wilson unsuccessful in achieving his goal of self-determination for the peoples of Europe?
- Why did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany harshly?
- Why did Wilson believe his ‘Fourteen Points’ should form the basis of the Treaty of Versailles?
- Why did Clemenceau and Lloyd George disagree over how to treat Germany?
- Why was Lloyd George generally satisfied with the peace treaties?
- Why did the Treaty of Versailles cause difficulties for Germany up to 1923?
- Why did the Turks strongly object to the terms of the Treaty of Sévres?
- Why was the work of the agencies of the League of Nations important?
- Why did the Treaty of Versailles cause economic problems in Germany up to 1923?
- Why did the Treaty of Sévres cause political problems in Turkey?
- Why were the people of Germany outraged by terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
- Why did Wilson want a ‘league of nations’?

10MQ

- How satisfied were the French people with the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer.
- ‘German hatred of the Treaty of Versailles was justified.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Who was more satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles: Clemenceau or Lloyd George? How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Germans had genuine grounds for complaint about the Treaty of Versailles.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘At the time, the Treaty of Versailles was justifiable.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The War Guilt Clause was the main cause of German bitterness towards the Treaty of Versailles.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were surprising.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Who was more satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles: Wilson or Clemenceau? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
- How successful was Wilson in achieving his aims at Versailles? Explain your answer.
- How far did the peace settlement of 1919-20 reflect the aims of Clemenceau? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Treaty of Versailles was a fair settlement.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The fact that it was a “diktat” was the main reason for German bitterness over the Treaty of Versailles.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Paris peacemakers did as well as could be expected in the circumstances of 1919-20.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
- ‘President Wilson was bitterly disappointed by the outcome of the peace negotiations at Versailles.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Which was more important in causing the weakness of the League: its structure or the Great Depression? Explain your answer.
- ‘None of the Big Three achieved their aims in the Paris peace talks.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Treaty of Versailles was unjust.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson went into the peace negotiations in Paris with similar aims.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The peace settlement of 1919-20 was a failure.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

**To what extent was the League of Nations a success?**

**4MQ**
- Describe the work of the League’s International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- What were the main aims of the League of Nations when it was set up in 1920?
- Describe the work of the League in relation to refugees.
- Describe the work of the Lytton Commission.
- Describe the part played by the League in international humanitarian work.
- What was the role of the Assembly within the League of Nations?
- What was the role of the Council within the League of Nations?
- What actions could the League take to encourage members to follow its decisions?
- Describe one failure of the League of Nations in the 1920s.
- Describe the work of the League of Nations’ Slavery Commission.
- Describe the dispute over Corfu in 1923.
- Describe the League’s response to the invasion of Manchuria.

**6MQ**
- Why did the requirement that decisions of the Assembly and Council had to be unanimous cause problems for the League?
- Why did the League not include some major powers when it was set up?
- Why was collective security ineffective in practice?
- Why did Japan invade Manchuria?
- Why did the Japanese invasion of Manchuria weaken the League?
- Why was the idea of ‘collective security’ unlikely to be successful for the League of Nations?
- Why did the Great Depression make the work of the League difficult?
- Why were events in Corfu (1923) a problem for the League?
- Why did hostilities between Japan and China break out in 1931?
- Why did Italy invade Abyssinia in 1935?
- Why was the League of Nations able to have some successes in the 1920s?
- Why did the League of Nations fail to prevent Italy’s occupation of Abyssinia?

**10MQ**
- How far was Mussolini responsible for the destruction of the authority of the League of Nations? Explain your answer.
- ‘The League of Nations was an effective organisation for preserving peace in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The League of Nations achieved its peacekeeping aims in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Which was the more important cause of the failure of the League: its organisation or its membership? Explain your answer.
- ‘Ineffective sanctions were the main reason for the failure of the League in Abyssinia.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How successful was the League of Nations in the 1920s? Explain your answer.
- ‘Mussolini’s invasion of Abyssinia damaged the League more than Japan’s invasion of Manchuria had.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The League failed in Manchuria because of the attitudes of its leading members.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How far was the response of the League of Nations to the Italian invasion of Abyssinia justified? Explain your answer.
- How far were Britain and France responsible for the failure of the League of Nations? Explain your answer.
- How far was the response of the League of Nations to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria justified? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason the Disarmament Conference failed was the withdrawal of Germany.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Why had international peace collapsed by 1939?

