

OCR GCSE Modern World History Notes

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Contents

Key Question 1: Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?	2
Key Question 2: Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1933?	6
Key Question 3(a): The Nazi regime: how effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933–1945?	9
Key Question 3(b) - The Nazi regime: what was it like to live in Nazi Germany?	11
Key Question 4: Who was to blame for the Cold War?	12
Key Question 5: Who won the Cuban Missile Crisis?	16
Key Question 6: Why did the USA fail in Vietnam?.....	21
Key Question 7: How was British society changed, 1890–1918?	26

Key Question 1: Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?

Focus Points:

- ~ *How did Germany emerge from defeat in the First World War?*
- ~ *What was the economic and political impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Weimar Republic?*
- ~ *To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?*
- ~ *What were the achievements of the Weimar Period?*

REVOLUTION IN 1914

It was a condition for peace that the kaiser abdicated. As soon as this became public knowledge, this led to a chain of events that forced the new Weimar Republic.

25th October: Naval commanders at Kiel => sailors mutinied trying to go on a suicidal attempt against the british

26th October - 5th November: Kaiser's failure to crush the mutants, led to a large number of strikes, mutinies and demonstrations.

6th November: Worker's councils take over the cities.

7th November: SDP send ultimatum to kaiser to abdicate or they would join the revolution.

9th November: General Strike in Berlin, kaiser abdicates.

10th November: Kaiser flees into exile in Holland.

11th November: Armistice.

How did Germany emerge from defeat in the First World War?

Economic:

- Stalled during the first world war.
- Many of Germany's industries such as plastics were changed to ammunitions for the first world war.
 - USA took advantage of this to increase their exports, therefore the competition were in better places.
- However, actually industrialists actually did well during the war, and disparity increased between the industrialists and the average Germans.
- Inflation increased. Germany funded their war using quantitative easing - Printing of money.
- Kaiser did not choose to rise taxes, but raise money from defeated allies => lost support from people in the allies, however, gained some support from the population of Germany.
- War itself cost 8 million pounds, very expensive, meant Germany lost his economic stature - **however, they still had lots of raw materials.**
- Struggling to feed their population. Trying to feed the soldiers, but harming the civilians. By 1918, producing 50% of Milk, and 60% of butter of pre-war levels.
- Could not import anything as English Navy had formed a blockade.
- 1917-1918 potatoes ran out. 3/4 of a million Germans died of starvation.

Political:

- Before the war, Germany was an autocratic country, ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II.
- People had to be obedient to one's seniors, and nobody questioned his decisions, and most people supported him towards the first world war.
- However, there was a huge disparity between the industrialists and the working class people.

28 May 2015

- By 1916, there was growing criticism of the war, and so the country was very much controlled by the military heads, who had the power, including Hindenbourg and Ludendorff.
- The Reichstag was very weak
- Opposition leaders were imprisoned - it is a dictatorship.

Social:

- Before the war, the Germans were proud and ambitious for their country.
- Prepared to work hard for their country.
- Farming was hurt as farm workers were drafted into the armed forces.
- HOWEVER, experiences of the war, made people very bitter and angry. Famine and Disease meant that the people were suffering. When they started losing the war, they were looking around for a leader.
- Demobilised soldiers had returned home joining in the armed demonstrations, with their weapons that they still had.
- Country known for their unity and obedience were now squabbling about their future.

What was the economic and political impact of the Treaty of Versailles (June 1919) on the Weimar Republic?

- Gave them war guilt —> Article 231.
 - War was self-defence.
- Had to pay reparations (compensation) for the damage caused in the war. This sum was set to £6.6 billion
 - Germany could not afford the sum that had been dictated, thus this was seen to be very unfair.
- ARMY RESTRICTIONS: Air Force disbanded, Army was limited to 100,000 soldiers, 15,000 sailors, 6 battleships, no submarines. No soldiers in the Rhineland.
 - Humiliating for the German People.
- Lost 13% of lands: Alsace-Lorraine to France, West Prussia to Poland. Plebiscites (referendums) meant that lands were lost to Belgium, Denmark, Lithuania, League of Nations, and Upper Silesia to Poland. Saarland taken by League of Nations, but plebiscite after 15 years. Lost all their overseas colonies to 'mandates' of the League of Nations.
- Prevented from Anschluss with Austria
 - Lack of choice. Dictatorship of the German people by the other countries

Why the Germans thought that this was unfair.

- The Kaiser was gone, and replaced with a democratic government brought in —> one of the conditions of peace
- New Republic needed support and wanted allies to help them establish themselves.
- President Wilson believed in a fair treaty - Fourteen Points.
- Germany was not completely to blame for the War.

How did Germans React to this?

- Been stabbed in the back by the new democratic government.
- They had been humiliated by the government. What they did not realise was that the government knew that it would probably be even more destructive to continue fighting. They did not have any other option, but to take the deal.
- People were being blamed for what the Kaiser did. Entente powers were not acknowledging the people's innocence.
- Germany culturally, had a very strong army and the people's sentiment was hurt by their inability to protect themselves from then on.

- People would have to be squeezed with the inevitable tax increases required to pay back money for the reparations. People did not like this idea.
- Lack of Self-Determination. Woodrow Wilson presented the idea that the Germans should be able to rule and choose for themselves, however, this was completely ignored in the Treaty of Versailles.
- They were excluded from the international world —> not allowed into the League of Nations.

What happened because of it?

- The Social Democrats lost power. In the future elections the number of votes that they received dropped significantly and they were forced to create larger and larger coalitions.
- People turned to the communists and nationalists (spartacists), who had no part to play in the treaty at all. They wanted change and the extremes both claimed to provide it.
- Kapp Putsch. Allies forced the government to stop the Freikorps, which resulted in them being forced out of power. However, they started a general strike and the Putsch ground to a halt within days. The people realised that the Social Democrats may have been bad, but the alternatives were worse. At least there was a democracy now.

To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923? And what were the achievements of the Weimar Period

Occupation of the Ruhr

- Germany was unable to keep up reparation payments and so the French entered the Ruhr to collect raw materials such that they could make up the debt.
- The Germans in the Ruhr responded with a policy of passive resistance, which meant that they did not communicate with the French and meant that both suffered, as Germans lost the important money from the Ruhr.
- *Stresemann fixed this by eventually taking the bold decision, in September 1923 to call off the passive resistance and to resume the payments of the reparations. This led to a withdrawal of the French (and Belgian) troops and a return to normality. The Industrial power started to increase again.*
- *HOWEVER, this made Germany appear weak. It added to the brooding and resentment because of its association with the Treaty of Versailles.*

Inflation

- The German government did not have the money to pay for the costs of the passive resistance so they simply printed more money. This led to the reduction in the value of money, inflation. Hyper-inflation. This was disastrous. People who had life-savings had their savings turned into nothing. From 300DM to \$1 in 1922, in November 1923, there were 130,000,000,000 (130 billion) DM to \$1.
- *Stresemann fixed this by recalling and destroying the old worthless currency and replacing it with a new, temporary currency, the Rentenmark. The next year, the permanent currency, the Reichsmark, was brought in.*

Munich (Beer Hall) Putsch

- 8-9th November, the Nazi Party, run by Adolf Hitler, launched an offensive in Bavaria, offended by the end of the passive resistance. This was easily crushed by the army and the police, who generally opposed the extremism of the Nazi Party.

Dawes Plan

- Stresemann worked with the American Banker and Vice-President, Charles Dawes in order to arrange a loan to Germany of \$800 million in 1924.

- *It did not reduce the total and made the German economy dependent on America.*

Young Plan

- *Stresemann worked with Young, a leading American Diplomat who said that the total amount of reparations should be reduced by 3/4 and Germany should make payments on a sliding scale until 1988.*
- *Never came into action because of the death of Stresemann and the economic collapse in America in 1929.*

Locarno Treaties, 1925

- Locarno Treaties protected Germany's western borders allowing Germany to concentrate on recovering, without being afraid of attack from their Western Border. They agreed that Diplomatic discussion would be used rather than force, and all countries would support the other countries if one is attacked.
- It was the dividing point between 'years of war and years of peace', Austin Chamberlain.
- BUT, The Germans were upset that their borders were so restricted that many felt that Locarno had brought disgrace and dishonour. It did nothing to stabilise the Eastern Borders and so when War came in 1939, Hitler went east.

League of Nations

- In 1926, Germany joined the league of Nations, showing their return to favour inside the economic community. Germany was beginning to be forgiven.
- League of Nations was very weak and Germany was only a member until 1933.
- No country could get a clear majority and there were lots of elections, and lots of coalitions, with lots of compromises, and therefore unstable and / or weak governments.
- Despite the relative stability of the Weimar Republic, both the Nazis and the Communists were building up support.
- Unemployment continued to grow, hitting 14% in 1930.

Cultural Revival.

