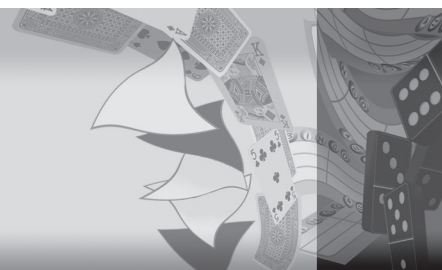


# Contents and specification coverage



Topic	Page(s)	AQA	EDEXCEL	OCR	CCEA
<b>1 International relations 1900–1939</b>					
Play your cards right: crises of 1900–1914	2–4	✓	✓	✓	
Matching: events of 1900–1914	5–11	✓	✓	✓	
True or false: international relations 1900–1914	12	✓	✓	✓	
Missing words: Versailles peace treaties	13–14	✓	✓	✓	
Triominoes: 1931–1939	15–22	✓	✓	✓	
Dominoes: 1919–1939	23–27	✓	✓	✓	
Bingo: international relations 1918–1939	28–29	✓	✓	✓	
Chronology: international relations 1918–1939	30–31	✓	✓	✓	
<b>2 International relations 1945–1990</b>					
Triominoes: Cold War 1945–1955	33–40	✓	✓	✓	
Play your cards right: crises of the 1950s and 1960s	41–43	✓	✓	✓	
Chronology: international relations 1945–1970	44–45	✓	✓	✓	
Dominoes: Cold War 1970–1990	46–50	✓	✓	✓	
True or false: international relations 1945–1990	51	✓	✓	✓	
Matching: Cold War 1962–1990	52–58	✓	✓	✓	
Bingo: 1945–1990	59–60	✓	✓	✓	
<b>3 Russia 1910–1941</b>					
Triominoes: reasons for discontent 1900–1916	62–69	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missing words: events of 1917	70–71	✓	✓	✓	✓
True or false: Russia 1910–1924	72	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chronology: Russia 1910–1924	73–74	✓	✓	✓	✓
Matching: Lenin and Russia 1918–1924	75–81	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play your cards right: Stalin’s rise to power	82–84	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominoes: Stalin 1924–1941	85–89	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bingo: Russia 1910–1941	90–91	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>4 USA 1919–1941</b>					
Play your cards right: USA 1920s	93–95	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominoes: USA 1920s	96–100	✓	✓	✓	✓
Matching: USA 1929–1933	101–107	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bingo: USA 1919–1941	108–109	✓	✓	✓	✓
Triominoes: Roosevelt’s New Deal	110–117	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missing words: opposition to the New Deal	118–119	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chronology: USA 1919–1941	120–121	✓	✓	✓	✓
True or false: USA 1929–1941	122	✓	✓	✓	✓

# Contents and specification coverage

Topic	Page(s)	AQA	EDEXCEL	OCR	CCEA
<b>5 Germany 1918–1939</b>					
Dominoes: Weimar Republic 1918–1929	124–128	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play your cards right: key figures 1918–1933	129–131	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bingo: Nazis 1919–1939	132–133	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chronology: Weimar Republic 1918–1933	134–135		✓	✓	✓
Matching: life in Nazi Germany	136–142	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missing words: Nazis and Jews	143–144	✓	✓	✓	✓
True or false: Germany 1918–1939	145	✓	✓	✓	✓
Triominoes: the Nazi dictatorship	146–153	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>6 USA 1945–1970</b>					
Missing words: McCarthyism	155–156		✓	✓	
Play your cards right: civil rights	157–159	✓	✓	✓	
Dominoes: who am I? — civil rights figures	160–164	✓	✓	✓	
True or false: USA 1945–1970	165		✓	✓	
Triominoes: USA 1945–1970	166–173	✓	✓	✓	

Teacher answers	Page(s)
True or false	175
Missing words	176
Chronology	176–179

Matching: events of 1900–1914

1

First Moroccan  
Crisis 1905–06

Bosnian Crisis  
1908–09

The Agadir  
Crisis 1911

First Balkan  
War 1912

Assassination  
in Sarajevo  
1914

Anglo-French  
Entente 1904

Second Balkan  
War 1912–13

The alliance  
system

The arms race

Cause	Event	Result
<p>Anglo–German naval rivalry</p>	<p>Algeciras Conference in which French claims recognised. Britain supported France and the Kaiser suffered a defeat</p>	<p>Austria annexed the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908</p>
<p>Austria was fully supported by Germany. There was no conference. This was a diplomatic defeat for Russia. Serbia was furious with Austria</p>	<p>Austria was furious and sent an ultimatum to Serbia. This was followed by an Austrian declaration of war</p>	<p>Both countries decided to settle differences in various parts of the world</p>
<p>Britain retaliated by launching the dreadnought in 1906, the most up-to-date battleship</p>	<p>Bulgaria attacked Serbia which was supported by Turkey and Rumania</p>	<p>Bulgaria believed she had not gained enough from the First Balkan War and blamed Serbia</p>

