

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

The Germans elected the Nazis to power in the midst of the Great Depression with the Nazi Party's promise of 'Work and Bread', amongst other things. Soon after coming to power, the Nazis began creating organisations and job schemes that would provide jobs for the six million Germans who were unemployed.

Workers had to join the German Labour Front (DAF) where they were put to work to construct autobahns (motorways) and other public works. The Nazis also set up the Reich Labour Service (RAD) where all 18- to 25-year-old men had to do six months of work service. This gave them jobs on projects that needed a huge amount of manual labour. However, the RAD also served other purposes such as indoctrination and preparing the young German men for military service.

Within the DAF, the Nazis also set up two organisations: *Beauty of Labour and Strength Through Joy* (KdF). The first aimed to improve working conditions in factories while the second rewarded workers by organising leisure activities such as cruises and concerts for them.

Did Nazi economic policies benefit the Germans?

Study Source B.

Why do you think this cartoon was published? Explain your answer.

[5]

Source B: A 1934 cartoon from *Humanité*, a French daily newspaper which is connected to the French Communist Party. It is captioned: 'What? Bread? Don't you know the National Socialist revolution is over?'



WAS BRITAIN RIGHT NOT TO ACT OVER THE REMILITARISATION OF THE RHINELAND?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

When Germany sent its army into the Rhineland on 7 March 1936, it was breaking both the Treaty of Versailles and the Locarno Treaties. Despite this, Britain and France did not intervene. Some politicians at the time such as Churchill, and some historians since, have argued that it was clear that Hitler was not going to limit his ambitions to the Rhineland, and that if Britain and France had acted in 1936 they could have stopped Hitler. Others argue that the British government had no choice but to try and appease Hitler because its armed forces were too weak to act and anyway there was little support within Britain for action against Germany.

Was Britain justified in not taking firmer action over the Rhineland?

2 Study Sources C and D.

How far would the photographer (Source C) have agreed with the cartoonist (Source D)? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source E.

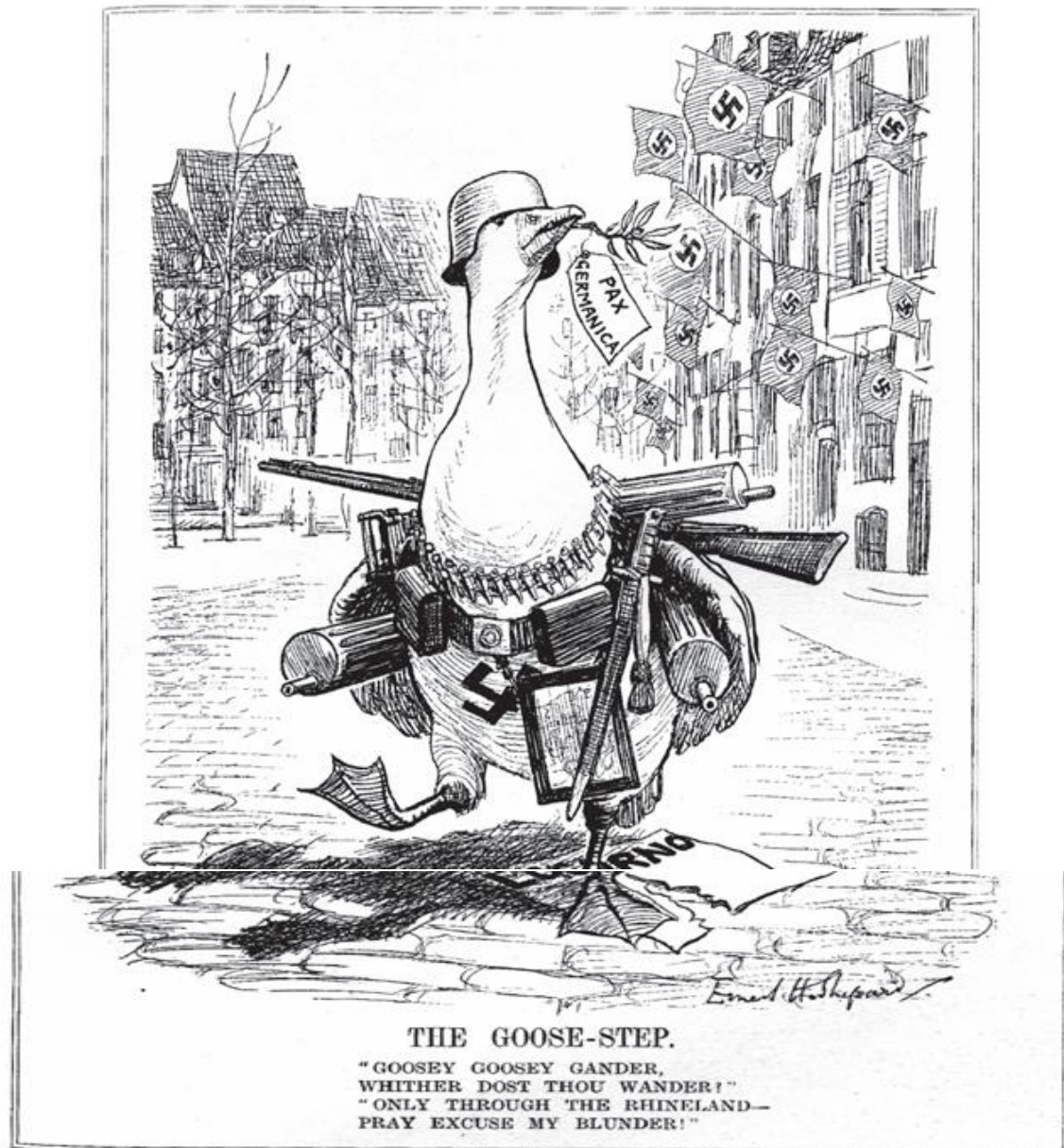
How useful is this source to a historian studying the crisis over the Rhineland? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

