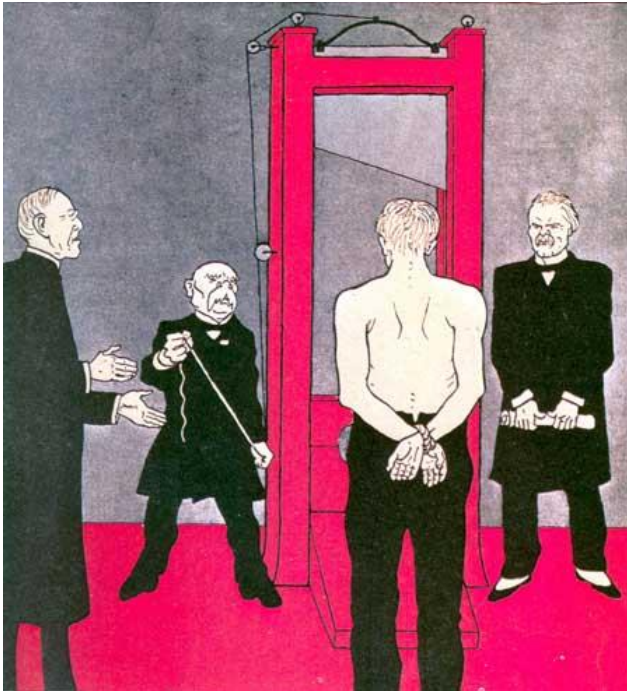


KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Mark	Time	What is the question testing?	What do I need to do?	Structure
4	5	Your ability to infer the message of a source.. Your understanding of how provenance impacts a source.	Examine the source's content and infer the message- explain with own knowledge how you know it supports/ opposes. State how the provenance will impact on the source's opinion and link to own knowledge.	P1: S + I + K P2: P + K

KEY QUESTION 2: WHAT DOES A MODEL ANSWER LOOK LIKE?



Source A: A German cartoon from the magazine Simplicissimus in 1919.

Germany is represented by the figure with its arms tied up. The other men are Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who is the figure in the centre next to the guillotine.

SOURCE A IS CRITICAL OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES. HOW DO YOU KNOW?

- 1 The source shows Germany about to be executed. Source A is suggesting
- 2 that the Treaty of Versailles was so harsh on Germany that it was the
- 3 equivalent of a death sentence. This references the harsh terms of the
- 4 Treaty such as the loss of 13% of its land.
- 5 The source is bound to be critical as it was German from 1919.
- 6 Immediately after the Treaty was signed protests sprung up around
- 7 Germany, with many arguing that it was unfair as it did not follow Wilson's
- 8 14 points as they had believed it would.

Q2. HOW USEFUL ARE SOURCES B AND C TO AN HISTORIAN STUDYING X?

KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Mark	Time	What is the question testing?	What do I need to do?	Structure
12	15	<p>Your ability to infer the message of a source and link it to knowledge to explain why a source can be used.</p> <p>Your ability to examine provenance and explain the impact of provenance on a source.</p>	<p>Infer the message of sources B and C and explain why they are useful based on its content- link this to knowledge.</p> <p>Examine the provenance of B and C and explain how this makes them useful based on knowledge- link to nature, origin or purpose.</p> <p>For L4- explain why combining the two makes them useful.</p>	<p>P1: I + S + K [B] P2: I + S + K [C] P3: P + K [B] P4: P + K [C] C: Why are they useful together?</p>

KEY QUESTION 2: WHAT DOES A MODEL ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

Source B: A British anti- German cartoon from 1919 designed to encourage people to buy goods made within the British Empire.



Source C: From J.M. Keynes, a British economist, writing in 1919. Keynes was a British delegate to the Paris Peace Conference but resigned in protest at the terms of the Treaty three weeks before it was published.

Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe - nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours. The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the economic life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, the President to do nothing that was not just and right.

HOW USEFUL ARE SOURCES B AND C TO AN HISTORIAN STUDYING ATTITUDES TOWARDS GERMANY AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR?

1 Source B is useful as it highlights that attitudes were still very hostile towards Germany in England after the war, and some didn't want it to
 2 rebuild. The source shows German soldiers committing war crimes, like killing babies, and the same German as a civilian and a soldier. The
 3 statement 'once a German always a German' suggests that post-war Germans are still evil, and their actions shouldn't be forgotten. The
 4 makes the source useful because I know that after the war many Brits wanted revenge for the war, which they saw as German's fault, and
 5 therefore wanted to punish Germany. Posters proclaiming, 'hang the Kaiser' were commonplace in England, and MP Eric Campbell promised
 6 he would "squeeze the German lemon until the pips squeak". The poster therefore emphasises that many people in Britain did not want a
 7 strong Germany after the war, and still saw Germany as a threat.