4MQ
- What happened in the Saar in 1935?
- What was the ‘Greater Germany’ that Hitler aimed to establish?
- What benefits did uniting with Austria offer Hitler?
- Describe the crisis over Austria in 1934.
- What happened in relation to the Sudetenland during 1938 which raised tensions in Europe?
- What were the consequences of the Spanish Civil War for peace in Europe?
- Describe the increase in Italian militarism in the 1930s.
- Describe what happened in Guernica in April 1937.
- What did Hitler gain from the return of the Saar to Germany?
- What actions had Hitler taken by the end of 1935 to break the Treaty of Versailles?
- Describe Hitler’s takeover of Austria?
- What did Hitler achieve by Anschluss?
- What were the terms of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement signed in 1935?
- Describe how Hitler’s policies between 1935 and 1938 broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Describe relations between Italy and Germany in the 1930s.
- Describe Hitler’s policy towards Czechoslovakia in 1938-39.
- Describe what happened in the Rhineland in 1936.
- What was meant by the ‘lebensraum’ proposed by Hitler in his foreign policy?

6MQ
- Why was the remilitarisation of the Rhineland a risk for Hitler?
- Why were Hitler’s foreign policy actions in 1935-36 successful?
- Why was collective security ineffective in practice?
- Why was Hitler able to unite with Austria?
- Why was Hitler’s invasion of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 significant?
- Why did Hitler take Germany out of League of Nations in 1933?
- Why did Chamberlain, on his return from Munich in 1938, say, ‘I believe it is peace for our time?’
- Why did Hitler want to remilitarise the Rhineland?
- Why, by 1937, was Japan a threat to world peace?
- Why was involvement in the Spanish Civil War of benefit to Hitler?
- Why, in 1939, did Stalin make deal with Germany rather than Britain and France?
- Why did Hitler want to take over Czechoslovakia?
- Why did some countries in the 1930s remain dissatisfied by the peace treaties of 1919-23?
- Why did Germany become involved in the Spanish Civil War?
- Why was there an increase in militarism in Japan in the 1930s?
- Why was there an increase in militarism in Italy under Mussolini?
- Why was the Nazi-Soviet Pact important to Hitler?
- Why was Hitler able to ignore the League of Nations?

10MQ

- ‘Germany was more responsible for war in 1939 than any other country.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The policy of appeasement made sense at the time.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Munich Agreement of 1938 ensured that war would happen.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Appeasement was a sensible response to Hitler’s aggression.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How far was the outbreak of war in 1939 Hitler’s fault? Explain your answer.
- ‘The policy of appeasement played a greater part in the outbreak of war in 1939 than did the Nazi-Soviet Pact.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The British-French guarantee to Poland was more responsible than the Nazi-Soviet Pact for the Second World War.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
- ‘The Nazi-Soviet Pact was more advantageous to Stalin than it was to Hitler.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
- ‘Appeasement was not justifiable.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Chamberlain’s attempts to reach agreement at Munich were worthwhile.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The remilitarisation of the Rhineland was more important to Hitler’s plans than was the Spanish Civil War.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The policy of appeasement was a mistake.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Chamberlain was wrong to sign the Munich Agreement of 1938.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Nazi-Soviet Pact was responsible for war breaking out in Europe in 1939.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How far was Hitler’s determination to defeat communism to blame for the Second World War in Europe? Explain your answer.
- How far was Hitler’s determination to overturn the Treaty of Versailles to blame for war in 1939. Explain your answer.
- How far were Britain and France responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939? Explain your answer.
- Hitler’s aggression was more responsible for war in 1939 than was the British policy of appeasement.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
Who was to blame for the Cold War?

