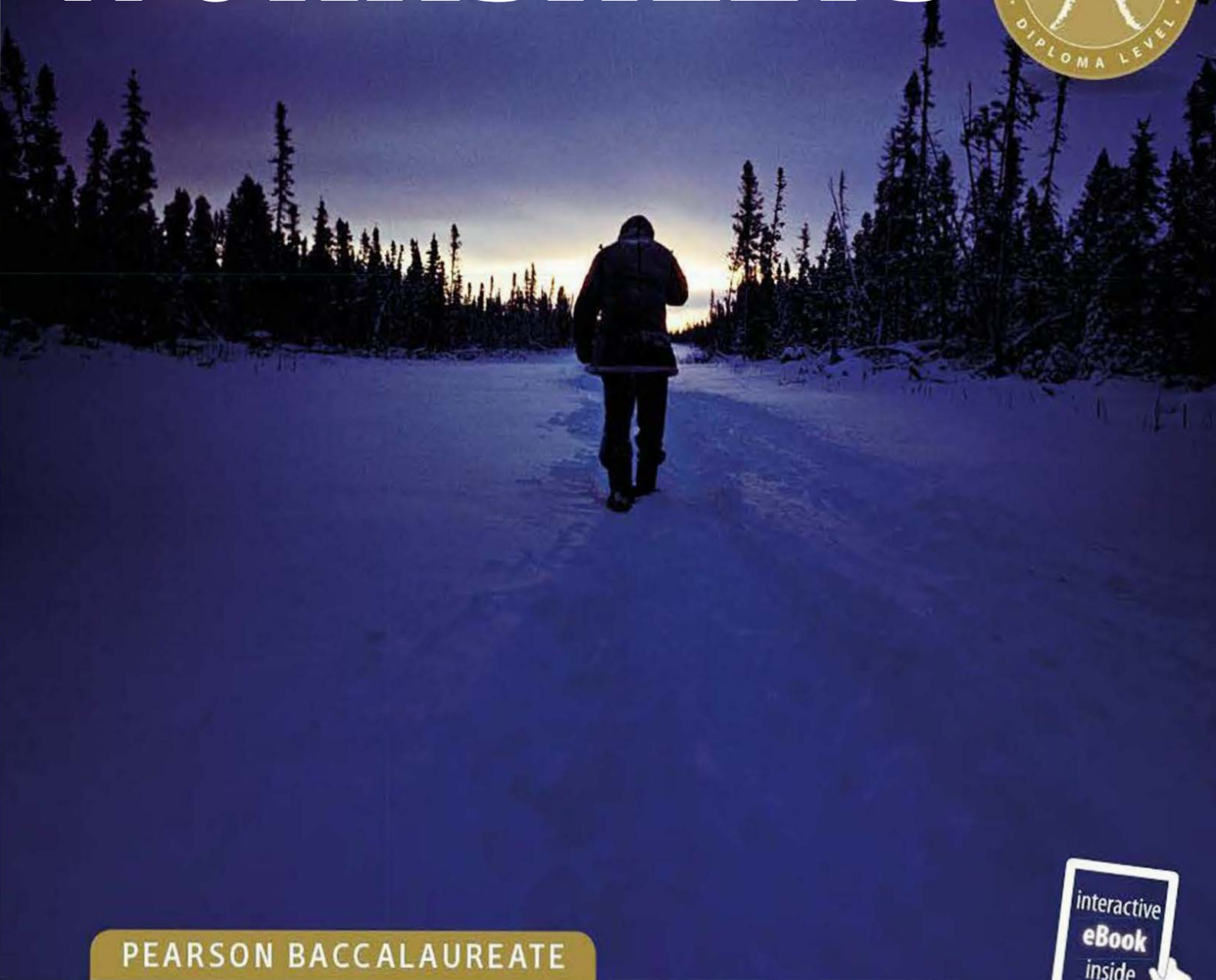


# WORKSHEETS



PEARSON BACCALAUREATE

HISTORY: PRESCRIBED SUBJECT

## The Move to Global War

EUNICE PRICE • DANIELA SENÉS

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## Change in Japan 1853–1890

Read through the first section of Chapter 1 up to the subheading 'First stages of imperialism'.