Art

- Freedom
- Big city by Otto Dix
- Fragmentation
- Grey Day by George Grotz

Architecture

- Less decorative —> Utilitarian
- Bauhaus apartment blocks

Theatre

- Happier
- Had swept all their troubles away. - Salesmen of Berlin by Erwin Piscator

Cinema

- Changed
- Joyful
- Glamorous, could be seen as a representation of that time - Marlene Dietrich

Music

- Switch to syncopated jazz music, with lively cabarets shows the societal swing in the population.
- Free
- Showed the ways of the population
- Did this show the ways of the majority of the people? Most of this appeared in Berlin, which was known as particularly sleazy and corrupt, and not necessarily representative of Germany in general.

Key Question 2: Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1933?

What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?

1. Greater Self-Determination
 - a. Therefore, equality of rights of Germany, against the outrageous agreements of Versailles and Saint-Germain.
2. Demands for greater land and territory to feed and settle people -- lebensraum
3. Union of all Germans in one state – some were now living in Czechoslovakia, and Poland.
4. Get rid of anybody not of pure German blood – anti-Semitism especially.
5. Destroy the Weimar Republic.
6. Destroy Marxism and Communism
7. Rearm Germany
8. Nationalise important industries
9. Strong central government
10. Increase old age pensions
11. Educated gifted children at the expense of the state
12. No non-Germans to be newspaper editors
13. Challenge violence with violence

Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?

1. To some extent, the success of the Nazis, and extremism generally, requires a struggling period. This period, known as the Locarno Honeymoon or the Weimar Honeymoon, could appear to be, at least from external perspectives, a successful period.
2. The Nazi policies were not coinciding with beliefs at the time.
 - o Did not win any seats in the Reichstag.
 - o However, they began to change their policies
 - Chose to win over the working class as well as industrialists, targeting some of their policies towards them.
 - Reorganised the party, bringing in more friendly faces.
 - Also continued to increase their appeal, also targeting the middle classes, by convincing them of the failures of the Weimar Governments.
3. Good policies by the Social Democrats and other parties
 - o The grand coalition brought lots of people some happiness as they thought that all the parties were prepared to work together, in the name of the country.
 - o Stresemann and his policies.
4. Bad Publicity
 - o **Munich Putsch**
 - **Failure for the Nazis, the putsch was a disaster, easily crushed.**
 - Showed that extremists would not get the support of the army, and therefore strengthened the power of the 'rightful' government.
 - Police and indeed most right wing party in the country would not support them
 - 16 Nazis died, for only 4 police officers.
 - Lots of people arrested and many sent to prison.
 - Hitler's flight showed him in a very bad light.
 - **Success for the Nazis, launching them onto the national stage, with the trial being well publicized**
 - Not necessarily for the right reasons – people associated them with violence.
 - However, it meant that the people actually knew about the party – any publicity is good publicity.
 - Hitler's eloquence began to show through and he was able to persuade people of his theories and beliefs. In addition, he only served nine months in jail, and in very good conditions.

Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?

1. DEPRESSION
 - a. Unpopular Economic Policies
 - i. Raised taxes, reduced wages, reduced unemployment benefits
 - ii. Could not use quantitative easing, since hyperinflation in 1923 as such a problem
 - b. Presidential Rule
 - i. Country ruled by Hindenburg, who was very old, knew very little, and was controlled by others when the Chancellor resigned, falling back on Article 48.

- c. The Rise in Extremism
 - i. Both the communists and the Nazis promised change, ridding the country of what was wrong.
 - ii. This was highly attractive to the people, but led to lots of competition between the two sides, and thus lots of fighting with 500 killed or seriously wounded a week.
- 2. NAZI POLICIES AND SUCCESSES
 - I. **Organisation**
 - i. Very organised – soldiers in the First World War, attracting people.
 - ii. Obedient, well trained, and worked well as a team, very motivated, and well led.
 - iii. THIS ATTRACTED PEOPLE – THE EASY LIFE OF BEING CONTROLLED BY OTHERS.
 - II. **Propaganda**
 - i. The people were masters of propaganda, trained local parts in these skills, using newspaper, letters, radio, and every trick in the book.
 - ii. Made fake attacks by communists in the meetings, crushed by the SA, showing that they were crushing communism.
 - iii. Hitler's rhetoric helped in this – pointing towards a track record of the Nazis.
 - III. **Support of Industrialists**
 - i. Received financial backing, and large-scale support, through their use of deals with the Nationalist Party.
 - IV. **Use of Technology**
 - i. Further propaganda possible – radio, chartered planes to get Hitler to fly around everywhere.
 - ii. No other party did anywhere near as much.
 - V. **Promises to voters**
 - i. Everyone was promised what they wanted, and did not see how this was impossible, through the rhetoric of Hitler and the other Nazi leaders, this was possible.
 - VI. **Flexibility**
 - i. They changed their policies very easily, and adapted to whatever was successful, and would remove anything that would be unsuccessful.
 - ii. Though the people were unsure what the Nazis stood for, the rhetoric of Hitler, and Röhm were able to convince the populous, who had been struggling during the recession.
- 3. HITLER'S LEADERSHIP SKILLS
 - a. To convince the people that they could deliver on the promises, that they were making.
 - b. He flew around everywhere, made lots of radio broadcasts, made use of propaganda, and technology.
 - c. To some extent, since he completely controlled the Nazi party, Hitler led to the tactics of the Nazis.
- 4. WEAKNESSES OF WEIMAR GOVERNMENT
 - a. They underestimated the successes of the Nazi electioneering, presumed that they would fail, and the voters would see through their promises – thus there was lots of fighting inside the party, and they did not unite in their fight against the Nazis.
 - b. Proportional Representation meant that Coalitions were necessary – parties were always compromising their beliefs
- 5. POLITICAL MANOUVERING BETWEEN VON SCHLEICHER AND VON PAPEN
 - a. Von Papen supported the Nazis, and thought he could be the Chancellor with the support of Hitler – however, Hitler refused.
 - b. This made von Schleicher think he could be the Chancellor, and be successful – however, he has no support – so is forced to resign.
 - c. During this period, von Papen, with his hatred of von Schleicher makes a deal with Hitler to make him chancellor, and von Papen should be in the cabinet.
 - d. Von Papen is able to convince Hindenburg that the Nazis can be controlled.

How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933?

- Insisted upon new elections to get a Nazi majority
 - Convinced Hindenburg to pass a decree that all political meetings needed to be reported before they occurred – thus they could be broken up by the SA or Police. In fact the SA roamed free, using violence against opposition with ease.
- **Reichstag Fire**
 - On the 27th February, Reichstag caught fire – possibly set by the Nazis themselves, but they managed to catch van der Lube, a communist, and blamed him for the fire, and thus used this to destroy the communists.
 - Goering arrested and imprisoned 4000 communist leaders.

- Hitler convinced Hindenburg to pass an emergency decree that stopped all civil liberties, and gave the police and the SA power to do what they wanted, destroying all the communists and their supporters.
- **March 1933 Elections**
 - Nazis still failed to get a majority
 - So he needed the Enabling Act to pass.
 - Firstly, he banned the communists.
- **Enabling Act**
 - Intimidation was used by Hitler – everyone was surrounded by SA, and everyone voted in duress in the Kroll Opera House, everyone except the Social Democrats supporting the Act. (444 to 94).
- **Night of the Long Knives**
 - GOT RID OF THE SA AND ROHM IN PARTICULAR
 - The SA were very rogue, not well trained and many had differing views to Hitler.
 - Rohm was a rival to Hitler and could, with the support of the SA, overthrow him.
 - He had an unruly temper, and was unable to work with the Army.
 - Rohm wanted another revolution, towards communism this time.
 - BROUGHT HITLER THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY
 - Army were supported by big businesses, and thus had lots of money
 - The people were well trained, and could be expanded well, easily.
 - Very well organised and obedient, supporting their leaders to the death.
 - Most of their ideas coincided with Nazis.
 - SENT A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY
 - Meant that they knew what would occur if they did anything wrong, that they were absolutely unafraid of using force against those who opposed, or even slightly posed a threat to the Nazi party.
 - It also made some people support him, as they saw the features of the nazi policies, inability to tolerate insolence, even in his own supporters, and an ability to act against those that he did not like.

Key Question 3(a): The Nazi regime: how effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933–1945?

How much opposition was there to the Nazi regime?

Attempted Coup d'états

Very few, none until the last years of the war, when it was clear that Germany were going to lose, that coups actually started occurring, and none were near successful.

Underground Resistance and Open Opposition

Not that much, but a little: People like Pastor Grueber helped Jews escape. There were sabotages of factories, railways, and army depots. Some German acted as spies, passing on secrets to other countries. Lots of leaders inside the Church were participating in some open resistance, such as Cardinal Galen – using speeches to protest against the Euthanasia campaign.

Passive resistance and non-cooperation – Quite common

- Refusing to do Heil Hitler salute
 - People even executed for this
- Members of banned political parties
- In 1936 – Gestapo broke up a reported 1000 meetings of underground socialist groups.