8 Source C is also useful as it highlights that others were concerned about punishing Germany and disagreed with the fact that the Treaty of
 9 Versailles was more concerned with punishing Germany than rebuilding it. The source states that the Treaty of Versailles punished the
 10 "children of the enemies for wrongdoings of parents" suggesting that the Treaty of Versailles will worsen the life of future generations of
 11 Germans when the war was not their fault. This makes the source useful because I know that the Treaty included many articles that had
 12 severe long-term consequences, such as the £6.6bn reparation bill which would severely weaken the German economy until it was repaid in
 13 1988. The source also states that the treaty would do "nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours". This makes the
 14 source useful as I know that as well as weakening the economy of Germany the treaty contained many articles that would anger Germans and
 15 make them less likely to work with other powers peacefully, such as the loss of 13% of land and the much-hated Article 231 which forced
 16 Germans to take blame for the war. The source therefore emphasises that the Treaty focused primarily on revenge without being concerned
 17 of the negative consequences.

18 Source B is a poster designed to encourage people to purchase goods from the British Empire, not Germany. This makes the source useful as
 19 it highlights that one of the main concerns of the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference was to protect the power and prowess of
 20 the British Empire, which the Treaty achieved by removing Germany's colonies and naval strength. The source therefore emphasises that
 21 Britain's focus post-war remained on its Empire, and that Germany, despite losing, was still seen as a potential threat.

22 Source C is an extract from economist Keynes, designed to warn about the adverse consequences of punishing Germany. This makes the
 23 source useful as it highlights that experts and academics largely had a more sceptical outlook about punishing Germany, as they were
 24 concerned about the longer-term consequences of doing so. Keynes would have been aware that punishing Germany would disrupt peace,
 25 just as Lloyd George was when he warned that 'we might have to fight a war in 25 years' time' due to the treaty.

26 Taken together B and C are useful as they highlight that attitudes to Germany after the First World War were mixed. The general population,
 27 to which Source B is directed, largely focussed on punishing Germany and still saw it as a threat, whereas academics and experts, like Keynes,
 28 were worried about the unintended consequences that punishing Germany might bring.

KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Mark	Time	What is the question testing?	What do I need to do?	Structure
8	10	Your knowledge of an event and ability to explain the consequences.	<p>Tell the story of the event in question- ensuring that you include as much specific knowledge as possible.</p> <p>Explain the consequence of the even as the question requires (e.g. if the question says 'Write an account of how X became a crisis' ensure you state "this became a crisis because").</p> <p>Use chronological language- 'this led to...' 'as a consequence...' 'as a result....'</p> <p>L4- include complexity in your answer- for e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how an event had more significant consequences for a certain country/ group/ person • Explain how the consequences were more notable at different times • Explain which event was the most consequential • Explain how an event contributed to broader ongoingings 	<p>P1: ID + K + Ex</p> <p>P2: ID + K + Ex</p> <p>C: J [OR]</p> <p>P3: ID + K + Ex</p>

KEY QUESTION 2: WHAT DOES A MODEL ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

WRITE AN ACCOUNT OF HOW THE FIRST WORLD WAR BECAME LED TO PROBLEMS FOR GERMANY.

1 The first way the war was a problem for Germany was it resulted in their loss. At the start of the war Germany followed the Schlieffen Plan and

2 invaded Belgium through France, pulling in Great Britain. The failure of the Schlieffen Plan led to entrenchment, and stalemate. Although

3 Germany had the territorial advantage, having taken land in France and Belgium, victory in the war became impossible due to the successful

4 British naval blockade of German ports and the entry of the United States. By 1917 starvation and protests had become a serious problem in

5 Germany. As a result, General Erich Ludendorff ordered the 'Spring Offensive' as a final make or break attack. Despite early successes this

6 offensive ground to a halt and an allied counter offensive, led by Ferdinand Foch, crushed the remaining German military. This caused a serious

7 problem for Germany as it made invasion an inevitability. As a result, a revolution broke out in November 1918, and the Kaiser fled to Holland.

8 The new government, led by Fredrich Ebert, agreed to sign an armistice with the allied forces, which came into force on the 11th November 1918.