Work with a classmate in order to:

1. Identify external factors that stimulated change in Japan
2. Identify internal factors that stimulated change
3. Decide which was the most significant and justify your decision with factual evidence from Chapter 1
4. See how much you agree or disagree with each other's decision.

This activity will help you focus on key concepts such as *cause* and *consequence*, but also remind you that you must support your analysis with factual evidence. It will improve your ability to identify key facts relevant to a particular question, in this case: What factors caused Japan to change politically, socially and economically between 1853 and 1890?

This activity links to other aspects of the history programme:

- Paper 2, Topic 7: Origin, development and impact of industrialization (1750–2005); and Topic 9: Evolution and development of democratic states (1848–2000).
- Paper 3, Asia and Oceania, Topic 9: Early modernization and imperial decline in East Asia (1860–1912).



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## The role and influence of the military in Japan

Reread the later sections of this chapter starting at the era of Taisho democracy (page 16). As you are reading keep in mind the need to identify the role and attitude of the military to Japanese politics. Keep asking yourself questions such as:

1. How did the military feel about the Washington–Versailles system and the way Japan was treated by other major powers?
2. What was the attitude of the military toward civilian politicians?
3. What factors in Japan's domestic and international situation in the 1920s and early 1930s may have contributed to the increased influence of the military?

Research the role and influence of the military on politics in one nation in a different region of the world to see if there are similar factors that led to increased militarism and nationalism.

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, Topic 10: Authoritarian states.
- Paper 3, Asia and Oceania, Topic 11: Japan (1912–1990).



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## Japanese expansion 1931–1938

Review each section of the chapter with particular reference to key events:

1. The Mukden Incident, September 1931
2. The Manchurian invasion 1931
3. The attack on Shanghai 1932
4. The Marco Polo Bridge incident 1937

As you are reviewing these events work with a classmate to identify their consequences by answering the following questions:

1. How did each event impact on global politics? Did Japan become more isolated internationally as a consequence? How did each of the major powers react (especially the US, Britain and the Soviet Union)? Was the idea of collective security weakened?
2. What was the impact of these events in China? Did Chinese leaders become more willing to act together in response to Japanese actions?
3. What was the impact in Japan? Did the Japanese become more nationalistic or was democracy undermined? Did the military gain more influence on Japanese foreign policy?

When you have made notes on the answers to all these questions draw a mind map with the title 'Japanese expansion and its consequences' in a box at the centre. When completed this will give you an overview of the situation in Asia before the outbreak of global war in 1941.

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Paper 3, Asia and Oceania, Topic 11: Japan (1912–1990); and Section 12: China and Korea (1910–1950), bullet 4.



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## The international response to the invasion of Manchuria 1931

Review section 3 of the chapter concentrating carefully on the reasons behind the response of each of the major powers, such as Britain and the United States, to the invasion of Manchuria.

Try and answers these questions:

1. Is there a common factor that affected the response of each power to the Manchurian invasion?
2. What does this tell you about the relative strength of international agreements such as the Kellogg–Briand Pact and organizations such as the League of Nations?

Further research: with a classmate research other crises in the 1920s and 1930s during which an appeal for help was made to the League of Nations.

Try and answer these questions:

1. How effective was the League's response? Was an aggressive state prevented from damaging another state?
2. If so what factors made it possible for the League to act effectively?

This activity links to:

- Paper 3, Asia and Oceania, Topic 11: Japan (1912–1990), particularly bullet 4; and Europe, Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin – Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945), particularly bullets 2 and 4.



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## Historical debate on Japanese foreign policy

Review all the material in this chapter focusing carefully on any explanations of reasons for Japanese expansionism, or statements of Japanese war aims – for example in section 1 of Chapter 3, Prime Minister Konoe gave a speech stating Japan's war aims when announcing the need to establish a New Order in East Asia.

