EUROPEAN HISTORY

Unit 12

Europe between the Two World Wars

Form 4
1. What caused the Great Depression?
In October 1929 a dramatic fall in share prices on the New York Stock Exchange (Wall Street Crash) caused thousands of American businesses to collapse. The effects were felt all over the world:
- Banks tried to collect back the huge loans made to overseas industries, mostly in Germany.
- The US Government made higher tariffs on foreign imports to protect American farms and industries. Other countries did likewise, causing a sharp drop in world trade.
- Businesses shut down or sacked workers because there was a fall in demand. Millions became unemployed all over the world.

This became known as the Great Depression and it started in America. The worst years were from 1930 to 1933.

2. What caused the Wall Street Crash?
The peak boom years came in 1928-29, when millions of Americans were buying shares in companies and selling them at a later date when the value had risen. They thought that they couldn’t lose since prices on the stock market continued to rise. Some people even mortgaged their houses or business to buy shares. People from different social classes (nurses, film stars, widows, grocers, cowboys) took part in this ‘play the market’ rash.

As a result, many companies were over-valued by the stock market. Their factories and profits were not worth as much as the investors seemed to think they were. American industry was producing more manufactured goods than people could buy. When people started selling their shares – and others started to follow – the unthinkable happened. In October 1929, prices fell so sharply that millions of people were financially ruined. The downward trend of stock prices continued to go down for the next three and a half years.
3. What was the impact of the Great Depression?
The Wall Street Crash had a knock-on effect. Businesses could not borrow money because their share value had fallen. People had less to spend in shops or on cars. Many people were unable to repay money borrowed from the banks. Banks started to go bankrupt. Factories had to shut down or sacked workers. The unemployed, in turn, had less to spend, so many more factories closed down and many more workers lost their jobs. And the cycle went on. By 1932, 14 million Americans were out of work but there was no unemployment pay. In every city you could see men queuing for some bread and soup. There were many evictions. The homeless poor slept in the parks, under bridges, in the doorways of shops, in public buildings or in empty railway wagons.

Source 7
‘A great many shops were empty, with dusty plate-glass windows and signs indicating that they were for rent. The streets were not so crowded with trucks as in earlier days. There was no mechanical hammering from building work to damage the ear. Beggars were on the pavements in much larger numbers than ever before.’
From Since Yesterday, by F.L. Allen, 1939.

Source 8
‘Among the well-to-do salary cuts had been widespread. These people were sacking servants. In many homes, wives who had never before done housework were cooking and scrubbing. Husbands were wearing the old suit longer, resigning from the golf club, paying 75c for lunch instead of a dollar.’
From Since Yesterday

Source 9
‘On the outskirts of the cities and on vacant plots there were groups of makeshift shacks made out of packing boxes, scrap iron, anything that could be picked up free from the city dumps. Men and sometimes whole families of evicted people were sleeping on automobile seats carried from scrapyards, warming themselves before the fires of rubbish in grease drums.’
Source: Since Yesterday

Source 10
‘One vivid, gruesome moment of those dark days we shall never forget. We saw a crowd of some fifty men fighting over a barrel of garbage outside the backdoor of a restaurant. American citizens fighting for scraps of food like animals!’
Source: We Too Are The People, Louis V. Armstrong, in Since Yesterday.

4. How did the US Government react?
People blamed President Hoover and the Republican Party in Government by saying, ‘They got us into this mess, they should get us out again.’ But Hoover saw no reason to spend public money on creating new jobs. Self-help was all the working man needed. He regarded government help as a step on the way to socialism. By 1932 the average American income had fallen by a third. Hoover introduced a relief scheme to provide loans to railways, insurance companies and banks that were in danger of collapsing. But it was too late. The American people had decided to vote for Franklin Roosevelt – a Democrat who offered them help.

During his first 100 days in office, Roosevelt made a number of laws and schemes to pull America out of the Depression. He recruited enthusiastic and capable men to put the policies into effect. The policy had two aims: to revive business, industry and farming and to help the unemployed find jobs. In the meantime these were given food and money. In the end Roosevelt’s New Deal revived American industry and agriculture, saved millions from hunger, modernised public buildings and services and reduced unemployment. But there was some bitter criticism to it. The New Deal meant more government interference in the life of the country. This policy was contrary to the traditional mentality of laissez-faire America. It greatly strengthened the power of the President. Many called Roosevelt Communist or Fascist since Germany had this type of government at this time. But could these problems have been solved in a different way from the one taken by Roosevelt?
1. Join the following sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The Wall Street Crash</th>
<th>Caused many American banks to go bankrupt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Britain and Germany</td>
<td>imposed higher tariffs on imports to fight the Great Depression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>The Great Depression</td>
<td>started in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>The US Government</td>
<td>were the European countries hit worst by the Great Depression.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. How did the economic boom year of 1928 lead to the Wall Street Crash of 1929?

3. How do we know from source 2 that the Wall Street Crash did not happen all of a sudden?

4. Why did the Wall Street Crash change the life of many Americans? Sources 3 to 5 can help you answer.

5. How did the Great Depression lead to a sharp rise in unemployment in American and Western Europe?

6. What do sources 7 to 10 have to say about:
   (a) American trade and commerce?
   (b) American standard of living?

7. How did the US Government react to the Great Depression:
   (a) in President Hoover’s time?
   (c) When Roosevelt was elected President?

8. What sort of criticism did Roosevelt’s plan encounter?

(Total marks 20)
The first of the European dictators was Benito Mussolini (1883-1945). In 1919 he formed the Fascist Party. Since Italy had a series of weak coalition governments, he organized the ‘March on Rome’ (Oct. 1922) and pressured King Victor Emmanuel III to appoint him as Prime Minister. Within a few years Mussolini took control of all power, proclaimed himself ‘Duce’ and ruled as a military dictator.

The Fascists
Mussolini used the fasces of Roman times as his symbol to show that he was going to revive the glories of the ancient Roman Empire. The Fascists wore a uniform of black shirts. They bullied and beat up their political opponents (Socialists and Communists). The basic idea of the Fascists was that the government should control the whole of a person’s life. Thus the Fascist regime took firm control over education, newspapers, trade unions, parliament and even sports and the arts. Opponents of the regime were imprisoned or forced to flee the country.

The Italian Parliament was abolished and replaced by the Fascist Grand Council. All workers and professional people were forced to join corporations instead of the former free trade unions. This system was called the Corporative State.

Mussolini’s popularity lay in his promise to bring discipline to Italy. Many people were afraid that the Communists might take over and this made them prefer Mussolini instead. In 1924 they kidnapped and stabbed the Socialist leader Matteotti.

The Lateran Treaty
Many people were influenced by the Lateran Treaty, which Mussolini signed with Pope Pius XI (1929). This Concordat (agreement) recognized Roman Catholicism as the official religion in Italy. The Vatican became an independent state separate from Italy. Mussolini could now show that he had made peace with the Pope.

The economy
Mussolini tried to make Italy self-sufficient so that she would not have to rely on imports. Some of his most important schemes were:
1. Help given to the poor areas of Sicily and Southern Italy.
2. The ‘Battle for Grain’ was a campaign that improved wheat production.
3. The Pontine Marshes outside Rome were drained and used for agriculture.
4. Roads and railways were built across Italy.
5. The ‘Battle for Births’ was a campaign to increase the population by having more babies.
6. Industrial production was encouraged with the aim of reducing unemployment.

©Raymond Spiteri HOD
But much of what was done was for ‘show’ with no real solid improvements for the country. Even so, by the time Italy entered the Second World War in 1940, Italy was more efficiently run and more Italian people were better fed than in 1920. But they had to pay a dear price for this: political freedom was crushed by police violence, imprisonment and murdering of opponents, censorship of books and newspapers and the abolition of parliament, political parties and trade unions.

Foreign policy
In the 1920s Italy gained influence in Albania. In 1923 Italy went to war against Greece over the island of Corfu. In 1935 Mussolini ordered the invasion of Abyssinia. The Emperor of that African country went to the League of Nations for help. Although the League imposed sanctions, most countries continued to trade with Italy anyway. Had these countries stopped supplying Italy with oil, Italian trucks, tanks and aeroplanes would have been stopped within a few days. By 1936 Abyssinia was conquered and added to the Italian Empire.

In 1936 Mussolini met Hitler and agreed to work closely together. They signed a treaty known as the Berlin-Rome Axis. They soon started cooperating in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) by helping General Franco to take over power in Spain. With their help, Franco won the civil war and became Fascist dictator in Spain with the title of Caudillo.
Unit 13.2 - The Rise of Fascism in Italy

1. Mussolini became dictator in ____________ when he organized the ________________ and persuaded the King to appoint him _________________. (2)

2. Mussolini’s unexpected rise to power was due to one of the following:
   (a) Italy’s weak coalition governments
   (b) widespread unemployment
   (c) the King sympathized with the Fascists
   (d) the Fascists were the largest political party in the country (1)

3. The basic idea of Fascism was ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________ (2)

4. How did the Fascists, once in power, kill democracy in Italy? Mention two examples.
   ___________________________________________________________________________ (2)

