

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates

Study the background information and all the sources carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a Study Source A.
)

Why was this source published in 1939? Explain your answer. [5]

(b Study Sources B and C.
)

Having read Source B, are you surprised by Source C? Explain your answer. Explain your answer. [6]

(c Study Source D.
)

What can you learn from this source about Hitler's foreign policy? Explain your answer. [5]

(d Study Source E.
)

How useful is this source as evidence about Hitler's foreign policy? Explain your answer. [6]

(e Study **all** the sources.
)

"Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War was motivated by ideology." How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [8]

Hitler's Foreign Policy

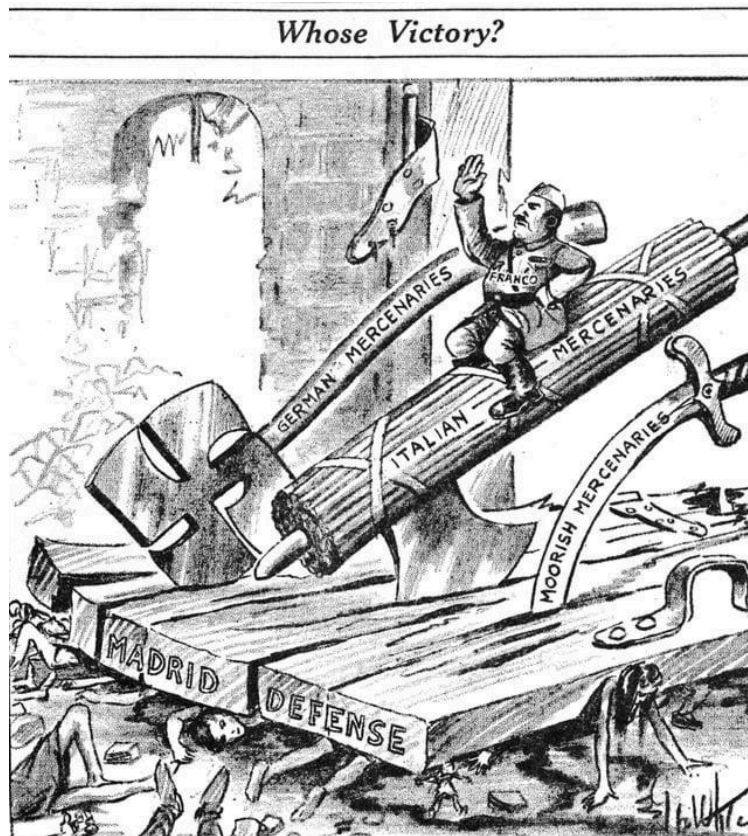
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

The Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) was a major conflict between the Republican government, which was supported by communist groups, and the Nationalists, led by General Francisco Franco. Hitler supported General Franco and the Nationalists forces against the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War from 1936-1939. Germany saw the conflict as an opportunity to advance fascism, prevent the spread of communism, strengthen ties with a potential ally, and test new military technology and tactics before World War II. Germany's intervention significantly boosted the Nationalists' power and contributed to Franco's eventual victory in 1939.

How far was Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War motivated by ideology?

Source A: *A cartoon published in the United States in 1939, just after the end of the Spanish Civil War. The caption of the cartoon reads "Whose Victory?".*



**Moorish mercenaries refers to Moroccan soldiers hired by Franco to fight for the Nationalist cause during the Spanish Civil War.*

Source B: *Adapted from General Franco's Victory Parade speech in Madrid, 1939.*

We are proud to state that even through the most difficult moments of the war, Spain never ceased to stay true to her roots. We must pay homage of gratitude to Italy and Germany, the nations who formed the forefront of our movement. Our exceptional geographical position was the object of the ambitions of certain countries and most certainly communism. Our victory today represents the triumph of sound economic principles in opposition to these old unfounded theories. We must be prepared, therefore, to defend ourselves and to resist encirclement. Our ground is solid, and righteousness is on our side. Wherever the fight may take place, we must always have faith in our victory and in the unity and discipline of our ranks.