Divide the class into two groups; each group should work together. One group should find evidence to support the view that:

*'Economic factors were the driving force behind Japanese foreign policy'*

The other group should look for evidence to support the view that:

*'Japanese foreign policy was shaped by a desire to remove the influence of western powers from the region'*

Organize a class debate on both statements.

This activity will support your understanding of the key concept of *causation*; it links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Paper 3, Americas, Topic 13: The Second World War and the Americas; and History of Asia and Oceania, Topic 11: Japan (1912–1990).





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## Short-term causes of the outbreak of war in the Pacific, 1940 to December 1941

This worksheet will focus on the immediate reasons why war had broken out in the Pacific between Japan and Western powers by December 1941. There are often questions that ask you to examine the short-term causes of war and to consider which nation was most to blame for the outbreak of war. The key historical concept here is *causation*.

Draw up a timeline from late 1940 to December 1941 listing all major events both in East Asia and in the United States and Europe.

Next to each major event make an analytical comment about the significance of each event, for example:

*June 1941, Operation Barbarossa – this made Japan feel more secure on its northern border and able to consider southward expansion. The US warning to Japan not to invade the Soviet Union increased tension between the two nations.*

This will give you an overview of the short-term causes but will also increase your understanding of the contribution made by all powers to the outbreak of war.

Return to section 8: reread some historians' views on the reasons for war and using your timeline decide whose views you find most convincing.

Keep the following questions in mind when making your decision:

1. Were diplomatic attempts to avoid war likely to be successful?
2. Was war made more likely because of events in Europe?

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Paper 3, Americas, Topic 13: The Second World War and the Americas; and Paper 3, Asia and Oceania, Section 11: Japan (1919–1990).



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## Italian foreign policy in the 1930s

This worksheet is intended to get you thinking about the impact of Italian foreign policy on international relations and the outbreak of the Second World War.

Complete the table below for each year from 1933 to 1941: if Italy's relations were good with other powers tick the relevant box; if they were bad put a cross in the relevant box.

Events	Italian/Anglo-French Relations	Italian/German Relations

Once you have completed the chart, try and answer these questions:

1. Is there evidence of a major change in Italian foreign policy? When did it happen and why?
2. Using the section on Italian policy in the 1930s in this chapter, and the chart, examine how this change and its consequences may have contributed to the outbreak of war in 1939.

You should consider:

- i) whether Mussolini's actions were consistent
- ii) how each event affected the stability of Europe
- iii) whether his actions were a major cause of war in 1939.

This activity links to:

- Paper 1, as it will help you to successfully answer the last question on this paper.
- Papers 2 and 3, as it will help you to develop the analytical skills needed for these papers.





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## Mussolini's foreign policy in the 1920s

Italy had been an ally of Britain and France during the First World War and was regarded as one of the important European states although not as powerful as Britain and France. When Mussolini came to power he stated in his first speech that he wanted to make 'Italy great, respected and feared'.

Some historians have described Mussolini's foreign policy in the 1920s as erratic, shifting between aggression and conciliation.

Read through the sections in Chapter 1 about Mussolini's foreign policy in the 1920s; identify which of his actions were aggressive and which were conciliatory – then complete the table below.

Aggression	Conciliation

Once you have done that, try and identify reasons for his foreign policy decisions:

1. Were his actions limited by the situation in Italy such as nationalist demands?
2. Was he trying to get on better terms with the British and French?
3. Was he trying to extend Italian influence in the Mediterranean?
4. Was he trying to prove Italy was a great power?

Once you have identified reasons for Mussolini's actions, look at the responses from other states and make a judgement as to whether his policy was successful.

Do some research on other dictators in other regions of the world, for example in South America or Asia, and see if their foreign policy aims and methods were similar to those of Mussolini.

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes of 20th-century wars. Thinking about these issues will help you to answer questions on this topic – especially 'compare and contrast' type questions.
- Paper 3, Europe, Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin – Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945). There could be questions set on Mussolini's foreign policy, but also long- and short-term causes of the Second World War, so it is important for you to think about key concepts such as *cause* and *consequence*.



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## Hitler's early foreign policy

In this chapter, on page 12, there is a clear statement of Hitler's aims in foreign policy. For much of this period other European statesmen regarded Hitler's aims as quite reasonable. He was able to justify his actions because of the context of international affairs in the 1930s, when many statesmen – especially in Britain – felt that the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh on Germany.

Using information from this chapter and wider research, find reasons why Hitler was able to convince other politicians that his actions were reasonable in the circumstances.

When you have done this draw up a chart with two columns – one headed 'Event' and one 'Justification'. For example:

*Event – the 1933 withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations.*

*Justification – Hitler's reasoning was that if Germany was not allowed to achieve parity of arms she was vulnerable, and that German disarmament was based on the terms of an unfair peace treaty.*

Link each event you have listed with one of Hitler's aims.

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Some of the background information is relevant to Paper 3, Europe, Topic 14: European states in the interwar years (1919–1939); and Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin – Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1939).



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## The international response to Hitler's foreign policy

For this case study it is important to be fully aware of the response of other powers to Hitler's foreign policy and how this may have contributed to the outbreak of war.

Review the events of 1933–1937 outlined in this chapter and then draw a mind map poster showing the events together with some critical commentary (use a different colour – this often helps you recall points).

As you are thinking about the importance of each event keep the following questions in mind:

1. At what point could it be argued that the policy of collective security had been replaced with that of appeasement?
2. What were the key reasons why other powers were unable or unwilling to challenge Hitler?
3. What was the impact of foreign policy on Hitler's power in Germany?

Once you have done this, use information gathered when completing both Chapter 5 worksheets to have a whole-class debate on the motion:

*'By 1937 the failure of collective security had made war inevitable.'*

This activity will improve your analytical skills; it links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Paper 3, Europe, Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin – Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945).



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## European war to global war, September 1939 to December 1941

The material in this chapter ends in 1940 with the Germans in control of considerable areas of continental Europe and the Italians attempting to gain more control in North Africa.

Consider the following questions:

1. What evidence is there in this chapter that the war was going to continue despite German successes in Europe?
2. Is there any evidence in this chapter to suggest that, in terms of planning and timing, the Second World War was not the war that Hitler had prepared for?

With a classmate, research the events of 1941, both diplomatic and military, and try and answer these questions:

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Also some elements of Paper 3, Europe, Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin – Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945); and Asia and Oceania, Topic 11: Japan (1912–1990).



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## Historiography of Hitler's foreign policy

As mentioned in Chapters 2 and 3, historians have various interpretations of Hitler's foreign policy. They mostly agree that Hitler had expansionist goals, particularly the goal of *Lebensraum*, or 'living space', in the east. The focus of the debate is often on the methods he used to achieve his goals.

Review the section on historians in Chapter 2 and then research the views of other historians such as Hillgruber (German) and Ian Kershaw (British). Some historians argue that Hitler had a stage-by-stage plan – the so-called *Stufenplan*, and others that Hitler was an opportunist who took advantage of changing attitudes and situations to pursue his aims.

Draw up a chronological list of key events in Hitler's foreign policy and label each event as either part of a clear plan or a moment of opportunism – or possibly both.

This will help you make a judgement on which historical interpretation you find most convincing as well as providing you with evidence to support your conclusion.

An understanding of different interpretations is one of the criteria mentioned in the higher-level mark bands for Papers 2 and 3; however, it is crucial for you to be able to show understanding and make critical analysis of the views of historians. You will not gain credit for just naming individual historians in essays.

This activity links to:

- Paper 2, World History, Topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th-century wars.
- Paper 3, Europe, Topic 15: Versailles to Berlin – Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1939).