

# GCSE HISTORY PAPER 1 KNOWLEDGE TESTS

# Knowledge Test

## Germany 1890-1919

- 1. Who was the leader of Germany between 1890 and 1919?** [1] Kaiser Wilhelm II
- 2. What was Germany's policy of *Weltpolitik*?** [1] Germany's involvement in world politics and international affairs.
- 3. Describe Germany's political system under the Kaiser.** [2] The Kaiser had the power to appoint and dismiss the Chancellor; the Reichstag could discuss and vote on legislation but could not decide the topics for discussion; the right-wing parties united together to pass government laws.
- 4. Give one example of a social reform passed under the Kaiser.** [1] Old age pensions in 1889; sickness and accident insurance schemes that covered 14 million Germans by 1914.
- 5. Describe the influence of Prussian militarism in Germany.** [2] Prussia was the most important state in Germany; proud tradition of military activity; army swore an oath of allegiance to the Kaiser; military chiefs determined foreign policy.
- 6. What were the Navy Laws?** [3] The laws allowed the construction of battleships to challenge the British and French navies; the first Navy Law was passed in 1898 that built seven additional battleships; the Second Naval Law in 1900 doubled the number of battleships to 38. A naval arms race began in 1902 between Britain and Germany.
- 7. Give four examples in how the First World War had an impact on Germany domestically.** [4] National income was a third of what it was in 1913; industrial production was two-thirds of what it had been in 1913; Germany had a revolution in 1918 to become a democratic republic; the Kaiser abdicated.

# Knowledge Test Germany 1919-1929

- 1. Why did the Kaiser abdicate? [1]** A revolt began in Kiel by sailors which spread across Germany. Socialists led workers and soldiers took control of key cities like Bavaria. The Kaiser abdicated on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1918.
- 2. Name four conditions of the Treaty of Versailles that had a domestic impact on Germany? [4]** Army restricted to 100,000 men; Germany had to pay £6.6 billion in reparations; Germany lost 12 percent of its population to other newly formed countries; Germany had to accept full responsibility for causing the war; 16 percent of coal and 48 percent of iron were lost.
- 3. Who was the first leader of the Weimar Republic? [1]** Friedrich Ebert who led the Socialist party.
- 4. What was the structure of the Weimar Republic? [2]** Democratic system where the people voted for their president. The president appointed judges, the Chancellor in the Reichstag and controlled the armed forces. The Chancellor appointed government ministers and ran the Reichstag.
- 5. What was the Spartacist uprising? [3]** A left-wing communist group led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. They wanted Germany to be ruled by workers' councils. In 1919, the Spartacists joined rebel soldiers and set up workers' councils in several towns. Ebert used the support of a militia group called Freikorps that crushed the Spartacist rebellion. The uprising caused hostility between communists and socialists.
- 6. What was the Kapp Putsch? [3]** In March 1920, Wolfgang Kapp led 5,000 Freikorps into Berlin. Soldiers did not fire on them. The German people declared a general strike in Berlin which brought the capital to a halt. With no water or power, Kapp attempted to leave the country but was captured and died whilst on trial.
- 7. What happened in the invasion of the Ruhr? [3]** After the first instalment of £50 million paid in 1921, Germany failed to pay the second in 1922. French and Belgian troops marched into the Ruhr region in January 1923 and took raw materials from the industrial area. The German government ordered the workers in the area to go on strike. The French killed 100 workers and expelled 100,000 protestors.
- 8. Describe three ways the impact hyperinflation had on Germany. [3]** The government printed more money which paid off war loans of £2,200 million. But with so much money in circulation, prices and wages sky-rocketed quickly making the printed money worthless. Wages began to be paid daily, not weekly. Prices of bread increased between joining a queue for the bakery and reaching the front of the line. Richer Germans suffered as savings became worthless. Pensioners could not afford a cup of coffee.
- 9. What was the Munich Putsch? [3]** In November 1923, Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party, attempted to topple the Weimar government. Hitler hijacked a local government meeting in Munich. Nazi storm troopers took control over official buildings. The Weimar mobilised the local army and police. 16 Nazis were killed. Hitler escaped but was later captured and put on trial. Whilst on trial, Hitler gained massive popularity and served only nine months in comfort in prison.
- 10. Outline how Stresemann improved Germany. [4]** Stresemann recalled all the printed money, burnt them, and created a new currency. Agreed the Dawes Plan in 1924 where the USA loaned 800 million marks. Wages for workers and productions increased. Signed the Locarno Treaties in 1925 allowing Germany to be admitted into the League of Nations. Writers and poets flourished in Berlin. Dance bands increased greatly (900 in Berlin). The first Brauhaus exhibition attracted 15,000 visitors.
- 11. What key event triggered an economic crisis in 1929? [1]** The Wall Street Crash

# Knowledge Test Germany 1929-1939

1. What promises did the Nazi Party make in their propaganda? [2]

Traditional values; criticised the democratic system of the Weimar Republic; employment; economic strength; Jews, Communists, Weimar politicians and the Treaty of Versailles were the roots of Germany's problems.