4MQ

- What were Stalin’s main achievements at the Yalta Conference?
- What issues were addressed at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences?
- What disagreements between the two superpowers were there at the Potsdam Conference?
- What was agreed about Poland by the Great Powers in 1945?
- What changes to the frontiers of Poland were agreed at the Potsdam Conference?
- What was COMECON?
- What were the main agreements reached at the Yalta Conference of February 1945?
- What decisions, in relation to Germany, were agreed at Yalta and Potsdam?
- What decisions about Germany were made at the Yalta Conference of 1945?
- What was the Berlin Airlift?
- What changed in the US-Soviet relationship between the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences?
- What was the Warsaw Pact?

6MQ

- Why was it difficult to deal with Poland after the Second World War?
- Why was it difficult to reach agreement over the future of Germany after World War Two?
- Why did Truman develop a strategy of containment?
- Why were there tensions at the Potsdam Conference in 1945?
- Why was the Marshall Plan offered to all countries of Europe?
- Why were the changes which took place between the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences important?
- Why was the Truman Doctrine significant?
- Why was the wartime unity of the Allies beginning to break down by the time of the Yalta Conference?
- Why was it harder for the Allies to reach agreement at Potsdam than it had been at Yalta?
- Why was Germany split in two in 1949?
- Why was Germany a source of dispute after the Second World War?

10MQ

- ‘The most important consequence of the Berlin Blockade was the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in 1949.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The USA was responsible for starting the Cold War.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Berlin Blockade was a serious threat to world peace.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Churchill’s ‘Iron Curtain’ speech at Fulton was the main cause of tension between the West and the Soviet Union between 1946 and 1950.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
The main cause of tension between the Soviet Union and the West between 1947 and 1949 was the Berlin Airlift. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Stalin’s failure to abide by the agreements made at Yalta and Potsdam caused the Cold War. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

It was the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe that caused the Cold War. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

The main reason for the formation of NATO was the Berlin Crisis of 1948-49. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Who was more to blame for the Cold War, the USA or USSR? Explain your answer.

How far was the Cold War caused by the USSR’s need for security? Explain your answer.

How far were Britain and France responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939? Explain your answer.

How effectively did the USA contain the spread of Communism?

4MQ

- What was Eisenhower’s policy towards Vietnam?
- What was the importance of the 18th parallel in relation to Korea?
- Describe relations between the USA and Cuba between 1959 and the end of March 1961.
- What was the ‘domino effect’ in relation to Vietnam?
- Describe the events which led to the UN involvement in the Korean War.
- What was the response to the United Nations Organisation to events in Korea in June 1950?
- What was the 38th Parallel in relation to the Korean War?
- Describe the Bay of Pigs invasion.
- What did the Geneva Agreements of 1954 propose for Vietnam?
- What was the ‘quarantine’ of Cuba imposed by the USA in October 1962?
- What was MacArthur’s role in the Korean War?
- What was ‘Operation Rolling Thunder’
- Describe how Kennedy dealt with the Cuban Missile Crisis.
- Describe how President Kennedy reacted to the discovery in October 1962 of Soviet missile bases in Cuba?

6MQ

- Why was the US unhappy with the changes Castro introduced immediately following the Cuban Revolution?
- Why did the USA become involved in resisting the invasion of South Korea?
- Why was Kennedy humiliated by the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion of April 1961?
- Why did Nixon find it difficult to withdraw from Vietnam?
- Why did Truman develop a strategy of containment?
- Why did the USA oppose the North Korean invasion of South Korea?
- Why did the US provide most of the forces that resisted North Korea’s invasion of the South?
- Why was the Cuban Revolution seen as a threat to the USA?
- Why did the USA become involved in the conflict in Vietnam?
- Why was America’s policy in containment a failure in Vietnam?
- Why was Chinese support for North Korea important?
- Why were the Vietcong able to withstand attacks by US forces?
- Why did the USA want to overthrow Castro?
Why were developments in Vietnam in the 1950s important to the USA?