Source C: *Adapted from a Spanish historian's article during the Spanish Civil War from 1936-1939, published in 1999.*

The Spanish Civil War gave Nazi Germany the opportunity to expand their influence in the peninsula. By the end of August 1936, the German intervention escalated with the deployment of the Condor Legion which increased the number of German fighters in Spain from 600 in mid-October 1936 to 5000 by the end of the year. But underlying Germany's entry into the Spanish Civil War was the acquisition of mineral resources and ores that were vital to German armament industry. Goering also urged Hitler to give support to the Spanish Nationalists not just as a matter of being comrade-in-arms but to also test the combat efficiency of the Luftwaffe.

Source D: *Adapted from an extract of a speech by Spanish Republican and communist 'La Pasionaria' in 1936.*

People of Spain, on your feet! Women, defend the lives of your children. Defend the freedom of your men. Be ready to make unimaginable sacrifices than allow the forces of oppression to triumph. In the face of fascist terror, we are ready to fight to the bitter end to defend our liberty. Together we march, determined not to end the struggle until the enemy is defeated. The whole Spanish people, socialists, communists and anarchists alike have taken up arms against the fascist revolt. It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees!

Source E: *Adapted from Hitler's speeches regarding the Spanish Civil War in 1936.*

If there had not been the danger of the communism overwhelming Europe, I would not have intervened in Spain. The brutal mass-slaughters of National Socialist fighters, the massacre of National Socialist women and children in Spain, are intended to serve as a warning to us. If their methods are successful, we will sink into a sea of blood and mourning. These communists should know that before the gate of Germany stands the new German Army. I have won my successes simply because

in the first place I endeavoured to see things as they are and not as one would like them to be.

[Turn over

[Turn over

Source F: *Adapted from a letter by Emma Goldman, published in an English newspaper, October 1936. Goldman was a sympathiser on the Republican side in Spain.*

It is not out of love that Hitler and Mussolini have been supplying Franco with war material and money. European Governments must realize, as the rest of the thinking world already has, that there is a pact between the Spanish Fascists and their Italian and German friends in the unholy alliance of Fascism. It is an open secret that the imperial ambitions of Hitler and Mussolini are not easily satisfied. If they show limitless generosity to their Spanish friends, it must be because of strategic advantages agreed to by Franco. It hardly requires much vision to predict that this arrangement would put all of Europe in the palm of Hitler and Mussolini.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 “British intervention in Perak occurred because the British had the opportunity to intervene.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 3 “The Nazis relied more on coercion to maintain control in Germany.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 4 “The Great Depression created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <https://tampabay.newspapers.com/search/results/?date=1939&keyword=whose+viictory%3F&publication-ids=5900>
 Source B: Letter ; The Foreign Policy of Spain : Official statements by General Franco, <https://wdc.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/scw/id/4869/>
 Source C: Franco and Hitler: Spain, Germany, and World War II and Nazi Propagandist Joseph Goebbels Looks at the Spanish Civil War
 Source D: <https://www.bbc.com/audio/play/w3ct5yj4>
 Source E: <https://www.nationalists.org/library/hitler/speeches/hitler-speech-sep-14-1936.html>
 Source F: Goldman, Emma. Letter to the Manchester Guardian (28th October, 1936)

**Source-Based Case Study
Suggested Answer Scheme**

1(a) Study Source A

Why was this cartoon published in 1939? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Provenance e.g. This cartoonist was published because it was by a US cartoonist	1
2	Sub-Message e.g. This cartoon was published in to show that the US was unhappy/critical with Franco's victory in Spain. e.g. Franco won the civil war. Franco is strong. Franco was manipulated by Germans. US is jealous of Franco. Germany/Italy/Moorish victory.	2
3	Main-Message or Impact <i>Award 3m for Impact / Impact only</i> <i>Award 4m for Message + Impact</i> e.g. This cartoon was published to criticize <u>Franco's victory as not of his own but rather through the support of other countries.</u> This can be supported by the source which shows that Franco sitting on foreign weapons that secured his victory. / Franco is so weak that he needs other powers. e.g. This cartoon was published so that the international community will take action to rearm and protect themselves. Also accept: To encourage LON to take action against Germany / to warn US to take action to protect themselves/ to take Germany seriously.	3-4
4	Message + Impact + CK This cartoon was published to <u>criticize the Franco's victory as only having been obtained through the support of the facists countries.</u> This can be	5

	supported by the source which shows that Franco seated on foreign weapons that helped him to win the Spanish Civil War. This source was published in the context of 1939 when war was imminent in Europe as a result of Hitler's aggressive foreign policy. Thus the cartoonist wanted to warn the Western powers to take action and rearm and protect themselves from the growing threat of the facists countries.	
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1b) Study Sources B and C.

