GOOD DESIGN TO HELP YOU ...

Text – the information and facts that you need in digestible form

Examination Guide
Shows how the chapter covers each exam group's syllabus

Subheads break content into manageable units

The Pattern of Questions in the exam

6 Steps to War

The period 1918-19 was the prelude to the outbreak of the Second World War. It was a time of great tension and conflict, as the world struggled to come to terms with the aftermath of the First World War. The steps to war were: 1. The Treaty of Versailles, 2. The League of Nations, 3. The Locarno Treaties, 4. The Dawes Plan, 5. The Young Plan, 6. The Munich Crisis.

1. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) was the peace treaty that ended the First World War. It was a harsh treaty, which placed the blame for the war on Germany and imposed heavy reparations. This led to widespread resentment in Germany and a desire for revenge.

2. The League of Nations (1919) was an international organization that was created to maintain world peace. It was a failure, as it was unable to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.

3. The Locarno Treaties (1925) were a series of agreements that aimed to secure peace in Western Europe. They were a success, as they helped to reduce tensions between Germany and France.

4. The Dawes Plan (1924) was a plan for Germany to pay reparations. It was a success, as it helped to stabilize the German economy.

5. The Young Plan (1929) was a plan for Germany to pay reparations. It was a success, as it helped to stabilize the German economy.

6. The Munich Crisis (1938) was a crisis that arose over the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. It was a failure, as it led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Examination Guidance

This is a major topic, which encompasses a wide range of issues. It is important to understand the context of the period, as well as the key events and figures. The following are some key points to remember:

- The Treaty of Versailles was a harsh treaty, which placed the blame for the war on Germany.
- The League of Nations was a failure, as it was unable to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.
- The Locarno Treaties were a success, as they helped to reduce tensions between Germany and France.
- The Dawes Plan and Young Plan were successes, as they helped to stabilize the German economy.
- The Munich Crisis was a failure, as it led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

Activity

On 24 July 1919, the Treaty was signed. This was a significant event, as it marked the end of the First World War. It was a moment of great triumph and relief for many people.

Source B

This source is a photograph of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. It shows a large group of men in formal attire, gathered around a long table. They are all looking at the documents on the table, which are being signed. The atmosphere is one of solemnity and importance.

6 THE MODERN WORLD, 1962-90

Examination Guide

This chapter covers part of Section 1 of the IB History course. It is a major topic, which encompasses a wide range of issues. It is important to understand the context of the period, as well as the key events and figures. The following are some key points to remember:

- The Cold War was a period of tension between the USA and the USSR.
- The Vietnam War was a conflict between the USA and North Vietnam.
- The Arab-Israeli Conflict was a long-running conflict between Israel and the Arab states.
- The African Revolution was a period of political change in Africa.
- The Chinese Revolution was a period of political change in China.
- The Cuban Revolution was a period of political change in Cuba.
- The Indian Revolution was a period of political change in India.
- The Japanese Revolution was a period of political change in Japan.
- The Korean War was a conflict between the USA and North Korea.
- The Sino-Soviet Split was a period of tension between China and the USSR.
- The Vietnam War was a conflict between the USA and North Vietnam.
- The Arab-Israeli Conflict was a long-running conflict between Israel and the Arab states.
- The African Revolution was a period of political change in Africa.
- The Chinese Revolution was a period of political change in China.
- The Cuban Revolution was a period of political change in Cuba.
- The Indian Revolution was a period of political change in India.
- The Japanese Revolution was a period of political change in Japan.
- The Korean War was a conflict between the USA and North Korea.
- The Sino-Soviet Split was a period of tension between China and the USSR.

Topic Guide

- Russia and China, the Sino-Soviet Split
- The Vietnam War
- The Arab-Israeli Conflict
- The African Revolution
- The Chinese Revolution
- The Cuban Revolution
- The Indian Revolution
- The Japanese Revolution
- The Korean War
- The Sino-Soviet Split

2 The War against Germany 1942-5

THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

In the Second World War, war was fought over the whole globe. This means that more and more materials had to be carried over long distances, mostly by sea. The Battle of the Atlantic was a major conflict between the Allies and the Axis powers.

The British Navy's German ports from the start of the war, so very few German ships were able to get out to sea. In December 1940 the German battleship *Bismarck* was trapped in the Atlantic. It was a British force, not a German one, that sank the *Bismarck*. The ship was a major threat to the British Navy, but it was finally destroyed by the British. The German Navy was a major threat to the British Navy, but it was finally destroyed by the British.

U-boats operated alone or in wolf packs. On the very first day of the war, a U-boat sank the British liner *RMS Lusitania*. Just after the U-boats, many merchant ships carrying supplies between Britain and America were sunk. A merchant ship was sunk by a U-boat, and another was sunk by a U-boat. The British Navy was a major threat to the German Navy, but it was finally destroyed by the British.

U-boats were a major threat to the British Navy. They were a major threat to the British Navy, but they were finally destroyed by the British. The British Navy was a major threat to the German Navy, but it was finally destroyed by the British.

Figure 4.8: Shipping sunk by U-boats in the first year of the war. The graph shows a sharp increase in the number of ships sunk by U-boats in the first half of the year, followed by a decline in the second half. The total number of ships sunk was 1,000.

Figure 4.9: Diagram of a convoy. The diagram shows a group of ships sailing in a line, with a U-boat attacking from the side. The ships are protected by a U-boat hunter-killer group.

Exam guidance
– the skills to tackle them
– Targets: What the questions are aiming at
– Questions: How to tackle them
– Activity: Real exam questions

Source material just like you find in the exam

IN THIS BOOK...

Success and Success

Our book has two main purposes:

- To help you understand many of the major events, ideas and issues which affect you in your everyday lives
- To ensure success when you take the GCSE Modern World History examination papers at the end of your course

History is relevant to you

Most of the people we have written about are dead and buried, but what they did lives on today. Open a newspaper or listen to the radio or television and you see the direct impact History has upon your life.

An example of what we mean

If in 1914 you had asked History teachers about communism, they would probably not have heard of the word. Today your History teacher will be dealing with communism for much of this course – communists rule about half of the world's people. You can only understand what communism means by looking at how it developed and changed in countries like Russia and China in this century.

Exam Coverage

The four main Examining Groups, LEAG (London), MEG (Midland), NEA (Northern) and SEG (Southern) Modern World History syllabuses cover over 100 separate topics. I know, I worked carefully through all the syllabuses and counted them!

So we have picked out the key content common to all four syllabuses. The chapters are arranged in a logical order which reflects the pattern of Modern World History GCSE papers.

Chapter 1	shows how to analyse your own course, how to handle the kinds of questions which you will have to answer, how to interpret sources and how to organise your revision programme.
Chapters 2–6	an outline course on International Relations 1919–1990
Chapters 7–11	the five major topics for study in depth
	The First World War – Chapter 7
	Russia 1917–1953 – Chapter 8
	Germany 1919–1945 – Chapter 9
	America 1919–1941 – Chapter 10
	China 1919–1980 – Chapter 11

In your own course you will probably have to cover two or three of the topics contained in chapters 7–11. Hopefully the common core in this book will cover at least 80% of what you need for the final examination.

WHAT THE EXAM BOARDS WANT . . .

WORKOUT MODERN WORLD HISTORY GCSE

	MEG MIDLAND EXAM GROUP	LEAG LONDON EXAM GROUP
2 International Relations 1914–29	The Search for International Order between 1919 and 1929 (Compulsory Element, Paper 1)	E 1. The League of Nations and the United Nations (Paper 1) F 1. Fascism in Italy and Germany (Paper 1)
3 International Relations 1929–41	The Collapse of International Order in the 1930s (Compulsory Element, Paper 1)	E 1. The League of Nations and the United Nations (Paper 1) F 1. Fascism in Italy and Germany (Paper 1)
4 The Second World War	World War II is included as element in the optional topic, Germany, 1919–45.	I 1. Aspects of the Second World War (Paper 1)
5 The Cold War 1945–1962	Tension and Co-operation since 1945 (Compulsory Element, Paper 1)	I 2. Super-Power Relations, 1945–75 (Paper 2) C 1. Arab-Israeli Relations since 1948 (Paper 1)
6 The Modern World 1962–1990	Tension and Co-operation since 1945 (Compulsory Element, Paper 1)	I 2. Super-Power Relations, 1945–75 (Paper 2) C 1. Arab-Israeli Relations since 1948 (Paper 1)
7 The First World War	The First World War (Optional topic, Paper 2)	J 1. The Impact of the First World War on British Society (Paper 1)
8 Russia 1917–56	Russia, 1917–41 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)	G 1. The Russian Revolution and the Establishment of the Soviet State, 1917–41 (Paper 1)
9 Germany 1919–45	Germany, 1919–45 (Optional topic, Paper 2)	F 1. Fascism in Italy and Germany, 1919–39 (Paper 1)

WHAT THE EXAM BOARDS WANT . . .

10 The United States of America, 1919–41

The United States of America, 1919–41
(Optional Topic, Paper 2)

H 2. Boom, Depression and New Deal in the United States, 1919–41 (Paper 2)

11 China 1919–80

Communism in China since 1949
(Optional Topic, Paper 2)

A 2. The Emergence of a Communist State in China, 1920 to the death of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung) (Paper 2)

2 International Relations 1914–29

Conflict and Conciliation, Compulsory theme (Paper 1)
Peacemaking after the First World War
International Co-operation, Optional theme (Paper 2)
– The League of Nations

Peace to World War, 1918–41
(Optional Theme, Paper 1)

3 International Relations 1929–41

Conflict and Conciliation, Compulsory theme (Paper 1)
– Causes of the Second World War
International Co-operation, Optional theme (Paper 2)
– The League of Nations
– The failure of Collective Security in the 1930s

Peace to World War, 1918–41
(Optional Theme, Paper 1)

4 The Second World War

Conflict and Conciliation, Compulsory theme (Paper 1)
– Developing techniques of warfare in the Second World War
– The Home Front in Britain
– German conquest and occupation in the Second World War

Military Events of the Second World War, 1939–45
(Optional Topic, Paper 2)

WHAT THE EXAM BOARDS WANT . . .

5 The Cold War 1945–1962	<p>Conflict and Conciliation, Compulsory theme (Paper 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Cold War – The Nuclear Arms Race <p>International Co-operation, Optional theme (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The United Nations – Post War Co-operation in Western Europe 	<p>The USA and the USSR as World Superpowers since 1945 (Compulsory Theme, Paper 1)</p> <p>The Arab-Israeli conflict, 1945–79 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>
6 The Modern World 1962–1990	<p>Conflict and Conciliation, Compulsory theme (Paper 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Guerilla Warfare in Vietnam <p>International Co-operation, Optional theme (Paper 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The United Nations – Post War Co-operation in Western Europe 	<p>The USA and the USSR as World Superpowers since 1945 (Compulsory Theme, Paper 1)</p> <p>The Arab-Israeli conflict, 1945–79 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>
7 The First World War	<p>Conflict and Conciliation, Compulsory theme (Paper 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The reasons why Sarajevo led to war – The Western Front, 1914–18 – The Home Front in Britain 	<p>Britain and the Western Front, 1914–18 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>
8 Russia 1917–56	<p>The Russian Revolution: Lenin and Stalin (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>	<p>Russia, 1917–41 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>
9 Germany 1919–45	<p>Germany, 1918–39 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>	<p>Germany, 1919–39 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>
10 The United States of America 1919–41	<p>The USA in the 1920s and 1930s (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>	<p>Internal Developments in the USA, 1919–41 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>
11 China 1919–80	<p>Communist China</p>	<p>China, 1934–68 (Optional Topic, Paper 2)</p>

CONTENTS

1	Course and Revision Planning	10	7	The First World War, 1914–18	133
2	International Relations, 1919–29	21	8	Russia, 1917–56	146
3	International Relations, 1929–41	41	9	Germany, 1919–45	170
4	The Second World War	59	10	The United States of America, 1919–41	184
5	The Cold War, c.1945–68	85	11	China, 1919–80	203
6	The Modern World, 1962–90	111

WORK OUT

MODERN WORLD HISTORY GCSE

Jon Nichol and Sean Lang
School of Education, University of Exeter

*Jon Nichol wrote chapters 1–3 and 7–11,
Sean Lang wrote chapters 4–6*

Acknowledgements

The authors and publishers wish to thank the following for permission to use copyright material: London East Anglian Group, Midland Examining Group, Northern Examining Association comprising Associated Lancashire Schools Examining Board, Joint Matriculation Board, North Regional Examinations Board, North West Regional Examinations Board and Yorkshire & Humberside Regional Examinations Board, and Southern Examining Group for questions from specimen and past examination papers; Solo Syndication for five cartoons by David Low included in *Years of Wrath, A Cartoon History 1932–1945* by David Low, Gollancz, 1986.

Other acknowledgements for use of figures and tables is as shown within the text.

The authors and publishers also wish to acknowledge the following photograph sources: Bilderdienst Suddeutscher page 180; Camera Press pages 62, 103 bottom right, 125, 213, 218; Chinese National Army Museum page 99; Hulton Picture Company pages 14, 68, 144, 187, 188; By kind permission of the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum pages 70, 81 top, 87 top right, 144; Popperfoto pages 87 top left, 87 bottom, 111, 115, 118, 151, 153; Roger-Viollet pages 75, 157; John Sadovy page 102; Syndication International Ltd page 103 bottom left; Topham Picture Library pages 81 bottom, 103 top, 114, 126, 192; Ullstein Bilderdienst pages 173, 179, 181 right; UNRWA/George Nehmeh page 117; US National Archives page 93; The Wiener Library page 181 left.

Every effort has been made to trace all the copyright holders but if any have been inadvertently overlooked the publishers will be pleased to make the necessary arrangement at the first opportunity.

© Jon Nichol and Sean Lang 1990

All rights reserved. No reproduction, copy or transmission of this publication may be made without written permission.

No paragraph of this publication may be reproduced, copied or transmitted save with written permission or in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, or under the terms of any licence permitting limited copying issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, 33–4 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7DP.

Any person who does any unauthorised act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

First published 1990

Published by
MACMILLAN EDUCATION LTD
Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 2XS
and London
Companies and representatives throughout the world

Editorial, design and production
by Hart McLeod, Cambridge

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
Nichol, Jon
Workout modern world history GCSE.

1. World, 1990–

I. Title II. Lang, Sean
909.82

ISBN 978-0-333-46875-3

ISBN 978-1-349-10323-2 (eBook)

DOI 10.1007/978-1-349-10323-2