

SEMESTER IV

HISDSC351T

HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD FROM 1914 TO 1945 CE

UNIT-I

1. Wilson's Fourteen Points
2. Paris Peace Conference:
 - a) Treaty of Versailles: Provisions.
 - b) Critical appraisal of the Treaty of Versailles.
 - c) Other Peace Treaties.

UNIT-II

1. Russian Revolution 1917: Causes and Consequences
2. League of Nations: Aims and Objectives, Organizations, Causes of failure.
3. Mandate System.
4. French quest for security:
 - i) Locarno Agreements
 - ii) The Kellogg-Briand Pact

UNIT-III

1. Weimar Republic
2. Rise of Nazism in Germany, Foreign Policy of Hitler
3. Growth of Fascism in Italy, Foreign Policy of Mussolini
4. Soviet Foreign Policy under Lenin

UNIT-IV

1. Economic Depression of 1929
2. Spanish Civil War
3. The British Policy of Appeasement and Munich Pact
4. Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact, 1939

UNIT-V

1. 2nd World War: Causes, Consequences
2. War-time Conferences.
3. UNO: Aims and objectives, Organisations, achievements.



CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

UNIT – 1

ONE MARK:

1. Who proposed the Fourteen Points?

US President Woodrow Wilson.

2. In which year were Wilson's Fourteen Points announced?

1918.

3. How many points were included in Wilson's peace proposal?

Fourteen points.

4. Which war led to the formulation of Wilson's Fourteen Points?

The First World War (1914–1918).

5. What was the main aim of Wilson's Fourteen Points?

To establish lasting peace and prevent future wars.

6. Which principle in the Fourteen Points supported the rights of nations to govern themselves?

The principle of self-determination.

7. Which international organization was proposed in the Fourteen Points?

The League of Nations.

8. Where was the Paris Peace Conference held?

In Paris, France.

9. In which year did the Paris Peace Conference begin?

1919.

10. Which countries dominated the Paris Peace Conference?

The USA, Britain, France, and Italy.

11. What were the leaders of the major Allied powers called at the conference?

The Big Four.

12. Name the four leaders known as the Big Four.
Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, and Vittorio Orlando.
13. Which treaty officially ended the war with Germany?
The Treaty of Versailles.
14. In which year was the Treaty of Versailles signed?
1919.
15. Where was the Treaty of Versailles signed?
At the Palace of Versailles, France.
16. Which country was mainly punished by the Treaty of Versailles?
Germany.
17. What heavy payment was imposed on Germany after the war?
War reparations.
18. Which clause blamed Germany for starting World War I?
The War Guilt Clause (Article 231).
19. Which territories were taken from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles?
Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.
20. Which new international organization was established after the Treaty of Versailles?
The League of Nations.
21. What was one major military restriction imposed on Germany?
Germany's army was limited to 100,000 soldiers.
22. Name one other peace treaty signed after World War I.
The Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919).
23. Which treaty dealt with Austria after World War I?
The Treaty of Saint-Germain.
24. Which treaty dealt with Hungary after World War I?
The Treaty of Trianon (1920).

25. Why was the Treaty of Versailles criticized by many historians? Because it harshly punished Germany and created conditions for World War II.

TWO MARK:

Two Mark Question–Answers (20)

1. What were Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Wilson's Fourteen Points were a set of principles announced by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson in January 1918. These points aimed to establish lasting peace after the First World War. They emphasized open diplomacy, reduction of armaments, freedom of seas, self-determination of nations, and the creation of the League of Nations.

2. What was the main objective of Wilson's Fourteen Points?

The main objective of Wilson's Fourteen Points was to create a fair and lasting peace after the First World War. Wilson believed that peace should not punish nations severely but should remove the causes of war. His plan aimed to promote cooperation, justice, and stability among nations.

3. What is meant by the principle of self-determination?

Self-determination means that every nation or ethnic group should have the right to decide its own political future and form its own government. Wilson believed that people should not be ruled by foreign powers. This idea influenced the creation of new nations in Europe after the First World War.

4. Write a short note on the League of Nations.

The League of Nations was an international organization proposed in Wilson's Fourteen Points. It was established in 1920 to maintain world peace and prevent future wars. Its main aim was to settle

international disputes through negotiation and cooperation rather than war.

5. What was the Paris Peace Conference?

The Paris Peace Conference was an international meeting held in Paris in 1919 after the end of the First World War. The Allied powers met to discuss peace terms and decide the future of defeated countries. Several treaties were signed to officially end the war.

6. Who were the “Big Four” at the Paris Peace Conference?

The “Big Four” were the main leaders who dominated the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. They were Woodrow Wilson of the United States, David Lloyd George of Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, and Vittorio Orlando of Italy. These leaders played the major role in shaping the peace treaties.

7. What was the Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles was the most important peace treaty signed after the First World War. It was signed in 1919 between the Allied powers and Germany. The treaty imposed heavy penalties on Germany, including loss of territory, military restrictions, and payment of large war reparations.

8. What were the territorial provisions of the Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to give up several territories. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France, and some territories were given to Poland and other countries. Germany also lost its overseas colonies, which were placed under the control of the League of Nations.

9. What were the military provisions of the Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles placed strict military restrictions on Germany. The German army was limited to 100,000 soldiers, and Germany was not allowed to have tanks, submarines, or an air force. These restrictions were meant to prevent Germany from becoming a military threat again.

10. What were war reparations in the Treaty of Versailles?

War reparations were the financial payments that Germany was forced to pay to the Allied countries for the damage caused during the war. These payments were extremely large and created serious economic problems in Germany, leading to political instability and resentment among the German people.

11. What was the War Guilt Clause?

The War Guilt Clause, also known as Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, declared that Germany was responsible for causing the First World War. This clause forced Germany to accept moral and legal responsibility for the war and justified the heavy reparations imposed on it.

12. Why was the Treaty of Versailles criticized?

Many historians criticized the Treaty of Versailles because it treated Germany very harshly. The heavy reparations, territorial losses, and military restrictions created anger and humiliation among Germans. This dissatisfaction later contributed to the rise of Adolf Hitler and the outbreak of the Second World War.

13. Write a short note on the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

The Treaty of Saint-Germain was signed in 1919 between the Allied powers and Austria. It officially ended the war with Austria and led to

the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. New nations such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were formed as a result of this treaty.

14. What was the Treaty of Trianon?

The Treaty of Trianon was signed in 1920 between the Allied powers and Hungary. It greatly reduced Hungary's territory and population. Large areas were transferred to neighboring countries such as Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, which created political tension in Central Europe.

15. What was the Treaty of Neuilly?

The Treaty of Neuilly was signed in 1919 between the Allied powers and Bulgaria. Under this treaty, Bulgaria had to give up some of its territories to Greece, Yugoslavia, and Romania. It also had to reduce its army and pay war reparations to the Allied countries.

16. What was the Treaty of Sèvres?

The Treaty of Sèvres was signed in 1920 between the Allied powers and the Ottoman Empire. It aimed to divide the Ottoman territories among the Allied countries. However, strong opposition from Turkish nationalists led to the replacement of this treaty by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

17. How did the Paris Peace Conference reshape Europe?

The Paris Peace Conference led to major political changes in Europe. Old empires such as the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman Empires were broken up. Several new nations were created in Europe based on the principle of self-determination.

18. Why was Germany unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles?

Germany was unhappy because the treaty imposed harsh penalties,

including loss of territories, military restrictions, and heavy reparations. Germans felt that the treaty was unfair and humiliating. Many people called it a “dictated peace” because Germany had no role in negotiating the terms.

19. What role did the League of Nations play after the war?

The League of Nations was created to maintain international peace and prevent future wars. It aimed to settle disputes between countries through discussion and diplomacy. Although it achieved some successes, it ultimately failed to stop aggressive actions by powerful nations.

20. Why is the Paris Peace Conference considered important in world history?

The Paris Peace Conference is important because it ended the First World War and reshaped the political map of Europe and the Middle East. The treaties signed during the conference influenced international relations and created conditions that eventually led to the Second World War.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss Wilson’s Fourteen Points and explain their significance in world history.

Wilson’s Fourteen Points were a set of principles proposed by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, on 8 January 1918 during the First World War. These points were presented before the United States Congress as a plan for achieving a just and lasting peace after the war. Wilson believed that the causes of war must be removed in order to prevent future conflicts. His proposal aimed to create a fair international system based on cooperation, justice, and self-determination.

The Fourteen Points covered several important issues related to international politics and peace. One of the major ideas was the principle of open diplomacy. Wilson argued that secret treaties between countries had contributed to the outbreak of the First World War. Therefore, international agreements should be made openly so that people could understand them. Another important point was freedom of the seas. Wilson believed that ships of all nations should be able to travel freely in international waters during both peace and war.

Wilson also emphasized the reduction of armaments. He believed that countries should reduce their military strength to the lowest level necessary for national security. According to him, the excessive build-up of weapons had increased tension among European nations before the war. By reducing armaments, the chances of future wars could be minimized.

Another significant idea in the Fourteen Points was the principle of self-determination. This meant that people of different nationalities should have the right to decide their own political future. Wilson argued that nations should not be ruled by foreign powers against their will. This principle led to the creation of several new countries in Europe after the First World War.

The Fourteen Points also proposed changes in the political map of Europe. Wilson suggested that Belgium should be restored as an independent nation and that France should regain the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, which had been taken by Germany in 1871. He also recommended that the borders of Italy should be adjusted according to national lines. In Eastern Europe, he proposed the creation of an independent Polish state with access to the sea.