Private Grumbling – Very common

- People tended to resent the Nazi policies
 - Intrusion into people's life
 - Bullying tactics of the SA
 - Forced marches
 - **However, furthest many went, was anti-Nazi jokes; it was simply too risky, as there were so many undercover Gestapo helpers.**

Why did they not go further: Through Nazi tactics

1. **Taking over the government and councils**
2. **Terror**
3. **Co-ordination**
4. **Persecuting Jews – Kristallnacht, boycotts**
5. **Through propaganda – SEE LAST PART.**
6. **Tackling Unemployment**

How effectively did the Nazis deal with their political opponents?

- **March – April 1933:** Reichstag fire started the 2 month purge of political opponents
 - Over 25,000 people taken to local prisons and hastily erected concentration camps.
 - Lots of unofficial prisons and torture bunkers. Though they did not kill everybody, they forced and threatened them to support the Nazis, or to face the possibility of death, later on.
 - Supposedly only communists, but mainly got rid of everybody that didn't support them.
- **May-July 1933:** 2nd Round of purges arrested everyone from Social Democrats to Jewish Writers, Lawyers and Industrialists.
 - All trade unions disbanded
 - Political groups were completely non-existent.
- **HOW?**
 7. **Taking over the government and councils**
 8. **Terror**
 9. **Co-ordination**
 10. **Persecuting Jews – Kristallnacht, boycotts**

11. Through propaganda – SEE LAST PART.

12. Tackling Unemployment

• **Churches**

- Formed an accord with the Christian Church, united the Protestant churches into one Reich Church, under a pro-Nazi Bishop Muller.
- Also, introduced the Faith Movement
- Did listen to the churches, stopping the euthanasia campaign after Cardinal Galen formed a large movement against it.
- Slowly pressurised people to become part of the Reich Kirche rather than the Christian one.
 - 1936 – Propaganda was used to reduce the number of people attending Church Schools and lots of Christian bishops and monks were arrested to reduce the number.
 - 1937 – Christmas carols and nativity plays were banned, Protestant ideas
 - 1938 – Priests stopped religious classes at schools
 - 1939 – Church schools abolished

How did the Nazis use culture, propaganda and the mass media to control the people?

- Meetings and marches
 - March – Massive parades featuring the burning of the Weimar Flags – and the hoisting of the Nazi flag, ending with speeches by influential Nazis
 - 20th April – Adolf Hitler's Birthday – parades, singing and speeches
 - 26th May – Book-burning day
 - Hundreds of events throughout the summer, which all groups were required to be a part of, such as the Hitler Youth, and people were almost forced to go and join the parade, or risk being an Anti-Nazi.
- Movies and music
 - There were lots of movies commissioned by Goebbels, even throughout the Second World War, though very expensive and people were almost forced to go and see them.
- Newspapers and Magazines
 - All Newspapers and magazines had to be approved by the Nazis, and therefore they needed to be pro-Nazis. Any parts, which had anything, even slightly anti-Nazis, was stopped and rescinded from the paper.
- People forced to sell swastikas and display them outside his house, to ensure that the people were forced to see them at all time. In addition, banners were outside the houses, such that no one could avoid them, partly indoctrinating them.

Key Question 3(b) - The Nazi regime: what was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

What was the purpose of the Hitler Youth?

- To indoctrinate the young people into the Nazi ways – control the main mechanisms of children's learning – school, families and youth movements.
- Youth movements had been popular in Germany for a long time – hiking, singing folk songs, and sport.
- Most groups were political or religious.
- It provided lots of supporters of the Nazis, often inside anti-Nazi families – making some famous situations when they reported against their own family members for breaking the rules.

How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?

POLICIES

- Make women have as many children as possible – counter reducing fertility and therefore birth rate
 - Lots of marriages
 - Lots of marriages with SA and SS people
 - Allowed to bring up children with SS soldiers, without marrying them.
 - Special loans offered to new brides to have children and not to take jobs.
 - *Encouraged* to stop smoking, stop slimming and to do sport
 - Mother craft courses for young women
 - **SUCCESS?**
 - 30% more births in 1936 than in 1933.
- Bring up Nazi supporters
 - Propaganda
 - Controlled schools, religious facilities and youth movements.
 - **Co-ordination.**
- Particularly support Aryans to have children, rather than just any mothers.
 - Loans and supported mainly only offered to Aryans, rather than anybody
 - Targeted propaganda – showing only Aryans, not just anybody
- Needed workers in 1937
 - As more people joined the army, more people were needed to man the factories, in place of the men, so required woman
 - Changed divorce laws to allow divorces to occur for infertility
 - Pretty much for any reason
 - Stopped marriage loans
 - Duty Year – forced women entering the workplace to work in a factory for at least a year beforehand, at the choice of the government.

Were most people better off under Nazi rule?

Small Businesses

- Lots of their competition was closed down, as many large department stores were forced to close
- On the other hand, lots of the small (and large) businesses were run by Jews, and therefore there were very many policies against them, including boycotts of them, with SA stopping people from getting into the stores, forcing people not to go to these shops
- Between 1936 and 1939, skilled craftsmen declined in number, but the value of the trade increased significantly.

Farmers

- Farm debts were written off, and an increase in food priced
- However, large amounts of meddling by government in the farms – each hen had to produce 65 eggs a year
- Also, shortage of workers as people went to better paid jobs in towns.

Big businesses

- Many industries benefitted from the rearmament of Germany, and the destruction of trade unions
- What was produced was controlled by the government
- Government took control of prices, wages, imports, and what should receive raw materials.

Unskilled workers – working class

- Received work on government programmes – however, had no choice.
- Low wages

- However, low price housing was produced, so they could afford to live.
- Reich Labour Service meant those between 18 and 25 were forced to do six months hard labour – poorly paid, and hard work – mainly a way for the Nazis to indoctrinate them.
- Beauty of Labour – improved the quality of the factories for people to work in.
- Strength through Joy – Organise the leisure time of workers – very popular.

How did the coming of war change life in Germany?

1939 – 1941 – The war goes well for Germany

- In September 1939, the Germans were preparing for the first winter, and rationing was introduced for most foods.
- As a result 40% of people ate better than before – however diet became monotonous, irritating people.
- Clothes rationing was added not that long later.
- As the war went well for people, they got lots of food as well as a large number of expensive goods, which could be bought from the black market – though most things went to high-ranking Nazis.
- Tobacco became unavailable and very expensive from the black market – it became a sort of money.

1941 – 1943 – They start to do worse.

- Morale was worse, as they saw thousands of bodies being brought back to Germany
- However, propaganda was increased significantly, to try to improve the spirits of people.
- Food rations were increased to improve spirits

1943 – 1944 – Total war

- Everything non-essential to the war effort is closed down, converted to war mechanisms
- Many things got rid of –
 - Magazines
 - Non-essential businesses eg Sweet Shops
 - Hair dressers
- Clothes rationing was ended, clothes production stopped – exchange centres were set up for the movement of furniture and clothes
- On the other hand – cutbacks did not affect the propaganda.
 - Kolberg, film, cost 8.5mn marks – 187,000 soldiers employed as extras, 8000 horses used, and 4,000 sailors were forced to come – navy chiefs overruled.
- Shortage of workers in cities
 - More women and even young children were forced to work in factories to supply the need.
- Shortage of doctors to treat any injuries hurt the morale of the people
- Also the air raids became more frequent and more intense – causing large-scale devastation, leading to people being forced to go to rural villages, like Northeim.
- Often food shortages began.

1944 – 1945 – failure and defeat

- Everyone was forced to go to factories or the armies, to help in the war effort – people could see the war was being lost, yet they were being forced to continue.
- Food shortages
- Extreme air raids such as in Germany – large-scale death and injuries.
- Everything went onto the black market.
- People began to buy papers, and Jewish symbols to allow you to escape into other countries.
- Even propaganda was stopped, so people lost even more morale.

Key Question 4: Who was to blame for the Cold War?

28 May 2015

Why did the USA-USSR alliance begin to break down in 1945?

How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?

How did the USA react to Soviet expansionism?

Who was more to blame for the start of the Cold War, the USA or the USSR?

Yalta Conference

- Stalin agreed to enter the war against Japan, once Germany had surrendered.
- Russia were doing the best —> therefore they met in Yalta, inside the Ukraine, inside the Russian territory
- Germany to be divided into 4 zones; Berlin would be as well
- Agreed to punish war criminals
- Agreed to give free elections to liberated countries.
- Agreed to join the UN.
- Eastern Europe to be a Soviet 'sphere of influence'.
- Disagreement - Stalin wanted to move the USSR's Western Border even further west, with Poland also moving west.
- USA and UK agreed as long as Soviets let them have control over Greece,

Potsdam Conference

- Truman had only just told Stalin about the A-Bomb, showing a lack of trust. Truman himself got on worse with Stalin —> and was more pessimistic.
- Stalin controlled the whole of Eastern Europe, and therefore controlled what occurred.
 - Set up a Communist Government in Poland, despite the allied protests.
- USA and UK brought France back to the table, though they had been defeated and occupied during the war. Stacked the table in the favour of the Capitalists.
- Disagreements
 - Disagreed about the actions that they should take about Germany
 - Disagreed about the amounts of reparations that they would force Germany to pay.
 - Disagreed about Soviet Policy in Eastern Europe.