10MQ

- ‘The American policy of containment between 1950 and 1973 was successful.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USA’s policy of containment.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘In Vietnam, Kennedy was more successful than Johnson.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How successful was the USA’s policy of containment in Korea? Explain your answer.
- How great a threat was the Korean War to world peace? Explain your answer.
- ‘America was more successful in Korea than it was in Vietnam.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The US policy of containment was more successful in Korea than in Cuba.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How successful was the USA’s containment policy? Explain your answer.
- For the USA, which was the more successful approach to containment: working with the United Nations in Korea or working on its own over Cuba? Explain your answer.
- How far was the outcome of the Korean War a success for the USA? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason why the US public turned against the Vietnam War was television coverage.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How successful was the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis for Khrushchev? Explain your answer.
- Who won the Korean War? Explain your answer.

How secure was the USSR’s control over Eastern Europe, 1948-1989?

4MQ

- By 1956, what made Hungarians unhappy with Soviet control?
- Describe the economic crisis facing the Polish government by 1980.
- What actions had Stalin taken, by the end of 1945, to extent Soviet power across Eastern Europe?
- Describe the methods of control exercised by the Soviet Union over Hungary before the 1956 uprising.
- What aspects of Soviet control were hated by the people of Czechoslovakia?
- Describe events in Hungary on the days immediately following the outbreak of revolution against the government on 23 October 1956.
- Describe the reaction of the Western allies to the building of the Berlin Wall.
- What changes to the frontiers of Poland were agreed at the Potsdam Conference?
- What was COMECON?
- What aspects of Soviet control were hated by the Hungarian people by 1956?
- Describe the achievements of Lech Walesa in Poland.
- Describe how the authorities in Poland tried to deal with Solidarity in the period 1980 to 1989.
- Describe Imre Nagy’s role in the Hungarian Uprising.
- Describe Gorbachev’s role in the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.
6MQ

- Why were the Soviets concerned about events in Hungary in 1956?
- Why was Solidarity important in Poland?
- Why was Solidarity successful?
- Why was there tension over Berlin in the years 1945-49?
- Why were people leaving East Berlin before 1960?
- Why did many Hungarians oppose the Communist regime in 1956?
- Why did the Communists build the Berlin Wall in 1961?
- Why did Berlin remain a focus of Cold War tensions in the years up to 1961?
- Why did the Polish government agree to meet the demands of Solidarity?
- Why did Gorbachev decide not to intervene when countries in Eastern Europe moved towards democracy in 1989?
- Why was Gorbachev important to Eastern Europe in 1989?
- Why was the Brezhnev Doctrine introduced?
- Why did the building of the Berlin Wall worsen relations between the Soviet Union and the West?

10MQ

- ‘The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 to prevent migration.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Gorbachev was more important than Solidarity in the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Berlin Wall was more advantageous to the Western allies than to the USSR.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How effective was the USSR’s attempt to control Eastern Europe by 1948? Explain your answer.
- How far were Gorbachev’s policies of Glasnost and Perestroika responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe? Explain your answer.
- How different were events in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968? Explain your answer.
- How different was the Soviet reaction to events in Hungary (1965) and Czechoslovakia (1968)? Explain your answer.
- Which was the more serious threat to Soviet control of Eastern Europe: the Hungarian Rising (1956) or events in Czechoslovakia (1968)? Explain your answer by reference to each.
- ‘The Berlin Wall was built for economic reasons.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Soviet Union dealt well with threats to communist control of Eastern Europe in the period 1956 to 1968.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How similar were events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968? Explain your answer.
- How secure was Soviet control of Eastern Europe from 1960 to 1980? Explain your answer.
- How secure was Soviet control of Eastern Europe from 1948 to 1961? Explain your answer.
- How far was Solidarity responsible for the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe? Explain your answer.
Why did events in the Gulf matter c. 1970-2000?

4MQ
- Describe how Saddam Hussein dealt with the Kurds between 1987 and 1991.
- Describe the events of the ‘July Revolution’ in Iraq in 1968.
- What was Operation Desert Shield?
- Describe how Saddam Hussein ruled Iraq.
- Describe the involvement of the Western Powers in the Iran-Iraq War, 1980-88
- Describe the Iranian Revolution of 1979.
- Describe Saddam Hussein’s rise to power in Iraq.
- What was Operation Desert Storm?
- Describe the rule of the Shah in Iran.
- Describe the damage done to Iran and Iraq by the war of 1980-88.
- Describe Saddam Hussein’s career in Iraqi politics up to July 1968?

