

3

HISTORY * * *

WORLD WAR II

MIND MAP

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

GERMANY AND TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919

FAILURE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

POST-WAR CRISIS AND GERMANY

THE RISE OF ADOLF HITLER

ALLIES AND NON-INTERVENTION

MUNICH PACT

Dunkirk
1940 May

Lend Lease
1941-1945

Battle of Stalingrad
1942 - 1943

Surrender of
Italy 1943

COURSES OF WORLD WAR II

Battle of Britain
July 1940

Invasion of Russia
1941-1942

Battle of El
Alamein 1942

End of Hitler
1945

WAR IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

- PEARL HARBOUR 1941
- JAPANESE AGGRESSION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA
- BATTLE OF MIDWAY AND BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL 1942
- HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, AUGUST 1945



EFFECTS OF WAR

New geo-political power alignment

Nuclear proliferation

International agencies



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- The period of the Second World War was 1939 - 1945
- The great powers of the world split into two opposing groups: the Allies and the Axis powers.
- Germany was humiliated by the Treaty of Versailles.
- The United States was faced with the Great Depression after 1929.
- Hitler came to power in 1933 and ruled till 1945.
- The International Court of Justice is located at the Hague in Netherlands.
- The UNO was established on 24th October 1945.
- The UNO's headquarters is located at New York.
- The post-war world saw the rise of two Super Powers: the United States and the USSR.

I. Choose the correct answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?**
 - a) 2 September, 1945
 - b) 2 October, 1945
 - c) 15 August, 1945
 - d) 12 October, 1945
2. **Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?**
 - a) Roosevelt
 - b) Chamberlain
 - c) Woodrow Wilson
 - d) Stanley Baldwin
3. **Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?**
 - a) Battle of Guadalcanal
 - b) Battle of Midway
 - c) Battle of Leningrad
 - d) Battle of El Alamein
4. **Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?**
 - a) Kavashaki
 - b) Innoshima
 - c) Hiroshima
 - d) Nagasaki
5. **Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?**
 - a) Russians
 - b) Arabs
 - c) Turks
 - d) Jews
6. **Which Prime Minister of England signed the Munich Pact with Germany ?**
 - a) Chamberlain
 - b) Winston Churchill
 - c) Lloyd George
 - d) Stanley Baldwin
7. **When was the Charter of the UN signed?**
 - a) June 26, 1942
 - b) June 26, 1945
 - c) January 1, 1942
 - d) January 1, 1945
8. **Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?**
 - a) New York
 - b) Chicago
 - c) London
 - d) The Hague



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. **The Treaty of Versailles was signed in _____**
 - a) July, 1919
 - b) June, 1918
 - c) July, 1918
 - d) June, 1919



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10. **In 1938, Hitler invaded _____ and _____.**
a) Australia, Czechoslovakia b) Austria, Czechoslovakia
c) Japan, Italy d) China, Austria
11. **In 1939, Hitler made a lightning attack on Poland known as _____.**
a) Fall Blau b) Blitzkrieg c) Rechistas d) Luftwaffe
12. **Mussolini was killed in April 1945 by _____.**
a) Japanese b) French partisans c) Italian partisans d) British partisans
13. **On December 1941, Japan attacked American Naval installations in _____.**
a) Pearl Harbour b) Poland Harbour
c) Finland Harbour d) American Harbour

ANSWER

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a) 2 September 1945 | 2. c) Woodrow Wilson | 3. b) Battle of Midway |
| 4. c) Hiroshima | 5. d) Jews | 6. a) Chamberlain |
| 7. b) June 26, 1945 | 8. d) The Hague | 9. d) June - 1919 |
| 10. b) Austria, Czechoslovakia | 11. b) Blitzkrieg | 12. c) Italian partisans |
| 13. a) Pearl Harbour | | |

II. Fill in the Blanks:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Hitler attacked _____ which was a demilitarised zone.
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as _____.
3. _____ started the Lend Lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister _____ resigned in 1940.
5. Saluting the bravery of the _____ Churchill said that "Never was so much owed by so many to so few".
6. _____ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
7. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in _____ articles.
8. After the World War II _____ was voted into power in Great Britain.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. The Prime Minister of Britain during the World War II was _____.
10. Japan captured Manchuria in _____.
11. _____ is observed globally as Human Rights Day.
12. Shakespeare's play, _____ clearly depicts the dislike and distrust of Jews among people.
13. Israel derives vast support from the _____.
14. The ILO is located in _____ in Switzerland.
15. In 1942, the report commonly known as the _____ was published.