Having read Source B, are you surprised by Source C? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Evaluates Source B on the basis of provenance e.g. Having read Source B, I am not surprised by Source C as Source C is by a Spanish historian.	1
2	Surprised/Not surprised by Source C based on one content comparison e.g., Having read Source B, I am surprised by Source C as both source disagree as to the reasons for German intervention in the Spanish Civil War. Source B tells me that the Germans intervened because of the threat of communism in Spain when it states “We must pay homage of gratitude to Italy and Germany, the nations who formed the forefront of our movement. Our exceptional geographical position is the object of the ambitions of certain countries and most certainly communism.” However, Source C tells me the Germans intervened because they had wanted to test out their army and weapons. This can be seen from “Goering also urged Hitler to give support to the Spanish Nationalists not just as a matter of being comrade-in-arms but to also test the combat efficiency of the Luftwaffe.” Or e.g. Having read Source B, I am not surprised by Source C as both source agree that the Germany actively supported Spain in the Spanish Civil War. Source B tells me that the Germans actively intervened in Spain when it states “We must pay homage of gratitude to Italy and Germany, the nations who formed the forefront of our movement.” Similarly, Source C tells me the Germans actively supported Spain in the Spanish Civil War. This can be seen from “The Spanish Civil War gave Nazi Germany the opportunity to expand their influence in the peninsula.”	2-3
3	Surprise/Not Surprised on the basis of a cross-reference Surprise/Not Surprised based on two comparisons of content e.g. Source B is reliable makes me surprised about Source C as it supported by cross referencing to Source D. Source D shows the communists rallying to defend themselves against the Germans during	4

	the Spanish Civil War. This can be seen from “The whole Spanish people, socialists, communists and anarchists alike have taken up arms against the fascist revolt. It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees!” This means that the Germans were indeed intervening due to the communist threat.	
4	Not surprised – Context <i>Award 5m for CA for one source</i> e.g. I am not surprised by Source C as it was published by a Spanish historian during the Spanish Civil War from 1936-1939. The historian was able to provide a balanced account of the reasons for Germany’s intervention in the Spanish Civil War since the historian published it in 1999 and would have access to archival materials that Germany could obtain benefits from their intervention in Spain. In contrast to Source B, Source B was a speech by Franco at his victory, which he genuinely thanks Germany for their help in securing his victory but would not have knowledge at that time of the benefits that Germany would gain from helping Franco. Thus, having read B, I am not surprised by C.	5-6

1(c) Study Source D.

What can you learn from this source about Hitler's foreign policy? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Description/Lifting E.g. This is a source by a communist.	1-2
2	Sub-message E.g. Spain needs to defend itself E.g. Spain must not surrender to the Germans.	3-4
3	Message E.g. The message of the source is that Hitler's foreign policy was aimed at getting rid of the communists problem in Spain through military means. This is evident in "The whole Spanish people, socialists, communists and anarchists alike have taken up arms against the fascist revolt. It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees!". This means that the Spanish people have taken up arms in order to better resist against the German army that was coming in support of Franco's Nationalists.	4
4	Message + CK E.g. The message of the source is that Hitler's foreign policy was aimed at getting rid of the communists problem in Spain through military means. This is evident in "The whole Spanish people, socialists, communists and anarchists alike have taken up arms against the fascist revolt. It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees!". This means that the Spanish people have taken up arms in order to better resist against the German army that was coming in support of Franco's Nationalists. CK: Condor Legion Accept: Aggressive FP.	5