2. What was the role of the SA? [2]

Protected Nazi rallies; fought communists in the streets; disrupted political opposition meetings; had support of the police and army

3. What does negative cohesion mean? [1]

People supported Hitler, not necessarily because they agreed with his policies, but because they shared Nazi fears and dislikes and that other political parties were not competent.

4. How did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany? [3]

Elections in July 1932 made Nazi Party the largest in the Reichstag (230 seats); Hindenburg continued to keep von Papen as Chancellor despite Hitler's requests; Hindenburg declared emergency powers in order to rescue the democratic system; 30<sup>th</sup> Jan 1933, Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor hoping to limit Hitler's influence and to regain control of the Reichstag.

5. How did Hitler establish his dictatorship by 1934? [4]

The Reichstag Fire on 27 Feb 1933; Hitler demanded and gained emergency powers to arrest communists and break up opposition meetings; March elections, with a union with the Nationalist Party, gained Hitler 52 percent of the seats in the Reichstag; the Enabling Act was passed in March 1933 allowing Hitler to pass laws without consulting the Reichstag; Goebbels took control of the media; the Night of the Long Knives in June 1934 removed SA opposition within the Nazi Party; August 1934, Hindenburg died and Hitler combined the powers of President and Chancellor to become Fuhrer.

6. What economic changes were there under the Nazis by 1939? [4]

Trade unions were taken over, funds were confiscated and the German Labour Front replaced them; it was forbidden for workers to go on strike for higher pay; wages remained low; Strength through Joy gave workers cheap theatre tickets; payment schemes were given to workers to buy a VW Beetle; the Reich Food Estate was introduced in 1939 that set up central boards to buy agricultural products; the Reich Entailed Farm Law protected the land that belonged to the peasants so banks could not seize their land; middle class businesses benefitted; small-business owners lost out as the big businesses took over.

7. What was life like for women under the Nazis? [3]

All Nazi leaders were men; German women played the role of mother and wife; many women believed it was their role to support their husband; *Kinder, Kuche, Kirche* (Children, Cooking, Church); financial incentives were given to women to have at least four children; women who had eight children were given the "Gold Cross"

8. What was life like for young people under the Nazis? [3]

Nazis controlled the curriculum taught in schools; anti-Semitism was indoctrinated to children; Aryanism was promoted in Biology lessons; Hitler Youth and League of German Maidens marched through the streets in parades; physical education was central to a child's education; in 1933 only half of all German boys were members of the Hitler Youth and only 15 percent of girls members of the League of German Maidens;

9. What was persecution like towards minorities by 1939? [3]

Laws were introduced immediately to restrict Jewish people from having certain jobs; 300,000 men and women with hereditary diseases were sterilised; Nuremberg Laws (1935) restricted Jews from many jobs and could not attend school; persecution reduced during the Olympics; Kristallnacht (1938) destroyed hundreds of synagogues and places of work, 20,000 Jews were sent to concentration camps

10. What was opposition like towards the Nazis by 1939? [2]

The Swing youth listened to English and American jazz music which the Nazis banned and accepted Jews at their clubs; the Edelweiss Pirates went camping and sang songs that mocked Nazis and the Hitler Youth;

# Knowledge Test Germany 1939-1945

1. What impact did the war have on the German economy? [3]

Food rationing was introduced in September 1939; Clothes were rationed in November 1939; invading the Soviet Union in 1941 put a heavy strain on the economy; an estimated 1.5 million fur coats were donated to the front lines; from 1942, all forms of entertainment were closed (except cinemas) to fund the war effort; key cities such as Dresden and Hamburg were bombed frequently by the Allies between 1943 and 1945; 500,000 people died from the bombing and 7.5 million were made homeless

2. What impact did the war have on the role of women? [2]

Women were encouraged to return to the factories to work while a lot of the men were sent to fight; many women were treated terribly by the Soviet soldiers as they invaded Germany as revenge