SOURCE C



A photograph of German troops marching into the Rhineland, March 1936.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in a British magazine, 18 March 1936.

SOURCE E

We must discourage any military action by France against Germany. Germany could be called on to evacuate the Rhineland but such a demand should not be made unless the Powers who made it were prepared to enforce it by military action. Fortunately, Flandin has said that France will not act alone but will take the matter to the League of Nations. This he must be encouraged to do. The French public might get restless at such slow action and demand action of a military character. Such a development must be avoided if possible.

While we cannot object to the Council declaring that Germany has violated the Versailles and Locarno Treaties, this is not to be followed by a French attack on Germany and a request for our armed assistance. But we must be ready to offer the French something as compensation for the tearing up of Versailles and Locarno. We might agree to a condemnation of Germany but we ought to resist an economic boycott. The essential thing will be to persuade France to accept negotiations with Germany. We are in a weak position because France can hold us to our Locarno obligations and call upon us to join in turning German forces out of the Rhineland. The strength of our position lies in the fact that France is not in the mood for military action of this sort.

From a policy document presented by Eden to the rest of the British government, 8 March 1936. Eden was a member of the British government and in charge of foreign policy. Flandin was in charge of French foreign policy.

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Did the blockade of Berlin ever have a chance of succeeding?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 2.

Background Information

After the Second World War Berlin was divided between Britain, France, the USA and the USSR. However, Berlin lay 100 miles within the Soviet part of Germany and, when the USSR and the West began to disagree over the future of Germany, this made it easy for Stalin to blockade the Western sectors of Berlin. This began in June 1948 and the West responded by supplying Berlin through a massive airlift. In May 1949 Stalin called off the blockade. He had failed.

Was it always likely that the Western Allies would be able to defeat the blockade?

(c) Study Sources D and E.

How far would these two cartoonists have agreed about the crisis over Berlin? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in West Germany, 17 July 1948. The title says 'Note after note'. The USA is saying to the Berliner in the cage 'Fear not! We shall feed him so many strongly worded notes that he will no longer have any appetite for you ...'.

SOURCE E



A cartoon published in a British newspaper, 28 July 1948. 'Dauntless' means brave or fearless.
The three figures represent the USA, France and Britain.

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(d) **Study Source E.**

-) Source E was published in 1947. Does it make it useless about the Berlin Blockade? Explain your answer.

