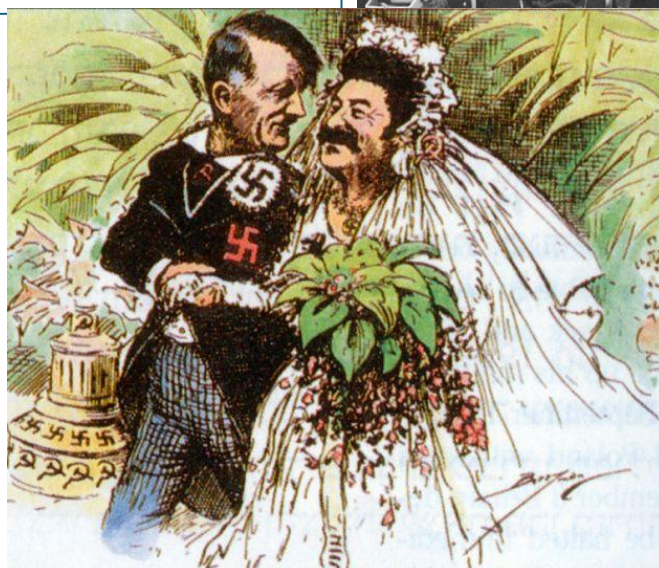


# AQA GCSE Model Answers

## Paper : Conflict and Tension – Interwar years



**Question 1 - Source A shows... How do you know? (4) Time = 5 minutes**

Pick out two points from the source (think about inference, purpose, knowledge, content).  
1 paragraph. Use own knowledge 'because I know...'

It's either for something or against something.

What's the message of the source? Read the question carefully because it tells you in the question!

**Question 2 - How useful are sources B and C? (12) Time = 15 minutes**

Paragraph on source 1 – *Source B is useful because.... Specifically... This is useful because....*

Paragraph on source 2 - *Source C is useful because.... Specifically... This is useful because....*

Paragraph 3 coming to a judgement overall. – Overall...

Judgement - **IT DEPENDS** – useful in different ways!

How could they work together?

How useful? Very useful? **Talk about what's in the source and who wrote it!**

**Question 3 - Write an account (8) Time = 10 minutes**

This is a tricky question. You essentially need to tell me a story that relates to the question. What is the question actually asking. Is it asking how something became a crisis? It is asking why something happened? Look at the tail of the question! Cause, Events, Consequence!

**Question 4: Evaluate factors (16 marks + 4 SPaG) Time = 25 minutes**

One factor that has helped is **(factor)**.

This was when...

This helped \_\_\_\_\_ because....

Another **(judgement word)** factor that helped is **(factor)**.

This was when...

This helped \_\_\_\_\_ because....

A final **(judgement word)** factor that helped is **(factor)**.

This was when...

This helped \_\_\_\_\_ because....

Overall, I believe that **(factor)** was the most important factor because...

**(LINK to other factors i.e. war was a catalyst that made the government act!)**

## Example answers

**Question 01 – Source A is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge. [4 marks]**

### **Answer 1:**

We know this as the cartoon was published in 1933. This was after the Manchurian Crisis which was detrimental to the league, showing it had no real power as it could not stop Japan from invading Manchuria. When they did invade, all the league could do was tell them off but Japan simply ignored them.

In the image Japan is depicted as walking over the league. This is in reference to the fact that Japan completely ignored them and did whatever they wanted to. This was Japan undermining the league of nations and showing how it can be completely ignored and walked all over. We know this as the league had no army to force Japan to stop.

### **AQA Commentary - level 2 answer (3-4 marks)**

*The response demonstrates developed analysis of the provenance (time) of the source, which is supported with contextual knowledge. There is some repetition in the 2nd paragraph. Nevertheless, the response is credited at Level 2.*

### **Answer 2:**

Because it shows that Japan is walking over the league of nations and entering League of Nations Headquarters. It shows that Japan is in charge because the person behind the door bowing to him and has got flower in his hand.

### **AQA Commentary – level 1 answer (1-2 marks)**

*The response shows a simple analysis of the source. Relevant features of the content are identified, and a simple inference is made though no contextual knowledge is included. It is credited at Level 1.*

### **Your analysis:**

Why is answer 1 better than answer 2?

How could answer 1 be improved?

**Question 02 – How useful are Sources A and B to an historian studying the policy of Appeasement. Explain your answer using Source B and Source C and your contextual knowledge. [12 marks]**

**Answer 1:**

Source B is useful to a historian studying the policy of appeasement as it reveals the Prime minister, Chamberlain, and Hitler's intentions behind signing it. The source state the policy shows "our countries" desire to avoid war", we know this to be true as the Munich Agreement allowed Hitler to reclaim the Sudetenland in return for no further invasions which could've lead to war. This is also useful in revealing public opinions – British and German citizens did not want war following the horrors and deaths of the first World War. Chamberlain claims he achieved 'peace in our time' through his policy of appeasement and the source supports the notion that he believed Germany would retain peace. The provenance of the source reveals that it is an adaptation of the statement issued by Chamberlain and Hitler; this first hand account gives validity to it's content in expressing the truce claims behind the of appeasement.

Source C is useful to historians studying the policy of appeasement as it reveals attitudes of opposition towards it the source depicts Hitler as a baby, suggestion he is childish and erratic, being pacified by a bottle labelled 'the Munich Agreement'. This suggest Chamberlain's policy would only temporarily stop Hitler and that, when the bottle is empty he will continue to do as he pleases. Historians know this to be true as following the proposed reclaiming of the Sudetenland, Hitler would go on to invade Czechoslovakia. This broke the policy of appeasement as Hitler had no claim over the land and took it forcefully. These ideas are furthered by the text 'Shh-hh! He'll be quite now-maybel!' suggesting to Historians that Chamberlain know the policy would only be a temporary solution. The provenance reveals this cartoon was published in an American newspaper. At the time America practiced isolationism from European affairs, therefore the source is useful to historians as it reveals unbiased public opinions, of the time about effectiveness of the policy of appeasement.

**AQA Comment:** *Level 4 answer (7-8 marks)*

*The response shows developed evaluation of the content and provenance of both sources, supported with contextual knowledge. It also has a complex overall judgement at start of the first paragraph and again in paragraph 2 on basis of the relationship between the sources. It is credited at Level 4 at the top of the level.*

**Answer 2:**

Source B is useful to a historian studying the policy of appeasement. In the source it says 'The Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935' and 'desire to avoid war' from my contextual knowledge I know that Britian signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement with Germany stating that Germany can have a navy half the size of Britain's- This was banned in the Treaty of Versailles but Britain did it to avoid war, this is the policy of appeasement. The nature of this source is a statement from

Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler in 1938. This means that this source is useful to a historian studying the policy of appeasement as it shows the policy in action.

Source C is useful to a historian studying the policy of appeasement. In the source it says 'HE'LL BE QUIET NOW MAYBE'. This shows a figure named Chamberlain saying this. I can also see a baby sleeping with a bottle name 'Munich agreement' this baby also has a Swastika on it's cot. From my contextual knowledge I know that Britain gave Hitler what he wanted in the Munich agreement to avoid war. The nature of this source is a cartoon published in October 1938. It's origin is a American newspaper. The purpose of this source is to mock Neville Chamberlain, as many Americans thought he was weak for giving Hitler so many concessions at the Munich conference.

**AQA Commentary:** *Level 3 (5-6 marks)*

*The response addresses both sources, and shows developed explanation of the purpose of source C in the final lines. The content of source B is addressed, showing simple evaluation. The response is credited at Level 3, at the lower mark in the level.*

**Your analysis:**

Why is answer 1 better than answer 2?

How could answer 1 be improved?

**Question 03 - Write an account of how the League of Nations contributed to international peace in the 1920s. [8 marks]**

**Answer 1:**

The League of Nations contributed to keeping peace around the world throughout the 1920s. The league was useful in stopping smaller countries and protecting their independence from other smaller countries. One of the league successes was in 1921 with the Aaland island. This was a dispute between Sweden and Finland as they both wanted to have this land. The league had to make a decision on who it went too. They chose Finland and Sweden peacefully accepted and agreed this, with no further arguments. This was positive from the league as it showed that they did have some impact, especially on the less powerful ones. This then led to other solutions being solved, one being Upper Silesia in 1923. This was between Poland and Germany as they both wanted this land. The league decided to split it into two giving Germany the rural side and Poland the industrial side. This caused tension as Germans wouldn't make as much money on the land. To solve this the League suggested Poland give Germany more coal. This settled the tension, causing both countries to be peaceful. Another time the league contributed keeping international peace was with Bulgaria in 1925. This was when Greece had invaded Bulgaria in hope of taking over. Bulgaria pleaded to the League to help. This meant that the League ordered Greece to leave Bulgaria at once and pull their troops out. Greece obeyed and Bulgaria remained independent. The actions of the league of Nations through the 1920s, set examples to other smaller countries that they had to obey their order and keep peace throughout the world. The league contained big members with lots of influential power over the smaller countries. The big ones being Britain, Italy and France.