Satellite States

- POLAND
 - June 1945 - Coalition Government of multiple parties
 - Jan 1947 - Elections rigged to ensure the election of a communist government
 - Punishment of leader of opposition - Stanislaw Mikolajczyk
- ROMANIA
 - Coalition set up in 1945

- Stalin sends army in March 1945 - forces king to bring in communist government
- Rigged elections - 1946
- Communists abolish monarchy
- HUNGARY
 - Smallholder's party won elections in 1945
 - Communist Party seize power of Ministry of Interior - supported by Soviets.
 - Arrest opposition leaders
 - Other parties banned
- CZECHOSLAVAKIA
 - Controlled coalition in 1947 - controlling army and police forces.
 - Supported by Soviet Army, seize control
 - Opposition captured
 - Rigged elections - and other parties eventually banned
- BULGARIA
 - Late 1944, communist party came to power
 - Nov 1945 - Rigged Elections
 - 1946 - all other parties banned
- YUGOSLAVIA
 - Communist during the war
 - Marshall Tito was unconsenting of the Stalin, and expelled from Cominform, and led a slightly rebellious country, taking aid from West.
- ALBANIA
 - Became communist straight after the war with little opposition.
- EVENTS IN GREECE
 - USA and UK were using lots of force to prevent the communists in the region from taking complete control, and gaining the influential access to the Med, for the Soviets.

Marshall Aid

- TRUMAN DOCTRINE

- Truman was the means of containment, by funding communists, making them understand why capitalism was a better ideology, making them beacon capitalist, to reduce the proportion of Soviet Satellite States.

- MARSHALL AID

- The marshall aid plan was the mechanism for bringing this to them, allowing the governments in europe accept large loans from america, by offering europe generally this plan, by inviting them to discuss the split, in a meeting in Paris. Though this could have been a humanitarian plan, it was also trying to split the Soviet from the satellite states, with many of them wanting to go to the meeting and take the aid, for they were in desperate states. The Soviets saw this as a means of splitting this, and threatened future conflict, calling them a 'center of worldwide reaction and anti-Soviet activity.'

- NATO

- War was likely, pre-war alliances to protect one another, collective security
 - During the Berlin Blockade, tension was high if the Soviets shot down a plane, it was an act of war
 - April 1949, Western Powers met in April 1944 - signed agreement to work together.
- Merging of the 3 zones of west germany and introduction of a single currency for West Germany.

Comecon, Cominform, Berlin Blockade

- Soviet production of the A-bomb made the USA more afraid, cooling the situation even more.
- Warsaw Pact was the exact similarity to NATO, harming USA.
- Comecon
 - Free trade between the countries in the Soviet Union
 - Bank set up for the countries in 1964.
- Cominform
 - Information transfer — telling countries exactly what to do, to follow Stalins orders.
- Blockage in Berlin
 - Stalin feared a recovering Germany
 - French, UK and USA combination of zones, and single currency
 - West Germany was recovering
 - 'Island of Capitalism in a Sea of Communism'
 - Island had to be eradicated.
 - Stalin wanted full control over Berlin
 - He could close transport links, and hopefully force capitalists out.
 - Easily blame the siege on something else
 - Berlin was symbolic of the rest of Germany, and indeed the world. If Berlin fell, rest of the world would fall as well.

Key Question 5: Who won the Cuban Missile Crisis?

How did the USA react to the Cuban Revolution

Why did Khrushchev put missiles into Cuba?

Why did Kennedy react as he did?

Who won the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Cuban Revolution

• BEFORE

- Island had been under American influence since the end of Spanish Rule in 1898.
- Americans owned most of Cuba's industry, railways, electricity production and telephone system
- Cuba relied upon American public, for sale of sugar — 80% of exports.
- Also, it was a large site for the US tourism.
- Cuba ruled by a corrupt dictator — Fulgencio Batista, most of the Cubans living in poverty

• AFTER

• PROCESS

- Fidel Castro launched a rebellion in 1956, by landing an army in Cuba, he received widespread support from those in villages.
- However, Batista's army was able to drive them back into the mountains, but unable to defeat them.
- With support from Che Guevara, Castro built up a large force of guerrilla fighters, and with lots of additional support, they were able to defeat Batista
- Castro had not proclaimed himself to be a communist as of yet, simply calling for a change, and land reforms —> however, most think that he wanted to separate them from American interests.
- American owned telephone services were nationalised.
- Agrarian Reform Law introduced land reform that limited the size of farms.
- In early 1961, Castro declared his alliance to communism

• AMERICAN REACTIONS

- Immediately after the revolution, Eisenhower cut off all trade in arms with Cuba, and considered cutting trade in Sugar
 - Forced Castro to look to the Soviet Union, to fill the void.
- When US owned oil refineries, refused to take soviet oil, they were nationalised.
- When US refused Cuban sugar, Cuba nationalised most US interests in the country.
- US trade embargo.
- Throughout this period, there was a plan, the Bay of Pigs invasion —> 1500 Cuban Exiles, supported by the CIA. The new American president, JFK, pulled air support at the last minute. The US relied upon the support of sympathetic locals, which did not exist, thus it was a huge failure. USA was forced to pay \$53mn to get the captured invaders back.

Cuban Nuclear Missiles — Why did Khrushchev put them on Cuba?

- **To bargain with USA**

- At this point, in the arms race, the USA were winning, with nuclear weapons very near to USSR — in Turkey. The ability to have a bargaining chip could allow Khrushchev ask to get the Turkish missiles removed in exchange for the removal of missiles from Cuba.

- **To test JFK**

- So far, JFK had shown himself to be a weak president, by being unable to deal with crises in Eastern Europe, Berlin and indeed the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, therefore, K was simply attempting to continue the policy of brinkmanship, seeing how far JFK would go.

- **Provoke and win a nuclear war**

- This was unlikely for two reasons: 1) America was significantly more advanced in technology and number of nuclear weapons, therefore it was unlikely that the Soviets would have thought that they would have won.

- **It was simply a feature of the Arms Race**

- Distance was a feature that both sides were striving for in the arms race, trying to get ICBMs as close to the other as possible, to threaten, and in fact win the arms race, thus, this was a logical move for the Soviets, as it would have allowed their missiles to reach America in a few minutes.
- However, MAD was possible due to one small slip of the Cuban weapons controllers. They had never trusted any of their Satellite States with any nuclear weapons, therefore, Cuba was an unlikely place to put them.

- **To defend Cuba.**

- Soviets had never put any missiles in any other of their satellite states before this.

Why did Cuba ally themselves with the USSR

- They were a communist nation
 - Worldwide revolution beliefs
- America failed to recognise them
- Necessities
 - Economic situation would have been dire without the exports of sugar, and America were ceasing to trade with the new regime, thus Cuba had no choice but to turn to the Soviet Union for assistance.
 - Needed to get protection from the attacks of America, both past and present.
- American Aggression
 - Since America had been so aggressive with Cuba, they had no choice but to retaliate, and aiding the USSR was an effective mechanism of doing this.
 - Trade embargo, and stopping of tourism.
 - The Bay of Pigs showed the clear active intention of America to seize back Cuba, showing they needed to be prepared for an all out attack.
- **Why was the alliance good for Russia**
 - Another alliance - more land, more people, more money? The worldwide revolution continued.
 - Very close to USA, to threaten them, if war broke out, or was on the verge of breaking out, it could have been a good base for Soviet forces.
 - Antagonised USA

- They could have done economically well, with the purchase of low price sugar, for the same reason Cuba was valuable to America.

Russian Actions in Cuba

- Lots of arms entered Cuba
- May 1962 — publicly announced that they were supplying arms to Cuba.
- By July 1962 — Cuba most powerful army in Latin America
 - Thousands of Soviet Missiles
 - Patrol boats
 - Tanks
 - Radar Vans
 - Missile Erectors
 - Jet Bombers
 - Jet fighters
 - Soviet Technicians (5000) to maintain arms
- Assured USA it had no intention of putting nuclear missiles on Cuba
 - However, it did so anyway.

What could JFK do upon finding out about missiles on Cuba

- **Do nothing**
 - PROS
 - They were still stronger than the USSR, so they would never try to use their weapons
 - CONS
 - Make JFK look weak yet again
- **Air Attack**
 - PROS
 - Destroy missiles on Cuba
 - CONS
 - Not all sites completely destroyed
 - Immoral
 - May trigger retaliation from Soviet Union
- **Invade Cuba**
 - PROS
 - Get rid of missiles and Castro
 - CONS
 - Would antagonise Soviets, could trigger retaliation or even all out war.
- **Diplomacy**
 - PROS
 - Avoid conflict
 - CONS
 - Sign of weakness, as they are not making any 'real' actions.

- **Blockade**

- PROS
 - Shows strength
 - Not a direct act of war
 - Stopped more missiles reaching Cuba
- CONS
 - Some missiles were already on Cuba
 - May be illegal.