ANSWER

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rhineland | 2. Rome - Berlin - Tokyo axis | 3. President Roosevelt |
| 4. Chamberlain | 5. Royal Air Force | 6. Radar |
| 7. 30 (Thirty) | 8. the Labour party | 9. Winston Churchill |
| 10. AD 1931 | 11. 10 th December | 12. The Merchant of Venice |
| 13. United States | 14. Geneva | 15. Beveridge Report |

III. Match the following:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------------|
| A) | 1. Blitzkrieg | a. Roosevelt |
| | 2. Royal Navy | b. Stalingrad |
| | 3. Lend Lease | c. Solomon Island |
| | 4. Volga | d. Britain |
| | 5. Guadalcanal | e. lightning strike |

Ans:

- 1) e
2) d
3) a
4) b
5) c



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|
| B) | 1. The Treaty of Versailles | a. 1940 |
| | 2. Munich Pact | b. 1938 |
| | 3. Invasion of Russia | c. 1919 |
| | 4. Battle of EL Alamein | d. 1941 |
| | 5. Battle of Britain | e. 1942 |

Ans:

- 1) c
2) b
3) d
4) e
5) a

IV. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **Mention the important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.**

There are many clauses but the three main clauses are:-

- Germany was forced to give up territories to the west, north and east of the German border.
- Germany had to disarm and was allowed to retain only a very restricted armed force.
- As reparations for the war, Germany was expected to pay for the military and civilian cost of the war to the Allied nations

2. **Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I?**

- i) Mussolini of Italy,
- ii) Adolf Hitler of Germany, and
- iii) Franco of Spain

3. **How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?**

- Gifted with great oratorical skills, Hitler was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches, promising return of glorious military past of Germany.
- The fundamental principle on which Hitler built his support was the notion of the racial superiority of the Germans as a pure, 'Aryan' race and a deep-seated hatred of the Jews.



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4. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.

- On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii without any warning.
- The idea was to cripple America's Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition.
- Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.
- The United States declared war on Japan, with Britain and China also joining in.

5. What do you know of Beveridge Report?

- In, 1942 the Report Commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the U.K.
- It proposed a series of measures which the Government should adopt to provide the Citizens.
- The major impediments are adequate income, health care, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease.

6. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as Bretton Woods Twins. They were both established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods conference in 1944.
- The two main organs of the World Bank are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Agency (IDA). Together they often referred to as the World Bank.

7. What are the objectives of IMF?

- The primary objective of IMF is to ensure financial stability and development across the world.
- The objectives of the IMF are "to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world".



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

8. What was the nature of World War II?

- World War II was fought on two distinct fronts - Europe and the Asia Pacific.
 - i) In Europe, the War was fought by the Allies against Germany and Italy.
 - ii) In the Asia Pacific, the Allies fought Japan.
- It was a modern war fought with heavy equipment such as tanks, submarines, battleships, aircraft carriers, fighter planes and bomber planes.

9. What do you know about "The Blitz in the Battle of Britain"?

- By July 1940, it was feared that the Germans were planning to invade Britain..
- Hitler wanted to force Britain to accept his proposals for peace by a prolonged air-borne bombing campaign.
- German air force began to attack specific targets - especially the ports, airfields and industrial installations.
- In September 1940, London was bombed mercilessly, an action known as The Blitz.

10. Define "Lend Lease".

- The American President Roosevelt realized that the U.S. had to change its policy of isolation.
- So, he started a programme of "Lend Lease" in March 1941.
- Through this he supplied arms, food, military equipment and others disguised as a loan.
- Between 1941 and 1945, the total aid under Lend Lease was amounted to \$ 46.5 billion.

11. **What is known as 'holocaust' ?**

The word 'holocaust' is used to describe the genocide of nearly six million Jews by the Germans during World War II.

12. **Describe 'The Birth of Israel'.**

- The Major outcome of the Holocaust was the creation of the State of Israel as a homeland for the Jews. This was historically the original home of the Jews during Roman time.
- There is a continuous state of hostility between the Arab States and Israel. Israel has occupied large parts of Palestinian homelands. It also derives vast support from the United States.

13. **Name some of the important associated organs of the UN.**

Some important associated organs of the UN are :

- i) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO),
- ii) World Health Organisation (WHO),
- iii) UNESCO – UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
- iv) UNICEF - United Nations Children's fund.
- v) UNDP - United Nation Development programme.