6MQ
- Why was Saddam Hussein able to become President of Iraq in 1979?
- Why did Saddam Hussein, after becoming President, use force on his own people?
- Why did the Iraqi people suffer greatly from the First Gulf War?
- Why did Saddam Hussein invade Kuwait in August 1990?
- Why was there opposition within Iran to the Shah’s rule?
- Why did Iraqi troops invade Iran in September 1980?
- Why did the Iranian Revolution take place in 1979?
- Why were Iran and Iraq at war by 1980?
- Why did the West get involved in the Iran-Iraq War?
- Why were relations between Kuwait and Iraq poor by July 1990?
- Why did it take Saddam Hussein eleven years to remove Bakr from the Presidency of Iraq?

10MQ
- ‘The Iran-Iraq War of 1980-88 was a success for Iraq.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The most important reason for the Iran-Iraq War of 1980-88 was Iraq’s desire to dominate the Persian Gulf region.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason for Operation Desert Storm (1991) was to reduce the power of Saddam Hussein.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The greatest impact of the First Gulf War was on the Iraqi people themselves.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Iraq suffered more than Iran as a result of the war between the two countries.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The most serious aspect of the Iran-Iraq War of 1980-88 was the threat to the stability of the Arab World.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘There was no victor in the Iran-Iraq War of 1980-88.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Was the Shah a reforming or a repressive rule of Iran? Explain your answer.
- Which was the most responsible for the outbreak of war in January 1991, Iraq or the USA? Explain your answer.
- ‘Economic factors were the main cause of the Iranian Revolution of 1979.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
The main reason Saddam Hussein was able to consolidate his dictatorship was the development of his personality cult. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
SECTION B: DEPTH STUDY - GERMANY, 1918-45

Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

4MQ
- What problems was Germany facing by the end of 1918?
- Describe the German Revolution of 1918.
- What were the disadvantages of proportional representation for Weimar Germany?
- What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution?
- Describe the activities of the Freikorps, 1919-20.
- Describe the Communist threat of 1919-20 to the Weimar Republic.
- What was the role of the President under the Weimar Constitution?
- What impact did the Spartacists have on the German Republic?
- Describe what happened in the Kapp Putsch.
- What were the November Criminals?
- Describe the problems facing German civilians at the end of the First World War.
- Describe how Germany reacted to the French occupation of the Ruhr.
- What did the Spartacists want to achieve?

6MQ
- Why did the Spartacist uprising fail?
- Why was the Weimar Republic facing problems in 1919-20?
- Why were the Spartacists a threat to the German Republic?
- Why was Germany facing economic disaster by 1923?
- Why was the Republic able to recover and prosper after 1923?
- Why were the 1920s a period of cultural achievement for Germany?
- Why were the Freikorps important in the early years of the Weimar Republic?
- Why was the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923 important for Germany?
- Why was there left-wing opposition to the German Republic?
- Why was there right-wing opposition to the German Republic?
- Why did the Freikorps attempt to take control of Germany in 1920?
- Why was proportional representation a weakness of the Weimar Constitution?

10MQ
- ‘Stresemann saved the Weimar Republic from disaster.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘By 1929 the Weimar Republic had overcome its problems.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- To what extent were German governments successful between 1923 and 1929? Explain your answer.
- How far do the cultural achievements of the period explain why the years 1924-29 are known as the ‘Golden-Age’ of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer.
- ‘The weaknesses in the Weimar Constitution were the main reason for the collapse of the Republic.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How successful had the Weimar Republic been by 1926 in resolving the problems created for Germany by the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer.
- 'The main achievement of Weimar Germany after 1923 was economic recovery.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- 'The Weimar Republic had few achievements.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- 'The Weimar Constitution doomed the Republic to failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How far was Stresemann’s leadership the most important reason for the survival of the Weimar Republic in the 1920s? Explain your answer.
- How important was Stresemann to the survival of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer.
- 'The greatest achievements of the Weimar Republic were cultural.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?