[6
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Source E: A cartoon by a German who was living in Britain at that time, 1947. The caption of the cartoon is 'One people, two republics, no leader.'



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WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE KOREAN WAR?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

The Korean War started on 25 June 1950 and lasted until 1953. Who was to blame for this war is a complicated question. Both South and North Korea were blamed for making the initial attack across the border. However, the Soviet Union and China have been blamed for arming, encouraging and supporting the North. Some have blamed the United States for turning a local affair into an international crisis, while others have blamed it for leaving South Korea weak and giving North Korea and the Soviet Union the impression that it would not defend the South. Another point of view is that all the major powers were to blame for using Korea to settle their own disputes.

Who was to blame for the Korean War?

- 2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C make Source B surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

- 4 Study Sources F and G.

How far does Source G support the cartoonist in Source F? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

SOURCE B

On Sunday 25 June, Communist forces attacked South Korea. This attack has made it clear that the international Communist movement is willing to use armed invasion to conquer free nations. We have made it clear that lawless aggression will be met with force. The free nations have learned the fateful lesson of the 1930s that aggression must be met firmly. Appeasement leads only to further aggression and war.

The principal effort to help the United Nations restore peace has been made by the United States. We have sent land, sea, and air forces to assist in these operations because we know that our own national security and the peace of the world are at stake. Under the United Nations a unified command has been established under General Douglas MacArthur.

Only a few countries have failed to support the efforts of the United Nations to stop the fighting. The most important of these is the Soviet Union. We requested the Soviet Government, two days after the fighting started, to use its influence with the North Koreans to have them withdraw. The Soviet Government refused. The Soviet Government says it wants peace, but its attitude towards this act of aggression is in direct contradiction to its statements. We know that it will take a hard, tough fight to drive the Communists back. The invaders have been provided with enough equipment and supplies for a long campaign. They overwhelmed the lightly armed defence forces of South Korea in the first few days.

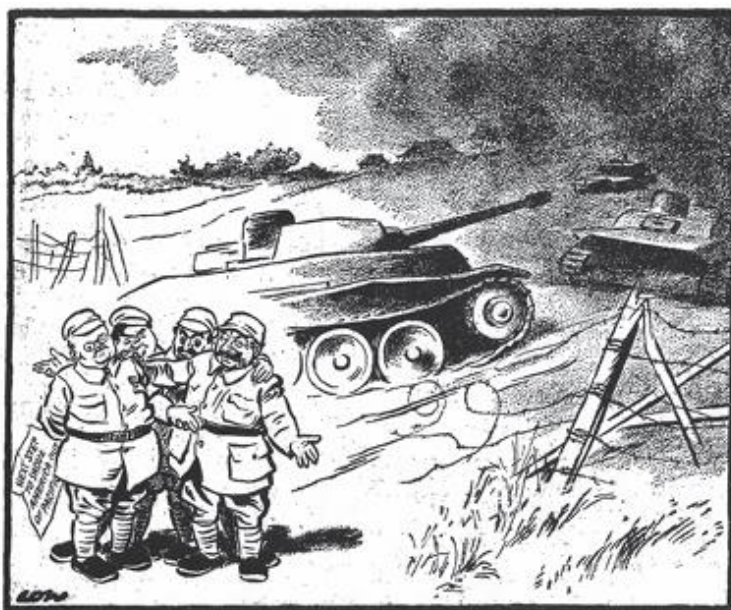
From a radio broadcast to the American people by President Truman, 19 July 1950.

SOURCE C

The biggest fact about the Korean War is that it could have been avoided. We are fighting this war because the US government failed to stop and turn back Communist ambition before it savagely attacked us. It failed to read the totalitarian mind. I know something of this totalitarian mind. Through World War II, I carried a heavy burden of decision in the struggle against the tyranny threatening us. That war taught us not to appease dictators. The record of failure dates back to 1947 when it was reported to President Truman that the withdrawal of American forces from Korea would result in the occupation of South Korea by Soviet troops or Korean troops trained by the Soviets. This warning was ignored by the US government. By June 1949 the decision to completely withdraw American troops had been made. Then in January 1950, the government announced the 'defence perimeter', advising our enemies that no nations outside this perimeter were guaranteed protection against military attack. These nations included Korea. The first task of a new government will be to review every course of action open to us to bring the war to an end.

Dwight D. Eisenhower speaking in October 1952 during the presidential election campaign of that year. Eisenhower was a candidate in the election.

SOURCE F



A cartoon published in Britain, 28 June 1950. Stalin is saying, 'Honest, Mister, There's Nobody Here But Us Koreans.' The writing on the piece of paper on the left reads, 'Next step to shove America out of Pacific'.

SOURCE G

It has not been proved that, in carrying out this aggression on South Korea, the North Koreans have been acting on instructions from Moscow; and it was suggested that there might be advantage in seeking to isolate this incident and to deal with it as an act of aggression committed by the North Koreans on their own initiative. This would have enabled the Soviet Union to withdraw any support which they might have been giving North Korea without loss of prestige. The announcement which the US Government was proposing to make, by linking this up with communist threats in other parts of Asia, would present a major challenge to the Soviet Union, and its reference to Formosa might even provoke China to attack Hong Kong.

A record of a discussion between leading members of the British government, 27 June 1950.

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WHO WAS THE AGGRESSOR IN KOREA IN 1950?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

In 1945, towards the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union took control of the northern half of Korea and the USA took control of the south. In 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established in the north by the Soviets, while in the south the Republic of Korea was set up with the help of the United Nations. Both governments claimed to be the legitimate government of the whole of Korea.

Between 1948 and 1950 there were several clashes between the two sides and in June 1950 serious fighting broke out. The USA suspected the Soviet Union and China of being behind the actions of North Korea and claimed that communist expansion threatened South-East Asia and beyond and asked the United Nations to act. On the other hand, the Soviets and Chinese claimed that the forces backing South Korea represented not the United Nations, but the USA.

Who was responsible for conflict over Korea?

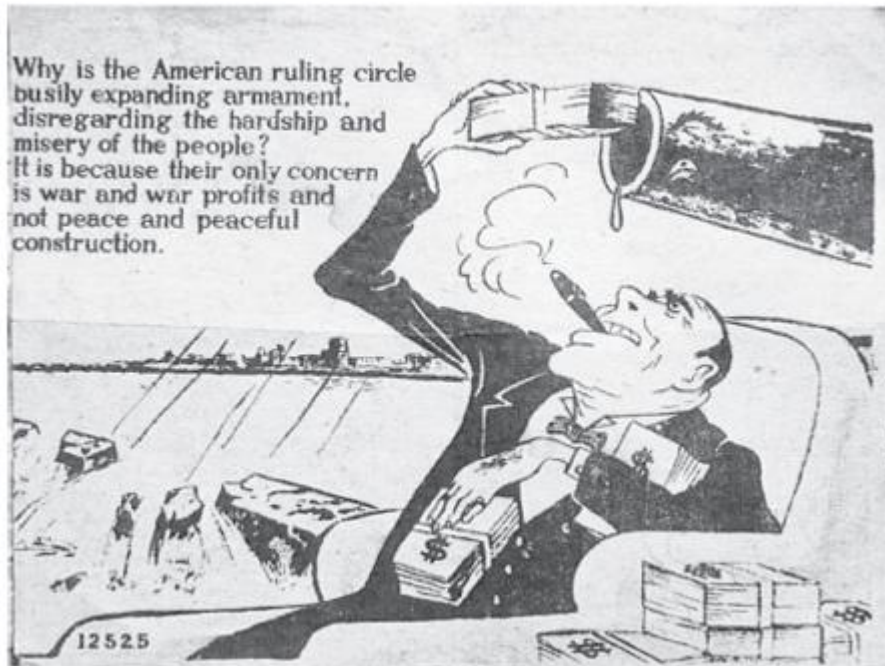
3 Study Source E.

Why was Source E distributed in Korea? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source F.

What is the message of the cartoonist? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

SOURCE E



A leaflet distributed in Korea during the war.

SOURCE F



A cartoon entitled 'Phoney Peace Parade' published in Britain, 4 July 1950. Britain had asked the Soviets to help bring about a peaceful settlement and they promptly mounted a 'peace' campaign.

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