14. **Write a short note on Munich Pact.**

- In 1938 Munich Pact was signed between the British Prime Minister Chamberlain and Hitler.
- By this pact Britain allowed Hitler to keep with him what he had captured from Czechoslovakia. i.e., He was allowed to keep Sudetenland.
- Hitler gave the assurance that he would not capture any other territory.
- But in 1939 Hitler violated Munich Pact and invaded Czechoslovakia.

15. **Why did America drop bombs on Japan?**

The Japanese generals refused to surrender and finally America dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima. As the Japanese still refused to surrender, another atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.

16. **Why do we call the two wars as world wars?**

The two wars are called as world wars because of the extended areas of conflict and the very high death toll of civilians as well as armed personnel. Both wars were fought on several fronts across Europe, Asia and Africa.

V. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. **BATTLE OF STALINGRAD:**a. **When did Germany attack Stalingrad?**

Germany attacked Stalingrad in August 1942.

b. **What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?**

The main manufactures of Stalingrad were armaments and tractors.

c. **What was the name of the Plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?**

The name of the plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad was Fall Blau [*Operation Blue*]



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d. What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?

The people successfully defended the city of Stalingrad. It stopped the German advance into the Soviet Union. It marked the turning of the tide of war in favour of the Allies.

2. JAPANESE AGGRESSION IN SOUTH - EAST ASIA

a. Name the South - East Asian Countries which fell to the Japanese.

Guam, the Philippines, HongKong, Singapore, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) and Burma.

b. Account for the setback of Allies in the Pacific region.

The Allies faced many reverses in the Pacific region because of their inadequate preparation.

c. What is the significance of Battle of midway?

The US navy defeated the Japanese navy in the Battle of midway. This war turned the tide in favour of the Allies.

d. What happened to the Indians living in Burma?

- Many Indians walked all the way from Burma to the Indian border, facing many hardships.
- Many died of diseases and exhaustion.

3. GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SECURITY COUNCIL

a. List the permanent member countries of the Security Council.

The permanent member countries of the Security Council are the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China.

b. What is the Holocaust?

The word 'holocaust' is used to describe the genocide of nearly six million Jews by the Germans during World War II.

c. Who was the chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights?

The chairperson of the UN Commission on Human Rights was the widow of President Franklin Roosevelt.

d. What is meant by Veto?

Veto means the right to prohibit or reject an intended proposal. Each of the permanent members of the UN has the right to veto any decision by the other members of the Security Council.

4. MUNICH PACT

a) Who concluded the Munich Pact?

Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain concluded the Munich Pact.

b) Munich Pact was concluded with which country?

Munich Pact was concluded by Chamberlain with Germany.

c) When was the Munich Pact concluded?

Munich Pact was concluded in 1938.

d) Who broke the assurance of Munich Pact?

Adolf Hitler broke the assurance of Munich Pact.

5. WORLD BANK

a) How is the World Bank along with International Monetary Fund referred?

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are referred to as 'Bretton Woods Twins'.

b) When was the World Bank established?

The World Bank was established in 1945.

c) Which were the two main organs of World Bank?

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Agency (IDA) are the two main organs of World Bank.

d) Where is World Bank located?

The World Bank is located in Washington D.C.

6. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND**a) What is 'Bretton Woods Twins'?**

International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are referred to as 'Bretton Woods Twins'.

b) When was the International Monetary Fund established?

The International Monetary Fund was established in 1945.

c) Whose brainchild was the International Monetary Fund?

The International Monetary Fund was the brainchild of Harry Dexter White and John Maynard Keynes.

d) What is the current membership of IMF?

The current membership of IMF is 189 countries.

VI. Answer the following in brief:**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS****1. Attempt an essay on the rise and fall of Adolf Hitler.****Rise of Hitler :**

- Adolf Hitler was born in 1889. He was an Austrian by birth.
- He was gifted with great oratorical skill.
- He was able to exploit the general discontent among the Germans.
- He founded the Nationalist Socialist party generally known as 'the Nazis'.
- The fundamental platform on which Hitler built his support was the notion of the racial superiority of the German as a pure Aryan race.
- He had a deep hatred for the Jews.
- He came to power in 1933 and ruled Germany till 1945.
- In direct contravention of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles he rearmed Germany.
- The recruitment for armed forces and manufacture of armaments and machinery for the army, navy and air force resulted in an economic revival.
- It solved the unemployment problem in Germany.
- Soon Germany and Italy came closer and they formed Rome - Berlin Axis. When Japan joined it, it became Rome - Berlin - Tokyo axis.
- Hitler invaded the Rhineland.
- Hitler invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia and Sudetenland.
- In 1939 Hitler attacked Poland and annexed it with Germany.