The final and most important point was the establishment of the League of Nations. Wilson believed that an international organization was necessary to maintain peace and settle disputes among nations through negotiation instead of war. The League of Nations was intended to provide collective security and promote cooperation between countries.

The significance of Wilson's Fourteen Points in world history is very important. They represented the first serious attempt to establish a fair and stable international order after a major war. Many oppressed nationalities in Europe and other parts of the world were inspired by Wilson's idea of self-determination. Although not all of Wilson's proposals were accepted during the peace negotiations, his ideas strongly influenced the peace treaties signed after the war.

However, the Fourteen Points were not fully implemented. The European Allied powers, especially France and Britain, were more interested in punishing Germany than creating a lenient peace. As a result, the Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh conditions on Germany, which went against Wilson's vision of a fair settlement.

Despite these limitations, Wilson's Fourteen Points remain an important milestone in the history of international relations. They introduced new ideas about diplomacy, international cooperation, and the rights of nations. Even though the League of Nations later failed to prevent another world war, Wilson's vision laid the foundation for future international organizations such as the United Nations.

2. Discuss the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 and its major decisions.

The Paris Peace Conference of 1919 was one of the most important international meetings in modern history. It was held in Paris after the end of the First World War to decide the terms of peace and determine the future political arrangement of Europe and other parts of the world. The conference began in January 1919 and involved representatives from many countries, but the main decisions were taken by the leaders of the major Allied powers.

The most powerful leaders at the conference were known as the "Big Four." These leaders were Woodrow Wilson of the United States, David Lloyd George of Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France, and Vittorio Orlando of Italy. Each of these leaders had different aims and interests.

Wilson wanted a fair peace based on his Fourteen Points, while Clemenceau wanted to weaken Germany in order to ensure the security of France. Lloyd George aimed to maintain a balance between punishment and stability, while Orlando wanted territorial gains for Italy.

One of the most important outcomes of the Paris Peace Conference was the signing of several peace treaties with the defeated countries. The most famous of these treaties was the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed with Germany in June 1919. This treaty imposed heavy penalties on Germany, including loss of territory, military restrictions, and payment of large war reparations.

The conference also resulted in the signing of other treaties with the defeated powers of the First World War. The Treaty of Saint-Germain was signed with Austria in 1919 and led to the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Treaty of Trianon was signed with Hungary in 1920 and reduced its territory significantly. The Treaty of Neuilly was signed with Bulgaria in 1919, while the Treaty of Sèvres was signed with the Ottoman Empire in 1920.

Another important decision of the Paris Peace Conference was the creation of the League of Nations. This international organization was established to maintain peace and prevent future wars through collective security and diplomatic cooperation. Although the League achieved some success in resolving minor disputes, it ultimately failed to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War.

The Paris Peace Conference also reshaped the political map of Europe. Several new countries were created after the collapse of old empires such as the German Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Ottoman Empire. Countries such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia emerged as independent nations.

However, the conference was also criticized for its limitations. Many nations, especially the defeated powers, were not allowed to participate in the negotiations. Germany, for example, was forced to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles without being given a chance to

negotiate. This created a sense of humiliation and resentment among the German people.

In conclusion, the Paris Peace Conference played a crucial role in shaping the political and diplomatic structure of the world after the First World War. It established new nations, created the League of Nations, and signed several peace treaties. However, the harsh conditions imposed on Germany and the failure to fully implement Wilson's ideas later contributed to political instability and the outbreak of the Second World War.

3. Explain the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles was the most important peace treaty signed after the First World War. It was signed on 28 June 1919 at the Palace of Versailles in France between the Allied powers and Germany. The main purpose of the treaty was to officially end the war and establish peace in Europe. However, the treaty imposed several harsh conditions on Germany, which later created political and economic problems.

One of the most important provisions of the treaty was the **territorial settlement**. Germany was forced to give up a large amount of its territory. Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France, which Germany had taken during the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The coal-rich Saar region was placed under the control of the League of Nations for fifteen years, and its coal mines were given to France. Some German territories were also given to Poland, including West Prussia and Posen, which created the Polish Corridor giving Poland access to the Baltic Sea. The city of Danzig was declared a free city under the League of Nations. Germany also lost all its overseas colonies, which were taken by the Allied powers as mandates under the League of Nations.

Another important provision of the treaty was related to **military restrictions**. Germany's military power was greatly reduced in order to prevent it from starting another war. The German army was limited to only 100,000 soldiers. Germany was not allowed to have tanks,

submarines, heavy artillery, or an air force. The navy was also restricted to a few small ships. In addition, the Rhineland region was declared a demilitarized zone, meaning Germany could not keep any military forces there.

The treaty also included the **War Guilt Clause**, which was Article 231 of the treaty. This clause stated that Germany and its allies were responsible for causing the First World War. Because of this clause, Germany was forced to accept moral and legal responsibility for the war. This clause was extremely humiliating for Germany and created strong resentment among the German people.

Another important provision was related to **war reparations**. Germany was required to pay a huge amount of money to the Allied countries as compensation for the damage caused during the war. These payments placed a heavy economic burden on Germany and contributed to severe financial problems, including inflation and economic instability during the 1920s.

The treaty also established the **League of Nations**, an international organization designed to maintain world peace and resolve international conflicts through negotiation. Although Germany was initially not allowed to join the League, the organization was expected to promote cooperation between countries and prevent future wars.

In conclusion, the Treaty of Versailles imposed strict territorial, military, and economic conditions on Germany. While the treaty aimed to secure peace after the First World War, many historians believe that its harsh terms created anger and dissatisfaction in Germany. This resentment later helped in the rise of Adolf Hitler and ultimately contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

4. Critically examine the Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, was the most important agreement that ended the First World War between Germany and the Allied powers. Although the treaty was intended to establish lasting

peace in Europe, it has been widely criticized by historians for its harsh terms and unfair treatment of Germany.

One of the major criticisms of the treaty was that it imposed **severe penalties on Germany**. Germany was forced to lose a large portion of its territory and population. Important industrial areas such as the Saar region were placed under international control, and Germany lost all of its overseas colonies. These territorial losses weakened Germany economically and politically.

Another major criticism was the **military restrictions** placed on Germany. The treaty limited the German army to only 100,000 soldiers and prohibited Germany from having tanks, submarines, and an air force. The Rhineland was declared a demilitarized zone. While these measures were meant to prevent future wars, many Germans felt that these restrictions were humiliating and unfair.

The **War Guilt Clause** was one of the most controversial parts of the treaty. Article 231 declared that Germany was solely responsible for causing the First World War. Many historians argue that the war was actually the result of several factors involving many countries, not just Germany. Therefore, blaming Germany alone created a strong sense of injustice among the German population.

The treaty also imposed heavy **war reparations** on Germany. Germany was required to pay a huge amount of money to the Allied countries for war damages. These payments created serious economic problems for Germany. The German economy suffered from inflation, unemployment, and economic instability during the 1920s. This situation made the German people very dissatisfied with the treaty.

Another criticism of the treaty was that it did not fully follow **Wilson's Fourteen Points**. Wilson had proposed a fair peace settlement based on justice and self-determination. However, the Allied powers, especially France and Britain, were more interested in punishing Germany and protecting their own interests. As a result, the final treaty was much harsher than Wilson had intended.

The treaty was also criticized because Germany was **not allowed to participate in the negotiations**. The German representatives were simply forced to accept the terms without discussion. Because of this, many Germans called the treaty a “Diktat” or dictated peace.

Many historians believe that the Treaty of Versailles failed to create long-term stability in Europe. Instead of promoting reconciliation, it created bitterness and resentment in Germany. This dissatisfaction was later used by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party to gain support among the German people.

In conclusion, although the Treaty of Versailles officially ended the First World War, its harsh terms created political and economic problems. Many historians believe that the treaty contributed to the rise of extremism in Germany and eventually played an important role in causing the Second World War.

5. Discuss the other peace treaties signed after the First World War.

After the First World War, several peace treaties were signed between the Allied powers and the defeated countries. These treaties were part of the decisions taken during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. While the Treaty of Versailles dealt with Germany, other treaties were signed with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.

One of the important treaties was the **Treaty of Saint-Germain**, signed in 1919 between the Allied powers and Austria. This treaty officially ended the war with Austria and led to the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria lost several territories, and new countries such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were created. Austria was also prohibited from uniting with Germany without the permission of the League of Nations.

Another important treaty was the **Treaty of Trianon**, signed in 1920 with Hungary. This treaty greatly reduced Hungary’s territory and population. Large areas of land were given to neighboring countries such as Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. As a result, millions

of ethnic Hungarians found themselves living outside Hungary, which later created political tensions in Central Europe.

The **Treaty of Neuilly**, signed in 1919 with Bulgaria, also imposed several penalties. Bulgaria had to give up some of its territories to Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The treaty also limited the size of the Bulgarian army and required Bulgaria to pay war reparations to the Allied powers.

Another important treaty was the **Treaty of Sèvres**, signed in 1920 with the Ottoman Empire. This treaty aimed to divide the Ottoman territories among the Allied powers. Many regions of the Ottoman Empire were placed under the control of Britain and France. However, Turkish nationalists strongly opposed the treaty under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. As a result, the Treaty of Sèvres was later replaced by the **Treaty of Lausanne in 1923**, which recognized the independence of modern Turkey.

These treaties significantly changed the political map of Europe and the Middle East. Old empires such as the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire collapsed, and several new nations emerged. The treaties also attempted to apply the principle of self-determination, although this principle was not implemented perfectly.

However, many of these treaties created new problems. The new borders often included different ethnic groups within the same country, which caused ethnic tensions and conflicts. In some cases, people felt that the treaties were unfair and imposed by the victorious powers.