1(d) Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about Hitler's foreign policy? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Useful/Not useful based on provenance e.g. Source E is useful as it is by Hitler and he was interested in the Spanish Civil War.	1
2	Useful/Not useful based on source content e.g. Source E is useful as Hitler was only intervening in Spain due to the communist threat. This can be supported by Source E which states "The brutal mass-slaughters of National Socialist fighters, the massacre of National Socialist women and children in Spain, are intended to serve as a warning to us." This shows that Hitler wasn't trying to be aggressive in expanding Germany but merely seeking to protect Spain from communism.	2-3
3	Useful/Not useful based on cross-reference to other sources/contextual knowledge e.g. Source E is reliable and useful based on a cross reference to Source B as it states that "Our exceptional geographical position is the object of the ambitions of certain countries and most certainly communism." showing that the reason for the Spanish Civil War was due to the threat of communism and that communism was successfully thwarted. CK: Shows Hitler is against Communists – Reichstag fire, Supporting big industrialists, Allies appeasing Hitler as Germany is a bulwark against communism, Hitler betraying Stalin (Nazi-Soviet Pact)	4-5
4	Useful/Not useful due to purpose/context e.g. Source E is not reliable and not useful as it was adapted from Hitler's speeches regarding the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Hitler's speeches took place in 1936, just after the start of the Spanish Civil War. Hitler is attempting to convince and reassure the international community that he is only intervening to help Spain against communism so that the international community would not be overly alarmed at Germany's increasing military strength and aggression.	6

	Also accept: Reassure LON that Hitler has no AFP so that LON will not take action to his involvement + context	
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(e) Study all the sources.

“Germany's involvement in the Spanish Civil War was motivated by ideology.” How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and knowledge to explain your answer [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	1
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use. <i>Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> Yes Source B – Threat of communism Source B supports the statement as it shows that communism was targeting Spain and Spain required Germany's help. It states “Our exceptional geographical position is the object of the ambitions of certain countries and most certainly communism.” This shows that Germany was intervening in Spain due to the communist threat. Source D – Threat of Communism Source D supports the statement as it shows that Germany was targeting the communists in Spain. This can be seen from “In the face of fascist terror, we are ready to fight to the bitter end to defend our liberty.” Thus, Germany was intervening based on ideological reasons to fight against communism in Spain.	2-4

	Source E – Threat of Communism Source E supports the statement as it shows that Germany was targeting the communists in Spain. when it states “If their methods are successful, we will sink into a sea of blood and mourning.” This shows that Germany was intervening in Spain due to the communist threat. No Source A – Germany was utilising its military might Source A does not support the statement as it shows Franco winning only as a result of Axis military strength. This can be supported by the source which shows Franco seated on Axis weapons symbolising Axis military might that enabled Franco to prevail over the communists. Source C – Germany wanted to test out its army / economic benefits Source C does not support the statement as it shows Germany intervened in Spain to test out its army. This can be supported by the source which states “Goering also urged Hitler to give support to the Spanish Nationalists not just as a matter of being comrade-in-arms but to also test the combat efficiency of the Luftwaffe.” This shows that the Hitler intervened in Spain to test out his military strategies rather than because of communist threat. Source F – Source F does not support the statement as it shows Germany intervening to expand its influence and empire. This can be seen from “It is an open secret that the imperial ambitions of Hitler and Mussolini are not easily satisfied.” This means that Hitler had eyes on increasing German influence in Spain and thereby encircling France and increase the possibility of victory over France should war break out between France and Germany.	
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 5 marks for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i>	5-8

	<i>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks (ie +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total marks must not exceed 8.</i>	
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Suggest Answer Scheme
Section B: Essays

2	“British intervention in Perak occurred because the British had the opportunity to intervene, rather than because they wanted to intervene.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies / Describes the reasons for British intervention in Perak	1 – 3
L2	Explains British opportunity to intervene in Perak E.g. I agree that opportunity was a major reason for British intervention in Perak, as specific local circumstances presented Britain with a timely and convenient opening to intervene, without needing to resort to unprovoked aggression. Following the death of Sultan Ali in 1871, a succession dispute arose over the Perak throne between rival claimants — Raja Abdullah, the traditional heir who had not yet completed the full installation rites, and Raja/Sultan Ismail, who had been installed by a faction of Malay chiefs in his absence. This was compounded by the ongoing Larut Wars (1861–73), in which rival Chinese secret societies (the Ghee Hins and Hai Sans) fought for control of the tin-mining districts, causing significant disorder. Crucially, Raja Abdullah himself wrote directly to Governor Andrew Clarke in late 1873, inviting British assistance and support for his claim to the throne, in exchange for accepting a British Resident. This combination of internal disorder and a direct invitation from a local claimant gave Clarke both the practical opportunity and a degree of local legitimacy to intervene, resulting in the Pangkor Engagement of 1874, without Britain needing to resort to outright conquest or an unprovoked declaration of control. This suggests that opportunity was indeed crucial to the timing and manner of British intervention — had Perak not been embroiled in a succession dispute and had no local claimant invited British involvement, Britain would have found it far harder to justify intervening. More importantly, because this intervention was achieved through invitation and negotiation rather than outright conquest, it provided Britain with a low-cost, low-resistance template that could be replicated across the peninsula — paving the way for Residents to be sent to Selangor and Sungei Ujong later that same year, and eventually for the formal federation of these states under the FMS in 1895. In this way, the specific opportunity in Perak had long-term benefits far beyond 1874, effectively opening the door to Britain's sustained political and economic dominance over Malaya into the 20th century.	4 – 5
L3	Explains both British opportunity AND British desire to intervene in Perak E.g. I disagree that opportunity alone was the main reason for intervention, as Britain's underlying economic self-interest in tin and fear of competition from European rivals were also important. The Industrial Revolution had created strong demand for tin, and Perak possessed lucrative tin deposits that Britain wished to secure. At the same time, the onset of the Long Depression (1873–96) and growing rivalry from powers such as newly unified Germany, alongside French, Dutch and Spanish expansion in the region, raised British fears of losing out to competitors, contributing to a broader shift in British colonial policy from 1873 towards	6 – 8