4MQ

- Describe Hitler’s role in the Nazi Party before 1929
- Describe Hitler’s role in establishing the Nazi Party to 1923?
- Describe events in Munich 8-9 November 1923.
- What happened as a result of the Munich Putsch?
- What was promised to the German people by the Nazis in the election campaigns of 1930-33?
- What part did Hitler play in the German Workers’ Party (DAP)?
- What methods did Goebbels use between 1929 and 1932 to ensure that Nazi ideas were brought to the attention of the German people?
- In what ways was the Nazi Party affected by the Munich Putsch?
- Describe the development of the Nazi Party during the rest of the 1920s following the Munich Putsch.
- Describe how the SA contributed to the power of the Nazi Party.
- Describe how Goebbels contributed to the rise of the Nazi Party.
- Describe Hitler’s actions against the Communists in 1933.

6MQ

- Why did the popularity of the Nazi Party increase between 1929 and 1932
- Why did the Munich Putsch fail?
- Why did Hitler think that the Munich Putsch would be successful?
- Why did the Nazi Party have little success in elections before 1930?
- Why did Hitler turn against Rohm and the SA in 1934?
- Why did the Nazi Party have limited success before 1929?
- Why was the Reichstag Fire important for Hitler?
- Why was Goebbels important in Hitler’s rise to power?
- Why did the Nazis do well in the 1930 Reichstag election?
- Why was the Munich Putsch important for Hitler?
- Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor in January 1933?
- Why did Hitler turn against the SA in 1934?

10MQ
- ‘The Night of the Long Knives was the most important reason Hitler was able to strengthen his control over Germany during 1933 and 1934.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The fear of communism was the main reason for the Nazis coming to power in 1933.’ How far do you agree with this statement?
- ‘Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933 because of the violence of the SA.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The election of 5 March 1933 was the most important reason for Hitler gaining control over Germany.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- Which was the more important in allowing Hitler to consolidate his power in 1933-34: the Enabling Act or the death of Hindenburg? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason Hitler became Chancellor of Germany was because of the actions of Papen and Hindenburg.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The use of mass rallies was the main reason the Nazis were able to increase support up to 1932.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Enabling Act was the main reason Hitler was able to consolidate his power in 1933-34.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason for the Night of the Long Knives was that Rohm had become an embarrassment to Hitler.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 was the deal between von Papen and President Hindenburg.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Munich Putsch was no more than a minor setback for Hitler.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Depression was the most important reason why Hitler was able to come to power in 1933.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The main reason Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 was the deal between von Papen and President Hindenburg.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933-45?

4MQ

- What part did the secret police play in the running of Nazi Germany?
- What role did the SS play in controlling the Nazi state?
- What was the role of the Gestapo in Nazi Germany?
- What opposition to the Nazi regime existed in its early years in power?
- What part did informers play in helping the Nazis to maintain control over the German people?
- Describe the education policies of the Nazis in German schools.
- Describe the experiences gained from membership of the Hitler Youth.
- In what ways were the Berlin Olympics a success for Goebbels?
- What was the impact of the Nuremberg Laws (1935) on the Jews?
- Describe the work of the Gestapo.
- In what ways did the police and the courts contribute to Nazi control of the German people?

6MQ

- Why was Hitler popular with many Germans?
- Why did persecution take place in Germany?
- Why was the Gestapo important to the Nazis?
- Why did the Nazis seek to control all forms of the media?
- Why was the use of culture and mass media important for the Nazis?
- Why was the education of young people in German schools changed by the Nazis?
- Why was the Hitler Youth movement an important part of life in Nazi Germany?
- Why did Nazi policy towards young people create loyal Nazis?
- Why did the Nazis want to control the hearts and minds of young people?
- Why was the New Plan for the economy introduced by Schacht in 1934?
- Why did the Nazis carry out Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass)?
- Why did the Nazis organise mass rallies?