9 Germany's military defeat then led to the Treaty of Versailles on 28th June 1919. The Treaty caused serious problem for Germany such as

10 territory loss, military restrictions, reparation payments, exclusion from the League of Nations and the need to take blame for the war. The loss

11 of 13% of German land was a problem as it resulted in almost 6million people living in another country, fearing that they may face harsh

12 treatment or be treated like second class citizens. Military restrictions, like the banning of conscription and capping of the army to 100,000 led to

13 fears in Germany that they may be attacked and defenceless, something that was potentially likely as France under Clemenceau seemed

14 determined to crush Germany as punishment. The need to pay £6.6bn not only had the potential to crush the German economy and prevent

15 economic growth for decades but also contributed to a sense that Germany had been humiliated by the allied forces, especially when combined

16 with the ban on entry to the League of Nations and Article 231's requirement that Germany take the blame for the war.

17 The biggest way the war was a problem however was in the longer term. As Germany moved into the 1920s and 30s, the war, and especially the

18 Treaty of Versailles, became weaponised by the political extreme. Hitler was able to use anger at the Treaty to convince the German people that

19 his aggressive actions were legitimate, and eventually, that war in Europe was necessary and righteous.

KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Mark	Time	What is the question testing?	What do I need to do?	Structure
16 + 4	25	<p>Your knowledge of a major event across one key topic.</p> <p>Your ability to explain the consequences of events.</p> <p>Your ability to evaluate how factors led to an event.</p>	<p>3 paragraphs- one agreeing with the statement and two disagreeing.</p> <p>Ensure that you include specific knowledge throughout.</p> <p>Provide a clear explanation how the facts you have mentioned link to the question "This was a reason for..." or "this led to..." etc</p> <p>Provide a conclusion which gives a clear and logical argument.</p>	<p>P1: ID + K + Ex</p> <p>P2: ID + K + ex</p> <p>P3: ID + K + Ex</p> <p>C: J</p>

This question will cover one entire topic, so will be most likely be worded in the following ways:

- X was the main reason Germany disliked the Treaty of Versailles (Topic 1)
- X was the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations (Topic 2)
- X was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War (Topic 3 mainly, but can use information from all 3)

TOPIC 1: "THE LOSS OF TERRITORY WAS THE MAIN REASON GERMANS HATED THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES" HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE?

1 One reason Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles was loss of territory. Germany lost 13% of its land, including Alsace- Lorraine, which Germans
 2 hated losing as it symbolised their victory over the French in the Franco- Prussian war and had always been a point of conflict between the two.
 3 Germans also hated the loss of Danzig, which was culturally important in Germany, as it had been one of the most important trading ports in Europe
 4 since the medieval period but was handed over to the League to be run as a mandate by Poland. They also lost significant territories in the east to
 5 create the Polish corridors and make up Czechoslovakia. Collectively these losses of land resulted in over 6million Germans now being citizens of
 6 other countries. This was hated by Germans as they had no choice in the matter and had been stripped of citizenship in the country to which they
 7 belonged, or worried how they would be treated in countries that were previously at war with.

8 Another reason Germans hated the Treaty was reparation payments. The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany into paying reparations, and the total
 9 amount was eventually set at £6.6bn. This was hated by the German people as the economy was already weakened by the war, and starvation was
 10 rife, with an estimated 400,000- 750,000 deaths as a result of the blockade. The German people therefore were angry at such a high fee as it was
 11 likely to result in a much slower economic recovery. Reparation payments were especially hated by Germans as they came with the infamous Article
 12 231, which forced Germany to accept blame for a war they believed was not their fault. This article angered the German people as it seemed to clear
 13 to them that they were only involved in the war to defend Austria from aggressive, and it seemed ridiculous to suggest they were responsible for the
 14 actions of all the countries in the build up to war.

15 A final reason Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles was military restrictions. The Treaty of Versailles limited the army to 100,000, the Navy to 6
 16 battleships and outright banned Germany from owning tanks, submarines and an air force. This was hated by the Germans as it left them feeling
 17 vulnerable to attack, and seemed to have been designed to ensure that they were surrounded by enemies; France to West and Communist Russia to
 18 the East. As extremist parties rose, especially Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, they were able to mobilise this fear of potential invasion and encirclement by
 19 enemies to convince the population that ripping up the treaty was the only way to protect Germany. In addition, military restrictions were also hated
 20 by Germans as militarism was a core aspect of German culture, thanks in part to Prussian influence following the unification in 1871, and restricting
 21 the military so severely seemed to be an attack on German culture as a way to avoid future war.

22 Overall, the main reason the Treaty was hated is not any one set of terms, but instead, a result of Germans surprise having to sign such a harsh
 23 document. Germany entered the First World as a global power, with an army of 2.2million men and an industry capable of outproducing Britain in
 24 coal and steel. Just 4 years later, the population had been totally blindsided by the failure of the Spring Offensive and were forced to sign the
 25 armistice. This was bad enough, but many Germans were okay with this as they had been led to believe that the subsequent peace treaty would
 26 following Wilson's 14 points and would seek to reconstruct Europe together. Instead, the Treaty, with its restrictions on military, loss of territory and
 27 shrinking of the military was the same old 'peace of the victors' that had been seen throughout History, and it was clear that the allies, especially
 28 France, were seeking nothing more than cold- blooded revenge.