In conclusion, the other peace treaties signed after the First World War played an important role in reshaping the political structure of Europe and the Middle East. While these treaties aimed to establish peace, many of their provisions created new political tensions that later contributed to instability in international relations.

UNIT – 2

ONE MARK:

1. In which year did the Russian Revolution take place?
1917.
2. Who was the ruler of Russia before the Russian Revolution?
Tsar Nicholas II.
3. Which political party led the October Revolution?
The Bolshevik Party.
4. Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party?
Vladimir Lenin.
5. In which month did the February Revolution occur?
March 1917 (February according to the Russian calendar).
6. What government was formed after the February Revolution?
The Provisional Government.
7. Which revolution brought the Bolsheviks to power in Russia?
The October Revolution.
8. What new political system was established in Russia after the revolution?
A communist government.
9. What was the new name of Russia after the revolution?
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).
10. Which international organization was created after World War I to maintain peace?
The League of Nations.
11. In which year was the League of Nations established?
1920.
12. Where was the headquarters of the League of Nations located?
Geneva, Switzerland.

13. What was the main aim of the League of Nations?
To maintain world peace and prevent wars.
14. Name the main organ of the League of Nations.
The Assembly.
15. Which organ of the League handled disputes between nations?
The Council.
16. What was the Mandate System?
A system where former colonies of defeated powers were administered by advanced nations under the League of Nations.
17. Which treaty introduced the Mandate System?
The Treaty of Versailles.
18. Which regions were mainly placed under the Mandate System?
Former German and Ottoman territories.
19. What was the main purpose of the Mandate System?
To prepare territories for self-government.
20. What were the Locarno Agreements?
Agreements signed in 1925 to guarantee peace in Western Europe.
21. Which countries signed the Locarno Agreements?
Germany, France, Belgium, Britain, and Italy.
22. What was the main objective of the Locarno Agreements?
To maintain peace and guarantee Germany's western borders.
23. What was the Kellogg–Briand Pact?
An international agreement to renounce war as a tool of national policy.
24. In which year was the Kellogg–Briand Pact signed?
1928.
25. Who proposed the Kellogg–Briand Pact?
Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand.

TWO MARK:

1. What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917?

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was caused by several political, economic, and social problems. Russia was suffering from poverty, food shortages, and heavy losses during the First World War. The autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II and dissatisfaction among workers, peasants, and soldiers also contributed to the outbreak of the revolution.

2. What was the February Revolution of 1917?

The February Revolution took place in 1917 when people in Russia protested against food shortages, poverty, and the autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II. As a result of mass protests and strikes, the Tsar was forced to abdicate the throne, and a Provisional Government was established.

3. What was the October Revolution of 1917?

The October Revolution occurred in October 1917 when the Bolshevik Party, led by Vladimir Lenin, overthrew the Provisional Government in Russia. The Bolsheviks promised “peace, land, and bread” to the people. This revolution led to the establishment of a communist government in Russia.

4. Who was Vladimir Lenin and what was his role in the Russian Revolution?

Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party and one of the most important figures of the Russian Revolution. He organized the Bolsheviks and led the October Revolution in 1917. After the revolution, Lenin established the first communist government in Russia.

5. Mention two important consequences of the Russian Revolution.

The Russian Revolution had several important consequences. It ended the rule of the Tsar and established a communist government in Russia. It also led to the formation of the Soviet Union and inspired revolutionary movements in many other countries around the world.

6. What was the League of Nations?

The League of Nations was an international organization established in 1920 after the First World War. Its main aim was to maintain world peace and prevent future wars. The League tried to settle international disputes through negotiation and cooperation among different nations.

7. What were the aims and objectives of the League of Nations?

The main aims of the League of Nations were to maintain world peace, promote international cooperation, and settle disputes between nations peacefully. It also aimed to reduce armaments, encourage economic and social cooperation, and protect smaller nations from aggression.

8. What were the main organs of the League of Nations?

The League of Nations had several important organs. The main organs were the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat. In addition, it also had the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organization, which worked on legal and social issues.

9. Why did the League of Nations fail?

The League of Nations failed mainly because it lacked strong authority and military power. Major countries like the United States did not join the League. It was also unable to stop aggressive actions

by powerful countries such as Germany, Italy, and Japan during the 1930s.

10. What was the Mandate System?

The Mandate System was introduced after the First World War to manage the former colonies of Germany and the Ottoman Empire. These territories were placed under the control of advanced nations under the supervision of the League of Nations until they were ready for self-government.

11. What were the types of mandates under the Mandate System?

The Mandate System was divided into three categories: A, B, and C mandates. Class A mandates were territories closer to independence, mostly in the Middle East. Class B and C mandates were mainly African and Pacific territories, which were considered less developed.

12. What was the purpose of the Mandate System?

The main purpose of the Mandate System was to administer former colonies of defeated powers and guide them toward self-government. The League of Nations believed that these territories should be governed by advanced nations until they were capable of becoming independent states.

13. What was the French quest for security after the First World War?

After the First World War, France wanted to ensure its security against future German aggression. France tried to form alliances and agreements with other countries and supported international treaties that could maintain peace and prevent Germany from becoming a threat again.

14. What were the Locarno Agreements?

The Locarno Agreements were a series of treaties signed in 1925 between Germany, France, Belgium, Britain, and Italy. These agreements guaranteed the western borders of Germany and aimed to improve relations between European countries and maintain peace in Europe.

15. What was the significance of the Locarno Agreements?

The Locarno Agreements improved relations between Germany and its neighbors and created a spirit of cooperation in Europe during the 1920s. They also helped Germany join the League of Nations in 1926, which was seen as an important step toward peace and stability.

16. What was the Kellogg–Briand Pact?

The Kellogg–Briand Pact was an international agreement signed in 1928 in which many countries promised to renounce war as an instrument of national policy. The pact aimed to promote peaceful relations between nations and prevent future wars.

17. Who proposed the Kellogg–Briand Pact?

The Kellogg–Briand Pact was proposed by Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister of France, and Frank B. Kellogg, the Secretary of State of the United States. Their aim was to create an international agreement that would discourage war between nations.

18. Why was the Kellogg–Briand Pact important?

The Kellogg–Briand Pact was important because it represented a global effort to promote peace and prevent war. Many countries signed the agreement, promising to resolve disputes peacefully. However, the pact later failed to prevent aggressive actions by some countries.

19. What were the limitations of the Kellogg–Briand Pact?

The Kellogg–Briand Pact had several limitations. It did not include any enforcement mechanism or punishment for countries that violated the agreement. As a result, aggressive countries such as Germany, Italy, and Japan ignored the pact and pursued expansionist policies.

20. How did the Russian Revolution influence world politics?

The Russian Revolution had a significant impact on world politics. It established the first communist state in the world and inspired socialist and communist movements in many countries. It also created ideological conflicts between capitalist and communist nations during the twentieth century.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution of 1917.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was one of the most important events in modern world history. It led to the collapse of the Tsarist autocracy in Russia and the establishment of a communist government under the leadership of the Bolsheviks. The revolution took place in two main phases: the February Revolution and the October Revolution. Several political, economic, and social factors were responsible for this revolution.

One of the major causes of the revolution was the **autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II**. Russia was ruled by a monarchy where the Tsar had absolute power. The people had very little political freedom and were not allowed to participate in the government. The Tsar ignored the demands for political reforms and continued his authoritarian rule, which created widespread dissatisfaction among the people.

Another important cause was the **economic condition of Russia**. Russia was largely an agricultural country with poor industrial

development. The peasants, who formed the majority of the population, lived in extreme poverty. Workers in industries also faced poor working conditions, long working hours, and low wages. These economic hardships created anger and frustration among the masses.

The **First World War** also played a major role in the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. Russia suffered heavy military losses during the war. Millions of soldiers were killed or injured, and the economy was severely affected. Food shortages and rising prices created serious difficulties for ordinary people. The war weakened the authority of the Tsar and increased public dissatisfaction.

In February 1917, widespread protests and strikes broke out in the capital city of Petrograd. Workers and soldiers joined the demonstrations, demanding bread and political reforms. As the situation worsened, Tsar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate the throne. This event is known as the **February Revolution**, which led to the establishment of a **Provisional Government**.

However, the Provisional Government failed to solve the major problems of Russia. It continued the war and was unable to improve economic conditions. This created an opportunity for the **Bolsheviks**, led by Vladimir Lenin, to gain support from the people. Lenin promised “Peace, Land, and Bread,” which appealed to workers, peasants, and soldiers.

In October 1917, the Bolsheviks organized an armed uprising and overthrew the Provisional Government. This event is known as the **October Revolution**. After gaining power, the Bolsheviks established a socialist government and withdrew Russia from the First World War.

The Russian Revolution had several important consequences. First, it ended the rule of the Tsar and brought an end to centuries of monarchy in Russia. Second, it established the world’s first communist state. In 1922, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was officially formed.

The revolution also had a major impact on international politics. It inspired socialist and communist movements in many countries around the world. At the same time, it created ideological conflict between capitalist and communist countries, which later became an important feature of global politics.

In conclusion, the Russian Revolution of 1917 was a turning point in world history. It transformed Russia politically, socially, and economically, and its influence extended far beyond the borders of Russia. The revolution reshaped international relations and played an important role in shaping the political developments of the twentieth century.

2. Discuss the aims, objectives, and organizational structure of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations was the first international organization established to maintain world peace and promote cooperation among nations. It was created after the First World War as part of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and began functioning in 1920. The idea of the League was mainly proposed by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, in his Fourteen Points.

The main aim of the League of Nations was to prevent future wars and maintain international peace and security. The devastating effects of the First World War made many leaders realize the need for an international organization that could resolve disputes peacefully. The League sought to achieve this goal by encouraging cooperation among nations and promoting diplomatic solutions to conflicts.

One of the main objectives of the League was the **peaceful settlement of international disputes**. Member countries were encouraged to resolve their conflicts through negotiation, mediation, or arbitration instead of using military force. The League also aimed to promote **collective security**, which meant that member states would work together to oppose aggression by any country.

Another important objective was the **reduction of armaments**. The League believed that large military forces had contributed to the outbreak of the First World War. Therefore, it encouraged countries to reduce their military strength in order to decrease the chances of future conflicts.

The League of Nations also worked to promote **social and economic cooperation**. It addressed issues such as public health, labor conditions, human trafficking, and refugee problems. Various specialized agencies were created to deal with these issues.

The organizational structure of the League of Nations consisted of several important organs. The **Assembly** was the main body where all member countries had equal representation. Each member state had one vote, and the Assembly met once a year to discuss important international issues.

Another important organ was the **Council**, which was responsible for handling urgent matters and disputes between nations. The Council included both permanent and non-permanent members. The permanent members were initially Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

The **Secretariat** was responsible for the administrative work of the League. It was headed by a Secretary-General and helped organize meetings and maintain records. The headquarters of the League of Nations was located in Geneva, Switzerland.

In addition to these organs, the League also had the **Permanent Court of International Justice**, which dealt with legal disputes between countries. Another important institution was the **International Labour Organization (ILO)**, which worked to improve working conditions and promote social justice.

In conclusion, the League of Nations was an important attempt to create a system of international cooperation and peacekeeping. Although it faced several limitations and eventually failed to prevent the Second World War, it laid the foundation for future international organizations such as the United Nations.

3. Examine the causes of the failure of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations was established after the First World War with the aim of maintaining world peace and preventing future conflicts. Although it achieved some success in resolving minor disputes during the 1920s, the League ultimately failed to prevent aggression by powerful nations and was unable to stop the outbreak of the Second World War.

One of the main reasons for the failure of the League was the **absence of major powers**. The United States, which had originally proposed the idea of the League, never joined the organization. This greatly weakened the League because the United States was one of the most powerful countries in the world. Other important nations, such as Germany and the Soviet Union, joined later but their participation was limited.

Another important weakness of the League was the **lack of military power**. The League did not have its own army to enforce its decisions. It depended on member countries to provide military support when necessary. However, many countries were unwilling to take military action against aggressor nations.

The League also suffered from **slow decision-making processes**. Most decisions required unanimous approval by member states, which made it difficult to take quick and effective action during international crises. This weakness allowed aggressive countries to ignore the League's decisions.

Another major reason for its failure was the **rise of aggressive nationalist regimes** during the 1930s. Countries such as Germany under Adolf Hitler, Italy under Benito Mussolini, and Japan began to pursue expansionist policies. These countries openly violated international agreements, and the League was unable to stop them.

The **global economic crisis**, known as the Great Depression of 1929, also weakened the League. Many countries became more concerned

with their own economic problems and were less willing to cooperate internationally. This reduced the effectiveness of the League.

In conclusion, the League of Nations failed mainly because of the absence of major powers, lack of military strength, slow decision-making, and the rise of aggressive nationalist governments. Although it failed to prevent the Second World War, it provided valuable lessons that later influenced the creation of the United Nations.

4. Explain the Mandate System introduced after the First World War.

The Mandate System was introduced after the First World War as part of the peace settlement established by the League of Nations. The system was created to administer the former colonies and territories of the defeated powers, especially Germany and the Ottoman Empire.

The main idea behind the Mandate System was that these territories were not yet ready for full independence. Therefore, they were placed under the administration of advanced nations, which would guide them toward self-government. The League of Nations supervised this process.

The mandates were divided into three categories: **Class A, Class B, and Class C mandates**. Class A mandates were territories that were considered closest to independence. These territories were mainly located in the Middle East and included countries such as Iraq, Syria, and Palestine.

Class B mandates consisted mainly of African territories that were considered less developed. These areas were administered by European powers but were expected to be governed in the interests of the local population.

Class C mandates were territories with small populations or remote locations, such as islands in the Pacific Ocean. These areas were administered as integral parts of the mandatory powers.

Although the Mandate System claimed to promote self-government and development, it was often criticized as a form of disguised colonialism. Many of the territories remained under foreign control for several years before gaining independence.

In conclusion, the Mandate System was an important feature of the post-war settlement after the First World War. While it aimed to prepare territories for independence, it also reflected the continued influence of colonial powers in international politics.

5. Discuss the French quest for security after the First World War with special reference to the Locarno Agreements and the Kellogg–Briand Pact.

After the First World War, France was deeply concerned about its national security. The war had caused massive destruction in France, and many French leaders feared that Germany might become a threat again in the future. Therefore, France sought various diplomatic agreements and alliances to ensure its safety.

One important effort to maintain peace was the **Locarno Agreements of 1925**. These agreements were signed by Germany, France, Belgium, Britain, and Italy. The Locarno Treaties guaranteed the western borders of Germany with France and Belgium. The agreements aimed to promote cooperation and improve relations among European countries.

The Locarno Agreements created a period of optimism and peace in Europe during the 1920s. As a result of these agreements, Germany was admitted to the League of Nations in 1926. Many people believed that Europe had entered a new era of peace and cooperation.

Another important agreement was the **Kellogg–Briand Pact of 1928**. This pact was proposed by Aristide Briand of France and Frank B. Kellogg of the United States. The pact aimed to outlaw war as a means of resolving international disputes. Many countries signed the agreement and promised to settle conflicts peacefully.

Although the Kellogg–Briand Pact was widely supported, it had serious limitations. The agreement did not include any enforcement mechanism or punishment for countries that violated its terms. As a result, aggressive nations were able to ignore the pact without facing serious consequences.

In conclusion, France's quest for security after the First World War led to several diplomatic initiatives such as the Locarno Agreements and the Kellogg–Briand Pact. Although these agreements temporarily improved international relations, they were ultimately unable to prevent the rise of aggressive nationalism and the outbreak of the Second World War.



CAREER STUDY
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UNIT – 3

ONE MARK:

1. What was the Weimar Republic?

The democratic government established in Germany after World War I (1919).

2. In which year was the Weimar Republic established?
1919.

3. Which constitution established the Weimar Republic?
The Weimar Constitution.

4. Which city gave the name to the Weimar Republic?
The city of Weimar in Germany.

5. Who became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933?
Adolf Hitler.

6. Which political party was led by Adolf Hitler?
The Nazi Party (National Socialist German Workers' Party).

7. What does Nazism refer to?
A totalitarian political ideology developed by Adolf Hitler in Germany.

8. Which book written by Hitler explained Nazi ideology?
Mein Kampf.

9. Which event helped Hitler rise to power in Germany?
The Great Depression of 1929.

10. What was Hitler's main foreign policy goal?
To expand German territory (Lebensraum).

11. What does "Lebensraum" mean?
Living space for the German people.

12. What was Fascism?
An authoritarian and nationalist political ideology in Italy.

13. Who was the founder of Fascism in Italy?
Benito Mussolini.
14. In which year did Mussolini come to power in Italy?
1922.
15. What event helped Mussolini come to power?
The March on Rome (1922).
16. What was the main aim of Mussolini's foreign policy?
To expand Italian power and build a new Roman Empire.
17. Which African country was invaded by Mussolini in 1935?
Ethiopia (Abyssinia).
18. What type of government existed in Fascist Italy?
A dictatorship.
19. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union after the Russian Revolution?
Vladimir Lenin.
20. Which political ideology did Lenin follow?
Communism.
21. What was the main aim of Soviet foreign policy under Lenin?
To promote socialism and protect the Soviet state.
22. Which international organization did Lenin establish to spread communism?
The Comintern (Communist International).
23. In which year was the Comintern established?
1919.
24. Which treaty ended Russia's participation in World War I?
The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918).
25. What was the main goal of Soviet foreign policy after the revolution?
To secure the Soviet state and support global socialist movements.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the Weimar Republic?

The Weimar Republic was the democratic government established in Germany in 1919 after the end of World War I. It replaced the German monarchy after Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated. The republic introduced a democratic constitution but faced many political, economic, and social challenges during its existence.

2. Why was the Weimar Republic established?

The Weimar Republic was established after Germany's defeat in World War I and the collapse of the German Empire. Public unrest and revolution forced Kaiser Wilhelm II to abdicate the throne. As a result, a democratic government was formed to bring political stability and rebuild the country.

3. What were the main problems faced by the Weimar Republic?

The Weimar Republic faced several problems such as political instability, economic crises, unemployment, and opposition from extremist groups. The heavy reparations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles and the Great Depression further weakened the government, creating conditions that later helped extremist leaders gain power.

4. What do you mean by Nazism?

Nazism was a political ideology developed by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party in Germany. It promoted extreme nationalism, dictatorship, racial superiority, and expansion of German territory. Nazism rejected democracy and aimed to establish a totalitarian state where all power was concentrated in the hands of the leader.

5. How did Adolf Hitler rise to power in Germany?

Adolf Hitler rose to power by gaining popular support during the economic crisis caused by the Great Depression. The Nazi Party promised economic recovery, national pride, and strong leadership. In 1933, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany and gradually established a dictatorship.

6. What was Hitler's idea of Lebensraum?

Lebensraum, meaning "living space," was a key concept in Hitler's foreign policy. It referred to the expansion of German territory to provide land and resources for the German people. Hitler believed that Germany needed to expand eastward, especially into Eastern Europe, to achieve this goal.

7. What were the main features of Nazi ideology?

Nazi ideology emphasized extreme nationalism, dictatorship, racial superiority, and expansionism. It promoted the belief that the Aryan race was superior and that Jews and other minorities were inferior. The ideology also rejected democracy and supported total control of the state by a single leader.

8. What was Fascism?

Fascism was an authoritarian political ideology that developed in Italy under Benito Mussolini. It emphasized strong leadership, nationalism, and the suppression of political opposition. Fascism rejected democracy and aimed to create a powerful centralized state where the leader had absolute authority.

9. How did Mussolini come to power in Italy?

Benito Mussolini came to power in 1922 after organizing the March on Rome. His Fascist supporters pressured the Italian government,

and King Victor Emmanuel III invited Mussolini to form the government. After gaining power, Mussolini gradually established a dictatorship in Italy.

10. What were the main features of Fascist rule in Italy?

Fascist rule in Italy was characterized by dictatorship, suppression of political opposition, strict control over society, and strong nationalism. Mussolini promoted the idea of a powerful state and emphasized discipline, military strength, and loyalty to the leader.

11. What were the aims of Mussolini's foreign policy?

Mussolini's foreign policy aimed to expand Italy's territory and establish a new Roman Empire. He wanted to increase Italy's influence in Europe and Africa. To achieve this, Italy followed aggressive policies and invaded several regions, including Ethiopia in 1935.

12. Why did Mussolini invade Ethiopia?

Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935 to expand Italian territory and strengthen Italy's position as a major power. He wanted to build a colonial empire in Africa and increase national pride. The invasion also demonstrated the aggressive expansionist policy of Fascist Italy.

13. Who was Vladimir Lenin?

Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party and the main architect of the Russian Revolution of 1917. He became the first leader of Soviet Russia and established a communist government based on Marxist principles.

14. What was the main aim of Soviet foreign policy under Lenin?

The main aim of Soviet foreign policy under Lenin was to protect the

new communist state and promote the spread of socialism worldwide. Lenin believed that socialist revolutions should occur in other countries and supported international communist movements.

15. What was the Comintern?

The Comintern, or Communist International, was an international organization established by Lenin in 1919. Its main objective was to promote world revolution and support communist parties in different countries.

16. What was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed in 1918 between Soviet Russia and Germany. Through this treaty, Russia withdrew from World War I. Although Russia lost some territories, the treaty allowed the Bolshevik government to focus on internal political and economic reforms.

17. Why did Lenin adopt a cautious foreign policy?

Lenin adopted a cautious foreign policy to protect the newly established Soviet state from foreign intervention and internal instability. Since the country was weak after the revolution and civil war, Lenin avoided direct conflicts and focused on strengthening the Soviet government.

18. How did the rise of Nazism affect international relations?

The rise of Nazism created tension and instability in Europe. Hitler's aggressive policies, expansion of territory, and rejection of international agreements weakened peace efforts and increased conflicts among nations, which eventually contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

19. How did Fascism influence world politics?

Fascism encouraged aggressive nationalism and authoritarian rule. The rise of Fascist governments in Italy and Germany increased political tensions in Europe and weakened democratic systems. Their expansionist policies played a major role in destabilizing international relations before World War II.

20. What was the significance of Soviet foreign policy under Lenin?

Soviet foreign policy under Lenin was important because it aimed to protect the socialist revolution and spread communist ideology internationally. It shaped relations between the Soviet Union and other countries and influenced global political movements in the early twentieth century.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the establishment, features, and problems of the Weimar Republic.

The Weimar Republic was the democratic government established in Germany after the First World War. It existed from 1919 to 1933 and represented Germany's first experiment with democracy. The republic was created after the German Empire collapsed and Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated the throne following Germany's defeat in the war.

After the end of World War I, Germany faced severe political and economic problems. In November 1918, widespread protests and revolts broke out across the country. Workers and soldiers demanded political reforms and an end to the monarchy. As a result, Kaiser Wilhelm II resigned and fled to the Netherlands. Germany then became a republic, and a new democratic government was formed.

The new constitution of Germany was drafted in the city of Weimar in 1919, which is why the government came to be known as the **Weimar**

Republic. The constitution established a democratic political system. It guaranteed fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, equality before law, and universal adult suffrage. Both men and women were given the right to vote.

The Weimar political system had several important institutions. The **President** was the head of state and was elected by the people. The President had significant powers, including the authority to appoint the Chancellor and dissolve the parliament. The **Reichstag** was the main legislative body whose members were elected through proportional representation. The **Chancellor** was the head of the government and was responsible for running the administration.

Despite these democratic features, the Weimar Republic faced many serious problems. One of the biggest challenges was the **Treaty of Versailles**. The treaty imposed heavy reparations on Germany and forced the country to accept responsibility for the war. Many Germans considered the treaty humiliating and blamed the Weimar government for accepting its terms.

Economic problems also weakened the republic. In 1923 Germany experienced severe **hyperinflation**, which destroyed the value of the currency. Many people lost their savings and faced extreme financial hardship. Later, the **Great Depression of 1929** caused widespread unemployment and economic instability.

Political instability was another major issue. Several extremist groups, including communists and right-wing nationalists, opposed the democratic government. Frequent changes in government made it difficult to maintain stability and implement effective policies.

The Weimar Republic also lacked strong public support. Many conservative groups, including the military and wealthy elites, did not fully support democracy. These groups preferred authoritarian leadership and often worked against the democratic system.

These weaknesses created favorable conditions for the rise of extremist political movements. The Nazi Party, led by Adolf Hitler, gained

popularity by promising strong leadership, economic recovery, and national pride. Eventually, the failure of the Weimar Republic allowed Hitler to come to power in 1933.

In conclusion, the Weimar Republic was an important attempt to establish democracy in Germany after World War I. Although it introduced modern democratic institutions, political instability, economic crises, and lack of public support led to its downfall. The collapse of the Weimar Republic paved the way for the rise of Nazi dictatorship in Germany.

2. Discuss the rise of Nazism in Germany.

Nazism was a political ideology that developed in Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. The rise of Nazism was closely connected with the political and economic instability that Germany experienced after the First World War. Several factors contributed to the growth of this movement.

One of the major reasons for the rise of Nazism was the **Treaty of Versailles**. The treaty imposed harsh conditions on Germany, including heavy war reparations, loss of territory, and strict military limitations. Many Germans felt humiliated by these terms and blamed the Weimar government for accepting them. This created resentment and anger among the population.

Economic problems also played an important role. Germany experienced severe economic crises during the 1920s and early 1930s. Hyperinflation in 1923 destroyed the savings of many people. Later, the Great Depression of 1929 caused widespread unemployment and poverty. These economic hardships created dissatisfaction with the democratic government.

Adolf Hitler was a powerful and charismatic leader who used propaganda and speeches to attract supporters. He promised to restore Germany's national pride, rebuild the economy, and create strong

leadership. His political ideology emphasized extreme nationalism, racial superiority, and opposition to communism.

The Nazi Party also used organized groups such as the **Storm Troopers (SA)** to intimidate political opponents and demonstrate strength. Through rallies, propaganda, and political campaigns, the party gained increasing support among the German people.

By the early 1930s, the Nazi Party had become one of the largest political parties in Germany. In 1933, President Paul von Hindenburg appointed Adolf Hitler as the Chancellor of Germany. Soon after coming to power, Hitler eliminated political opposition and established a totalitarian dictatorship.

In conclusion, the rise of Nazism was the result of political instability, economic crises, and national humiliation after World War I. Hitler's leadership and propaganda helped transform the Nazi Party into a powerful movement that ultimately destroyed democracy in Germany.

3. Discuss Hitler's foreign policy.

Adolf Hitler's foreign policy was based on aggressive expansion and the desire to make Germany a dominant power in Europe. After coming to power in 1933, Hitler began to challenge the international agreements established after the First World War.

One of the main objectives of Hitler's foreign policy was the creation of **Lebensraum**, or "living space," for the German people. Hitler believed that Germany needed to expand its territory, especially in Eastern Europe, to obtain land and resources for its growing population.

Hitler also aimed to unite all German-speaking people into a single nation. In 1938, Germany annexed Austria in an event known as the **Anschluss**. Later the same year, Hitler demanded the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia, which had a large German population.

Another important aspect of Hitler's foreign policy was the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler rebuilt Germany's military forces and

introduced compulsory military service in violation of the treaty. He also remilitarized the Rhineland in 1936.

Hitler formed alliances with other authoritarian regimes. Germany developed close relations with Fascist Italy under Mussolini and Imperial Japan. These alliances later became known as the **Axis Powers**.

In conclusion, Hitler's aggressive foreign policy aimed to expand Germany's territory and establish dominance in Europe. These actions created increasing tension among nations and eventually led to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.

4. Discuss the growth of Fascism in Italy.

Fascism was a political ideology that developed in Italy after the First World War under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. It emphasized strong leadership, nationalism, and the suppression of political opposition.

After World War I, Italy faced serious economic and political problems. Although Italy was among the victorious nations, it did not receive the territories it expected from the peace settlements. This created a sense of disappointment and national frustration.

Economic difficulties such as unemployment, inflation, and social unrest also increased dissatisfaction with the existing government. Many people lost confidence in the democratic system and began to support extremist political movements.

Benito Mussolini founded the Fascist Party and gained support by promising to restore national pride and create a strong government. In 1922, Mussolini organized the **March on Rome**, where thousands of Fascist supporters demanded political power.

King Victor Emmanuel III invited Mussolini to form the government. Once in power, Mussolini gradually transformed Italy into a

dictatorship by suppressing opposition parties and controlling the media.

In conclusion, Fascism grew in Italy due to economic hardship, political instability, and national dissatisfaction after the First World War. Mussolini's leadership and nationalist ideology helped establish an authoritarian regime in Italy.

5. Discuss Soviet foreign policy under Lenin.

After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the new Soviet government under Vladimir Lenin developed a foreign policy aimed at protecting the socialist state and promoting communist ideology internationally.

One of Lenin's first actions was to withdraw Russia from the First World War. In 1918, the Soviet government signed the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** with Germany, which ended Russia's participation in the war.

Lenin also believed that the success of socialism in Russia depended on the spread of revolution to other countries. To promote this goal, he established the **Communist International (Comintern)** in 1919. The organization aimed to support communist movements around the world.

However, Lenin also followed a practical approach in foreign relations. Since the Soviet state was weak after the revolution and civil war, Lenin attempted to maintain peaceful relations with other countries.

In conclusion, Soviet foreign policy under Lenin combined ideological goals with practical diplomacy. While Lenin supported the spread of communism internationally, he also sought to protect the Soviet state and stabilize its position in global politics.

UNIT – 4

ONE MARK:

1. In which year did the Great Economic Depression begin?
1929.
2. Where did the Great Depression start?
In the United States of America.
3. Which event marked the beginning of the Great Depression?
The Wall Street Stock Market Crash (1929).
4. What was the Great Depression?
A worldwide economic crisis marked by unemployment, falling production, and poverty.
5. Which American President introduced the New Deal to fight the Depression?
Franklin D. Roosevelt.
6. In which year did the Spanish Civil War begin?
1936.
7. In which year did the Spanish Civil War end?
1939.
8. Who led the Nationalist forces during the Spanish Civil War?
General Francisco Franco.
9. Who were the main opponents of Franco in the Spanish Civil War?
The Republicans.
10. Which countries supported Franco during the Spanish Civil War?
Germany and Italy.
11. Which country supported the Republican government in Spain?
The Soviet Union.
12. What was the result of the Spanish Civil War?
Franco established a dictatorship in Spain.

13. What was the policy of Appeasement?

A policy of making concessions to aggressive nations to avoid war.

14. Which country mainly followed the policy of appeasement?

Britain.

15. Who was the British Prime Minister associated with appeasement?

Neville Chamberlain.

16. In which year was the Munich Pact signed?

1938.

17. Which country's territory was given to Germany through the Munich Pact?

Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland).

18. Which countries signed the Munich Pact?

Germany, Britain, France, and Italy.

19. Who was the German leader at the time of the Munich Pact?

Adolf Hitler.

20. What was the Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact?

An agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union not to attack each other.

21. In which year was the Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact signed?

1939.

22. Who signed the pact on behalf of Germany?

Joachim von Ribbentrop.

23. Who signed the pact on behalf of the Soviet Union?

Vyacheslav Molotov.

24. What is another name for the Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact?

The Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact.

25. What was the secret provision of the pact?

The division of Eastern Europe between Germany and the Soviet Union.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the Great Economic Depression of 1929?

The Great Economic Depression was a severe worldwide economic crisis that began in 1929 after the collapse of the stock market in the United States. It led to massive unemployment, falling industrial production, and poverty in many countries. The crisis affected both developed and developing economies across the world.

2. What caused the Great Depression of 1929?

The Great Depression was caused by several factors including overproduction, unequal distribution of wealth, excessive speculation in the stock market, and weaknesses in the banking system. The sudden collapse of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929 triggered a chain reaction that led to a global economic crisis.

3. What were the main effects of the Great Depression?

The Great Depression caused severe economic hardship worldwide. Many industries collapsed, banks failed, and millions of people lost their jobs. International trade declined sharply, and economic instability increased political tensions in many countries, contributing to the rise of extremist political movements.

4. What was the Spanish Civil War?

The Spanish Civil War was a major conflict in Spain fought between 1936 and 1939. It was fought between the Republican government and the Nationalist forces led by General Francisco Franco. The war was also influenced by foreign powers supporting different sides.

5. What were the main causes of the Spanish Civil War?

The Spanish Civil War was caused by political instability, economic inequality, and conflict between different political groups in Spain. Tensions between conservatives, monarchists, and the Republican government led to a military rebellion led by General Franco in 1936.

6. Who were the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War?

The Republicans were the supporters of the Spanish democratic government during the civil war. They included socialists, communists, liberals, and other groups that supported democratic reforms and opposed the military rebellion led by General Franco.

7. Who were the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War?

The Nationalists were the forces led by General Francisco Franco who opposed the Republican government. They were supported by conservatives, monarchists, and fascist groups. The Nationalists received military support from Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

8. What was the result of the Spanish Civil War?

The Spanish Civil War ended in 1939 with the victory of the Nationalist forces led by General Franco. After the war, Franco established a dictatorship in Spain which continued for several decades.

9. What was the policy of Appeasement?

The policy of appeasement was a diplomatic strategy followed mainly by Britain and France during the 1930s. It involved making concessions to aggressive nations like Germany in order to avoid war and maintain peace in Europe.

10. Why did Britain follow the policy of appeasement?

Britain followed the policy of appeasement because it wanted to avoid another devastating war after the experience of World War I. Many British leaders believed that satisfying some of Hitler's demands could maintain peace and stability in Europe.

11. What was the Munich Pact?

The Munich Pact was an agreement signed in 1938 between Germany, Britain, France, and Italy. It allowed Germany to annex the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia in order to satisfy Hitler's demands and prevent war.

12. Why was the Munich Pact significant?

The Munich Pact was significant because it represented the peak of the appeasement policy. Although it temporarily avoided war, it encouraged Hitler to continue his aggressive expansion and weakened the security of European nations.

13. Who were the leaders involved in the Munich Conference?

The Munich Conference involved Adolf Hitler of Germany, Neville Chamberlain of Britain, Édouard Daladier of France, and Benito Mussolini of Italy. They negotiated the agreement that allowed Germany to take control of the Sudetenland.

14. What was the Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact?

The Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact was an agreement signed in 1939 between Germany and the Soviet Union. In this pact, both countries promised not to attack each other and to remain neutral if one of them became involved in war.

15. What is another name for the Russo–German Pact?

The Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact is also known as the **Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact**, named after the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Germany who signed the agreement.

16. Why was the Russo–German Pact signed?

The pact was signed because both Germany and the Soviet Union wanted to avoid fighting each other. Hitler wanted to prevent a two-front war, while the Soviet Union wanted time to strengthen its military power.

17. What was the secret clause of the Russo–German Pact?

The pact included a secret agreement that divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence between Germany and the Soviet Union.

According to this clause, countries such as Poland and the Baltic states were divided between the two powers.

18. How did the Great Depression affect international politics?

The Great Depression created economic hardship and political instability in many countries. It weakened democratic governments and helped extremist political movements gain support. This situation contributed to the rise of authoritarian leaders and increased international tensions.

19. Why is the Spanish Civil War considered an international conflict?

The Spanish Civil War is considered an international conflict because several foreign countries became involved. Germany and Italy supported the Nationalists, while the Soviet Union supported the Republicans. Volunteers from many countries also joined the fighting.

20. How did the Munich Pact influence the outbreak of World War II?

The Munich Pact encouraged Hitler's aggressive policies because it showed that Britain and France were unwilling to confront Germany militarily. This strengthened Hitler's confidence and contributed to further expansion, which eventually led to the outbreak of World War II.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Great Economic Depression of 1929.

The Great Economic Depression of 1929 was one of the most severe economic crises in modern world history. It began in the United States but soon spread to almost all parts of the world. The crisis started with the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange in October 1929, commonly known as the Wall Street Crash. This economic disaster had serious effects on industries, trade, employment, and political stability across many countries.

There were several causes behind the Great Depression. One major cause was overproduction in industries and agriculture. During the 1920s many factories and farms produced more goods than people could buy. As a result, prices began to fall and companies started losing profits. Another important cause was unequal distribution of wealth. A large portion of national income was concentrated in the hands of a small number of wealthy people, while the majority of the population had limited purchasing power.

Speculation in the stock market was another important factor. During the 1920s many people invested heavily in the stock market expecting quick profits. Investors often bought shares using borrowed money. When stock prices began to fall suddenly in October 1929, panic spread among investors. They rushed to sell their shares, which led to the collapse of the stock market.

Weakness in the banking system also contributed to the crisis. Many banks had invested large amounts of money in the stock market. When the market crashed, banks suffered huge losses and many of them failed. As banks collapsed, people lost their savings and businesses lost access to credit.

The consequences of the Great Depression were very serious. Industrial production declined sharply and many factories were closed. Millions of workers lost their jobs, leading to widespread unemployment and poverty. Farmers were also badly affected because agricultural prices fell drastically.

International trade also declined during this period. Many countries imposed protective tariffs to protect their own industries, which further reduced global trade. The economic crisis also caused political instability in many countries. In Germany and Italy, economic hardship helped extremist political movements gain popularity, which eventually led to the rise of dictators like Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Governments adopted different policies to overcome the crisis. In the United States, President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced the New Deal, which included various economic reforms and public works programs to reduce unemployment and revive the economy.

In conclusion, the Great Economic Depression of 1929 was a major turning point in modern world history. It not only caused economic suffering across the world but also contributed to political instability and the rise of authoritarian regimes, which later played an important role in the outbreak of the Second World War.

2. Discuss the causes, course, and consequences of the Spanish Civil War.

The Spanish Civil War was one of the most significant conflicts in Europe before the Second World War. It took place between 1936 and 1939 and was fought between the Republican government and the

Nationalist forces led by General Francisco Franco. The war was not only a domestic conflict but also attracted international attention and involvement.

Several factors contributed to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. Spain had been facing political instability for many years. There were conflicts between different political groups such as monarchists, conservatives, liberals, socialists, and communists. Economic inequality and social tensions between the rich landowners and poor peasants also created unrest in Spanish society.

In 1931, the monarchy in Spain was abolished and a republican government was established. The new government introduced several reforms, including land reforms and reduction of the power of the Church and the military. However, these reforms created strong opposition from conservative groups.

In July 1936, a group of military officers led by General Francisco Franco launched a rebellion against the Republican government. This rebellion soon developed into a full-scale civil war. The country was divided into two camps: the Republicans and the Nationalists.

The Republicans supported the democratic government and included socialists, communists, and liberals. On the other hand, the Nationalists were supported by conservatives, monarchists, and fascist groups. Foreign powers also became involved in the conflict. Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy supported Franco's Nationalists with weapons and military assistance. The Soviet Union supported the Republican side.

The war lasted for three years and caused heavy destruction and loss of life. Many cities were bombed, and thousands of civilians were killed. The conflict became a symbol of the struggle between democracy and authoritarianism in Europe.

In 1939, the Nationalist forces led by Franco finally defeated the Republicans. After the war, Franco established a dictatorship in Spain. His authoritarian rule continued for several decades until his death in 1975.

The Spanish Civil War had several important consequences. It strengthened fascist powers like Germany and Italy and weakened democratic forces in Europe. The war also served as a testing ground for new military strategies and weapons which were later used in World War II.

In conclusion, the Spanish Civil War was a significant event in European history. It reflected deep political divisions in Spain and also demonstrated the growing tensions between democratic and authoritarian ideologies in Europe before the Second World War.

3. Examine the British policy of Appeasement and its impact on international politics.

The policy of appeasement was an important diplomatic strategy followed by Britain and France during the 1930s. It involved making concessions to aggressive nations, particularly Nazi Germany, in order to avoid another major war in Europe. This policy was mainly associated with British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

After the devastation of World War I, many European leaders wanted to avoid another large-scale conflict. Britain and France were economically weak and militarily unprepared for war. Therefore, they believed that satisfying some of Germany's demands might maintain peace.

Adolf Hitler, the leader of Nazi Germany, began violating the Treaty of Versailles soon after coming to power in 1933. He rebuilt Germany's military strength and started expanding German territory. Initially, Britain and France did not take strong action against these moves.

One of the major examples of appeasement was the Munich Agreement of 1938. Hitler demanded the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia, where many ethnic Germans lived. Instead of opposing Hitler, Britain and France agreed to his demand in order to avoid war.

The Munich Conference was attended by Adolf Hitler, Neville Chamberlain, Benito Mussolini, and Édouard Daladier. As a result of the agreement, Germany was allowed to annex the Sudetenland. Chamberlain returned to Britain claiming that the agreement had secured “peace for our time.”

However, the policy of appeasement failed to achieve its goal. Instead of satisfying Hitler, it encouraged him to continue his aggressive expansion. In 1939 Germany occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia, clearly violating the Munich Agreement.

Historians often criticize the policy of appeasement because it strengthened Hitler’s position and weakened the security of European nations. It also reduced the chances of forming a strong alliance against Nazi Germany.

In conclusion, the policy of appeasement was an attempt by Britain and France to maintain peace through compromise. However, it ultimately failed and contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.

4. Discuss the Munich Pact of 1938 and its significance.

The Munich Pact, also known as the Munich Agreement, was signed in September 1938. It was an agreement between Germany, Britain, France, and Italy concerning the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. The pact became one of the most important examples of the policy of appeasement.

Adolf Hitler demanded the Sudetenland because it had a large German-speaking population. He argued that the region should be part of Germany. The government of Czechoslovakia strongly opposed this demand because the Sudetenland was strategically important for its defense.

However, Britain and France were determined to avoid war. Therefore, they agreed to negotiate with Hitler. The Munich Conference was held

in September 1938 and was attended by Hitler, Mussolini, Neville Chamberlain, and Édouard Daladier.

During the conference, it was decided that Germany would be allowed to annex the Sudetenland. The Czechoslovak government was not invited to the meeting and had no choice but to accept the decision.

The Munich Pact had several important consequences. In the short term, it prevented the immediate outbreak of war in Europe. Neville Chamberlain returned to Britain declaring that the agreement had secured peace.

However, the agreement soon proved to be a failure. In March 1939, Hitler violated the agreement and occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia. This action demonstrated that Hitler's expansionist ambitions could not be controlled through appeasement.

The Munich Pact also weakened the position of democratic countries in Europe. It showed that Britain and France were unwilling to take strong action against aggression. This encouraged Hitler to pursue further expansion.

In conclusion, the Munich Pact was an important event in the history of international diplomacy. Although it temporarily avoided war, it ultimately encouraged Nazi aggression and contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

5. Discuss the Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact of 1939 and its significance.

The Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact, signed in August 1939, was an agreement between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. The pact stated that both countries would not attack each other and would remain neutral if one of them became involved in a war with another country.

The agreement was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Vyacheslav Molotov of the Soviet Union and Joachim von Ribbentrop

of Germany. Therefore, it is also known as the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact.

The pact surprised many countries because Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union had very different political ideologies. Germany followed Nazism, while the Soviet Union was a communist state. Despite their ideological differences, both countries saw strategic advantages in signing the agreement.

For Germany, the pact ensured that it would not face a two-front war if it attacked Poland. Hitler wanted to avoid fighting both the Soviet Union and the Western powers at the same time. For the Soviet Union, the agreement provided time to strengthen its military defenses.

The pact also included a secret protocol that divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence between the two powers. According to this secret agreement, Poland would be divided between Germany and the Soviet Union. The Baltic states were also placed under Soviet influence.

Shortly after signing the pact, Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. The Soviet Union also invaded eastern Poland a few weeks later. These events led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

In conclusion, the Russo–German Non-Aggression Pact was a significant diplomatic agreement that reshaped European politics. It allowed Germany to begin its expansion without fear of Soviet opposition and directly contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War.

UNIT – 5

ONE MARK:

1. In which year did the Second World War begin?
1939.
2. In which year did the Second World War end?
1945.
3. Which event started the Second World War?
The German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939.
4. Which countries formed the Axis Powers?
Germany, Italy, and Japan.
5. Which countries formed the Allied Powers?
Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the USA, and China.
6. Who was the leader of Germany during World War II?
Adolf Hitler.
7. Who was the leader of Italy during World War II?
Benito Mussolini.
8. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during World War II?
Joseph Stalin.
9. Which country dropped atomic bombs in 1945?
The United States of America.
10. On which Japanese city was the first atomic bomb dropped?
Hiroshima.
11. On which Japanese city was the second atomic bomb dropped?
Nagasaki.
12. What was the main cause of the Second World War?
The aggressive expansion of Nazi Germany.
13. What organization was created after World War II to maintain peace?
The United Nations Organization (UNO).

14. In which year was the United Nations established?
1945.

15. Where is the headquarters of the United Nations located?
New York, USA.

16. What is the main aim of the United Nations?
To maintain international peace and security.

17. What is the main decision-making body of the UNO?
The Security Council.

18. How many permanent members are in the UN Security Council?
Five.

19. Name the five permanent members of the Security Council.
USA, Russia, China, Britain, and France.

20. What is the main assembly of all UN member states?
The General Assembly.

21. Which conference discussed the future structure of the United Nations in 1945?
The San Francisco Conference.

22. Which wartime conference was attended by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin in 1945?
The Yalta Conference.

23. Which conference discussed the final stages of World War II in 1945?
The Potsdam Conference.

24. What was one major consequence of World War II?
The destruction of many countries and millions of deaths.

25. What was another major consequence of World War II?
The beginning of the Cold War between the USA and the Soviet Union.

TWO MARK:

1. What were the main causes of the Second World War?

The main causes of the Second World War included the harsh Treaty of Versailles, the rise of aggressive dictators like Hitler and Mussolini, the failure of the League of Nations, and the policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France. German expansion and the invasion of Poland in 1939 finally started the war.

2. What was the immediate cause of the Second World War?

The immediate cause of the Second World War was the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. Hitler aimed to expand German territory. In response to this aggression, Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939, which officially began the war.

3. Who were the Axis Powers during the Second World War?

The Axis Powers were the countries that formed an alliance against the Allied nations during the war. The main Axis powers were Germany under Adolf Hitler, Italy under Benito Mussolini, and Japan under Emperor Hirohito and military leaders.

4. Who were the Allied Powers in the Second World War?

The Allied Powers were the nations that opposed the Axis Powers during the war. The main Allied countries included Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, and China. These countries worked together to defeat Germany, Italy, and Japan.

5. What were the major consequences of the Second World War?

The Second World War caused massive destruction and loss of life across the world. Millions of people were killed and many cities were destroyed. The war also led to the emergence of the United States and

the Soviet Union as major world powers and the beginning of the Cold War.

6. What was the Yalta Conference?

The Yalta Conference was a wartime meeting held in February 1945 between the leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union. The conference discussed plans for the final defeat of Germany and the future political structure of Europe after the war.

7. What was the Potsdam Conference?

The Potsdam Conference was held in July–August 1945 after Germany's defeat in the war. Leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union met to discuss the administration of Germany and the future political order of Europe.

8. What was the Tehran Conference?

The Tehran Conference was held in 1943 and was the first meeting of the leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union. The leaders discussed military strategies to defeat Germany and agreed to open a second front against Germany in Europe.

9. What was the main aim of the United Nations Organization?

The main aim of the United Nations Organization is to maintain international peace and security. It also works to promote friendly relations among nations, protect human rights, encourage social and economic development, and solve international disputes peacefully.

10. What were the objectives of the United Nations?

The United Nations aims to prevent future wars, promote international cooperation, protect human rights, and improve global

economic and social conditions. It also works to resolve conflicts peacefully and support humanitarian activities across the world.

11. What is the General Assembly of the United Nations?

The General Assembly is the main deliberative body of the United Nations. It includes representatives from all member countries. Each member state has one vote. The assembly discusses important international issues and makes recommendations for global peace and cooperation.

12. What is the Security Council of the United Nations?

The Security Council is the most powerful body of the United Nations responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It consists of fifteen members, including five permanent members with veto power: the USA, Russia, China, Britain, and France.

13. What is the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations?

The Economic and Social Council is responsible for promoting international economic and social cooperation and development. It coordinates the work of various specialized agencies and organizations that deal with education, health, and economic development.

14. What is the International Court of Justice?

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between countries and gives advisory opinions on international legal issues. The court is located in The Hague in the Netherlands.

15. What is the Secretariat of the United Nations?

The Secretariat is the administrative organ of the United Nations. It carries out the daily work of the organization. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

16. What were the major achievements of the United Nations?

The United Nations has played an important role in maintaining peace and resolving international conflicts. It has also worked to promote human rights, support humanitarian relief, improve health and education, and encourage cooperation among nations.

17. Why was the United Nations established?

The United Nations was established after the Second World War to prevent future global conflicts. The destruction caused by the war made world leaders realize the need for an international organization that could promote peace and cooperation among countries.

18. What role did the United Nations play in maintaining world peace?

The United Nations works to maintain peace by mediating conflicts, sending peacekeeping forces to troubled regions, and encouraging diplomatic negotiations between countries. It also takes collective action to address threats to international security.

19. What was the impact of atomic bombs on Japan?

The United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. The bombs caused massive destruction and loss of life. As a result, Japan surrendered shortly afterward, which led to the end of the Second World War.

20. How did the Second World War lead to the creation of the United Nations?

The devastating impact of the Second World War convinced world leaders that a strong international organization was needed to maintain peace. As a result, representatives from many countries met in 1945 and established the United Nations Organization.

BROAD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes and consequences of the Second World War.

The Second World War (1939–1945) was the most destructive conflict in modern world history. It involved many countries across Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world. The war caused enormous loss of life, destruction of cities, and major political and economic changes. Several political, economic, and diplomatic factors contributed to the outbreak of the war.

One of the main causes of the Second World War was the harsh Treaty of Versailles signed after the First World War. The treaty imposed heavy reparations and strict military restrictions on Germany. Many Germans considered the treaty humiliating and unfair. This created strong resentment in Germany and helped Adolf Hitler gain popular support.

Another important cause was the rise of aggressive dictators in Europe. Adolf Hitler in Germany, Benito Mussolini in Italy, and militarist leaders in Japan followed expansionist policies. They aimed to increase their territories and influence. Hitler began rebuilding Germany's military strength and started occupying neighboring territories.

The failure of the League of Nations was also an important cause of the war. The League was established after World War I to maintain international peace. However, it failed to take effective action against aggressive nations such as Germany, Italy, and Japan. As a result, these countries continued their expansion without fear of punishment.

The policy of appeasement followed by Britain and France also contributed to the outbreak of the war. In order to avoid another major conflict, these countries allowed Hitler to annex several territories such as Austria and the Sudetenland. Instead of preventing war, this policy encouraged further aggression.

The immediate cause of the war was Germany's invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. In response to this action, Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939. This marked the beginning of the Second World War.

The consequences of the war were very significant. Millions of people were killed and many cities were destroyed. The war caused huge economic damage and social disruption across many countries.

Politically, the war changed the global balance of power. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the two most powerful nations in the world. This led to the beginning of the Cold War, a period of political tension between these two superpowers.

Another important consequence was the establishment of the United Nations Organization in 1945. The organization was created to maintain international peace and prevent future wars.

In conclusion, the Second World War was caused by a combination of political, economic, and diplomatic factors. Its consequences reshaped the global political order and influenced international relations for many decades.

2. Explain the major wartime conferences during the Second World War.

During the Second World War, several important conferences were held by the leaders of the Allied powers. These meetings aimed to discuss military strategies, coordinate the war effort, and plan the post-war world. The most important wartime conferences were the Tehran Conference, the Yalta Conference, and the Potsdam Conference.

The Tehran Conference was held in 1943 in Tehran, the capital of Iran. It was the first meeting between the leaders of the three major Allied powers: Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States, Winston Churchill of Britain, and Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union. The main purpose of the conference was to plan strategies to defeat Nazi Germany.

During the Tehran Conference, the leaders agreed to open a second front against Germany in Western Europe. This plan eventually led to the Allied invasion of Normandy in 1944. The conference also discussed the future political structure of Europe after the defeat of Germany.

Another important meeting was the Yalta Conference held in February 1945 in Crimea. The conference was attended by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. At this time, Germany was close to defeat, and the leaders discussed plans for the final stage of the war and the future of Europe.

At Yalta, the leaders agreed that Germany would be divided into zones of occupation after the war. They also discussed the formation of the United Nations Organization to maintain global peace. Stalin promised that the Soviet Union would join the war against Japan after Germany was defeated.

The Potsdam Conference was held in July–August 1945 in Potsdam, Germany. By this time Germany had already surrendered. The conference was attended by Joseph Stalin, Harry S. Truman of the United States, and Clement Attlee of Britain.

The leaders discussed the administration and reconstruction of Germany. They agreed on policies such as demilitarization, denazification, and democratization of Germany. The conference also addressed issues related to the borders and political future of Europe.

These wartime conferences played a crucial role in shaping the outcome of the war and the post-war international order. They helped coordinate Allied military strategies and laid the foundation for future international cooperation.

3. Discuss the aims and objectives of the United Nations Organization.

The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established in 1945 after the end of the Second World War. The massive destruction and loss of life during the war made world leaders realize the need for an international organization that could maintain peace and promote cooperation among nations.

The primary aim of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. The organization works to prevent conflicts and resolve disputes between countries through peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, and diplomacy.

Another important objective of the United Nations is to promote friendly relations among nations. The organization encourages cooperation and mutual respect between countries regardless of their political, economic, or cultural differences.

The United Nations also aims to promote economic and social development around the world. It supports programs that improve education, healthcare, and living standards in developing countries. Various specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNESCO work under the UN to achieve these goals.

Protection of human rights is another major objective of the United Nations. The organization works to ensure that people around the world enjoy fundamental rights and freedoms. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948 is an important step in this direction.

The United Nations also promotes international cooperation in solving global problems such as poverty, hunger, environmental challenges, and natural disasters. It organizes humanitarian assistance and relief programs to help people affected by crises.

In conclusion, the United Nations Organization plays an important role in maintaining global peace, promoting cooperation, and improving the living conditions of people across the world.

4. Explain the organizational structure of the United Nations.

The United Nations has a well-defined organizational structure that helps it perform its functions effectively. The organization consists of several important bodies, each responsible for different aspects of international cooperation and governance.

One of the main organs of the United Nations is the General Assembly. It is the main deliberative body where all member countries are represented. Each country has one vote regardless of its size or power. The General Assembly discusses important international issues and makes recommendations for global peace and cooperation.

Another important organ is the Security Council. It is responsible for maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council consists of fifteen members, including five permanent members: the United States, Russia, China, Britain, and France. These permanent members have veto power.

The Economic and Social Council is another major organ of the United Nations. It works to promote economic development, social progress, and international cooperation in areas such as health, education, and culture.

The International Court of Justice is the judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between countries according to international law. The court is located in The Hague in the Netherlands.

The Secretariat is the administrative body of the United Nations. It carries out the daily work of the organization and is headed by the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General plays an important role in coordinating the activities of the UN.

In conclusion, the organizational structure of the United Nations allows it to address political, economic, and social issues effectively. Through its various organs, the UN works to maintain peace and promote cooperation among nations.

5. Evaluate the achievements of the United Nations Organization.

Since its establishment in 1945, the United Nations Organization has played an important role in international affairs. Despite facing many challenges, the UN has achieved several successes in maintaining peace, promoting development, and protecting human rights.

One of the major achievements of the United Nations is its role in maintaining international peace and security. The organization has helped resolve conflicts in various parts of the world through diplomatic negotiations and peacekeeping missions. UN peacekeeping forces have been deployed in many countries to prevent violence and maintain stability.

Another important achievement is the promotion of human rights. The UN adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which established basic rights and freedoms for all people. The organization continues to work for the protection of human rights around the world.

The United Nations has also contributed significantly to global development. Various UN agencies work to improve health, education, and economic conditions in developing countries. Organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, and UNESCO provide important services in these areas.

Humanitarian assistance is another important achievement of the United Nations. The organization provides relief to people affected by natural disasters, wars, and humanitarian crises. It also helps refugees and displaced persons through international aid programs.

The UN has also played an important role in promoting international cooperation on global issues such as climate change, environmental protection, and sustainable development.

However, the organization also faces some limitations. Political disagreements among major powers sometimes prevent effective action. Despite these challenges, the United Nations remains one of the most important institutions for maintaining global peace and cooperation.

In conclusion, the United Nations Organization has made significant contributions to peace, development, and humanitarian work. Although it faces difficulties, it continues to play a crucial role in promoting international stability and cooperation.



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