	greater receptiveness to intervention. These motives meant that Britain was already inclined towards expanding its influence in Malaya <i>before</i> the Perak crisis fully unfolded — Lord Kimberley's instructions to Clarke in 1873, urging him to investigate the Malay states and consider appointing Residents, preceded the peak of the succession crisis, suggesting Britain was predisposed to intervene and was, in a sense, looking for a suitable opportunity to do so. This suggests that it was Britain's underlying economic and strategic motives that explain <i>why</i> Britain was willing to seize that opportunity in the first. These motives also point to more enduring benefits Britain sought and gained: securing Perak's tin resources gave Britain a lasting supply of a valuable raw material that would fuel its industries for decades, while pre-empting rival European powers in the Malay Peninsula safeguarded Britain's control over the Straits of Melaka — a vital trade route linking India, China and the rest of the empire. In this sense, the motives behind intervention were significant in securing long-term economic and strategic advantages that underpinned Britain's broader imperial position in Southeast Asia well into the 20th century.	
	Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2).	

3	"The Nazis relied more on coercion to maintain control in Germany." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies / Describes how the Nazis maintain control in Germany	1 – 3
L2	Explains coercion for the Nazis to maintain control in Germany E.g. I agree that the Nazis relied more on coercion to maintain control in Germany as coercion allowed the Nazis to silence all forms of opposition. The Nazis established a police state through organisations such as the SS and the Gestapo. The Gestapo monitored citizens and arrested those suspected of opposing the regime. Germans knew that criticism of Hitler could lead to imprisonment, interrogation or punishment. The Nazis also set up concentration camps, such as Dachau, where political opponents, including Communists and Social Democrats, were detained. These camps served as a warning to anyone considering resistance. The Jewish people and other minority groups were persecuted. In Germany and throughout occupied Europe, the Nazis forced Jews to wear the Star of David, so that they could be easily identified. They were sent to ghettos or concentration camps, waiting their turn to be sent to the death camps. Once there, their possessions were taken from them and they were gassed to death. Because of these measures, many Germans complied with Nazi rule out of fear rather than genuine support. Even those who disagreed with the regime were often unwilling to speak out due to the risk of severe consequences. In doing so, the Nazis had created an obedient state that would not speak against the regime, hence maintaining dictatorial	4 – 5

	control over the whole of Germany where people do not have any freedom.	
L3	Explains both consent AND coercion for the Nazis to maintain control in Germany E.g. I disagree that the Nazis relied more on coercion to maintain control in Germany as many Germans genuinely supported the Nazi regime. After years of economic hardship during the Great Depression, Hitler's policies helped reduce unemployment through public works projects, rearmament and conscription. Dr Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics, helped reorganise Germany's finances so that new jobs could be provided. He encouraged Hitler to initiate public works programmes such as the building of Autobahns and public buildings. As living standards improved for many Germans, support for the Nazi government increased. The Nazis also used propaganda extensively. Under Joseph Goebbels, newspapers, radio broadcasts, films and rallies portrayed Hitler as a strong and capable leader who could restore Germany's greatness. This helped create loyalty and admiration for Hitler among many Germans. In addition, organisations such as the Hitler Youth and the League of German Girls indoctrinated young people with Nazi values. Programmes such as Strength Through Joy (KdF) provided leisure activities and holidays, as well as the state scheme by which workers could save 5 marks a week towards a cheap KdF-Wagen (later the Volkswagen Beetle), made the regime extremely popular. As a result, many Germans supported the Nazis not because they were forced to do so, but because they believed the regime was improving Germany and their lives. This suggests that consent played an important role in maintaining Nazi control.	6 – 8
	Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2).	

4	"The Great Depression created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan." How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies / Describes how the militarists gain power in Japan	1 – 3
L2	Explains how the Great Depression created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan E.g. I agree that the Great Depression created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan as it has severely affected Japan's economy. Japan depended heavily on exports such as silk. After the	4 – 5

	Wall Street Crash of 1929, global demand for Japanese exports fell sharply. The USA and the Britain began to impose protectionism in order to shield their own economies. Businesses suffered losses, unemployment increased to about 20% of the workforce and many farmers faced poverty as agricultural prices collapsed. As economic conditions worsened, many Japanese lost confidence in democratic political parties. Civilian governments appeared unable to solve the country's problems, leading people to question whether democracy was effective. People were unhappy with the government who allegedly took care of the landowners, banks and zaibatsu at the expenses of the small business. This led to many of these owners joining protest movement led by the Imperial Middle Class Federated Alliance against the government. Militarist leaders argued that Japan's economic difficulties could be solved through territorial expansion, which would provide access to raw materials, markets and land. Consequently, the Great Depression created an opportunity for militarists to present themselves as a stronger alternative to civilian politicians.	
L3	Explains how both the Great Depression AND other reasons (e.g. rise of nationalism / militarism) created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan E.g. I disagree that the Great Depression created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan due to the growth of military influence in Japan. The Japanese military already occupied a privileged position under the Meiji Constitution. Army and Navy ministers had to be serving military officers, giving the military significant influence over government formation. If the military refused to provide ministers, governments could collapse. Furthermore, military leaders enjoyed considerable prestige because they were associated with Japan's victories in wars against China and Russia. Many Japanese viewed the military as patriotic defenders of the nation. For instance, a full-scale invasion of Manchuria was launched on 19 September 1931 as China was too preoccupied with its own civil war to resist the attack. The Japanese army successfully established a satellite state called Manchukuo and placed it under Japanese military control. The military action in Manchuria was well supported by the public who saw this as a solution to their ongoing economic problems and the civilian government were unable to control Colonel Ishihara and his supporters. Another instance was the May 15 Incident whereby naval cadets and officers banded together to overthrow the government and follow the example of the League of blood. They succeeded in their plot to assassinate the prime minister, Inukai Tsuyoshi. Although the coup failed, the plotters were given light sentences and received popular support from Japanese nationalists. This intimidated the civilian government into giving the military a greater role in government. Hence, when civilian governments weakened during the Depression, the military was already well positioned to increase its influence and eventually dominate politics. This suggests that militarists succeeded not only because of economic problems, but because the military already possessed significant political power. With its rising prestige and popularity in Japan, it enabled the military to gain power in Japanese politics.	6 – 8

	E.g. I disagree that the Great Depression created the opportunity for militarists to gain power in Japan due to the strong influence of nationalism in Japanese society. Japanese education emphasised loyalty to the Emperor, obedience to authority and devotion to the nation. Many people believed that Japan had a special destiny to become a leading power in Asia. Militarists promoted expansion abroad to strengthen Japan and secure its future. Their ideas appealed to people who wanted Japan to gain greater prestige and influence in the world. Ultranationalistic and anti-democratic groups like the Showa Restoration faction, extremist groups like the Sakurakai, the Kodoha (Imperial Way faction) and the Ketsumeidan (League of Blood) all shared a common opposition against democracy. Their extreme actions of assassinations and protests intimidated the civilian politicians to not go against the military and create a sense of instability in the country. This paved the way for the military to step in to “restore” order. Events such as the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 made the military increasingly popular. Many Japanese saw the successful occupation of Manchuria as proof that military leaders were capable of achieving national goals. Consequently, nationalism helped build support for militarist policies and leaders. These nationalist beliefs made many Japanese receptive to militarist ideas and expansionist policies, leading to them gaining power.	
	Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2).	