TOPIC TWO: "ACTIONS OF MEMBERS WAS THE MAIN REASON FOR THE FAILURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS" HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE?

1 One reason for the failure of the League of Nations was its structure and organisation. The League as made up of 42 members (rising to 58 in
2 1934) who all formed The Assembly. The Assembly only met annually, on the first Monday of September, and all motions had to be
3 unanimously voted for to pass. This contributed to it failing as they struggle to respond to crises in a timely manner, and rarely if every passed
4 motions. In addition, the League did have a Council of 4 permanent (Japan, Italy, Great Britain and France) and 4 temporary members, which
5 was designed to meet more frequently and pass motions when the Assembly was unable. However, the Council members all had the power of
6 veto, contributing to the League's failing because the most powerful members were able to act in their own self- interest, rather than following
7 the Covenant and aims of the League. The League also no army and had limited ability to act. For example, even against clear acts of aggression,
8 such as the Polish invasion of Vilna in 1919 or the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, the League could only attempt to establish peace
9 through (1) mitigation, (2) moral condemnation and finally (3) economic sanctions. This contributed to the failure of the League because there
10 was no real need for aggressive nations to concern themselves with the League or with ensuring international peace, as there were little to no
11 consequences for doing so. Poland, for example, were morally condemned for invading Lithuania, but did not care, so felt no need to retreat.

12 Another reason for the failure of the League was the lack of key members. Despite US President Woodrow Wilson being the architect of the
13 League of Nations, the USA did not join as the Senate preferred a return to isolationism. This contributed to the failure of the League as the
14 League lacked a powerful ally, but more importantly, the League's most severe actions, economic sanctions, became useless. This is because
15 nations who had acted aggressively and received sanctions could still trade with the USA, as was the case with Japan following the invasion of
16 Manchuria in 1931 and Italy following the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. Without economic sanctions, the League was left with only moral
17 condemnation for aggressive countries, which could be easily ignored. The USSR was also excluded from the League of Nations due to fear of
18 communism amongst European powers (especially Britain and France). This contributed to the failure of the League, as aggressive countries
19 under sanctions could trade with the USSR. In addition, the lack of the USSR cut of a great power who could have potentially influenced world
20 events in favour of the League. For example, following the invasion of Manchuria, the USSR could have used their military to influence Japan,
21 but did not, as they were not a member of the League.

22 A final reason for the League of Nations failure is the actions of its members. Despite agreeing to the Covenant of the League, several members
23 threatened its existence by choosing to act aggressively in their own self interest. In 1919 for example Poland invaded Vilna, and in 1923 Italy
24 invaded Corfu after a disagreement with Greece. Most prominently, in 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria, to capture natural resources and build
25 an empire, and in 1935 Italy invaded Abyssinia as part of Benito Mussolini's plan to rebuild the Roman Empire after the humiliation of the First
26 World War and a previous failed invasion in 1896. The actions of Japan and Italy contributed to the failure of the League as they were
27 permanent Council members, who therefore had a responsibility to uphold and maintain the Covenant of the League worldwide. By acting
28 aggressively themselves, these nations severely undermined the League, as even its more important members didn't take its principles
29 seriously. Other members of the League contributed to its failure by failing to prevent aggressive actions in others. In 1919, for example, Poland
30 faced no serious repercussions for invading Lithuania, as they were supported by France, who saw them as too valuable an ally against
31 Germany. Likewise, the Italian invasion of Abyssinia was essentially supported by France and Britain in numerous ways, as they were more
32 concerned with having Italy as an ally against Hitler than they were about maintain the League's Covenant and protecting Abyssinia
33 independence. For example, in January 1935, over a year before Italy captured Addis Ababa, French Foreign Minister Pierre could do as he wish
34 with Abyssinia. In addition, Britain and France failed to close the Suez Canal, which Mussolini relied upon to supply his troops. Had they done
35 this it is probable Italy's invasion would have failed, however, Britain and France were more concerned that Mussolini would ally with Hitler
36 than protecting Abyssinia. As a result, Britain and France's actions contributed to the failure of the League as they acted in their own self-
37 interest to maintain alliances with aggressive nations, rather than protecting the Covenant that they were tasks with upholding.