Matching: events of 1900–1914

<p>Bulgaria was defeated. Serbia gained even more land and access to the sea. Austria saw Serbia as a greater threat</p>	<p>By 1907 there were two alliances – the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente</p>	<p>By 1914 all the great powers (except Britain) had large armies because of conscription</p>
<p>Each member of the Balkan League gained territory. Serbia gained the most</p>	<p>Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia</p>	<p>The Kaiser sent a gunboat called the <i>Panther</i> to Agadir. Britain believed he was trying to set up a naval base</p>
<p>He was assassinated by a Serbian terrorist called Gavrilo Princip who was a member of the Black Hand organisation</p>	<p>Serbia was furious and was supported by Russia who demanded an international conference</p>	<p>The Balkan League of Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria was set up to attack the Turks and gain territory in the area of Macedonia</p>

# Matching: events of 1900–1914

The Balkan League was very successful and was able to defeat the Turks

The bigger its army, the more likely each country was to go to war

The French occupied Morocco and the Kaiser demanded compensation from France

The great powers sought agreements to strengthen their position

The great powers wanted to strengthen their armed forces in case of future war

The Kaiser visited Morocco in 1905 and promised to guarantee Moroccan independence. He demanded a conference

The Kaiser wanted to test the Anglo-French by supporting Moroccan independence from France

The Kaiser was determined to build up the German navy and announced the German Naval Laws of 1898 and 1900

The Kaiser withdrew the gunboat and accepted less compensation from the French in central Africa

# Matching: events of 1900–1914

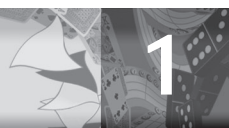
The two countries grew closer due to the Kaiser's interference in Morocco

There was a naval race between the two countries to see which could build the most dreadnoughts. This increased rivalry between Britain and Germany

These increased the likelihood of a general European war by creating two rival 'gangs'

They made agreements over Egypt and Morocco and settled differences elsewhere

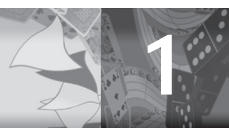
Matching: events of 1900–1914



Teacher answers

	Cause	Event	Result
Anglo-French Entente 1904	Both countries decided to settle differences in various parts of the world	They made agreements over Egypt and Morocco and settled differences elsewhere	The two countries grew closer due to the Kaiser's interference in Morocco
First Moroccan Crisis 1905–06	The Kaiser wanted to test the Anglo-French by supporting Moroccan independence from France	The Kaiser visited Morocco in 1905 and promised to guarantee Moroccan independence. He demanded a conference	Algeiras Conference in which French claims recognised. Britain supported France and the Kaiser suffered a defeat
Bosnian Crisis 1908–09	Austria annexed the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908	Serbia was furious and was supported by Russia who demanded an international conference	Austria was fully supported by Germany. There was no conference. This was a diplomatic defeat for Russia. Serbia was furious with Austria
The Agadir Crisis 1911	The French occupied Morocco and the Kaiser demanded compensation from France	The Kaiser sent a gunboat called the Panther to Agadir. Britain believed he was trying to set up a naval base	The Kaiser withdrew the gunboat and accepted less compensation from the French in central Africa
First Balkan War 1912	The Balkan League of Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria was set up to attack the Turks and gain territory in the area of Macedonia	The Balkan League was very successful and was able to defeat the Turks	Each member of the Balkan League gained territory. Serbia gained the most

# Matching: events of 1900–1914



<b>Second Balkan War 1912–13</b>	Bulgaria believed she had not gained enough from the First Balkan War and blamed Serbia	Bulgaria attacked Serbia which was supported by Turkey and Rumania	Bulgaria was defeated. Serbia gained even more land and access to the sea. Austria saw Serbia as a greater threat
<b>Assassination in Sarajevo 1914</b>	Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia	He was assassinated by a Serbian terrorist called Gavrilo Princip who was a member of the Black Hand organisation	Austria was furious and sent an ultimatum to Serbia. This was followed by an Austrian declaration of war
<b>The alliance system</b>	The great powers sought agreements to strengthen their position	By 1907 there were two alliances – the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente	These increased the likelihood of a general European war by creating two rival 'gangs'
<b>The arms race</b>	The great powers wanted to strengthen their armed forces in case of future war	By 1914 all the great powers (except Britain) had large armies because of conscription	The bigger its army, the more likely each country was to go to war
<b>Anglo–German naval rivalry</b>	<i>Cause</i> The Kaiser was determined to build up the German navy and announced the German Naval Laws of 1898 and 1900	<i>Event</i> Britain retaliated by launching the dreadnought in 1906, the most up-to-date battleship	<i>Result</i> There was a naval race between the two countries to see which could build the most dreadnoughts. This increased rivalry between Britain and Germany