10MQ

- ‘Nazi Germany was a totalitarian state.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The German people accepted the Nazi regime.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The use of culture and propaganda was the most effective way by which the Nazis controlled the German people.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Nazi education and youth policies were not effective in controlling young people.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The use of education was more effective than the use of mass media in controlling the German people.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘Nazi youth policies were unsuccessful.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Nazi regime was more successful in dealing with the churches than it was in dealing with the youth of Germany.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How effective was the control of the German people by the Nazis? Explain your answer.
- How attractive was the Nazi regime to young people? Explain your answer.
- How far were the Nazis in control of the German people between 1933 and 1945? Explain your answer.
- ‘The use by the Nazis of mass media and culture was more effective than the secret police in controlling the German people.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- ‘There was little opposition within Germany to the Nazi regime.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How effective was Nazi propaganda in winning the support of the German people? Explain your answer.
- How total was Hitler’s control over Germany? Explain your answer.

What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

4MQ

- Describe how the Nazis persecuted Jews in the 1930s.
- What did the Nazis promise the German people during elections campaigns in the early 1930s?
- Describe the Nazi policy of autarky.
- What actions did the Nazis take to reduce unemployment?
- What actions were taken by the Nazis to encourage an increase in the birth rate?
- Describe the Nuremberg Rallies.
- Describe how women contributed to the German war effort.
- Describe how the Nazi regime used informers.
- What was ‘Strength Through Joy’?
- Describe the Four-Year Plan.
- How did the war change life for women in Nazi Germany?

6MQ

- Why did the Nazis see women as important?
- Why did the Nazis encourage the ‘perfect Aryan family’?
- Why were women important in Hitler’s plans for Germany?
- Why did the Nazis persecute the mentally and physically handicapped?
- Why were the Nazis able to reduce unemployment?
- Why was the Nazi ‘master race’ theory important?
- Why did the Nazis introduce a war economy?
- Why did the Nazi regime make extensive changes to the school curriculum?
- Why did the Nazis persecute gypsies and the mentally ill?
- Why were some people unhappy with the changes the Nazis made to the economy in the 1930s?
- Why did the war lead to the Final Solution?

10MQ

- Who benefitted least from Nazi rule: women or industrial workers? Explain your answer.
- Were German workers better or worse off under the Nazis? Explain your answer.
- How successful was the Nazi regime in winning the loyalty and support of young Germans? Explain your answer.
- How successful were Nazi policies for German industrial workers? Explain your answer.
- ‘The existence of the Hitler Youth ensured that the Nazis were successful in winning the support of young people.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How much opposition was there within Germany to the Nazi regime? Explain your answer.
- Which was more important in keeping the Nazis in power, terror or persuasion? Explain your answer.
- ‘The Second World War brought little change to the Nazi economy.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How successful was Germany’s conversion to a war economy. Explain your answer.