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Fall of Hitler :

- Initially German army had success. But after the entry of America the axis powers were defeated one after another.
- The British Royal Air Force inflicted severe losses on Germany.
- In 1941 German army invaded Russia. It was also a failure.
- In North Africa the German forces were defeated General Montgomery.
- The allied forces under the command of Eisenhower invaded Normandy in France. Slowly German army retreated. Finally Germany was completely defeated. Hitler committed suicide.

2. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

- World War II, began in 1939 and ended in 1945.
- In World War II, the total death toll was 24 million military personnel and nearly 50 million Civilians.

New geo - political power Alignment :

- The world was polarized into two main blocs led by superpowers:
 - i) United States (Anti communist ideology)
 - ii) Soviet Russia (Communist ideology)
- Europe was divided into,
 - i) Communist
 - ii) Non - Communist

Nuclear Proliferation :

- The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered weapons. They built a large stockpile of such weapons.
- Britain and France also developed their own nuclear weapons.
- Countries began to devote large amount of resources in developing more and more powerful weapons of great destructive power, and defence spending sky - rocketed in many countries.

International Agencies :

- The mistakes of a weak and ineffectual League of Nations were not repeated.
- The United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund came into existence.

Social and Economic changes :

- Social and Economic changes took place in the post - War world.
- Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of decolonization. India was the first to achieve Independence.
- Women started entering the labour force in great numbers and became economically independent.

3. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

The UNO was formed at the end of the second world war. Its main aim is to maintain international peace and security. It was established in October 24, 1945. At present it has 193 member states.

General Assembly and Security Council :

- The General Assembly is the body in which each member state is represented.
- It meets once a year and issues of interest and points of conflict are discussed in the Assembly.

- The Security Council has fifteen members. Five countries - the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China - permanent members, and there are ten temporary members who are elected in rotation.
- These two bodies function like a legislature.
- Each of the permanent members has the right to veto any decision by the other members of the Security Council. This right has often been used to block major decisions, especially by the superpowers, the US and Russia.
- Major issues and conflicts are discussed in the Security Council.

Administrative Structure :

- The executive wing of the United Nations is the UN Secretariat.
- It is headed by Secretary General. He is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- The Secretary General along with his cabinet and other officials, runs the United Nations.
- The International Court of Justice, headquartered at the Hague in Holland. It is the Judicial wing of the United Nations.
- The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), -is responsible for coordinating all economic and social work of the United Nations.

Other Important Organs of the UN :

- i) Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO),
- ii) World Health Organisation (WHO),
- iii) UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- iv) UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
- v) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

Activities of the UN:

- The United Nations has expanded its activities in response to the changing problems facing the world.
- Thus, in the 1960s, decolonization was an important issue.
- Human rights, the problem of refugees, climate changes, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- The UN peace keeping force has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world. The Indian army has an important part in the peace keeping force. It has served in many parts of the world.
- Poor countries and developing countries are given financial assistance by the UNO.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. What were the causes for World War II?

World War II :

- i) It was fought from 1939 to 1945.
- ii) It was due to aggressive military offensive undertaken by a resurgent Germany and a fast developing Japan.



WORLD WAR II

Causes for the Second World War :

Treaty of Versailles:

- i) Treaty of Versailles signed in June 1919 ending I World War created great discontent in Germany.
- ii) Germany experienced both high unemployment and severe inflation and its currency became worthless.

Failure of the League of Nations:

The League of Nations remained an ineffectual international body. America did not become a member of the League.

Post-war crisis:

Post First World War crisis caused severe economic downturn in Western Europe as well as the United States. The United States faced with the Great Depression after 1929.

Rise of Adolf Hitler :-

- Hitler founded the National Socialist Party, generally known as “the Nazis”.
- He came to power in 1933 and ruled Germany till 1945.
- His claim was that the German speaking people should be united into one nation.
- He strengthened German army.