Onset of Crisis

- 16th October
 - JFK informed that Cuba have nuclear missiles and as a response he forms Ex-Comm to find a solution.
- 20th October
 - JFK decides a blockade Cuba, stopping more weapons reaching them.
- 22nd October
 - JFK announces the blockade publicly and appeals to Khrushchev to remove the missiles from Cuba.
- 23rd October
 - Khrushchev replies that Soviet Ships will ignore the blockade and proceed anyway. He does not acknowledge nuclear weapons on Cuba.
- 24th October
 - Blockade begins, as first Soviet Ships, accompanied by a submarine approaches the 800km blockade zone, they suddenly (10:32am), stop and turn around. (20 ships closest to blockade zone).
- 25th October
 - The aerial bases reveals that work on the missile bases on Cuba are proceeding rapidly.
- 26th October
 - Khrushchev receives a long letter from Khrushchev, claiming that the missiles are purely defensive, but saying that they will remove the missiles, if the blockade is removed, and assurances granted that Cuba would not be attacked.
- 27th October
 - Khrushchev revises his terms, requiring that the missiles be removed from Turkey.
 - U2 plane shot down over Cuba —> however, president decides to ignore this.
 - JFK accepts the first letters conditions publicly, while privately agreeing to remove missiles from Turkey.
- 28th October
 - Khrushchev agrees to remove his missiles.

Outcome of Crisis

- Cuba stayed communist and highly armed.
- Khrushchev claimed a personal victory, Cuba remained a useful ally — inside American sphere of influence. However, Castro was unhappy about not having been consulted. He was a peacemaker and prevented the end of the world. However, disappointed some who wanted a war.

- JFK was shown to be very strong, better reputation inside USA — they did not know about Turkish missiles — however, some parts of his government were disappointed about the lack of a war — even given the loss of turkish missiles, they were still leading in the arms race — they still had missiles in Europe.
- **Thaw in Cold War**
 - Both leaders had seen that the brinkmanship had nearly led to mutually assured destruction.
 - They set up a permanent hot line between the White House and the Kremlin.
 - 1963 - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
 - It reinforced the idea that to the people, the world could end really easily.

Key Question 6: Why did the USA fail in Vietnam?

Why did the USA get increasingly involved in Vietnam?

What were the different ways that the USA and the Communists fought the war?

Whose tactics were the most effective - the USA's or the Communists'?

Why did the USA withdraw from Vietnam?

Background & Why did America go to war?

- In July 1941 — France agreed to allow the Japanese to occupy French Indo-China, mainly because they could not defend it, as they had been occupied by the Nazis in Europe, and an army of 35,000.
- Japanese allowed the French to continue running Vietnam, as long as they could take all the resources that they wanted.
- Local population starved, as the Japanese stripped them of all wealth.
- The Vietminh, led by Ho Chi Minh and Nguyen Vo Giap, set up the League for the Independence of Vietnam in Southern China. The Vietminh was essentially a nationalist country, to establish an independent Vietnam, free from foreign domination. This meant fighting both Japanese and the French.
- The Vietminh were supported by the Americans, as they opposed the colonial rule of the old superpowers. Helped by American Intelligence Services, and equipped using American Money.
- Originally small scale attacks, but they quickly gained the support of the people of Vietnam. Using guerrilla warfare, had about 5000 guerrilla fighters under the command of Giap.
- In March 1945, Japanese, trying to get hold of Vietnam, got rid of France, and all of its officials, appointing Bao Dai, the emperor of Vietnam. However, this was unsuccessful, as Japan surrendered in August 1945 in the 2nd World War. The question was who would replace them, the Vietminh, or the French? The Japanese supported the Vietminh. The Vietminh were quick to replace the Japanese, taking control of Hanoi and Saigon, setting up an independent and democratic republic.
- In December 1945, there were 50,000 French troops returning to Indo-China, trying to return French Power — they normally managed to take over area, but did not have enough power to keep the areas, fighting against guerrilla tactics of the Vietminh.
- An uneasy truce was formed between the two, across the 17th Parallel, but talks in Paris broke down, and only a truce was agreed.
- In November 1946, French broke truce, and launched a major attack on the Vietminh, who retreated into the forest, and prepared for Guerrilla Warfare.
- **American Change:** Over time, as the cold war developed, the American stance developed into the pure hatred of communists, and thus in Vietnam, they couldn't support the Vietminh, but had to support the French. Therefore, they changed, providing arms - \$15mn. Between 1950-1953, they spent nearly \$3bn.

• **WHY?**

- **DOMINO THEORY:** The idea that if Vietnam fell to communism, then the rest of Indo-China, would fall, including Laos and Cambodia, even reaching Australia (PDT Eisenhower)
- The fall of China to Mao Tse Tung — providing support to Vietnam — a friend of an enemy is an enemy.
- Dien Bien Phu — French wanted to form some sort of agreement with the Vietminh (home pressures), and thus wanted a big win to take to the talks, to get more from the talks.
 - However, the battle at Dien Bien Phu was a catastrophic failure

- 3000 dead, 8000 died in captivity.

- **Geneva Agreement**

- Country to be divided along the 17th parallel
- Vietminh to retreat from south
- French to retreat from the north
- Elections for whole country in July 1956.

- **Ngo Dinh Diem**

- Elected leader of the South in a rigged election in 1955, Catholic in a Buddhist majority
- Right wing, corrupt dictator
- Supported by America, because he was anti-communist, and that they had nobody else to support who would be strong enough to ensure the non-communism of the south.

- **Why did it become unpopular?**

- No land reform — rich got richer, poor got poorer
 - Very corrupt and made lots of money
 - As opposed to North where land was given to peasants
- Violence
 - He was very violent seeking out supporters of the Vietminh, put them in prison camps, with some being executed
- Stopped whole country elections
- Intolerance and prejudice
 - Intolerant towards other religions
 - Against the poor, supported the rich.

- **STRATEGIC HAMLET PROGRAMME**

- In order to move people away from the NLF dominated areas, Diem forced entire villages to move, without any notice or help.
- In addition, they were forced to pay for materials for building, and barbed wire to protect them from the NLF.

- **Opposition to Diem**

- Lost support of peasants
 - Reformation of revolutionary movement — Vietcong
- Communism was popular therefore forcing the Communists in the North to support the Vietcong
 - They created the NLF (National Liberation Front) — which had broad appeal, gained large membership across all works of life, everyone uniting against Diem
 - From 1959, the government in the north gave orders to the vietcong with a terror campaign against officials in the South. In 1960 and 1961, about 8000 officials were assassinated.

- **American Changes**

- JFK, after his election wanted to appear strong, battled against communism, by sending more 'advisors' to train the ARVN (Army of the Republic of Vietnam), rising to 3000 — rising to 16000 by 1963
- After the Strategic Hamlet Programme, JFK realised that Diem was too unpopular, and supported plans by the CIA to assassinate him.

Gulf of Tonkin Incident

- JFK had been assassinated, and his successor, Lyndon B Johnson, was far more militarily conscious, and trying to make great changes in the Vietnam. He was very hard working, and indeed smart, and very ambitious, wanting to change the world.
- He used the Johnson Treatment — Able to coerce and persuade people into aiding him, as he wanted them to, using any means necessary.
- LBJ was coming up to reelection and was unsuccessful in the polls, he was not very appealing to the public, and was likely to be voted out.
- LBJ wanted to take the idea of entering Vietnam before Congress and Senate, but there was still anti-war sentiment, thus he was looking for an excuse to do so.
- On the 31st July 1964, South Vietnamese commandoes attacked North Vietnamese Radar, using USS Maddox. On the 2nd August, Torpedo ships from the North were sent. Maddox fired at them, following this, there was a firefight, in which 1 sub sank, and the other two were heavily damaged.
- During the night of the 3rd August, Maddox and USS Joy both reported further gunfire, though there was little sign of any.
- This was a chance to show some force. LBJ ordered destruction of Torpedo bases, and 25 were destroyed.
- He also took Gulf of Tonkin resolution before the houses, and they voted very much in favour, giving him the power to do anything necessary to defend freedom, thus he started Operation Rolling Thunder, sending lots of bombers, also sending army to protect the bases, (3500) this increased rapidly until in the end of the year, there were 200,000.

American Tactics

- Operation Rolling Thunder — Carpet Bombing, though they could not see the enemy.
 - Lots of American Planes show down — 14,000
 - Only slowed the VC, did not stop them
 - Did not stop the supply routes.
- Search and Destroy
 - Often poor information was given to the Americans
 - Inexperienced soldiers walked into traps
 - High civilian casualties
 - Made the Americans even more unpopular with the villagers.
- Napalm — very poisonous, made the US lose even more support, both at home and in the villages.
 - Chemical weapons entered the American Water Supplies causing illnesses for the American soldiers.
 - High civilian casualties (lost more support) — due to lack of knowledge regarding the whereabouts of the VC.
- Defoliants — Agent Orange and Agent Blue — to remove the tree covering over the Ho Chi Minh trail — however, it had very bad side effects for civilians, reducing support, and it did not really work — also they entered the water supply.
 - Chemical weapons entered the American Water Supplies causing illnesses for the American soldiers.
 - High civilian casualties (lost more support) — due to lack of knowledge regarding the whereabouts of the VC.