40MQ Alternative to Coursework

Germany, 1918-1945

- How important was hyperinflation as a cause of instability in Weimar Germany, 1919-29? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Treaty of Versailles as a reason for the increasing popularity of the Nazis after 1929? Explain your answer.
- How important was the Dawes Plan in the recovery of Germany, 1923-29? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Munich Putsch as a reason for the lack of Nazi electoral success by 1928? Explain your answer.
- How important was political extremism in causing Germany’s weakness, 1919-23? Explain your answer.
- How important were the territorial terms of the Treaty of Versailles as a cause of problems in early Weimar Germany? Explain your answer.
- How significant were the SA and SS in securing Nazi power by 1934? Explain your answer.
- How important was the 25-Point Programme in the development to the Nazi Party to 1934? Explain your answer.
- How significant was Himmler in establishing the Nazi dictatorship? Explain your answer.
- How important were young people in the opposition to Nazi rule, 1933-45? Explain your answer.
- How significant were policies towards farmers in winning support for the Nazi regime? Explain your answer.
- How important was the Gestapo in enabling the Nazis to maintain control in Germany after 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Hitler Youth in promoting Nazi ideas in Germany? Explain your answer.
- How important were cultural developments in the lives of ordinary Germans in the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer.
- How significant were public work schemes in improving the lives of German workers, 1933-39? Explain your answer.
- How important were weaknesses in the Weimar Constitution in causing Germany’s problems, 1919-1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant was Mein Kampf (published 1925-26) in helping Hitler win support during the 1920s? Explain your answer.
- How important was proportional representation as a reason for the weakness of the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer.
- How significant were schools in bringing about the type of society the Nazis wanted? Explain your answer.
- How important were Hitler’s election promises as a reason for the growth in support for the Nazi Party by 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant were Nazi policies towards the churches in the development of a totalitarian state after 1933? Explain your answer.
- How important was the work of Goebbels in enabling the Nazis to control Germany after 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Second World War in creating opposition within Germany to the Nazis? Explain your answer.
- How important was the role of the president in the government of the Weimar Republic to 1933? Explain your answers.
- How significant was the use of concentration camps in Hitler’s control of Germany after 1933? Explain your answer.
- How important were Hitler’s election promises as a reason for the growth in support for the Nazi Party by 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant were Nazi policies towards the churches in the development of a totalitarian state after 1933. Explain your answer.
- How important were cultural developments in the lives of ordinary Germans in the Weimar Republic? Explain your answer.
- How significant were the public works schemes in improving the lives of German workers, 1933-39? Explain your answer.
- How important was President Ebert in ensuring the Weimar Republic had not collapsed by the time of his death in 1925? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the role of the SA in bringing Hitler to power in January 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the invasion of the Ruhr as a cause of instability in Weimar Germany? Explain your answer.
- How important was the fear of communism as a reason for Nazi success by 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant were violence and intimidation in allowing Hitler to control Germany by 1934? Explain your answer.
- How important were policies towards the workers to the popularity of the Nazi regime by 1939? Explain your answer.
- How significant was Hindenburg in the appointment of Hitler as chancellor? Explain your answer.
- How important was indoctrination at school in promoting Nazi ideas in Germany? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the use of the Freikorps to the survival of the Weimar Republic, 1919-23? Explain your answer.
- How important was the role of Papen as a reason for Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor in January 1933? Explain your answer.
- How important to the Nazi regime was the persecution of minorities in German society, 1933-45? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Second World War to the stability of the Nazi regime? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the First World War in determining how the Weimar Republic developed to 1929? Explain your answer.
- How important was the threat of a communist revolution as a reason for Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor in January 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant were economic problems as a reason for the instability of the Weimar Republic up to 1923? Explain your answer.
- How important was the Reichstag Fire as a reason for Hitler’s ability to consolidate Nazi power by 1934? Explain your answer.
- How significant were the Spartacists to the instability of Germany, 1918-23? Explain your answer.
- How important was control of the media in strengthening Nazi rule in Germany after 1934? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Second World War as a cause of the Final Solution? Explain your answer.
- How important were policies towards women in bringing about the kind of society the Nazis wanted? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the weakness of the political leaders of the Weimar Republic in 1932-33 as a reason for Hitler’s appointment as Chancellor in January 1933? Explain your answer.
- How important was the use of the SS in maintaining Nazi control of Germany after 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant were the military terms of the Treaty of Versailles as a cause of the problems of Weimar Germany, 1919-23? Explain your answer.
- How important was the Munich Putsch in the development of the Nazi Party up to 1930? Explain your answer.
- How important was the Great Depression as a reason for Nazi electoral success, 1930-33? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the economic recovery as a reason for the lack of effective opposition to Nazi rule, 1933-39? Explain your answer.
- How important was the economic crisis after 1929 as a reason for Hitler become dictator by 1934?
- How significant was youth policy in enabling the Nazis to control Germany? Explain your answer.
- How significant were Rohm and the SA in the development of the Nazi Party to 1934? Explain your answer.
- How important were women in German society under the Nazis? Explain your answer.
- How important was the Treaty of Versailles in causing the domestic problems of the Weimar Republic to 1929? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the Night of the Long Knives in securing Hitler’s control of Germany? Explain your answer.
- How important were reparations as a cause of the problems of the Weimar government between 1919 and 1924? Explain your answer.
- How significant was the war of 1939-45 in changing life in Nazi Germany? Explain your answer.
- How significant was political disorder in causing the weakness of the Weimar Republic in its early years? Explain your answer.
- How important was violence in consolidating Hitler’s power after he became Chancellor in 1933? Explain your answer.
- How significant were changes made by Hitler to the Nazi Party during the 1920s? Explain your answer.
- How important was propaganda in enabling the Nazis to control Germany after 1934? Explain your answer.