3. What impact did the war have on young people? [1]

Hitler Youth membership was compulsory in 1939; Hitler Youth organisations were led by older teenagers as the men went off to fight

4. How did persecution escalate during the war? [3]

Jews were placed in ghettos; 5,000 disabled children were killed; between 1939 and 1941, 72,000 mentally ill patients were gassed; five out of six gypsies living in Germany were killed; asocials (homosexuals, alcoholics, homeless, prostitutes, and beggars) were sent to concentration camps; 1942: the Wannsee Conference agreed on the systematic execution of Jewish people in the camps carried out by Himmler's SS; 6 million Jews were murdered by the Nazis by 1945.

5. What opposition was there against the Nazis? [3]

Anti-Nazi teenage groups multiplied and stole armaments and beat up SS officers; the White Rose Group gave out leaflets that argued to end the war – six of the leaders were arrested, tortured and beheaded; the Stauffenberg Plot (July 1944) was an attempted bomb attack on Hitler in his bunker. The bomb was planted in a suitcase by a table leg where Hitler was sitting. Hitler was injured but not killed. Stauffenberg and the rest of the conspirators were executed.

6. How did the Nazi regime end? [2]

The Soviet Union reached Berlin with most of the German soldiers defeated or scattered; Hitler committed suicide in April 1945; Goebbels committed suicide a day later; Germany surrendered unconditionally in May 1945

# Knowledge Test Cold War 1945-1950

1. What does capitalism mean? [2]
Property and businesses were owned privately; the rights and freedoms of individuals were more important than everyone being equal; normally associated with democracy
2. What does communism mean? [2]
Property and industry were run by the state; one party state; standards of living were lower to a capitalist state but unemployment was rarer; rights of individuals were less important than everyone being equal; restrictions on people's freedom
3. Who attended the Yalta conference? [1]
Winston Churchill (Britain), Franklin Roosevelt (USA) and Josef Stalin (USSR)
4. What was agreed at the Yalta conference? [3]
USSR entered the war against Japan; Germany to be divided into four zones controlled by USA, France, Britain and USSR; Berlin (located in USSR territory) to be divided into four zones controlled by the same countries; Nazi criminals to be hunted down and put on trial for genocide; free elections to be held in Eastern Europe; Eastern Europe to be seen as a Soviet sphere of influence
5. What changed between the Yalta and Potsdam conferences? [2]
Stalin's armies remained in Eastern Europe following the war; Roosevelt died and Truman became President; the USA developed and used the atomic bomb on Japan
6. Who attended the Potsdam conference? [1]
Clement Attlee (Britain), Harry Truman (USA) and Josef Stalin (USSR)
7. What disagreements were there at the Potsdam conference? [3]
USA and Britain wanted to rebuild Germany whereas the Soviet Union wanted to cripple it; Stalin wanted \$10 billion in reparations that Germany had to pay, Truman resisted his demand; Stalin wanted to maintain influence in Eastern Europe, Truman feared a new empire would establish itself.
8. How did Soviet influence increase in Eastern Europe? [3]
Communist parties won in the "free" elections that took place; once in power the communist party dissolved all other parties and pledged allegiance to the USSR; politicians opposing communism were arrested, threatened or killed
9. What was the Truman Doctrine? [1]
USA's determination to send money, military equipment and advice to any country that was threatened by communism.
10. What was the Marshall Plan? [1]
European countries were \$11.5 billion in debt to the USA; Secretary of State George Marshall offered \$17 billion of aid to any country that wished to use it to rebuild
11. What was the Berlin blockade and airlift? [4]
The Western zones of Germany combined in 1948 which threatened Stalin; in June 1948, Stalin blocked all supply lines to West Berlin from Western zones cutting off 2 million people in the city from aid; in order to avoid conflict, USA and Britain airlifted supplies into West Berlin for ten months delivering coal, oil, food, clothing; in May 1949, Stalin reopened the supply routes
12. What does NATO stand for? [1]
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

# Knowledge Test Cold War 1950-1961

1. What happened in the Korean War 1950-1953? [3]

Following Japanese occupation, Korea was split between communists and capitalists; elections were held and the country divided into two separate nations; North Korea was supported by Communist China and South Korea was supported by USA; North Korea invaded South Korea and most of the South was overrun; USA sent troops to support the South and eventually pushed the North Korean soldiers back into their territory; a stalemate resulted in a peace treaty in 1953