Guerilla Warfare

- Booby Traps
 - This made American very fearful, as they did not know what was surrounding them, making them lose moral — did not actually kill that many people, but hurt American morale.
- Tunnels
 - Very useful supply routes for the good, huge networks developed. Often effective mechanisms, as the VC could disappear and reappear elsewhere, apparently from nowhere.
- Hanging onto belts
 - Reduced the effectiveness of Bombing
- Adopting Civilian Dress
 - Stopped the US from knowing who was VC, leading to large civilian slaughterings which worked to the advantage of the Americans, such as My Lai.
- Mines
 - Made Americans very fearful.
- Camouflage Abilities
 - Meant that the Americans were less likely to find them.
- Hit and Run Tactics
 - Americans were not accustomed to this type of fighting, and therefore made them more likely to fail.
- All of these tactics, helped to diffuse the effectiveness of various American tactics, showing how the VC were good at reacting to the American Choices, and actions.

Why did USA exit the war?

- Tet Offensive
 - Showed the strength of the VC, humiliating the USA, and further increasing home front issues, and provided even more images for the media.
 - 31st January 1968, 70,000 VC launched an attack on the South Vietnam, during the Tet holiday, when most of the ARVN had been given leave.
 - VC abandoned the guerrilla warfare and launched an all out attack.
 - Large political success for the VC, but in fact was a large failure for them
 - 15 man suicide team entered the American Embassy in Saigon — the symbol of America, holding out for over 6 hours.
 - If USA could not protect their own embassy, what could they protect.
 - Captured and were able to hold Huế for over 25 days, though the massacre of a large number of officials (3,000) with 'connections' to the South Vietnamese, showed supporters of the war, what would occur if the Americans left the country.
 - 45,000 killed from the VC and NLF — lost most experienced fighters — replaced by those from the North, hurting morale and some support.
 - Lots of desertion in the VC ranks.
 - Only 3,000 dead in ARVN and 1,500 dead in USA army
 - NLF was firmly under North's control — end of the independent organisation

- **Home front issues**

- Combination with Civil Rights Movement — powerful figures such as Martin Luther King Jr were stout anti-war figures.
- There were a large number of non-violent sit-ins and teach-ins in leading American Universities where students carried the anti-war movement.
- As the war began to fail, these grew into large marches around the cities, 100,000 people around the Lincoln Memorial, and 30,000 continued towards pentagon. With violent confrontation with soldiers, nearly a thousand demonstrators were arrested.
- By 1968, over 50% of people were against the war.
- In more protests, a number became violent, including in Kent State University in May 1970, where National Guard fired into the crowd, killing four students.

- **Pentagon Papers**

- The truth of the war was revealed by leaked papers from the Pentagon, making the people trust people even less than before, making them more likely to be anti-war.
- All this was brought on by both the failures of the war movement — Tet Offensive, and through the media reports on the war — My Lai Massacre and indeed the Tet Offensive. It was irrelevant what the actual facts were, as it was the media perception which shaped the population.

- **Media**

- Media images of civilian destructions, and fleeing from the American Embassy, in the Tet Offensive, meant that this was the first war, with the media uncontrolled by the government, and they had large anti-war sentiments.
- First reporter from NYT went into North Vietnam, showing the destruction caused by the carpet bombing, and how it had been killing civilians — genocide — and it also removed legitimacy of the war.

- **Good VC tactics + Bad American tactics**

- See above, for the actual tactics, these could have appeared to have caused the above issues, as the war would have been easily won by the americans, if not for their flaws, and for the successes of the VC, which meant that the media could get moving images of My Lai, and the Tet Offensive, which provoked the home front issues.
- This meant that ultimately, unless USA committed even more soldiers, that they had a significant possibility that they would lose the war.
- **Ultimately, the home front issues, the country being close to a civil war, meant that Nixon had to propose leaving Vietnam as a large election pledge to get himself voted into power, thus meaning they had to retreat.**

Key Question 7: How was British society changed, 1890–1918?

What were working and living conditions like for the poor in the 1890s?

- Intervention by the government was almost non-existent – in fact poverty was only the **seventh** most discussed topic by politicians.
- There were only a few ways in which the poor in Britain in the 1890s could receive help.
 - Self-help
 - General impression during Victorian Britain that the poor were responsible for their poverty – laziness, alcoholism => however, it became clear, very early on that this was not true
 - Charities such as Dr Barnardo's existed, having been set up during the 1860s.
 - The increasing demand for charities such as this reflected the fact that the poverty was indeed very widespread – Dr Barnardo's (1876) helped 500,000 children by 1905
 - 700-800 private charities existed in London
 - Salvation Army
 - Set up by William and Catherine Booth, it became clear that the number of people who needed help was high as they went around offering food and basic help to those in dire need of it.
 - Work-houses
 - People were forced to enter work-houses where the conditions were appalling if they could not pay back debts or survive elsewhere.
 - These existed more as a deterrent, but increasing numbers of people showed the government that the poverty was becoming worse.
 - Going to a workhouse was seen as a huge disgrace, leading to people being termed as paupers.

How were social reformers reacting to the social problems of the 1890s?

1. William and Catherine Booth created the Salvation Army.
2. Charles Booth
 - a. He produced a map marking the poverty of certain areas of London, noting that 31% were living below the poverty line – where they could not afford to buy enough food, shelter and clothing – therefore much lower than the 25% who were slightly poor as stated by the Government.
 - b. He also noted how these issues were mainly due to unemployment and low wages rather than the stereotyped laziness and alcoholism – only 15% were poor because of these reasons.
 - c. The research was worked out in a period of 17 years and was very comprehensive therefore even the opposition to social change struggled to rubbish the statistics.
3. Seebohm Rowntree
 - a. Booth's statistics had only looked at London – Rowntree wanted to investigate York
 - b. A family could live on 21s 8d a week – 28% of population was in poverty.
 - c. Two types
 - i. Primary Poverty – No matter how hard they worked, they could not afford to provide themselves with adequate supplies – 10%
 - ii. Secondary Poverty – Families could just about survive – but were on the edge – 18%
 - d. He discussed how the poverty process was natural, moving above and below the primary poverty line – also discussing how the process was not because of laziness
 - i. Death of Chief Wage Earner – 16%
 - ii. Largeness of Family – 22%
 - iii. Low wages – 52%
 - iv. Other – 10%

Why did the Liberal government introduce reforms to help the young, old and unemployed?

- i. Researchers
- ii. Boer War - 1899
 - a. 2/3 people were unfit to fight – showing the bad quality of life they had endured + also making the government fear the consequences of having a weak army
 - b. Made them also think that the economy was failing because of the lack of hard work the people were able to carry out.
- iii. Labour Party
 - a. The combination of all the socialist groups that existed led to other politicians fearing their power as they gained an increasing number of votes
 - b. They were very outspoken regarding the reforms that should take place regarding the poor.
- iv. The **NEW** Liberals
 - a. David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill were among the new, young Liberals who had been convinced by the writings of Booth and Rowntree and shocked by the quality of life of the poor.
 - b. They no longer held the traditional beliefs that the people should be completely left on their own in order that they raise themselves out of poverty – convinced that poverty was mostly not their fault.
- v. The success of local policies.
 - a. Most were unconvinced that policies such as this would actually work.
 - b. However, some were implemented on a local level and were successful
 - i. Providing clean piped water
 - ii. Sewage systems
 - iii. Lighting and cleaning streets.

How effective were these reforms?

Children

- **Free School Meals – 1906**
 - The poorest children could be provided at least a single nutritious meal in the day – to help to keep them healthy – since they were not receiving these meals at home.
 - **HOWEVER, the local councils were given this option – many chose not to put it in place. Even by 1914 – only 150,000 children were getting a single free meal – much lower than the number of children who lived in extreme poverty.**
- **School Medical Inspections – 1907**
 - Compulsory medical checks were brought in and these were free for everyone – helping to create a healthier population
 - **HOWEVER, until 1912, all treatment that was required after the checks had to be paid for by the parents – generally not an option for the very poorest.**
- **The Children's Act – 1908**
 - Children became 'protected' – parents could be prosecuted for cruelty towards them.
 - Poor Law authorities became obliged to supervise those children who were suffering from neglect or cruelty.
 - Juvenile Courts and Borstals set up
 - Children under 14 could not go into pubs.
 - Children under 16 could not buy cigarettes.
- **School Clinics – 1912**
 - Provided free treatment to children – a follow on from free inspections – since most of the poorest could not afford treatment.