Allies and Non - Intervention :-

- There were also acts of aggression by Italy and Japan.
- Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and Albania in 1939.
- In spite of all these manifestations of military activity by Germany, Italy and Japan, Britain and France continued to be non - interventionist.

Munich Pact :-

- In 1938, Prime Minister Chamberlain concluded the Munich Pact with Germany.
- It was a shameful acceptance of Germany's invasion of Czechoslovakia to annex German - speaking Sudetenland.
- Though Hitler gave an assurance in the Munich Pact that Germany would not attack any other country, this was broken immediately.
- In Britain, Prime Minister Chamberlain resigned in 1940 and Winston Churchill, who had always warned about Hitler and his military ambitions, became Prime Minister.

5. Give an account of the World Bank.

- The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, referred to as the “Bretton woods Twins”, were established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods conference in 1944.
- It is located in Washington D.C in the United States.
- The two main organs of the world Bank:
 - (1) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and
 - (2) The International Development Agency (IDA).
- IBRD and IDA are often referred to as the World Bank.
- The Main responsibility of the IBRD in the initial years was to fund the reconstruction activities under the Marshall Plan in the European countries devastated by the War.

- The agenda later expanded to promote economic development in poorer countries and the Bank lends money to various countries for developmental projects especially in the rural areas of developing countries for poverty alleviation.
- The International Development Agency [IDA] lends money to governments for developmental activities. These loans are “soft” loans and are given at very low rates of interest for a period of 50 years.
- The International Finance Corporation [IFC] mainly functions with private enterprises in developing countries.
- The Bank promotes the Millennium Development Goals which aim at:
 - i) improving living standards.
 - ii) removing illiteracy
 - iii) empowering women
 - iv) improving maternal and child health,
 - v) improving the environment and eradicating AIDS.

VII. Time Line:

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1914 - 1918 | - First World War |
| 1919 | - Treaty of Versailles |
| 1926 | - General strike |
| 1929 | - Great Depression |
| 1931 | - Japan invaded Manchuria |
| 1935 | - Italy invaded Ethiopia |
| 1936 | - Rome - Berlin - Tokyo Axis |
| 1937 | - Japan invaded China |
| 1938 | - 1. Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia 2. Munich Pact |
| 1939 | - 1. Italy invaded Albania 2. Soviet union concluded non - aggression pact with Germany 3. Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia 4. Britain and france declared war on Germany |
| 1939 - 1945 | - Second World War |
| 1940 | - 1. Battle of Britain 2. Resignation of Chamberlain 3. Italy joined Germany 4. Japan joined Axis powers 5. Dunkirk |



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1941

- 1. Pearl Harbour attack by Japan
- 2. Lend Lease
- 3. Germany invaded Russia

1942

- 1. Battle of Stalingrad
- 2. Fall Blau (“Operation Blue”)
- 3. Battle of El Alamein
- 4. Battle of Midway
- 5. Battle of Guadalcanal

1943

- Surrender of Italy

1944

- 1. Allies invaded mainland Europe
- 2. Bretton Woods Conference

1945

- 1. Bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- 2. End of World War II
- 3. End of Adolf Hitler
- 4. UN Charter signed
- 5. Bretton Woods Twins