5. (a) Who were the strongest opponents of the Fascist regime? ________________________ (2)
   (b) How did the Fascists deal with them? ____________________________________________ (2)

6. How did Mussolini acquire international recognition as a skilful diplomat and statesman?
   ___________________________________________________________________________ (2)

7. Which two of these was not achieved by Mussolini’s regime?
   (a) bring about peace between the Italian state and the Vatican
   (b) conclude a military alliance with Hitler’s Germany
   (c) Italy joined the League of Nations
   (d) make Italy an economically self-sufficient country
   (e) undertake extensive building of roads and railways
   (f) reduce the power and influence of the Sicilian Mafia (2)

8. Explain briefly Mussolini’s involvement in these foreign policy issues:
   (a) Abyssinia: __________________________________________________________________
   (b) The Berlin-Rome Axis: __________________________________________________________________ (3)
   (c) The Spanish Civil War: __________________________________________________________________

9. How did Mussolini’s fall from power in September 1943 change Italy’s involvement in World War II?
   _______________________________________________________________________________ (1)

10. How did Mussolini’s political career come to a tragic end in April 1945?
    _______________________________________________________________________________ (1)

(Total marks 20)
### Unit 13.3 - Stages in Hitler’s Rise to Power in Germany

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Munich Putsch</th>
<th>Mein Kampf</th>
<th>Party Organization</th>
<th>Hitler as Chancellor</th>
<th>The Reichstag burning</th>
<th>The Enabling Law</th>
<th>The Knight of the Long Knives</th>
<th>Hitler as Führer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Like the Italian Fascists, the Nazis had their own private army, the SA (Brownshirts). &lt;br&gt;The strength of the party was in Bavaria. Nazi leaders in Munich organized a coup to take over the government there. But they were quickly dispersed and the leaders, including Hitler, were arrested.</td>
<td>Hitler was imprisoned in Landsberg Castle for 9 months. In prison he wrote the <em>Mein Kampf</em>, a long book about Germany, history, race and his own autobiography.</td>
<td>By 1932 the Nazis were the largest party in the Reichstag (Parliament). Hitler wanted to be made Chancellor. At first, President Hindenburg refused, but then he was forced to accept Hitler’s demand.</td>
<td>One month later the Nazis burned the Reichstag building. A new election gave the Nazis a majority in the Reichstag. Hitler at once declared the Communist Party illegal.</td>
<td>Hitler made the Reichstag pass the Enabling Law which gave him great powers. He then used these powers to destroy the other political parties and the trade unions.</td>
<td>The Brownshirts or SA were made up of 2 million men commanded by Ernst Röhm. Hitler feared these could be a threat to his power. In 1934 he ordered SS (Schutz-Staffen) bodyguards to shot the SA leaders. The murderers were given ceremonial daggers as a reward.</td>
<td>In 1934 Pres. Hindenburg died. Hitler then took over the powers of the President and joined them with those of Chancellor. He took the title of <em>Führer</em> and made the army take an oath of loyalty to him. Hitler was now dictator of Germany, now called the Third Reich.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source 1*<br>*Source 2*<br>*Source 3*<br>*Source 4*<br>*Source 5*<br>*Source 6*<br>*Source 7*<br>*Source 8*<br>*Source 9*<br>*Source 10*<br>*Source 11*
Unit 12.4 - How did Hitler and the Nazis Control Germany?

1. Nazism in theory and practice

The Master Race: Mankind is divided into different races, and some races were better than others. In the past the best race was the Aryan race and the present-day Germans are descended from the Aryans. Thus, for the sake of human progress, the Germans must keep themselves pure in order to become the master race. The greatest danger for Germans was to intermarry with Jews. The Slavs are also inferior. Since the Germans are too crowded in Germany, extra land (lebensraum) could be taken from Poland and Russia and make the Slav peoples in these lands serve the master race.

Anti-Semitism: A thorough and horrible campaign was organized against the Jews. When the Nazis took power there was a steady build-up of persecution of Jews.

- The Nuremberg Laws of 1935: The Reich Citizen Act: ‘No Jew can be a Reich citizen.’ Law for the Protection of German Blood: ‘Marriages between Jews and citizens of German or kindred blood are . . . forbidden.’
- Jews were forbidden to practice as doctors and teachers.
- At Kristallnacht (Crystal Night) in 1938, the windows of Jewish shops, homes and synagogues were smashed, looted and set on fire.
- Concentration camps were set up where many Jews were sent to do forced labour. During World War II these camps became death camps for what was planned to be the Final Solution of the Jewish problem – their deliberate killing using gas chambers and ovens (known as Holocaust).

2. The Nazi system of control

Censorship: Bonfires were made of books whose authors or contents the Nazis disliked. School textbooks were rewritten and newspapers were censored.

The SS and Gestapo: The two most famous police organisations were the Gestapo and the SS. They hunted down anyone who opposed the Nazis. The SS had the duty of running the concentration camps.

The Concentration camps: Any people the Nazis did not like were rounded up (beggars, gypsies, homosexuals, Jews) and sent to concentration camps.

3. Support for the Nazis

Hitler could not terrorize or kill everyone. He needed the support of the majority of the people. He achieved this by the following agents:

- Rallies: He used this ability very skilfully to whip up mass enthusiasm. Sometimes great rallies were held in huge open-air arenas (e.g. the Nuremberg Rally of 1934).

- Youth movements: Hitler’s supporters set up the Hitler Youth which, by time, became compulsory. German boys and girls wore uniforms and were taught to love and obey Hitler and the Nazi Party. There was a special organization for girls called the League of German Maidens.

- Hitler appointed Joseph Goebbels as Minister of Propaganda (telling people what you want them to believe). Goebbels was brilliant at his job – newspapers, radio broadcasts and films were all telling the German people how splendid the Nazis were. The Olympic Games of 1936 held in Berlin were used to show the world how prosperous and efficient Nazi Germany was.

4. Hitler’s achievements before 1939

Hitler could not have remained popular if he did not reduce unemployment. How did he manage this? He did this in two ways – by directing Germans into certain jobs and by undertaking government building schemes.

- The creation of a National Labour Service for the unemployed.
- Conscription of men into the armed forces.
- Improvements in agriculture and the building of motorways
- The expansion of industry (synthetic oil, rubber, Volkswagen cars)
- The production of weapons and armaments

Many people enjoyed a better standard of living, were happier and pleased that the chaos of the Weimar Republic had ended with Hitler’s regime. These people ignored the Gestapo, the concentration camps and the build-up of armaments that would mean war in the future.

Source 12
## Unit 12.5 - Hitler’s Foreign Policy leading to the Outbreak of World War II

In foreign policy Hitler wanted to undo the terms of the **Treaty of Versailles of 1919** which many Germans thought was too harsh and unjust.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Rhineland</th>
<th>The Anschluss</th>
<th>The Sudetenland</th>
<th>The Polish Corridor</th>
<th>The German-Soviet Pact</th>
<th>Hitler’s aims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1</strong></td>
<td>The people of Austria speak German too. But the Germans were forbidden to unite with Austrians.</td>
<td>The German-speaking areas in Czechoslovakia were called Sudetenland. The Sudeten Germans complained about their treatment by the Czech government.</td>
<td>The ‘Polish Corridor’ and the city of Danzig separated East Prussia from the rest of Germany. It became clear that Poland would be the next of Hitler’s victims.</td>
<td>A few days before the invasion of Poland, Germany and Russia signed a <strong>Non-Aggression Pact</strong>. The two countries promised not to fight each other. They also agreed to divide Poland between them at some future date.</td>
<td>By 1939 Hitler had build up strong armed forces. Does this mean that he planned to start a World War? How can we know what really went on in Hitler’s mind? Here are the conclusions of two famous historians:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In March 1936 Hitler sent German soldiers to occupy the Rhineland which had been declared a demilitarized zone by the Treaty of Versailles. France protested but the British were not willing to help the French if they had declared war. Hitler thought that he could get away with breaking treaties when his forces were weak. When they were stronger, France and Britain would be less ready to risk war.</td>
<td>By 1934 an Austrian Nazi Party became quite powerful. In 1938 Hitler felt strong enough to interfere. Austria’s Chancellor Schuschnigg, tried to organize a referendum to show that Austrians wanted to stay independent of Germany. Hitler ordered the invasion in any case. There was no resistance by the Austrian people.</td>
<td>Hitler made speeches supporting the Sudetens. The French and British became very worried and preparations were made for war. Then the leaders of Germany, Italy, Britain and France met at the Munich Conference. They agreed to let Germany have the Sudetenland. In return Hitler gave a vague promise to cause no more trouble.</td>
<td>Britain and France declared that they would protect Poland if attacked. On 1 Sep. 1939, German forces invaded Poland. The British and French Governments demanded their withdrawal. When the demand was ignored Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II had just begun.</td>
<td>Source 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source 13</td>
<td>Source 16</td>
<td>Source 19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source 14, Source 15, Source 16, Source 17, Source 18, Source 20, Source 21*
It was a phenomenon in European history that the years 1919-1939 were years of political upheavals, social tension and economic booms and depressions. In these circumstances, democratically elected governments failed to come to grip with the problems of their times. Thus people tended to give their support to military dictators or to one-party regimes, in the hope that they would bring more political stability and economic progress to their country. Obviously, the result was that the people lost the civil and political liberties which they used to enjoy under a democratically elected government. The table below shows how democracy was killed in most of Europe during that time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>When</th>
<th>How was democracy killed</th>
<th>Restored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIA / USSR</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>The Communist Party seizes power and declares Russia a one-party state. Lenin became dictator, followed by Joseph Stalin (1926).</td>
<td>1991/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGARY</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Admiral Horthy appointed regent-dictator of Hungary after a brief Communist regime.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Mustafa Kemal Atatürk abolishes the monarchy and sets up a nationalist one-party dictatorship to modernize the country.</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITALY</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>Fascists take over power when Mussolini become prime minister and then Duce. Italy become a one-party state.</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LITHUANIA</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>The democratic government overthrown by a military coup.</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Gen. Pilsudski sets up a military dictatorship.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUGOSLAVIA</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>King Peter II dissolved parliament and assumed absolute power.</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGAL</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Salazar established a right-wing military dictatorship to save the country from economic collapse.</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMANY</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Hitler was appointed Chancellor. He then transformed the country into a one-party state with the Nazi Party in power.</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>The constitution was suspended by a right-wing coup and an authoritarian monarchy.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRIA</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>A right-wing Fascist coup suppresses Socialists and seizes power. In 1938 it was taken over by Germany (Anschluss).</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATVIA</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>One-party rule replaced parliamentary democracy.</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTONIA</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>One-party rule replaced parliamentary democracy</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>The monarchy was restored in 1935 but in 1936 the Prime Minister becomes virtual dictator.</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMANIA</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>King Carol II dissolved parliament and established a royal dictatorship.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIN</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>The Civil War was won by Gen. Franco who then established a Fascist dictatorship with the title of Caudillo.</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia was partitioned between Germany, Hungary and Poland.</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>The King took over absolute powers and ruled without parliament.</td>
<td>1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Using the above map as your source, list the European countries where democracy survived in the 1919-1939 period. Colour these countries on the above map.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________  (5, 2)

2. Using the table as your source, name the countries that had fascist or extreme right-wing dictatorships in the inter-war years.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________  (3)

3. Identify two reasons why democracy became unpopular in Europe in the inter-war years.

__________________________________________________________________________________________  (2)

4. How do you explain the fact that, in some countries, democracy was not restored upon the end of World War II but many years later, sometimes as late as 1990?

__________________________________________________________________________________________  (2)

5. Why was democracy restored in some countries almost simultaneously in 1989-1991?

__________________________________________________________________________________________  (2)

6. The terms authoritarian and totalitarian are used to describe dictatorial regimes. Explain the difference in their meaning.

__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________  (4)

(Total marks 20)
Unit 13.7 - Europe Between the Wars – Essay Questions

Read carefully the following essay titles and answer any ONE in about 200 to 300 words. Essays carry 20 marks each.

**PAPER 2A**

1. Describe and explain Mussolini’s rise to power in Italy in the 1920s. (8) How successful in the years to 1940 were (a) his social and economic policies (6) and (b) his foreign and imperial policies? (6) (London GCE)

2. Describe the main political ideas of the Nazi Party in Germany. (6) Account for the growth of the Nazi Party in Germany during the 1920s. (6) Explain how Hitler attained supreme power by 1934. (8)

3. (a) Trace the course of events from 1936 and 1939 which led to the Second World War. (12) (b) How far was Hitler responsible for the outbreak of war? (8) (Oxford GCE)

4. Show how Hitler’s attitude and policy towards the Jews began and develop. What did he mean by the ‘final solution’ and how was this brought about? (Oxford GCE)

5. (a) Why was Adolf Hitler successful in becoming Chancellor and President of Germany? (10) (b) Indicate what his main policies were during the first years of his rule. (10) (SEC 2009)

6. What caused the Second World War, and which were the main results of this war? (SEC 2009)

7. Account for the rise of Nazism under Hitler in Germany. (SEC 2011)

**PAPER 2B**

1. (a) Who was Benito Mussolini? (8) (b) What were the failures of Fascism in Italy from 1922 till 1939? (12) (SEC 1996)

2. Trace and explain the steps by which Hitler rose to power until he became Chancellor of Germany in 1933. (Oxford GCE)

3. (a) How did the Treaty of Versailles (1919) affect Germany? (5) (b) Who became the leader of the Nazi movement in Germany? (1) (c) What is Nazism? (4) (d) Discuss the territorial expansion of Nazi Germany (10) (SEC 2011)