Sick and Unemployed

- **The Labour Exchanges Act – 1909**
 - Allowed people to more easily find work – as the possible jobs were all known in one locations.
 - Also allowed people to more cheaply hire workers – possibly leading to more work becoming available.
- **The National Insurance Act – 1911**
 - Workers insured themselves against sickness
 - **ALL MANUAL WORKERS AND PEOPLE IN LOW PAID JOBS HAD TO JOIN – PEOPLE DID NOT LIKE NOT HAVING THEIR OWN CHOICE.**
 - Employers contributed 3d per worker
 - Workers contributed 4d of their wages
 - The government contributed 2d per worker.
 - If they fell ill – they got 10s a week for 13 weeks and then 5s for another 13 weeks.
 - Workers in the scheme also received free medical treatment and maternity care.
 - **Did not cover dependants**
- **The National Insurance Act, Part 2 – 1912**
 - Workers, employers and the government gave 2d a week each for insurance stamps.
 - If they became unemployed – they would be paid 7s 6d a week for up to 15 weeks in a year.
 - **Restricted to trades where seasonal employment was common such as building, shipbuilding and engineering.**
- **Despite recommendations to reform or abolish it in 1905 by the royal commission the Poor Law still existed**

Elderly

- **The Pensions Act – 1908**
 - i. Everyone over the age of 70 received a weekly pension of 5s, and married couples received a pension of 7s 6d – though later increased to 10s. (5s is about £14 today)
 - ii. **HOWEVER, this amount was still very low and almost impossible to live exclusively off.**
 - iii. **Only half a million people actually benefitted from the pensions.**
 - **Had to be British Citizens who had lived in the UK for more than 20 years**
 - **Could not have 'habitually failed to work according to their ability, opportunity and need'**

What was the social, political and legal position of women in the 1890s?

- **Working Class Women**
 - i. **SCHOOL**
 - Before 1870 most did not go to school
 - State school set up in 1870
 - Made compulsory to go to school between 5-10 in 1880
 - In 1900, 97% of children could read and write.
 - ii. **WORK**
 - Almost all married women would be forced to work as they needed the money
 - 1/3 would have been a domestic servant at some point in their life
 - Other jobs
 - Small Workshops
 - Sewing
 - Making matchboxes
 - Textile factories
 - New jobs were emerging in the end of the 19th century
 - Typists
 - Telephone switchboard worker
 - **HOWEVER, lower pay than men doing similar jobs, long hours and were forced to leave these jobs when they got married.**

iii. HOME LIFE

- Still societal pressure meant that they had the majority of responsibilities at home, where they did all the domestic chores and there was a number of examples of domestic violence being prevalent.

• Middle and Upper Class Women

i. SCHOOL

- Generally taught at home in the things that would make them a desirable husband – arts, music, singing.
- However, as things changed, a number of middle class girls went to schools and sometimes went onto higher education
 - 1870s – Sophia Jex-Blake completed the course to become a doctor
 - Universities began to agree to give women degrees such as London and Manchester Universities
 - Women's colleges in Oxbridge

ii. WORK

- New opportunities were emerging
 - Teaching
 - Nursing
 - Clerical work
 - BY 1900
 - Doctors
 - Architects
- Mostly, however, women had to resign when they became married, and their wages were significantly lower paid than male equivalents

Occupation	Men's Wages	Women's Wages
Carpet Weavers	35s per week	20s per week
Machinists in Tailoring	22s 6d per week	11s per week
Civil Service Typists	£3 a week	£1 per week

○

• Legal Position

- When they became married they became property of their husband – in fact their property was passed to their husbands
- Rape and battery was legal
- In 1900 there were changes
 - Womens could instigate divorces for cruelty, desertion and bigamy
 - Women were allowed their own property
 - A woman did not have to stay in her husband's home against her will
- HOWEVER, battering and rape were still legal – men could divorce women for adultery and pretty much any other reason, but women could only instigate divorce for cruelty, desertion and bigamy.

What were the arguments for and against female suffrage?

• FOR

- TO BRING ABOUT THE REMOVAL OF OTHER INEQUALITIES
 - Women MPs would shine a light on inequalities such as equal pay etc, which could then be fixed.
- IMPROVE MEN'S MORAL AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR
 - 'Votes for women and chastity for men' – Christabel Pankhurst
 - Women were the defenders of virtue and thought that the institution of votes for women would help to rid the country of pre-marital sex, prostitution and venereal disease.
- OTHER COUNTRIES
 - By 1914, women in USA, New Zealand, Australia and even in the Isle of Man had the vote
- WOMEN ARE CAPABLE TO BEING INVOLVED IN POLITICS
 - Poor Law Guardians were women
 - Women were also active in Local Affairs.
 - Campaigning, such as to reform workhouses, and petitions showed that women had the understanding required to take part in politics.
- CHANGES IN WOMEN'S ROLES
 - Women were beginning to take up male jobs such as becoming doctors.
- HUMAN RIGHT
 - Some women were more educated, owned more properties and held more qualifications than men yet did not get the vote.
- UNDEMOCRATIC
 - Half GB population did not vote – half of the people were not represented.
 - Only the insane and criminals were the other people not to be able to vote. Women were effectively being placed in this category.

• AGAINST

i. 'SEPARATE SPHERES'

- In the upper classes – from which most politicians belonged – women belonged in the domestic sphere, while men were in the public sphere of work and politics.
- Women knew nothing of the challenges of men, and did not really care about their jobs.
- Children would be neglected if they got the vote – they would forgo their domestic duties in order to pursue political lives.
- Psychological Differences

- Women were more hysteria
- Lacked logical power
- ii. **WOMEN DID NOT WANT THE VOTE**
 - Most women did not want to play a part in controlling the government – haphazard
 - Only a small fraction of women joined the suffrage movement
 - These were mad, frustrated spinsters
- iii. **WOMEN'S POLITICAL ROLE WAS IN LOCAL AFFAIRS**
 - Women's political contributions were as poor law guardians, school boards and working for charities, as this was all a role of their domestic role.
 - Getting involved in national elections was a different matter
- iv. **WOMEN ALREADY REPRESENTED BY HUSBANDS**
 - Wives would have the same political views as their husband. Why get two votes rather than one?
- v. **DANGEROUS TO CHANGE A WORKING SYSTEM**
 - The system appeared to be working – why change it?
- vi. **WOMEN DID NOT FIGHT**
 - People earned the right to vote by being able to fight in wars for their country.
 - Also they would attempt to prevent Britain going to war – therefore, leading to a decline in Britain's position in the world.

How effective were the activities of the suffragists and the suffragettes?

- **TIMELINE**
- **Reactions to Protests** – **Positive** - **Negative**
 - **1906** – Liberal Landslide Victory led by Sir Henry Campbell who supports the suffrage movement
 - **October 1906** – Suffragettes start policy of noisily opposing MPs at by-elections
 - **February 1907** – 'Mud March' in London by Suffragists – 3000 people
 - **1908** – Asquith, against votes for women, becomes prime minister
 - **Late 1908** – Beginning of violence between Suffragists and Suffragettes
 - **1909** – Hunger Strikes by Suffragettes and starting of force-feeding
 - **1910** – Suffragettes call off violent protests when **Conciliation Bill is agreed**, but **Asquith begins to stall**.
 - Leads to 'Black Friday' – strikes lead to women being physically and sexually assaulted by police officers.
 - **1911** – Suffragettes call truce again, hoping **Conciliation Bill will be passed** – however, **government stalls again, finally dropping the bill** – **Reform Bill gives even more votes to men** – Suffragettes restart policy of violence
 - **1912** – Window-smashing begins. **Many Suffragettes are arrested. Hunger strikes lead to force-feeding.**
 - **1913** – Violence increases in Suffragettes, eg bombing of buildings, **Cat and Mouse Act**.
 - **June 1913** – Emily Davison runs in front of the King's Horse at the Derby, killing herself. Meanwhile, the Suffragists complete the Women's Pilgrimage in order to show non-violent support.
 - **1914** – Escalation of violence – **public opinion against the Suffragettes**. First World War begins, and Suffragists and Suffragettes stop all activities and help the war effort – **government releases Suffragette prisoners.**
- **Reactions by Press**
 - **Mostly lack of support from broadsheet newspapers such as the Times, who reported actions in a highly biased way**
 - However, some support (for only the non-violent actions) by other newspapers such as the Daily Mirror. Also they reported the facts also containing lots of pictures during events such as Black Friday.
- **Reactions of the Public**
 - **Most were appalled by the violence of the Suffragettes thinking they confirmed the ideas of the stereotypes of women.**
 - However, some people did support the Suffrage movement and there were large increases in the membership numbers of the Suffragists (and indeed Suffragettes) shown by popular marches such as the Women's Pilgrimage and Mud March
- **SUFFRAGISTS ACTIVITIES**
 - **PROPAGANDA**
 - **MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS**
 - **PUTTING PRESSURE ON PARLIAMENT**
 - Support given to MPs who supported the suffrage movement and non-violent opposition to those who did not.
 - **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE**
 - Boycotted paying taxes and taking part in the 1911 census.
- **SUFFRAGETTES ACTIVITIES**
 - **PROPAGANDA**
 - **HUNGER STRIKES**
 - **ATTACKING PROPERTY**
 - **ATTACKING PEOPLE**

How did women contribute to the war effort?