**AQA Comment:** *Level 4 answer (7-8 marks)*

*The response addresses multiple ways in which the League of Nations contributed to international peace in the 1920s, developing explanations of League actions in relation to the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, and Bulgaria. It shows linkage and breadth throughout, and appreciates that the League was more adept at solving problems between smaller, less influential countries. It is credited at Level 4, at the top of the level*

**Answer 2:**

The League's main aim was to promote peace and they contributed to peace in the 1920s. For example, the Aaland Islands in 1921 was resolved by the League. Finland and Sweden both wanted the territory however the league managed to get both countries to agree to the land being given to Finland if they did not build forts. This showed other countries that the league was able to resolve situations about land peacefully, which helped the League's reputation for building world peace. The League also set up a slavery commission and a refugee commission, which helped to stop slavery in some countries in Africa. The League's actions also helped refugees, which was a big step in contributing to peace.

**AQA Comment:** *Level 3 answer (5-6 marks)*

*The response shows developed analysis of how the League contributed to international peace, explaining the impact of the Aaland island dispute on relations between Finland and Sweden, and the League's reputation. Further actions taken by the League are identified but are general in nature. The response is credited at Level 3.*

**Your analysis:**

Why is answer 1 better than answer 2?

How could answer 1 be improved?

**Question 04 - 'The loss of territory was the main reason the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks + 4 SPaG]**

**Answer 1:**

I think the main reason why the Germans hated the treaty of Versailles was their loss of land. I agree that the Germans hated the treaty of Versailles due to the loss of territory as the Germans lost 10% of their land. They lost the Saar for 15 years as it was given control to France and the League of Nations. The Saar was a large industrial part of Germany that would have helped them pay their £6,600 million reparations. They only got it back 15 years later when the plebiscite voted 90% for Germany. They also lost their colonies in Africa which were given to Britain and provided them with lots of money and resources.

However their loss of military cover be the main reason why the Germans hated the treaty of Versailles. Their army was reduced to 100,000 men and their navy reduced to 15,000. They were not allowed an air force or submarines. The Rhineland was a strip of land on the border of France and Germany and the treaty of Versailles made them demilitarise the Rhineland. This left Germany feeling vulnerable to attack as it was well known that Georges Clemenceau wanted revenge on Germany. This also led to Germans turning to Hitler as he promised a strong army and rearmaments. He increased army to 1,000,000 and built his Luftwaffe This aggression comes from their previous loss of their military.

Overall I believe that the loss of territory was the main reason for the Germans hatred of the treaty of Versailles as they lost the large industrial Saar as well as their colonies and they lost 6,000,000 German speaking people due to the 10% of their land lost.

**AQA Comment: Level 3 answer (9-12 marks)**

*The response addresses the given reason and one other reason. It shows developed explanation for both. For example, in explaining how the German people reacted to the military clauses of the treaty, the response provides a range of evidence and addresses the focus of the question directly. While a judgement is attempted, this repeats much of what was already explained in paragraph 1. As a result, the response is credited at Level 3, towards the lower part of the level.*

**Answer 2:**

I disagree with this statement as the loss of territory was a big reason why the Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles, but it was not the worst sanction. Arguably, the worst sanction for Germany was the reparations Germany had to pay which equated to 6.6 billion which would later cripple Germany's economy. This would leave Germany's people in a state of depression and make them a poor country. Another bad sanction of the Treaty of Versailles would be the loss of Army.



Germany's army was decreased to only 100,000 men, no air force and only 1 submarine. This was crippling for Germany as it lost them open for attack and making them way less powerful. This sanction also meant that Britain had naval supremacy. Furthermore another sanction was that Germany had to take blame for starting the world war. (Article 231) so if it wasn't bad enough that Germany lost all of its money and majority of its Army, they also had to take the blame for the war which left a lot of the German's furious. Overall, I disagree with the statement as the other sanctions were way more serious than just the loss of land.

**AQA Comment:** *Level 2 answer (5-8 marks)*

*The response addresses the given reason and other reasons, showing simple explanation throughout. A judgement is attempted, though this requires further substantiation. The response is credited at Level 2, at a mid-point in the level.*

**Your analysis:**

Why is answer 1 better than answer 2?

How could answer 1 be improved?