2. What was the Warsaw Pact? [1]

Formed in 1955; similar to the West's NATO, it was designed to offer military protection to all communist countries in Eastern Europe

3. What year did USA test their first hydrogen bomb? [1]

1952

4. What year did USA first create an atomic bomb to be dropped from a bomber? [1]

1954

5. What was the name of the first satellite sent into orbit in 1957? [1]

Sputnik

6. What was the name of the USSR astronaut to be the first person into space? [1]

Yuri Gagarin

7. What does ICBM stand for? [1]

Inter-continental ballistic missile

8. What was Khrushchev's De-Stalinisation policy? [3]

Following Stalin's death in 1953, Khrushchev became leader of the USSR; he released political prisoners; he closed down Cominform; he invited Tito (Yugoslavian leader) to Moscow; he dismissed Stalin's former Foreign Minister, Molotov; aimed to improve living and working standards

9. What happened in the Hungarian uprising in 1956? [4]

Hungarians did not like their hard-lined communist leader Rakosi; freedom of speech was restricted and Soviet troops controlled the streets; In June 1956, members of the communist party opposed Rakosi and was replaced by Gero; discontent grew amongst the people and Nagy became the new leader following a student protest; Soviet troops left Hungary and thousands of local councils formed across the country; Nagy wanted to hold free elections, restore privately owned farmland and leave the Warsaw Pact; Khrushchev sent troops and tanks into Budapest and two weeks of fighting began; the rebellion was crushed after thousands of people died; Nagy was imprisoned and later executed.

10. What was the U2 crisis and the Paris Peace Summit? [4]

USA created a spy plane that could take accurate images of the ground from very high altitudes; in May 1960, USSR successfully shot down a U2 spy plane and the pilot, Gary Powers, was captured; USA first denied Powers was spying but then admitted he was; President Eisenhower refused to apologise and, as a result, Khrushchev refused to attend the Paris Peace Summit

# Knowledge Test Cold War 1961-1972

1.. What year was the Berlin wall constructed? [1]
1961
2. Why was the Berlin Wall constructed? [3]
East Germans could travel freely into West Germany; in the late 1950s thousands of East Germans were leaving to move to the West; most of the defectors were highly-skilled or well-qualified workers; Kennedy refused to agree to Khrushchev's demands of removing US troops from West Berlin
3. Who replaced General Batista as ruler of Cuba? [1]
Fidel Castro
4. How did the USA respond to Castro's rule? [4]
USA accepted thousands of Cuban exiles fleeing Castro's regime; American-owned businesses in Cuba were taken over by Castro and was distributed to the people; Eisenhower issued the CIA to investigate ways to overthrow Castro; remaining US companies in Cuba refused to work with Castro's government; US media broadcasted anti-Castro messages
5. What happened at the Bay of the Pigs? [3]
Newly elected President Kennedy launched an attack on Cuba in 1961; 1400 Cuban exiles, supplied and equipped by USA, invaded Cuba to overthrow him; they were met by 20,000 Cuban troops armed with tanks and weapons supplied by the USSR; all invaders were captured or killed
6. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis? [4]
USA found out USSR were placing missiles on Cuba; in October 1962, Kennedy issues a naval blockade around Cuba to stop USSR ships from reaching the country; Khrushchev agreed to remove missiles from Cuba if USA removed missiles from Turkey; a US U-2 plane was shot down; Kennedy delayed any military action; Kennedy and Khrushchev agree to discuss terms
7. What was the result of the Cuban Missile Crisis? [4]
USSR missiles were removed from Cuba and USA missiles were removed from Turkey (though the latter was not made public); Cuba remained communist; Kennedy came out of the crisis as a hero; Khrushchev was criticised by members of the communist party and was forced to resign; a "hot-line" between the White House and Kremlin was established for immediate communication between the two Presidents.
8. What happened in the Prague Spring, 1968? [1]
People became more hostile towards communism
9. What was the Brezhnev Doctrine? [1]
Outlined the essential conditions of communism: a one-party system and every communist country must be a member of the Warsaw Pact
10. How did tensions decrease in the 1970s? [3]
USA and USSR accepted each other's influence in worldly affairs; the costs of the Vietnam War were crippling US economy; the USSR needed to improve living standards; both were concerned about the conflict in the Middle East and the disruption of oil supplies; both were worried about the growing power of China; 1968: USA, USSR and Britain signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons
11. What does SALT stand for? [1]
Strategic Arms Limitations Talks