- **ACTIONS OF SUFFRAGISTS AND SUFFRAGETTES**
 - **Suffragists**
 - Supported the war movement
 - But opposed conscription and giving of white feathers
 - Set up an employment register and recruited women to replace men who had gone to the front – even running training schools
 - **HOWEVER**, still continued to campaign for suffrage – meetings still held, petitions still signed, pressure still applied on parliament.
 - **Suffragettes**
 - Supported the war movement

- Contributed their funds to the government
- Organised 'Women's right to serve' – 1915
- Demanded the start of conscription + white feathers
- HOWEVER, there was also a breakdown in the unity of the group as a pacifist movement – led by Sylvia Pankhurst initiated a breakaway.
- **ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO JOIN VOLUNTEERING CAMPAIGN**
 - Propaganda specifically targeted them to encourage them to join the campaign to encourage men to volunteer to join the army.
- **Employment**
 - Because so many men had volunteered for the war, there was a large number of people required to take up their jobs
 - Additionally, more people were required for industries like ammunitions and clothing.
 - *Men were afraid that women would permanently take the men's jobs, since they were paid less than the men would have been paid.*
 - *However, a deal was struck, whereby women received the same as men, but agreed that they would lose their jobs after the war.*
 - **5 Million women were in employment by July 1914**
 - **By the end of the war this was above 6 million.**
 - METALS: 150,000 to 600,000
 - MUNITIONS: 200,000 to 1mn
 - Domestic Service: 1.7mn to 1.2mn
 - Women were also able to join certain regiments of the armies
 - *They also took over large parts of the police forces.*
 - Women's Land Army
 - Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

How were civilians affected by the war?

- **RECRUITMENT**

Reasons for lots of volunteering:

 1. Hatred of the Germans
 - a. Deaths due to Zeppelins etc, in 1916 - idea of Total War further condemning them and showing them as inhumane, and worthy of being destroyed.
 2. Patriotism
 - a. Source 6 - people, throughout history had felt that they ought to join up with the army when they were needed.
 - b. Propaganda convinced them that they were actually needed and therefore they joined up.
 3. Government Propaganda
 - a. Media was being controlled by the government - people did not know about the failures and problems that were occurring along the western front and the terrible conditions that were present.
 - b. This affected a number of people by questioning their loyalty to their country if they did not volunteer for the war effort.
 - c. Source 1 - Shows how people patriotism was associated with the war effort.
 - d. 'Britons' should be fighting - implying those who were not fighting were not British.
 - e. Source 5 - shown that they have a need to fight - convinced by propaganda.
 - f. Source 7 shows how they appealed to
 - i. Women
 - ii. Patriotism
 - iii. Legacy - tell your children about the war.
 - iv. Necessity
 4. Holiday - idea that it would be over by Christmas - thereby acting as a paid break from their lives
 - a. Source 3 shows how people were hoping for the glamour and glitz of a break, through the war.
 - b. Source 4 - people thought it would be a 'holiday, maybe' for 'six months'
 5. Peer pressure
 - a. Entire teams, schools and all groups joined up together. People were forced to join up by the rest of their group
 - b. **Treatment of Conscientious Objectors**
 - i. White feather treatment
 1. People would be humiliated by this as it showed them to be against the British war effort
 2. They were separated from the rest of society - looked down upon
 3. 'conchies'
 - ii. Hearings
 1. Some people joined because they were afraid of hearing they would need to face if they had to show that they should not fight.
 - iii. Possible Court martial if they failed in their non-fighting roles in the war.
- **CONSCRIPTION**
 - The volunteers started to slow down in number as the reality of the war began to return to GB.
 - Also, the war was not going very well – and casualties were high, therefore large numbers of new soldiers were needed.
 - Therefore in January 1916, the government introduced the first Conscription Act.
 - Single Men between 18 and 41

- Extended to married men in April.
 - 1/3 men were conscripted between 1916 and 1918
- **FOOD**
 - Pre-war – largely importing
 - 40% of meat
 - 80% of wheat
 - When U-boats began to sink British ships – shortages began to occur in mid-1916
 - In April 1917 – Britain was down to 9 weeks of wheat and 4 days of sugar
 - **Controlling Supply**
 - Set up network of committees whose job was to persuade farmers to turn the pastoral land to arable land.
 - By 1918, an additional 3 mn acres of arable land had been brought into cultivation.
 - Wheat production – 1mn tonnes +
 - Potatoes – 1.5mn tonnes +
 - **Controlling Demand**
 - MOF (Ministry of Food) subsidised bread
 - But used propaganda to reduce the amounts of bread people ate.
 - Set up local food committees which organised voluntary rationing.
 - **INTRODUCED COMPULSORY RATIONING**
 - 1918 – Sugar, meat, butter, jam, margarine
 - Ended
 - November 1919 – Meat
 - Early 1920 – Butter
 - November 1920 – Sugar
 - *The government set up a string of national kitchens, where women could buy hot meals, especially intended for those who were working in factories.*
- **TOTAL WAR**
 - **SHELLING FROM THE SEA**
 - December 1914 – Battleships shelled towns along the north east coast of Britain.
 - 119 people were killed.
 - **ZEPPELINS**
 - January 1915 – airships began to bomb in Britain
 - 57 raids in Britain, killing 564 people and injuring 1370.
 - **GOTHA AND GIANT BOMBERS**
 - May 1917 – raided Folkestone – killed 95
 - June – raided London – killed 162
 - 27 raids - 835 deaths, 1990 injuries
- **RENT STRIKES**
 - Many landlords increased their rents in order to make more money from workers now working at munitions factories
 - This led to a number of strikes
 - Finally, the Rent Restriction Act was passed leading to the reduction of rents to 1913 levels.
- **SEPERATION ALLOWANCE**
 - Government paid a weekly sum to dependents of all servicemen
 - If he died, the separation allowance became the pension.
- **SOCIAL FREEDOM**
 - Women were financially independent
 - Began to go to restaurants and pubs, shortened their skirts, and some began smoking in public.
 - **However**, STDs began to spread around the cities;
 - Regulation 40D, if a women gave a serviceman an STD, she would be imprisoned.
- **DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT (DORA)**
 - 8TH August 1914 – Gave government the power to bypass parliament
 - **Controlling Industry**
 - **MINING**
 - Profits fixed
 - Miners not conscripted
 - National Wage Improvement
 - **MUNITIONS**
 - 1915 – Daily Mail munitions crisis
 - New Shell factories created
 - Set wages and profits
 - **RAILWAYS**
 - Government took control of railways
 - Railway companies guaranteed same profits as 1913
 - **SHIPPING**
 - David Lloyd George requisitioned merchant ships in 1916
 - Imposed a convoy system in Spring 1917 when U-boats sank 3.7mn tonnes of British shipping

How effective was government propaganda during the war?

- **EFFECTIVE**

- Especially during the beginning of the war, they were able to use all their propaganda to allow a huge frenzy of volunteering encouraging over 3 million people to join Kirchner
- No casualty lists were published until May 1915 – the government were able to control the newspapers – giving a summary of what was happening.
 - No reporters were allowed at the front
- 2-5 million postcards printed of 110 different styles showing the extreme success of these
 - These exaggerated the successes of the war, showing the soldiers having fun.
- Official films such as The Battle of the Somme appeared to show the somber facts, with apparent hard-work and some failures.
 - This gained back respect from the people, who believed these films – while, in fact, the facts were significantly more dire.
- **INEFFECTIVE**
 - People at the front were unhappy at the lies that were being reported at home – reduced their morale.
 - When they returned home – especially in 1915 after the 1st Battle of the Somme, people became aware of the reality of the situation – reducing their morale – especially since they also became aware that the government were lying to them

Why were some women given the vote in 1918?

- Suffragette and Suffragists continual campaigning
 - The combination of both groups continuously made the votes for women a continuous issue that was not going away. Even during the war, the suffragists continued to get petitions and go on marches, demanding the votes for women.
 - Government were afraid that the Suffragettes would continue their campaign when the war ended.
- Women's impact on the war
 - Shown themselves to be mature, and work for the good of the country => The Suffragettes had stopped the campaigns.
 - They were completing work that men did before the war. Therefore, it countered arguments that women were weaker and could not complete the jobs that men did.
- Lloyd George
 - He had always been sympathetic to the cause and when he replaced Asquith as Prime Minister, he had the ability to actually implement women's votes.
 - Asquith had stopped the Conciliation Bill.
- Luck
 - The government anyway needed to reform voting to allow soldiers (who had been outside of the country for more than a year) to vote and this provided an opportunity to give women the vote.

What was the attitude of the British people at the end of the war towards Germany and the Paris Peace Conference?

- ½ million people had died and many more had been injured.
- Rationing and shortages had affected everyone
- The government were heavily in debt having borrowed lots of money
- People wanted to punish Germany
 - They thought Germany were completely to blame for starting the war
 - Propaganda reinforced the idea the anti-Germany feelings
 - They wanted their political leaders to get compensation from Germany – and be as harsh as possible.
 - Furthered by the revelations of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk