

## Sample Questions - International relations, 1919-39

### International Relations - 1

- a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1920-28.

The Locarno Treaties	The setting up of the League of Nations	The Corfu Incident	The Kellogg-Briand Pact	Washington Naval Agreement
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

- b) Choose either The Locarno Treaties or The Kellogg-Briand Pact

Explain **one** effect on international cooperation in the 1920s of the event you have chosen. (4)

- c) Why did the 'Big Three' disagree about how to deal with Germany in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference? Explain your answer. (8)

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The League of Nations was established after the First World War to try to ensure another war like 'The Great War' could never happen again. Forty-two states joined the League when it was first established and this number grew to fifty-nine by 1930. Yet there were some major countries not in the League in the 1920s. The League did do good in assisting to resolve some disputes and to help improve people's lives, but it struggled to deal successfully with some other disputes.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain successes and failures of the League of Nations **in the 1920s**. (10)

## International Relations - 2

- a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919-28.

The Corfu Crisis	The Locarno Treaties	The Treaty of Versailles	The Dawes Plan	The Kellogg-Briand Pact
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

- b) Choose either The Treaty of Versailles or The Locarno Treaties

Explain **one** effect on Europe of the event you have chosen. (4)

Or, Alternative –

- b) Choose EITHER The Washington Naval Agreement OR The Young Plan

Explain one effect on international co-operation of the event you have chosen. (4)

- c) Why did the Allies wish to impose reparations onto Germany in the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. (8)

OR, Alternative –

- c) Why were the Germans unhappy about the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919? (8)

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The Treaty of Versailles was greatly resented across Germany. It was imposed without any consultation, yet seemed to most Germans to be enormously unfair. Some of the land lost was regarded as cutting away vital parts of Germany. The economy, hit badly by the First World War, was made even more vulnerable by the hefty reparations payments demanded under the terms of the treaty.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why many Germans were outraged by the Treaty of Versailles.

(10)

### International Relations - 3

- a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1918-24.

The Treaty of Versailles	The Treaty of Sevres	French invasion of the Ruhr	The Armistice at the end of the First World War	The Dawes Plan
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

- b) Choose either The Treaty of Versailles or French invasion of the Ruhr

Explain **one** effect on relations between Germany and the Allies in the period 1919-23 of the event you have chosen. (4)

- c) Why were some major countries not members of the League of Nations when it was first established? Explain your answer. (8)

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

Europe had experienced much crisis in the years immediately following the First World War. But from 1924 the situation improved significantly especially once Germany was able to participate more after the Locarno Treaties and admission to the League of Nations. The work of the League of Nations was a help in some ways, while the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 showed how far Europe had come since 1919.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why international cooperation improved during the period 1924-29.

(10)

OR, Alternative –

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The Dawes Plan allowed a solution to develop to the problem of reparations and also assisted in helping economic growth in Germany. Developments in Germany allowed negotiations which produced the Locarno Treaties which marked a significant step forward in co-operation in Western Europe. On the back of this Germany was admitted to the League of Nations and this marked the end of Germany being an outcast nation after the First World War.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the progress made in international co-operation in Europe in the 1920s. (10)

## International Relations - 4

- a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1919-24.

Treaty of St Germain	French invasion of the Ruhr	Treaty of Sevres	Dawes Plan	Treaty of Versailles
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

- b) Choose either The Treaty of St Germain or Treaty of Sevres

Explain **one** effect on Europe of the event you have chosen. (4)

- c) Why were the Allies so determined to punish Germany in the Treaty of Versailles? (8)

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The League of Nations was formed out of the post-war peace and had some impact in assisting in solving problems during the 1920s. But beyond the League a general air of co-operation developed in the period after the 1923 crisis. This produced specific results most notably in the form of the Locarno Treaties which seemed, for a while at least, to be a major step forward in international harmony.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why the period 1924-29 was a time of greater European stability. (10)

## International Relations - 5

- a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1931-38.

The Geneva Disarmament Conference started	Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.	Japan began its invasion of Manchuria	Germany declares Anschluss with Austria	Italy began its invasion of Abyssinia
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

- b) Choose either The Japanese Invasion of Manchuria or The Italian Invasion of Abyssinia

Explain **one** effect on international peace in the 1930s of the event you have chosen. (4)

- c) Why was there little progress on moves towards international disarmament in the period 1920-35? Explain your answer. (8)

OR, Alternative –

- c) Explain why Japan was successfully able to overcome international opposition to its invasion of Manchuria, 1931-33. (8)

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The Depression provided a context for the deterioration of relations in the 1930s. The economic problems provided a direct cause of the rise of dictatorships in some countries. As a result some countries were more likely to adopt an aggressive stance in their foreign policy. In turn, the Depression meant that even countries which did not have dictatorial governments were more likely to act in a 'self-interested' manner and to ignore the merits of collective security.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the impact of the Depression on international relations in the 1930s. (10)

OR – Alternative

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The 1930s ushered in a period of international instability. The Depression created the circumstances for both Japan and Italy to undertake actions against other countries. Japan's actions in Manchuria showed that determined aggression could succeed and it was this that was its greatest consequence. Italy's aggressive stance against Abyssinia also led to encouragement being given to Hitler. By the end of the Abyssinian Crisis the League of Nations was dead as a body which could effectively assist in preserving peace.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the effects of Japan's and Italy's actions on international stability in the 1930s. (10)

## International Relations - 6

a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1935-39.

Re-militarisation of the Rhineland	The Munich Agreement	Nazi-Soviet Pact	Anglo-German Naval Agreement	German occupation of Prague
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

b) Choose either 

The Anglo-German Naval Agreement
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 or 

The Munich Agreement
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Explain **one** effect on international relations in the 1930s of the event you have chosen. (4)

c) Why did the British and French adopt a policy of appeasement towards Germany in the period 1937-38? Explain your answer. (8)

d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

There was no doubt that Hitler was always determined to challenge the Treaty of Versailles. His policies show an ever increasing boldness of action, although at first he was necessarily cautious. His approach was able to take advantage of weaknesses among his opponents, but after 1936 he was able to take the initiative much more. This culminated in the aggressive stance towards Poland in 1939.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain the development of Hitler's foreign policy in the 1930s. (10)

## International Relations - 7

a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1934-39.

Collapse of the Geneva Disarmament Conference	The Pact of Steel	German invasion of Poland	The Sudetenland Crisis	German Anschluss with Austria
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

b) Choose either The Pact of Steel or The Sudetenland Crisis

Explain **one** effect on German foreign policy in the 1930s of the event you have chosen. (4)

c) Why did Germany unite with Austria in 1938? Explain your answer. (8)

Or, Alternative –

c) Why was the Munich Agreement signed in September 1938? (8)

d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

Appeasement began as early as 1935 with the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. It continued with discussions with Italy. But it really developed with negotiations with Germany from 1937. The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, based his policy on the firm belief that Hitler had limited aims in Europe. But it was also clear that the British were unable to conduct the policy from a position of strength. Following the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939 it was clear that the policy could not continue.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why the Anglo-French policy of Appeasement failed.

(10)

## International Relations - 8

- a) Study these events which occurred in the years 1933-38.

Japanese withdrawal from the League of Nations	Re-militarisation of the Rhineland	Italian invasion of Abyssinia	German 'Anschluss' with Austria	Sudetenland Crisis
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Write these events in the correct chronological sequence. (3)

- b) Choose either Italian invasion of Abyssinia or The Sudetenland Crisis

Explain **one** effect on international relations in the 1930s of the event you have chosen. (4)

- c) Why did the British and French agree to defend Poland in 1939? (8)

OR, Alternative -

- c) Why was the Nazi-Soviet Pact signed between Germany and Russia in August 1939. (8)

- d) Study the source below and then answer the question that follows.

Source: From a modern History textbook.

The long-term causes of the war can perhaps be applied back to the post-First World War peace treaties. But it is really in the 1930s that the true causes lay. Firstly Japan, then Italy and finally Germany conducted policies which were designed to change the balance of power in their favour. But it was German foreign policy from 1938 which really led Europe to war. The failure of the Anglo-French policy of appeasement did nothing to help matters.

Use the source, and your own knowledge, to explain why war in Europe broke out in 1939.

(10)