1948

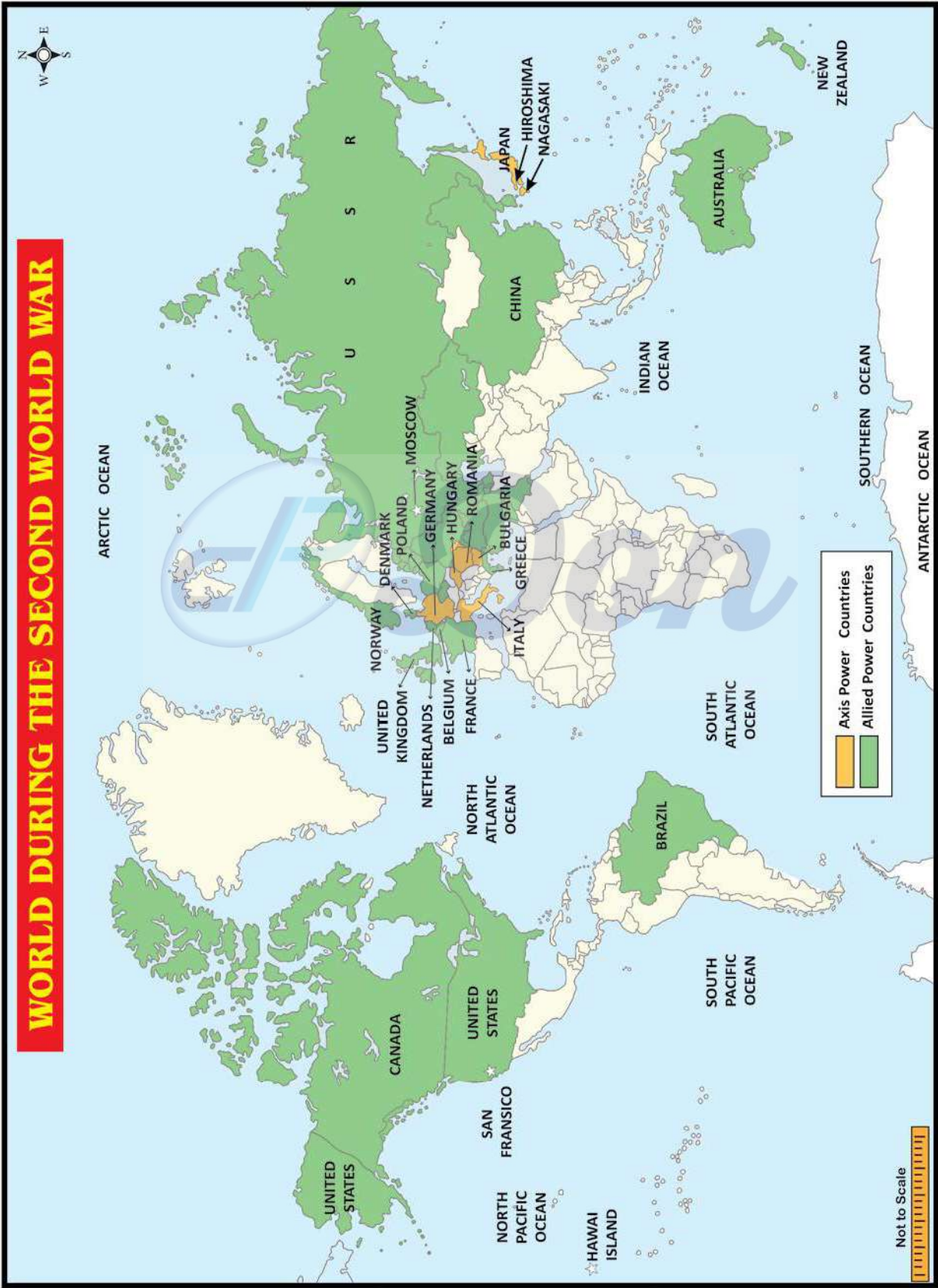
- The UN adopted the universal Declaration of human rights





MAP WORK

World during the Second World War





10

Unit Test

UNIT - III – World War II

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

SECTION - A

I. Choose the correct answer:

5 × 1 = 5

- When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?
a) 2 September, 1945 b) 2 October, 1945
c) 15 August, 1945 d) 15 October 1945
- Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
a) Battle of Guadal canal b) Battle of Mid way
c) Battle of Leningrad d) Battle of EL Alamein
- Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
a) Kavashaki b) Innoshima c) Hiroshima d) Nagasaki
- Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
a) Russians b) Arabs c) Turks d) Jews
- When was the Charter of the UN signed?
a) June 26, 1942 b) June 26, 1945 c) January 1, 1942 d) January 1, 1945

II. Match the following:

5 × 1 = 5

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Volga | - | a. Solomon Island |
| 2. Royal Navy | - | b. Stalingrad |
| 3. Guadalcanal | - | c. Britain |
| 4. Blitzkrieg | - | d. 1941 |
| 5. World Bank | - | e. Lightning Strike |

SECTION - B

III. Answer all the question given under the caption:

1 × 4 = 4

- Battle of Stalingrad:**
 - When did Germany attack Stalingrad?
 - What were the main manufactures of Stalingrad?
 - What was the name of the Plan formulated by Hitler to attack Stalingrad?
 - What is the significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?

IV. Answer briefly (Any THREE):

3 × 2 = 6

- Mention the important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.
- Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.
- What do you know of Beveridge Report?
- What are the objectives of IMF?

V. Answer in detail (Any TWO):

2 × 5 = 10

- Attempt an essay on the rise and fall of Adolf Hitler.
- Assess the structure and activities of the UN.
- Analyse the causes for World War II.