38 Overall, the main reason for the failure of the League of Nations is it that nations were far more concerned with their own self interest than
39 they were with the League's idealistic principles. The omission of the USA, driven by its own self- interest in isolationism hampered the League,
40 as did the omission of the USSR, driven by France and Britain selfish fear of communism. The selfish acts of aggression displayed by Poland,
41 Japan and Italy certainly contributed to the League's failure by showing that powerful countries do as they wish, but so too did the complicity of
42 France and Britain in supporting or failing to oppose aggressive nations. Likewise, the limited power of the Assembly and unfair power of the
43 Council hampered the League, but these were also designed as such as the architects and major powers behind the League (France and Britain
44 in particular) wanted it as such. Ultimately, the League failed because its liberal principles did not match up to a world of realism in
45 international relations, and a world where, as Thucydides said, "the strong do what they can, and the weak suffer what they must".

TOPIC THREE: "GERMAN REARMAMENT WAS THE MAIN CAUSE OF INCREASED TENSION IN EUROPE BEFORE THE SECOND WORLD WAR." HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE?

1 One reason for increased tension before the Second World War was German rearmament. It showed Hitler intended to make Germany strong again
2 by using military action if necessary. He held a 'Freedom to Rearm Rally' in 1935 to show off his new troops and weapons which included showing off
3 his air force (the Luftwaffe) and tanks. He also began to conscript soldiers into the German army, these conscripts had sworn an oath of loyalty to
4 Hitler since the death of Hindenburg in August 1934. Hitler, also signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement in 1935 with Britain that allowed the
5 German navy to expand up to 35% of the size of the British Royal Navy and allowed the building of submarines as long as they were no more than 45%
6 of what Britain had. This increased tension as these actions were a direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles, 1919 which had banned planes, tanks,
7 conscription and submarines as well as limiting the German navy to six battleships. Britain a leading member of the League of Nations' Council, who
8 were supposed to ensure peace and push for disarmament, and also a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles had played a part in allowing Germany to
9 rearm. To make matters worse, Britain had signed the Stresa Front with France and Italy two months before where they promised to work with each
10 other to prevent further breaches of the Treaty of Versailles.

11 Another reason for increased tension before the Second World War was Britain's policy of appeasement. The British were desperate to avoid a repeat
12 of the Great War and believed that if some of Hitler's foreign policy aims were allowed, he would seek peace. For example, the British refused to act
13 against Germany during the remilitarisation of the Rhineland in March 1936, or Anschluss with Austria in March 1938. This increased tension as it
14 allowed Germany to break the Treaty of Versailles and increased their power. The most famous example of British appeasement however came on
15 the 29th September 1938, when Chamberlain signed the Munich Agreement, granting Hitler the right to invade and seize the Sudetenland,
16 Czechoslovakia, on the condition that there were no further acts of German aggression. This further increased tension as Britain had allowed
17 Germany to seize land in another country without asking consulting that government. In addition, without the protection of the Sudetenland, Britain
18 had allowed Czechoslovakia to become defenceless against German invasion. This increased tension as it also allowed Hitler to encircle more of
19 Poland in preparation for invasion which had been a clear Nazi foreign policy aim since 1933.

20 A final reason for increased tension before the Second World War was the Nazi-Soviet Pact. These two countries were ideological enemies due to
21 their differing political views, the USSR being communist and German being fascist. Stalin had signed the Franco-Soviet Treaty in 1935 with France
22 with the aim of defending each other against Nazi aggression. Hitler had given many speeches about his intention to invade the Soviet-Union for
23 Lebensraum (living space). However, by 1939 Stalin no longer had trust that France and Britain could stand up to Germany due to their policy of
24 appeasement so sought a new way to defend himself. In August 1939, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (Nazi-Soviet Pact) was signed promising 10 years
25 of peace between Germany and the Soviet-Union and a secret clause to divide Poland between them. This increased tension because without the
26 Soviet Union it seemed impossible to stop the aggressive foreign policy of Nazi Germany. This also made the invasion of Poland now seem inevitable
27 as Germany would no longer have to worry about a war on two fronts which had been the only thing holding them back as they wished to avoid the
28 mistakes of the First World War. This further increased tension as Chamberlain had committed to the British to protect Poland at all due to the failure
29 of appeasement up until 1938 making war an inevitability.

30 In conclusion, the main reason for increased tension in Europe before the Second World War was appeasement. The only reason that Germany was
31 able to break the Treaty of Versailles by rearming was due to appeasement. This gave Germany the power and confidence to use its rearmed military
32 to invade other countries without other powers standing up to them. It was also appeasement that pushed Stalin into protecting himself by signing
33 the Nazi-Soviet Pact to allow him time to rearm.