

## 11 Slavery and abolition, 1672–1833

### 11.1 How did the slave trade work?

Page 6: Identify Key Features

- A – Britain
- B – West Africa
- C – Line between West Africa and the Caribbean
- D – Caribbean
- E – Caribbean
- F – Britain

### 11.2 What was it like on slave ships?

Page 7: Judge the Usefulness of a Source

Knowledge that agrees with the source	Knowledge that disagrees with the source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One in five Africans died on the journey</li> <li>• Disease spread quickly in the cramped conditions below deck</li> <li>• Prisoners were chained together</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most enslaved Africans did survive the journey</li> <li>• The slaves were valuable as they were sold to plantation owners in the Caribbean – the ship captains wouldn't have wanted many to die</li> </ul>

Page 8: Judge the Usefulness of a Source

**Where was it published? – Britain:** Equiano was writing in Britain where there was a major abolition campaign which might have influenced him to focus on the worst aspects.

**Why was it written? – To persuade:** He may focus on the worst aspects to ensure people support abolition against slavery.

Source A is a useful source as it shows slaves suffered terrible conditions during the Middle Passage. Equiano states that slaves were 'so crowded' they could barely move. This is supported by my own knowledge. *Slaves were chained together on the ships and one in five died on the journey as disease spread quickly in the cramped space. Equiano is a reliable source because he was a former slave and experienced the journey himself. However, a historian might treat his words with caution because he is writing 23 years after he made the journey and is writing to persuade people to support abolition. Overall though Equiano's first-hand account of the Middle Passage is a useful account because it provides insight into the experiences of a real slave making the journey across the Atlantic.*

### 11.3 Why did slavery end?

Page 9: Categorise Reasons

<b>Nationwide campaign</b> by ordinary people	<b>Abolitionist politicians</b> in Parliament	<b>Slave-led resistance</b>	<b>Former slaves</b> spreading word of their experiences	<b>Economics:</b> slavery becoming less profitable
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1 <b>Lord Grenville</b> , who became the British Prime Minister in 1806, strongly supported abolition.	2 There were <b>violent uprisings</b> on plantations in Jamaica, Barbados and across the Caribbean islands.	3 An MP called <b>William Wilberforce</b> made speeches in Parliament calling for an end to slavery.	4 A <b>former slave named Mary Prince</b> toured Britain telling people about her experiences. Her story was published in a book in 1831.
5 In the 1730s the British army was forced into a <b>nine-year war</b> in Jamaica against escaped slaves who were attacking plantations.	6 The <b>Society for the Abolition of Slavery</b> was formed by Thomas Clarkson in 1787 and organised an effective abolition movement.	7 As slave plantations became less profitable <b>investors put their money into factories</b> as the industrial revolution arrived in Britain.	8 Abolitionists organised a <b>boycott of sugar</b> from the Caribbean. Around <b>300,000 people</b> took part. <b>Sugar sales went down.</b>
9 Between 1828 and 1832 over <b>5000 petitions</b> were presented to Parliament calling for an end to slavery.	10 As international trade grew ship owners found <b>more profitable forms of trade</b> than transporting slaves.	11 <b>Former slave Olaudah Equiano</b> wrote an autobiography detailing his experiences and gave talks across Britain.	12 Slaves carried out acts of <b>low-scale resistance</b> such as working slowly and breaking machinery.

Page 9: The GCSE ‘Factor’ Question

*The more important factor is the nationwide abolition campaign. The Society for the Abolition of Slavery was formed by Thomas Clarkson in 1787 and they organised a major movement to raise the awareness of the cruelties of the slave trade. Between 1828 and 1832 over **5000 petitions** were presented to Parliament calling for an end to slavery which put pressure on MPs. They also organised sugar boycotts which 300,000 people took part in. This was the more vital factor because the abolition movement built a major network of support which turned public opinion against the slave trade and pushed Parliament into action.*

*The other factor was important because MPs were the ones who passed the key laws which banned slavery. William Wilberforce led the calls to end slavery in Parliament. Lord Grenville, who became the British Prime Minister in 1806, strongly supported abolition and the act to end the trade of slaves was passed only a year after he came to power. However, overall it is less important because it was the mass support among the population, demonstrated through the petitions, which forced MPs into action and made it inevitable that slavery would be abolished.*

## 12 The French Revolution, 1779–1793

### 12.1 Problems in France

Page 11: Knowledge box

Social group	Description
Aristocracy	The wealthiest group. They are nobles or lords who own much of the land. Their families have been rich for generations.
Peasants	The poorest group in society. They work on the land. They often have to provide services for lords.
Clergy	Church leaders like archbishops and bishops but also priests, monks and nuns.
Monarchy	The king or queen and the royal family.

Page 13: Identify Key Features

First Estate/Clergy	Peasants	Second Estate/Aristocracy
0.5% of the population of France but very powerful. Many were extremely rich although some village priests were poor. Did not pay tax but did have to give money to the King. Controlled people's ideas through church services and schools. Some priests helped feed the poor when bread prices were high.	Lived in the countryside. Some owned land, but most worked on land owned by the Second Estate. Paid taxes to the King, and to lords from the Second Estate and to the church. They also had to pay rent, which was going up. Because of bad harvests bread was getting more expensive and many were starving.	Owned 30% of all the land in France. Did not pay tax, but they earned taxes by charging the peasants or by taking some of the food they produced. They were rich because they had inherited land from their family, not because of their own hard work. Only people from this estate could hold important jobs in the army or the government – especially if they were friends with the King.

Page13: Explain the Importance of Key Features

<b>Taxes</b>	<b>Prices</b>	<b>Rights and Freedoms</b>	<b>Religion</b>
Third estate had to pay taxes, most other groups did not.	Rent and bread prices were going up.	Members of the Third Estate could not vote.  The King could arrest people without trial.	Many of the middle classes were Protestants, they felt they were treated unfairly by the Catholic King.

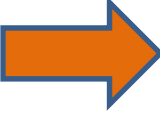

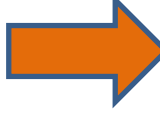

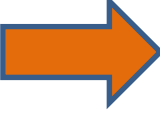
*One problem in French society was tax. For example, members of the Third Estate had to pay tax while members of the First Estate did not. For some groups, like peasants, these taxes were charged on top of other costs such as rent which they would pay to landlords from the Second Estate, and church tithes. This was a problem because many members of the Third Estate were living in desperate poverty. Therefore, they were more likely to rebel against the King to improve their situation.*

## 12.2 Why was there a revolution in France in 1789?

Page 14: Identify Turning Points

<b>Description</b>	<b>Stage</b>
At this point, the rebellion was no longer confined to one area.	<b>4</b>
At this point, the revolution became violent.	<b>3</b>
This convinced many of the remaining supporters of the King that he was a danger to France.	<b>7</b>
This was the first time the Third Estate had formally made demands of the King.	<b>2</b>
This increased people's confidence that the King's forces could be defeated.	<b>3</b>

Page 15: Structure an Account

Development		Explanation
<p><b>Problems for the Third Estate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- France was nearly bankrupt</li> <li>- Taxes were high, mainly paid by Third Estate</li> <li>- Third Estate did not have political power</li> <li>- There were food shortages and prices were rising</li> </ul>		<p><i>This made a revolution more likely because members of the Third Estate were angry and did not have any normal ways of expressing their grievances, <b>as a result</b> they could turn to violence if they didn't feel like Louis was listening to them.</i></p>
		
<p><b>Anger at Louis builds</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Louis called the Estates General</i></li> <li>- <i>Representatives of the Third Estate came to present demands</i></li> <li>- <i>However, these were ignored</i></li> </ul>		<p><i>This made a revolution more likely because members of the Third Estate were frustrated that their voice was not heard so they met and agreed to oppose the King until their demands were met.</i></p>
		
<p><b>The revolution become violent</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Workers in Paris stormed the Bastille</i></li> <li>- <i>The Great Fear spread in the countryside</i></li> <li>- <i>The King was forced to move to Paris and placed under arrest</i></li> <li>- <i>Louis tried to escape</i></li> </ul>		<p><i>This made a revolution more likely because the Third Estate managed to defeat the forces of the King, and started to take power for themselves.</i></p>

Page 16: Use Knowledge to Support or Challenge an Interpretation

**1 Interpretation A**

The French Revolution was caused by money issues. Louis was bankrupt (A) and so was forced to call a meeting of the Estates-General (B). This eventually led to the power struggle between the Estates which replaced his Royal rule with a popular assembly (C) (D). From the point that the Estates-General met, the collapse of Louis' reign was inevitable.

**2** However, this interpretation is not fully convincing. For example, it claims that money issues were the most important reason for the Revolution, whereas many of the issues, particularly for the middle classes, were actually political such as the lack of voting rights.

The claim that the Revolution was inevitable after the Estates-General is also not convincing because the middle classes just wanted some reform to the monarchy; they did not want to replace it until later in the summer of 1789.

### 12.3 What was the impact of the French Revolution?

Page 17: Explain Significance

<p><b>Free elections</b> were held in France. Ever since, the power to raise taxes is given to an elected parliament. <b>F LT</b></p>	<p><b>France was ruled as a republic</b> for a short time. However, Napoleon seized power and eventually the monarchy was restored (although much less powerful than Louis had been!). <b>F ST</b></p>	<p><b>Fear of revolution</b> spread through many countries in Europe. In some places this led to monarchs granting greater freedom to their people. In others, revolutionary opposition was crushed. <b>B LT</b></p>
<p><b>The power of the French Church</b> was greatly reduced. Church schools and hospitals were closed and the state took over many of the functions of the Church. <b>F LT</b></p>	<p><b>The ideas of the French Revolution</b> were taken up by many people fighting against powerful rulers. A slave rebellion in modern-day Haiti used many of the slogans of the French Revolution. <b>B LT</b></p>	<p><b>The legal system</b> in France was reformed giving all men the right to a fair trial. <b>F LT</b></p>
<p><b>The Terror:</b> there was a violent crackdown on opponents of the Revolution in France. This was called 'the Terror' and led to thousands of executions. <b>F ST</b></p>	<p>The idea of <b>secularism</b> (a state which was not controlled by the Church) spread and became an increasingly common feature of states across Europe. <b>B LT</b></p>	<p><b>Revolutionary wars:</b> fear of revolution also led other countries to attack France. The resulting wars dragged many countries of Europe into years of bloody fighting. <b>B LT</b></p>

*The French Revolution had a great impact at the time. For example it led to France becoming a republic.*

*This was significant because the Bourbon monarchy had ruled France for hundreds of years, and France became one of the first states to try rule by an elected government.*

*The French Revolution was even more significant in the longer-term because it spread new ideas about freedom and equality.*

*This was significant because it influenced revolutions and uprisings in other countries like America, and led to the creation of more modern governments in many places in Europe.*

## 13 The British Empire, 1880–Present

### 13.1 Why was Cecil Rhodes a key figure in the colonisation of Africa?

Page 18: Categorise Reasons for Significance

Reasons he was important <b>at the time</b> , i.e. the impact he had during his lifetime.		Reasons he was significant <b>in later periods</b> , i.e. after his death.	
Cecil Rhodes came to Cape Colony (South Africa) at the age of 17. He became the most powerful figure in diamond mining in southern Africa.	In May 1895 Rhodes founded the country of Rhodesia. Rhodesia was ruled by a white supremacist government between 1965 and 1980, which gave no voting rights to black Africans.	Rhodes' prevention of black Africans voting during his time as Cape Colony's Prime Minister helped lead to the racist apartheid system in South Africa that lasted until 1994.	Rhodes dreamed of expanding British territory. He wanted to build a railway running through British territory from the Cape of southern Africa to Cairo in Egypt.
In 1896 Rhodes lost his position of Prime Minister after leading an attack on nearby Boer territory.	The De Beers diamond company, set up by Cecil Rhodes in 1888, is still one of the most famous diamond companies in the world.	In 2015 protests were held demanding a statue of Rhodes be pulled down at Oxford University.	During his time as Prime Minister of Cape Colony (1890–6) he prevented black Africans from voting.

Page 19: Write a Paragraph about Significance

#### While he was alive

*Cecil Rhodes was a significant figure in the expansion of the British Empire. Rhodes became a key figure in colonising southern Africa by becoming a major figure in the diamond mining industry the governing of the region. He served as Prime Minister of Cape Colony between 1890 and 1896 and founded Rhodesia in 1895. His dreams of further expansion led to him losing his job as Cape Colony's Prime Minister after leading an attack on Boer territory which would helped spark Boer War and Britain's eventual conquest of the area. This makes him a significant figure in the story the British Empire because Rhodes became a driving force in the expansion of the British Empire across southern Africa.*

#### After his death

*Cecil Rhodes has taken on a different significance as he has become a symbol for what was wrong with the British Empire. During his time as Prime Minister of Cape Colony he prevented black Africans from voting which would helped lead the racist apartheid system of South Africa which lasted until 1994. Rhodesia was similarly ruled by a white supremacist government between 1965 and 1980. He has been remembered as such a controversial figure that in 2015 there were protests demanding his statue be pulled down at Oxford University. This makes him a significant figure for the British Empire because Rhodes is now associated with the negative aspects of the British Empire and the prevention of black equality in the territories he helped establish.*

## 13.2 How does India and the Gold Coast’s colonisation compare?

### Page 20: Identify Similarities Between Historical Events

Similarities	In India	In Ghana
Nationalist leaders	Gandhi was an inspirational figure who united the people and provided leadership to the nationalist movement	<i>Nkrumah led the Convention People’s Party and became leader of Ghana after it became independent.</i>
Role of British officials	<i>Lord Mountbatten was sent to India with specific instructions to end British rule.</i>	<i>Arden-Clarke worked alongside Nkrumah to help bring about independence.</i>
Use of non-violent protest	<i>Gandhi’s satyagraha methods were used including boycotts of British goods.</i>	<i>Nkrumah used strikes to help force the British to leave.</i>

## 13.3 Why do historians have different opinions of the British Empire?

### Page 21: Summarise a Historian’s Argument

*Ferguson’s main argument is that the British Empire had a positive impact. He argues that the British brought investment alongside ‘law and democracy’ to their colonies which benefited them in the long term. He also suggests that the British Empire played a crucial role in defeating Hitler in the Second World War.*

*Kwarteng’s main argument is that the British Empire had a negative impact. He claims that much of the ‘instability in the world today’ can be traced back to the British Empire. He argues that the British were never focused on introducing democracy and the men who ran the colonies had far too much power, meaning stable systems of government were not developed.*

### Page 22: Understanding What Influences a Historian’s Argument

Ferguson	Ferguson’s influences	Why might this lead to a positive view of the Empire?
Family background	Grew up in Scotland. Grandfather fought in the Second World War protecting the British colony of Burma.	<i>He is a British citizen and his family have strong links to Empire.</i>
Time of writing	Britain and America had recently invaded Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003). They promised to bring democracy and freedom to these countries.	<i>He wanted to remind people that the British had helped influence countries in a positive way in the past.</i>

Kwarteng	Kwarteng’s influences	Why might this lead to a negative view of the Empire?
Family background	Parents came to England from Ghana in the 1960s. His family had lived under British rule for many years.	<i>His family experienced British rule and this may have given him a negative view.</i>
Time of writing	By 2011 Britain and America’s actions in Iraq and Afghanistan had failed to bring democracy and freedom to these countries.	<i>He wanted to remind people that there is a long history of foreign intervention not helping countries.</i>



Page 22: Explain Why Historians Disagree

*Kwarteng's family lived under British rule for many years in Ghana. This is very different from Ferguson whose family helped defend the Empire during the Second World War. This would make them differ in their views of Empire because Kwarteng may have been brought up with a negative view of British rule while Ferguson may have been brought up being told how it had been important to defend it.*

## 14 Expansion of America, 1840–1895

### 14.1 How did Native Americans survive on the Plains?

Page 23: Knowledge Box

- The Great Plains was a massive grassland area between the **Rocky** Mountains to the west and the Mississippi River to the east.
- In the 1830s, most Americans lived in the **East**. The Plains were considered unsuitable for **habitation** and were called the Great American Desert.
- Most of the people living on the Plains were Native Americans. They were organised into **tribes** and bands. Many bands lived a **nomadic** lifestyle (moving around the Plains).
- Conditions on the Plains were harsh with extremes of **temperature**, harsh winds and a lack of wood for building.

Page 24: Identify Key Features

#### 2

- Wooden poles – only ten were required which was useful given the lack of wood on the Plains.
- Ears/flaps which would allow heat and smoke to escape, allowing fires in the winter.
- Can be rolled up, allowing ventilation in summer due to the extremes of temperature on the Plains.
- Fire to heat the tipi in winter due to the extremes of temperature.
- Buffalo skin used for cover, which reduced the need for wood.
- Conical shape stops wind from damaging the tipi, which is useful due to the extreme winds on the Plains.

Page 25: Explain Importance of Key Features

*One reason the Native Americans were able to survive on the Plains was the buffalo. For example, almost every part of the buffalo was used, including the skin for tipi covers.*

*This was important because there was a lack of resources like wood on the Plains which could have been used for building materials, whereas there was a huge supply of buffalo. Therefore, by using every part of the buffalo the Native Americans could survive with very few resources.*

*Another reason the Native Americans were able to survive on the Plains was the tipi. For example, the tipi was conical in shape, but could also be packed up and moved in around ten minutes.*

*This was important because the shape made the tipi very sturdy against the strong winds on the Plains, but the design also meant that it could be packed up easily which was crucial to Native American survival as they had to travel around to follow the herds of buffalo.*

#### Page 25: Linking Reasons

**Overall, the buffalo was more important for the survival of the Native Americans than the tipi. Although** the tipi was crucial for protecting the Native Americans from the harsh conditions on the Plains, the construction of the tipi **would not have been possible without** the ready supply of buffalo. **This is because** *the buffalo skin was the most important material for the tipi, as its hide was tanned and then use for the cover of the tipi.*

### 14.2 Why did white Americans move West?

#### Page 26: Knowledge Box

- In the 1830s, some **mountain men** headed west to hunt beavers and other animals and sell their fur.
- Later, groups of pioneers also headed west along dangerous **trails** to claim free **land** in the West.
- Some Americans began to see taking control of the West as their God-given **right** (their Manifest Destiny).
- By the 1840s, thousands of people **migrated** west every year.

#### Page 26: Identify Reasons

#### Major groups who moved West

**Pioneers** – travelled west in the 1840s, before safe trails were fully established, because of the promise of free land. **2 4 7**

**Mormons** – moved west to escape religious persecution in the East. **2 3 6 8**

**Homesteaders** – offered free land by the government if they established farms in the West. **2 3 7 8**

**Miners** – moved west to search for gold. **1**

**Missionaries** – moved west to spread Christianity. **5 9**

Page 27: Categorise Reasons

MONEY	LAND	RELIGION
1. Gold was discovered in California in 1849.	2. Land in California was famous for being very fertile (easy to grow crops on).	3. From the 1860s, the Homestead Act and other laws gave land to people who settled and farmed in the West.
4. There was an economic depression in 1837. Many people in the East lost jobs and wages.	5. Some people were driven by the belief that it was America's Manifest Destiny to control the West.	6. Some religious groups had beliefs which were unpopular in the East. Some areas in the West were not controlled by the US government until the 1850s.
7. Fur trappers made trails across the Plains and through the mountains of the West. They spread rumours of free farming land.	8. New technologies in the 1860s made life on the Plains easier. Wind pumps allowed water to be drawn from the ground and barbed wire helped to protect crops.	9. Many people moved west to spread their religion, or to be able to practice their religion freely.

Page 27: Judge Reasons

*Overall, the most important reason for the movement west was land. Although economic and religious reasons were very important (to the miners and Mormons for example), it was most often to availability of land which was key to people moving west. This was the main reason behind the movement of the largest group, the homesteaders, but it was also still an important reason behind groups who moved for economic reasons, as free land was one of the easiest ways for poor families to make a fresh start and become better off.*

**14.3 Why did white Americans and Native Americans come into conflict?**

Page 28: Judge the Usefulness of a Source

*This source shows a band of Native Americans attacking white American homesteaders and kidnapping their children.*

*This suggests that Native Americans were violent and a threat to white Americans who wanted to move west.*

*This explains one reason why Native Americans and White Americans came into conflict, because some Native American bands attacked white settlers, for example the Cheyenne who attacked settlers moving along the Bozeman trail.*

*However, the image has limitations as it does not show all of the reasons why White Americans and Native Americans came into conflict. For example, some Native American bands went to war to protect the buffalo herds which were being wiped out by buffalo hunters.*

### **How useful is the provenance?**

*This image was produced by a White artist in 1850.*

*This limits the usefulness of the source because in 1850 Americans had started to move west in greater numbers. Although attacks by Native Americans were very rare, fear of Native Americans was encouraged in propaganda to justify moving the Native Americans off their land.*

*Therefore, the artist might have produced this image to suggest that Native Americans were violent and needed to be kept on reservations or even exterminated.*

### **Page 30: Judge Importance of Factors**

*Money was an important reason why white Americans moved west. For example, some of the earliest pioneers moved west following the 1837 Depression as many people lost their jobs and wished to make a fresh start. A huge number of people moved west once gold was discovered in California in 1848.*

*This was important because there was a huge amount of free land in the West so it was always an attractive option for anyone who wanted to make a fresh start.*

*Religion was important in this movement because groups like the Mormons moved west to practise their religion freely. The Mormons had been persecuted for their beliefs, such as polygamy, in the East. The area around the Great Salt Lake was actually under Mexican control in 1846, and so they could move there and be out of the control of the American government. Later migrants also went west to spread Christianity to the Native Americans in the West.*

*Overall, the most important reason why white Americans moved west was money. Although economic reasons were important to the movement west, a much greater number of Americans went west due to the economic opportunity. The biggest movement before the Civil War was the Gold Rush which was encouraged by the opportunity to make money, and after the Civil War was the biggest movement of all: the homesteaders. Free land was made available in the West and so most homesteaders went west because it gave them an opportunity to get rich.*

## 15 The First World War, 1914–1918

### 15.1 Why did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to the First World War?

#### Page 33: Knowledge Box

- In **1871** a powerful new nation was formed called **Germany**. This worried many countries in Europe.
- Two **alliances** formed as countries promised to help each other if war broke out.
- The Triple Alliance included Germany, **Austria-Hungary** and Italy.
- The Triple Entente included **Britain**, France and Russia.

#### Page 34: Write an Account

*The first phase in the international crisis was the assassination itself. On the 28 June 1914 Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in Sarajevo by Serbian nationalists. Austria-Hungary then gave an impossible ultimatum to Serbia to eliminate all nationalist groups or face war.*

*This started the crisis because Serbia and Austria-Hungary were placed on a path towards war and each of these countries had powerful allies.*

*The second phase in the assassination becoming an international crisis was the reaction of Serbia and Austria-Hungary's allies. Russia promised support to Serbia and Germany promised support to Austria-Hungary. Due to the Triple Entente alliance, France and Britain were also dragged in to support Russia.*

*This led to the crisis getting worse because now a small conflict between two countries had involved all the major European powers.*

### 15.2 How successful was the first day of the Battle of the Somme?

#### Page 35: Knowledge Box

- War broke out in August 1914 and lasted until **November** 1918. The majority of British soldiers were fighting in France and **Belgium**.
- In February 1916 the Germans launched a massive attack on the **French** at Verdun. The British knew they had to help their allies and launched their own attack at the **Somme**.
- **1.7 million** shells were fired on the German trenches before the battle with the intention of destroying the German defences and barbed wire. It failed to do this.
- The first day of the attack on the Somme, 1 July 1916, was the **worst** day in British military history with over 19,000 killed.
- In some areas of the battlefield soldiers captured **three** miles of German territory in one day.

- The fighting on the Somme continued until November 1916 and the British suffered 420,000 casualties (dead, **missing** or wounded)

Page 37: Compare the Usefulness of Sources

Overview		
<b>Overall view:</b>	<i>The attack was a failure.</i>	
<b>Quote that shows this:</b>	<i>'only gone about a hundred yards'</i>	
Evaluation		
	Source B	How does this affect usefulness to a historian?
<b>Knowledge</b> Extent the source agrees with my own knowledge of the battle	<i>It was the worst day in British military history. However, in some areas though troops did advance 3 miles.</i>	<i>Useful as it demonstrates the huge losses on the Somme. However, it does not tell the full story of the day.</i>
<b>Nature</b> What is it?	Eyewitness account	<i>Provides a soldier's view of the events that unfolded.</i>
<b>Origin</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who wrote it?</li> <li>• When?</li> <li>• Where?</li> </ul>	Private Marshall – a soldier at the battle Writing many years after the battle Writing in England	<i>As it is a soldier's testimony we have an impression of what the fighting was like. However, the British army's actions on the Somme have long been criticised as a failure in England and this may have influenced him into providing an overly negative account.</i>
<b>Purpose</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why?</li> <li>• (Persuade? Entertain? Inform? Etc.)</li> </ul>	Inform – tell people about his experiences at the battle.	<i>He is recollecting his experience and the events he is describing seems vivid and real.</i>
Conclusions		
<i>This is a useful source as it provides a historian with insight into the experience of soldiers who were involved in the actual fighting on the day. However, it must be recognised that his experience is only that of one soldier and there was some success achieved on the day.</i>		

## 16 The Russian Revolution, 1905–1917

### 16.1 Why was Russia hard to control?

Page 38: Categorise Key Features

POLITICS	ECONOMY	SOCIETY
Russia was an autocracy (one person has all the power). The Tsar had almost total control and did not need to seek advice from anyone. In 1900 there was no parliament in Russia.	There was a big divide between rich and poor. A small aristocracy (rich landowners) controlled a huge amount of the land. Around 80% of the population were peasants.	Tsar Nicholas was not well-suited to ruling Russia. He was indecisive but unwilling to share power. He believed he had a God-given right to rule Russia.
Russia relied heavily on farming. It did not import food. In some years there were bad harvests which led to severe famine.	There was a growing middle-class in Russia in the cities, many of whom wanted to see a modern, fairer system for ruling Russia. There was also a growing working class who had moved to the cities for a better life but were organising groups to protest harsh conditions.	More and more people were moving to cities like St Petersburg. Living conditions in these cities were often terrible and working conditions in factories were harsh.
There were a number of revolutionary groups in Russia. Alexander II (a previous Tsar) had been assassinated by one group. There was a growth of Marxist revolutionary groups.	Russia was very diverse. A number of different languages were spoken and there were huge numbers of religious and ethnic minorities. Some Russians lived in almost total isolation from events in the major cities.	There was not much industry in Russia. Factories were being built in the cities but industrial production was way behind Western Europe.

Page 39: Explain Importance of Key Features

*One reason Russia was hard to control was because of its economic problems. For example, Russia did not have very developed industry and mostly relied on farming. This was important because it meant that there were a number of poor farmers. This could lead to famine and terrible conditions when there were bad harvests. Therefore, the government could face protest, especially as the vast majority of the Russian population were peasants.*

*Another reason Russia was hard to rule was due to political problems. For example, Russia was ruled by a Tsar who had almost total power. However, Russia was a huge country with a massive population and it was therefore hard for the Tsar to rule effectively over every area of Russia. This was made worse by the many different nationalities. As more people moved the cities there were more and more people who were calling for a change in the government of Russia.*

## 16.2 Was the war the main reason why there was a revolution in 1917?

### Page 40: Knowledge box

- In 1905 workers who were protesting about their **conditions** were shot by the Tsar's soldiers. This was called **Bloody Sunday**.
- This led to a wave of protests across Russia which was known as the 1905 **Revolution**.
- Although the Tsar held on to power, he was forced to make some changes. Most importantly he introduced Russia's first **parliament** (called the Duma).
- However, once the protests died down, the Tsar arrested many leaders and used the **secret** police and the law to maintain **autocracy**.
- In 1914, Russia declared war on **Austria** and Germany and began fighting in World War One.
- In February 1917, there was a revolution and the Tsar was removed from power.

### Page 41: Support an Interpretation with Evidence

A (First World War caused the Revolution.)	B (Bad leadership was the main cause, the war just made it worse.)	
<p>Industrial production was actually increasing before the start of FWW. The Russian economy was becoming more modern. The army was crucial to the Tsar's power. He used it to stop protests and arrest his opponents. Many soldiers turned against the Tsar during FWW.</p>	<p>The war disrupted transport and food supplies. There was not enough food getting into cities and this led to huge riots and protests. Many soldiers were exposed to Marxist ideas while in the army. They began to protest at the harsh treatment by officers and many even deserted (ran away) or refused to fight.</p>	<p>There were already problems with transport and food supply before the war. There had been several famines between 1905 and 1914. Before the war average wages of workers were falling but prices of food were rising. Many people worked 12-hour days.</p>
<p>The number of protests by workers started rising in 1912. In 1915, the Tsar took personal control of the army. This was a disaster because he was now blamed for all of the problems.</p>	<p>In 1917 a huge protest began in St. Petersburg about the lack of food and the war. Many soldiers refused to shoot at protestors and some even joined the protests. The Tsar had lost control.</p>	<p>Casualty rates in the Russian Army were very high. Many people blamed this on poor leadership and a lack of supplies.</p>
<p>The Tsar left his wife in charge during the war. She was unpopular and some people even claimed she was a German spy.</p>	<p>Although the Tsar had created a Parliament in 1905, he rarely listened to it and actually dismissed the Parliament several times.</p>	



Page 42: Judge Interpretations

*The interpretation of Historian B is that the war was not the main cause of the Revolution.*

*Historian B argues that there were already a number of problems in Russia before the war. Although the war made them worse, they would probably have led to a revolution anyway.*

*Support for this is seen in the fact that the number of strikes was increasing from 1912 onwards, and there had been a number of severe food shortages before the war began.*

*This suggests that the problems which caused the Revolution actually existed before the war and were not just the result of the war. As a result, although the war might have sped up the Revolution, there were signs that there would have been a revolution anyway even if the war had not happened.*

Page 43: Compare Interpretations

**Overall, Historian B's argument is more convincing.** *Although the war did cause many of the problems which led to the Revolution, such as disrupting transport and food supplies and leading to the Tsar's leadership being questioned ...*

*... most of these problems already existed before the war. **For example,** there had been severe food shortages and problems of high food prices before the war. From 1912 prices were rising higher than workers' wages.*

*More importantly, **if it hadn't been for the Tsar's bad leadership,** the problems the war caused might not have happened or might have been less severe. **For example,** the Tsar had not helped Russia to modernise or develop an efficient government system which could have dealt with the pressure of war. This made the food supply problem much worse than in other countries.*

### 16.3 How did the Bolsheviks take power in Russia?

Page 44: Order Events

1. **H** Most parties supported Provisional Government
2. **B** Lenin returned
3. **A** Bolsheviks had little support
4. **C** New attack launched by the Provisional Government
5. **F** July Days
6. **I** Kornilov given command of army
7. **D** Kornilov tried to take power
8. **E** Bolsheviks seen as defenders of the Revolution
9. **G** Bolsheviks lead a second revolution

Page 45: Write an Account

*In September, the Bolshevik Red Guard defended St Petersburg from an attempted attack by Kornilov. **This was important in leading to the Bolshevik takeover because** they had only been a small party in April, but when they defended St Petersburg from Kornilov, they were seen by many people as the defenders of the Revolution. This made the Bolsheviks much more popular and they gained a lot of extra seats in the Constituent Assembly.*

*In June, the Provisional Government launched a major new offensive on the Eastern Front. The problems of supply had not been sorted out, and army morale was low. The attack was a disaster, and Russian casualties were very high. This led to high rates of desertion and more protests in Russia called the July Days. More people were calling for the Provisional Government to step down and this boosted revolutionary groups like the Bolsheviks.*

## 17 The Rise of the Nazis, 1918–1933

### 17.1 What problems did Germany face in the 1920s?

Page 46: Categorise Key Features

POLITICS	ECONOMY		SOCIETY
<p>There were huge gaps between the living standards of the rich and poor.</p>	<p>Germany had signed the Treaty of Versailles. It had to pay billions of pounds in reparations and accept the blame for the war. Many people thought this was humiliating.</p>	<p>Industrial production was down by two-thirds from pre-war levels. There was a lot of unemployment.</p>	<p>In some areas there were Communist groups trying to take over from the government. In 1919 there was a major Communist uprising.</p>
<p>In 1923, Germany missed a reparations payment and was invaded by France and Germany. During this crisis, the government printed money leading to a problem called hyperinflation where money became worthless.</p>	<p>Many German workers were bitter that some factory owners had made a huge amount of money out of the war but they were poorer now than they had been before the war.</p>	<p>Many people tried to find scapegoats to blame Germany's problems on. Some people blamed Britain and France, some people blamed German politicians and some blamed groups such as the Jews.</p>	<p>The horrors of the war had led to changes in society. Some people were horrified at new freedoms, new forms of artistic expression and the loss of traditional values like family and respect for elders and rulers.</p>

Page 47: Explain importance

*One reason why the Weimar government was unpopular was because of economic problems. For example, industrial production had fallen as a result of the war, which led to high unemployment and low wages.*

*This made the government unpopular because many workers felt like they were worse off after the war, and the support of groups like the Communists increased. There was also a lot of protest against the Weimar government by angry workers.*

*Another reason why the Weimar government was unpopular was because of political problems.*

*For example, some people viewed the Weimar government as weak, and even blamed it for the problems facing Germany as it was politicians who had agreed to sign the Treaty of Versailles.*

*This made the government unpopular because many people believed that Germany had been stronger and more effectively run by the Kaiser, and many people hoped to restore the German monarchy.*

## 17.2 What did the Nazis stand for?

Page 48: Categorise Key Features

Left-wing political ideas	Right-wing political ideas
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- *Destroy the Treaty of Versailles and end reparations payments.*
- *Only those of German blood may be members of the nation (Germany). Therefore, no Jew may be a member of the nation.*
- *All non-Germans should be stopped from coming to live in Germany. Communists are a threat to the strength of Germany and should be removed.*
- *Take over land in Eastern-Europe in order to provide 'living space' for the growing German population.*
- *Introduce the death penalty for 'crimes against the nation'.*
- *Provide generous old-age pensions.*
- *Abolish all incomes that are not earned by working (such as landlords).*
- *Change the education system. Pupils should be taught to love their country. Physical fitness should be encouraged.*
- *Create jobs for everybody. Expand the German Army beyond the limitations of the Treaty of Versailles and build new roads and buildings to show German greatness.*
- *Rule by a powerful single leader. They would be supported by a strong police force and tough punishments for crimes.*

Page 49: Explain Importance of Key Features

*One reason why people might have supported the Nazis in the 1920s was because of their political ideas.*

*For example, the Nazis promised to rebuild the German Army and create jobs.*

*This might make people support the Nazis because there was a lot of unemployment, and many people were concerned about Germany's weakness after the Treaty of Versailles. Some people voted Nazi as they believed that the Nazis would return Germany to her former glory.*

Page 49: Judging the Usefulness of a Source

- 1 *The poster is useful for showing us one reason why people supported the Nazis: it suggests that the Nazis were popular because they promised work, which was important as there was very high unemployment in Germany.*
- 2 *This source is also useful because it is produced by the Nazis, therefore it is very useful for giving us an idea of how the Nazis presented their political ideas to Germany.*

17.3 Why did Hitler become Chancellor in 1933?

Page 50: Explain Importance of Events or Developments

Event or development	Explain importance
By 1930, the Great Depression was having a significant effect on Germany. The USA called back loans which they had given to Germany and unemployment rose to 2 million people unemployed.	<i>This increased the popularity of the Nazis because the Nazis promised to create jobs in the expanded German Army.</i>
In the 1930 elections, votes for extreme parties increased. It was hard for these parties to work together in the Reichstag (the German Parliament). The Chancellor, Brüning, could not get the different parties to agree and it was difficult to pass laws. With unemployment rising, there was a growing fear of Communism.	<i>This increased the popularity of the Nazis because the Nazis were anti-democracy and they benefitted when democracy looked weak.</i>
Between 1930 and 1932 the Nazis developed effective propaganda campaigns promising to end unemployment and restore German greatness. They also created an impression of Hitler as a strong leader and the saviour of Germany. They held mass rallies and marches where thousands of uniformed Nazi supporters projected an image of strength and discipline.	<i>This increased the popularity of the Nazis because many Germans wanted a strong leader to deal with the political and economic problems in Germany.</i>
The increasing number of Nazis in the Reichstag also disrupted meetings and there was further political chaos. The new Chancellor, von Papen, also struggled to control the Reichstag.	<i>This increased the popularity of the Nazis because the Nazis increasingly became the only party who could effectively make decisions in the Reichstag.</i>
In elections in 1932, the Nazi vote increased greatly. Unemployment was now over 6 million. The Nazis became the biggest party in the Reichstag. Hitler was offered the position of Vice-Chancellor but refused. The Nazis continued to cause chaos in the	<i>This helped Hitler become Chancellor because the President realised that only Hitler had enough support to unite the Reichstag, so he was forced to reluctantly make him Chancellor.</i>

Reichstag and von Schleicher (another new Chancellor) could not effectively control them.	
Hindenberg, the President (who had power to appoint the Chancellor), realised that Hitler was the only person with enough power to control the Reichstag. So reluctantly, in January 1933, he made Hitler Chancellor.	

Page 51: Categorise reasons

Economic problems	Political problems	Nazi leadership	Nazi propaganda
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Page 51: Judge the Relative Importance of Reasons

*Overall, the most important reason why the Nazis came to power was political chaos in Germany.*

*Although economic reasons were important because they were often blamed on the government, as in the case of unemployment and hyperinflation.*

*... if it hadn't been for the lack of political agreement then the government might have been able to take more effective action to deal with economic problems. The combination of these problems and the lack of effective leadership made people look for radical alternatives like the Nazis.*

Page 52: Support or Challenge an Interpretation

	Evidence which supports this argument	Evidence which challenges this argument
<p><b>Argument 1:</b></p> <p><i>Problems in Germany helped Hitler become popular.</i></p>	<p><i>Nazi vote increased as unemployment rose.</i></p> <p><i>Nazis promised to create more jobs.</i></p> <p><i>The promise to get rid of the Treaty of Versailles was very popular.</i></p>	<p><i>Votes for other extreme parties, such as the Communists, also increased when there was a crisis.</i></p> <p><i>The Nazis were not popular in the 1920s when there were also serious problems.</i></p>
<p><b>Argument 2:</b></p> <p><i>Hitler inspired people to believe that he could solve Germany's problems.</i></p>	<p><i>Hitler made persuasive speeches and used powerful messages about how Germany could be restored to her former glory.</i></p> <p><i>The Nazis also used propaganda to create an image of Hitler as the saviour of Germany.</i></p>	<p><i>Many people distrusted Hitler and did not like how extreme his views were.</i></p> <p><i>Many people were more impressed by the organisation of the Nazis and the image of strength which they projected.</i></p>

**Page 53: Judge an Interpretation**

*On the one hand this interpretation is convincing. Kershaw suggests that Hitler's personality and Nazi propaganda were important to the rise of the Nazis.*

*This is convincing because the Nazis organised huge rallies to show their strength, and used propaganda to show Hitler as the saviour of Germany. Many Germans wanted a strong leader like the Kaiser, so this made the Nazis more popular.*

*However, some aspects of this interpretation are not convincing as they do not cover the full range of reasons why Hitler was able to become Chancellor. Kershaw suggests that the humiliation of World War One and the Treaty was the main reason for Nazi popularity.*

*This is not convincing because of the importance of economic problems, particularly in the 1930s. The Nazis remained a very small party in the 1920s. It was only after the effects of the Great Depression in Germany that their vote began to increase.*

## **18 The Second World War, 1939–1945**

### **18.1 What was the key reason for Allied victory over Germany?**

**Page 59: Link Reasons**

*Further links between British contribution and US contribution:*

- The US provided weapons for the British. This was vital to supporting Britain's war effort and ability to fight the Germans.
- The US carried made a major contribution to supporting British efforts in the final years of the war, such as D-Day and the bombing of Germany. Britain would not have been successful in these by itself.

*Further links between USSR contribution and the US contribution:*

- The US led D-Day operations opened up a two-front war which helped the USSR's fight in the East.
- The USSR's actions severely weakened German forces which meant there were less to fight US soldiers in the final months of the war after D-Day.
- If the USSR had been defeated earlier then the possibility of a 'two-front war' would never have existed.

*Links between USSR contribution and British contribution:*

- If Britain hadn't survived enduring the early stages of the war then the bombing of Germany would never have happened. The bombing weakened the Germans which helped the USSR.
- The USSR's actions severely weakened German forces which meant there were less to fight British soldiers in the final months of the war after D-Day.

Page 60: Build a Line of Argument

- 1 *This meant that the USA played an important role in defeating Germany because it was the industrial power-house behind Allied victory and helped provide the weaponry and machinery needed to win the war. However, the USSR was the country which made the most impact on weakening the Germans militarily which greatly helped the Americans when it came to ensuring the success of D-Day and the final Allied advance towards Germany.*
  
- 2 *Overall, the most important contribution to Allied victory was provided by the USSR. The USSR made a major sacrifice in defeating Operation Barbarossa which critically weakened the German army. This ensured that the Germans would have to fight a 'two-front war' when the Americans and British eventually invaded France. If Stalingrad had fallen and the Soviet army had been defeated in 1943 the Germans would have occupied the whole of Europe apart from Britain. It would have been extremely difficult to defeat them from this position and therefore the USSR played the most important role in German defeat.*

## 18.2 Was the Allied bombing of Germany justified?

Page 61: Knowledge Box

- The Allied strategic bombing of Germany took place between **1942** and 1945. Strategic bombing means using bombing as a strategy to defeat your enemy.
- The US air force carried out bombing by **day**, while the British **Royal** air force carried out bombing by night.
- Cities were the target of the **strategic** bombing campaign. The intention of this was to damage Germany's war **industry** and the **morale** and belief of the German people.

Page 61: Support an Interpretation with Evidence

Bombing was effective and necessary		Bombing was ineffective and not necessary	
<b>A</b> There was no major collapse of German morale (belief in winning the war) as a result of the bombing. There was no public unrest or rebellion.	<b>B</b> In April 1944 alone, the German air force lost 447 <b>pilots</b> (over 20% of its entire force) trying to stop British bombers. The German air force was so badly damaged that it could only muster 80 aircraft on D-Day.	<b>C</b> 80% of bombing raids took place in the final 18 months of the war. It was clear by this point in the war that Germany would lose.	<b>D</b> More than 20 million German <b>civilians</b> were left homeless as a result of the bombing. This placed huge pressure on the government to support them.



<p><b>E</b> An estimated 800,000 Germans were engaged in air defence rather than fighting in the German army. To go with that were 14,000 heavy and 40,000 light anti-aircraft guns.</p>	<p><b>F</b> 35,000 tonnes of bombs were dropped on the German railway system. This transport network was vital for moving around troops and weaponry.</p>	<p><b>G</b> On 13 February 1944 the historic city of Dresden was obliterated despite having no military importance. An estimated 35,000 were killed and the heat was so great bodies turned to ash.</p>	
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Page 62: A GCSE Interpretation Question

- 1** *Harris and Friedrich hold entirely differing views of the bombing. Harris argues that the bombing of Germany was necessary as it 'kept over a million fit Germans' from fighting. Instead they were forced into fighting the bombing or repairing bomb damage which meant Germany's ability to fight was weakened.*

*However, Friedrich argues that the bombing of Germany was not important to overall victory as it had 'nothing to do with the progress of the war.' Instead he claims most of the bombs did not hit important military targets and the war had been won by then.*

- 2** *Harris may hold a positive view of the bombing of Germany because of his role in the campaign. This is because he had been in charge of British bombing strategy during the war and would want to defend his role in the war.*

*However, Friedrich would hold a very different view because his hometown was destroyed by the bombing and this would give him a negative view of bombing.*

- 3** *The less convincing argument is provided by Friedrich. The argument does hold some weight as there were targets hit which had little military value, for example the destruction of Dresden in February 1944. He is also correct in stating that the majority of the bombing took places in the final months of the war as 80% of bombing raids took place in the final 18 months.*

*However, a key weakness in his argument is the idea that even though the majority of bombs were dropped late in the war they did not speed the 'progress' of Allied victory as they undoubtedly hindered the German war effort.*

*The far more convincing argument is provided by Harris. This is because there was real military value in the bombing. In 1944 and 1945 the Germans were suffering badly but victory was still far away. The bombing ensured the German army was weakened by taking away an estimated 800,000 men to serve in air defence and the German air force was weakened by losing valuable pilots against the bombers. In April 1944 alone 447 pilots were lost trying to stop Allied bombers. The German*

*transport network was also badly damaged by bombing which prevented the army being resupplied. Therefore, though bombing came late in the war it definitely helped speed up Hitler's defeat.*

*(Your view could of course follow the opposite argument but needs to demonstrate the same high quality of evidence and explanation.)*

## 19 The Cold War, 1945–1962

### 19.1 Why did the Cold War begin?

Page 64: Identify Key Features

COMMUNISM		CAPITALISM
High levels of state control over individuals.	Individual freedom is important and guaranteed by the government.	Tends to have a democratic system of government where people vote in elections.
Leads to high productivity but also inequality in wealth.	The state guarantees basic living standards for all citizens.	People encouraged to invest and make profit.
The economy is carefully controlled and planned out.	Often a one-party state or led by a single, powerful leader.	

Page 65: Explain Importance of Reasons

1. The second meeting between the two superpowers was at Potsdam in 1945. **By this time the army of the USSR controlled much of Eastern Europe and had set up a Communist government in Poland.** This increased the tension between the two superpowers because *the USA did not want to see the USSR establish an empire in Europe, but the Soviet Union refused to leave those states unguarded.*
2. **The USA had also developed an atom bomb, which it had kept secret from the USSR. In August 1945 the USA dropped this powerful new weapon on two cities in Japan.** This increased the tension between the two superpowers because *the USSR were now threatened by the weapons advantage the USA had. They increased their efforts to produce their own atomic bomb.*
3. **By 1946, a number of new Communist governments had been set up in countries in Eastern Europe. These governments were closely controlled by the USSR.** **The US President, Truman, promised to stop any further spread of Communism.** This increased the tension between the two superpowers because *the USA was now committed to getting involved in countries where Communism might spread, which could lead to a war.*
4. **As a result, the USA began sending money to anti-Communist forces in countries such as Greece and Turkey.** This increased the tension between the two superpowers because *Stalin saw this as an attempt by the USA to increase its influence in Europe and oppose Communism.*
5. **In 1948, Britain, the USA and France all combined the areas of Berlin (the capital of Germany) which they controlled. Stalin (the leader of the USSR) saw this as an aggressive move and shut off all links to their area of Berlin. To bring supplies into Berlin, the US had to fly planes over Soviet territory.** This increased the tension between the two superpowers

because *Stalin felt that the Western powers were ganging up on the USSR. There was a danger that a US plane could be shot down, which would lead to war.*

6. In 1949, China also became Communist and signed a treaty with the USSR. Many in the USA were concerned about the spread of Communism. North Korea was also a Communist country and in 1950 invaded South Korea. **The USA joined the war on the side of the South** and the **USSR and China supported the North**. This increased the tension between the two superpowers because *the USA now had troops fighting against a Communist country which was supported by the USSR. This could lead to a direct war between the two powers.*

## 19.2 Who was to blame for the Cold War?

### Page 66: Categorise Reasons

<b>USA was to blame</b>	<b>USSR was to blame</b>
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### Page 66: Explain Reasons

**On the one hand**, the USA was most to blame for the beginning of the Cold War. For example the USA developed the first atomic bomb and dropped these on Japan.

*This led to the development of the Cold War because one of the reasons for dropping the bomb was to intimidate the USSR. The USSR then raced to produce their own atomic bomb and the two powers were locked in a nuclear arms race.*

**On the other hand**, the USSR was most to blame for the beginning of the Cold War. For example the USSR occupied countries in Eastern Europe.

*This led to the development of the Cold War because the USA believed the USSR was trying to build an empire in Eastern Europe, and accused them of blocking democratic votes to make sure they took control. This led to the US policy of containing Communism.*

### Page 67: Judge Importance of Reasons

#### Approach 1 – show links between events

*The USA was more to blame, because **if it hadn't been for** the USA, France and Britain combining their zones in Berlin then Stalin would not have retaliated by blockading the city.*

#### Approach 2 – identify a turning point

*The USSR was more to blame, **because they were responsible for the biggest escalation in tension**. By blockading Berlin, Stalin forced the USA to fly planes over Soviet territory which led to the first risk of direct conflict between the two powers.*

### 19.3 Who benefited most from the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Page 68: Knowledge box

#### The Cuban Missile Crisis

- Cuba is an island just off the coast of **Florida**. In 1959 there was a **revolution** in Cuba led by Fidel Castro, who the USA considered to be a **Communist**.
- The USA looked for ways to get rid of Castro, and in 1961 there was a failed secret **invasion**.
- After this, the USSR began supplying **weapons** to Cuba. This made the USA feel even more threatened.
- In October 1962 a **spy** plane took pictures of nuclear missiles on Cuba. This started a crisis which nearly led to nuclear war.
- Eventually, Kennedy (the US President) and Khrushchev (the leader of the USSR) managed to negotiate an end to the crisis.

Page 68: Categorise Impacts

USA		USSR	
<p>A. Kennedy had been embarrassed by the failed invasion in 1961. His handling of the crisis showed that he was a capable leader.</p> <p>ST</p>	<p>B. There was a genuine risk that the crisis could have led to a nuclear war. Khrushchev decided to order Soviet ships to turn back and avoid conflict with the USA.</p> <p>LT</p>	<p>C. Cuba remained a useful ally of the USSR close to the USA. The USSR continued to supply weapons to Cuba.</p> <p>LT</p>	<p>D. The USSR agreed to remove all nuclear weapons from Cuba and began to do so almost immediately.</p> <p>LT</p>
<p>E. After the crisis, a special telephone link was set up to allow the leaders of the USA and USSR to resolve future problems.</p> <p>LT</p>	<p>F. The USSR originally denied the missiles were on Cuba. They were embarrassed when the USA publicly revealed photographs and eventually admitted to the presence of the missiles.</p> <p>ST</p>	<p>G. The crisis proved that negotiation between the two superpowers could work. Many people had been calling for Kennedy to attack Cuba, but this showed that a peaceful solution could work.</p> <p>LT</p>	<p>H. The USA also removed missiles from Turkey which had been a threat to the USSR. However, this was kept secret and they never had to admit that they had missiles close to the USSR.</p>

			LT
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Page 69: Identify Significance

*The Cuban Missile Crisis was significant in the short-term because it boosted the reputation of Kennedy.*

*For example, Kennedy had been very firm with the USSR during the crisis, but had also resisted the calls by some of his advisers to take military action.*

*This was significant because before the crisis many people believed Kennedy was too soft and was being bullied by the USSR. He was also embarrassed by the failed invasion of Cuba. After the crisis he was seen as a strong leader.*

*The Cuban Missile Crisis was significant in the long-term because it lessened the tension between the two powers.*

*For example, a direct phone link was set up between the White House and the Kremlin.*

*This was significant because there had been a genuine risk of nuclear war. However, after this crisis the situation never got so close to conflict. Both powers eventually made agreements to reduce the number of nuclear weapons.*

Page 70: Explain the View in a Source

*This source is criticising Kennedy by suggesting he is a hypocrite.*

*This is shown in the source by the fact that Kennedy is complaining about Soviet missiles being stationed near to the USA, when in the cartoon he also has nuclear missiles close to the USSR.*

*This is referring to the fact that the USA publicly criticised the USSR for placing missiles on Cuba and even showed the photographs of the missiles to the UN. At the same time, however, the USA had Jupiter missiles in Turkey which they kept secret, even after they removed them.*

## 20 Thematic Study: Migration to Britain

### 20.1 Why did people migrate to Britain from 1680 to the present?

#### Page 72: Identify Factors

- War – British Empire citizens
- Communications – Irish farmers, EU citizens
- Religion – French Huguenots, Russian Jews
- Governments – French Huguenots, British Empire citizens, EU citizens
- Poverty – Irish farmers, EU citizens
- Empire – British Empire citizens, EU citizens

#### Page 72: Explain the Role of Factors

**1** One factor that influenced migration in the period was religion. One example of this was the Huguenot migration in the late seventeenth century. The Huguenots were Protestants living in France (a mainly Catholic country). Their rights were protected by the Edict of Nantes; however in 1685 this was reversed. This led to migration to Britain because by the end of the seventeenth century, Britain had become a largely Protestant nation. As a result, the Huguenots were able to practise their religion freely. Another example of this was the migration of Russian Jews to Britain in the late nineteenth century *who were being persecuted by the Russian government during the 1880s. This led to migration to Britain because the Jewish migrants chose to make the long and difficult journey to escape death during the pogroms.*

**2** *Another factor that influenced migration was the impact of war.*

*One example of this was the British Empire citizens who came to Britain after the Second World War who were granted British citizenship under the 1948 Nationality Act to encourage them to come to the country.*

*This led to migration to Britain because these migrants were needed to help support the country in rebuilding after the years of damage caused by the war.*

#### Page 73: Judge the Relative Importance of Factors

How often this factor had an effect on migration: *Government policies influenced a number of migrations, such as the French Huguenots, British Empire citizens and EU citizens. This has had a consistently important influence as migration relies on government to support migrants coming to Britain.*

The scale of the migration: *Poverty was an important factor as it encouraged one of the largest movements of people to Britain when a major wave of Irish migrants came to Britain to escape the famine in the 1850s.*

Links to other factors: *War was an important factor because it affected the role of other factors. If it hadn't had been for the Second World War there wouldn't have been a need for British Empire migrants to come and rebuild the country, which then led to the government to change its policy and welcome migrants in under the 1948 Nationality Act.*