**PAST EXAM QUESTION – 2005-2013**

**International Relations 1900 – 2000 – War and Peace in Europe 1920-45**

**Past exam questions on this topic: 2005-2013**

2013 - What was the Wall Street Crash, 1929

2013 - Which Italian leader was known as Il Duce?

2013 - In November 1938, what happened during Kristallnacht in Germany?

2013 – Explain one of the following: (a) Iron curtain, (b) Treaty of Rome, (c) Imperialism

2013 – **PEOPLE IN HISTORY** – A news reporter describing one of the crises during the Cold War, 1945-1963 (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis.

2013 Q 6

In relation to the Treaty of Versailles what was the War Guilt Clause? (2m)

Explain two of the following terms relating to Hitler’s rule in Germany: (a) Night of the Long Knives, (b) The Enabling Act, (c) The SS, (d) Nuremberg Laws 2x2m

Give two reasons why major European powers were willing to appease Hitler during the 1930s.

Give an account of two of the following: (a) Battle of Britain, (b) Operation Barbarossa, (c) D-Day landings.

2012 Why was the League of Nations set up in 1919?

2012 – Mention two actions taken by Hitler to become dictator of Germany.

2012 – During World War II what was the Blitz?

2012 – Q 6

Explain two of the following terms relating to Mussolini’s rule in Italy, 1922 – 1943: (a) Acerbo Law, (b) Blackshirts, (c) Latern Treaty, (d) Rome-Berlin Axis

Write an account of one of the following: Nazi propaganda, Nazi economy, The Nazis and the Jews.

Explain two of the following terms: Containment; Marshall Plan; Satellite states; Iron Curtain

Write an account of a named major crisis in the Cold War between the USA and the USSR during the period, 1945-63

2011 – Q 6

1. In relation to Nazi Foreign Policy, 1933-39, put the following events in the correct order of time, starting with the event which happened first:

Anschluss with Austria

Nazi-Soviet Pact

Remilitarisation of Rhineland

Germany withdraws from the League of Nations

Munich Conference

Rome-Berlin Axis

1. Give two reasons to account for German success in World War II up to May 1940?
2. Explain two of the following terms relating to World War II, 1939-1945: Maginot Line; Vichy France; Afrika Corps; Lebensraum
3. Why did the USSR and the USA oppose one another after 1945?
4. Write an account of one of the following crises during the Cold War: Berlin Blockade; The Korean War.

2010 – In Mussolini’s Italy who were the squadristi?

2010 – Name the British Prime Minister who attended the Munich Conference, in September 1938?

2010 – Give one reason why there was division in Europe at the end of World War II.

2010 – PEOPLE IN HISTORY – A named leader involved in on eof the crises during the rise of the superpowers (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis.

2010 – Q 6

1. Give two reasons why Mussolini’s fascist party gained support in Italy after 1919.
2. Fill in the blanks

(i)President……………………………………………appointed Hitler as Chancellor (Prime Minister) of Germany.

(ii)Hitler passed the …………………………………Law, which allowed him to rule by decree.

(iii)The secret policy, the ……………………………. Was established to put down opposition/

(iv)Ernst Rohm and other political opponents were killed by the SS on the Night………………………………..

(v)Propaganda, directed by Josef………………………….was used to promote Nazi ideas.

(vi)Boys aged 14 had to join the Hitler Youth and girls of the same age had to join the League………………………………

1. Write an account of two of the following: The defeat of France, 1940; The Battle of Britain; The Holocaust; Operation Overlord.

2009 – Give two reasons why Britain was successful in the Battle of Britain, 1940.

2009 – What did Hitler and Stalin agree in the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939?

2009 – Mention one decision made by the Allied leaders at the Yalta conference, 1945.

2009 – Q 6

1. Explain two of the following terms relating to Italy under Mussolini, 1922-1939: March on Rome; Lateran Treaty; OVRA; Battle for Grain; Pact of Steel.
2. Mention two reasons why major European countries were willing to appease Hitler during the 1930s.
3. Match each term in the left hand column with the correct explanation in the right hand column:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Blitzkrieg
 | 1. German invasion of the USR
 |
| 1. Phoney War
 | 1. Nazi plan to invade Britain
 |
| 1. Dunkirk
 | 1. USA provides Britain with military materials
 |
| 1. Operation Sealion
 | 1. Swift mechanised, military attack
 |
| 1. Lend-Lease
 | 1. British and French troops evacuated to England
 |
| 1. Operation Barbarossa
 | 1. The winter of 1939-40
 |

1. Give two reasons why Germany was defeated in World War II.
2. Write an account of a named crisis during the Cold War, 1945-63

2008 – Mention two actions taken by Hitler to become dictator of Nazi Germany.

2008 - What was the Maginot Line

2008 – Name two countries invaded by Germany in April, 1940

2008 – Explain one of the following terms from International Relations in the 20th century: Containment; CAP; Decolonisation.

2008 – PEOPLE IN HISTORY – A German soldier who took part in Operation Barbarossa (the invasion of Russia, June 1941. OR A British or American soldier who took part in D-Day (Allied landings in France, June 1944)

2008 – Q6

1. Give two reasons why Fascist leaders gained support in Europe in the 1920s and the 1930s.
2. Write an account of one of the following: Mussolini’s political achievements, 1922-1939; Education and youth control in Nazi Germany; Hitler’s treatment of the Jews, 1933-1939
3. Give two reasons why the League of Nations failed to keep the peace in Europe during the 1930s
4. Name one of the leaders shown above (a), (b), or (c) and write an account of a major crisis in the Cold War, 1945-63, in which that leader was involved.

2007 – Give two reasons why the Luftwaffe was bombing London and other British cities.

2007 – Give two reasons why Germans were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles.

2007 – Which European leader was known as Il Duce?

2007 – Q6

1. Explain the meaning of two of the following: Blitzkrieg; Lebensraum; Scorched Earth; Final Solution; U-boat
2. Write an account of one of the following military operations from WWII (a) Battle of Britain; (b) Operation Barbarossa, (c) Operation Overlord.
3. Give two reasons why the Cold War began after World War II
4. Write an account of one named major crisis in the Cold War between USA and USSR during the period 1945-1963.

2006 – Give two reasons why the Nazis became popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

2006 – What was the Night of the Long Knives, 1934

2006 – PEOPLE IN HISTORY – A named leader involved in one of the crises during the rise of the superpowers (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis)

2006 – Q 6

1. Write an account of one of the following: (a) Italy under Mussolini up to 1939, (b) Britain between the wars, (c) The Soviet Union under Stalin up to 1939.
2. Write an account of one of the following: (a) The invasion of Poland, 1939, (b) The Battle of Stalingrad, 1942-43, (c) The Fall of Berlin, 1945.
3. Give three reasons why there was division in Europe at the end of World War II.

2005 – What was Hitler Youth?

2005 - Give two reasons why dictatorships such as Hitler’s used propaganda.

2005 – What was appeasement?

2005 – Explain one of the following terms from International Relations in the 20th Century: Peaceful co-existence; Decolonisation; Common market.

2005 – Q 6

1. Give two reasons why fascism became popular in Europe in the 1920’s and 1930’s
2. Give two reasons why Germans were dissatisfied with the Versailles settlement.
3. Give two European countries created after World War One.
4. Write an account of one of the following: The Blitz, 1940, Operation Barbarossa; The Holocaust.
5. Write an account of one of the following crises and how it affected relations between USA and USSR: The Korean War, 1950-1953; The Cuban Missile Crisis