Contents and specification coverage

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1 International relations 1900–1939					
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Matching: events of 1900–1914	5–11	✓	✓	✓	
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Missing words: Versailles peace treaties	13–14	✓	✓	✓	
Triominoes: 1931–1939	15–22	✓	✓	✓	
Dominoes: 1919–1939	23–27	✓	✓	✓	
Bingo: international relations 1918–1939	28–29	✓	✓	✓	
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2 International relations 1945–1990					
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Matching: Lenin and Russia 1918–1924	75–81	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play your cards right: Stalin's rise to power	82–84	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dominoes: Stalin 1924–1941	85–89	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bingo: Russia 1910–1941	90–91	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 USA 1919–1941					
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Chronology: USA 1919–1941	120–121	✓	✓	✓	✓
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Topic	Page(s)	AQA	EDEXCEL	OCR	CCEA
5 Germany 1918–1939					
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Bingo: Nazis 1919–1939	132–133	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chronology: Weimar Republic 1918–1933	134–135		✓	✓	✓
Matching: life in Nazi Germany	136–142	✓	✓	✓	✓
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6 USA 1945–1970					
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Matching: events of 1900–1914

1

First Moroccan Crisis 1905–06	Bosnian Crisis 1908–09	The Agadir Crisis 1911
First Balkan War 1912	Assassination in Sarajevo 1914	Anglo-French Entente 1904
Second Balkan War 1912–13	The alliance system	The arms race

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Matching: events of 1900–1914

Cause	Event	Result
Anglo–German naval rivalry	Algeciras Conference in which French claims recognised. Britain supported France and the Kaiser suffered a defeat	Austria annexed the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908
Austria was fully supported by Germany. There was no conference. This was a diplomatic defeat for Russia. Serbia was furious with Austria	Austria was furious and sent an ultimatum to Serbia. This was followed by an Austrian declaration of war	Both countries decided to settle differences in various parts of the world
Britain retaliated by launching the dreadnought in 1906, the most up-to-date battleship	Bulgaria attacked Serbia which was supported by Turkey and Rumania	Bulgaria believed she had not gained enough from the First Balkan War and blamed Serbia

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Matching: events of 1900–1914

Bulgaria was defeated. Serbia gained even more land and access to the sea. Austria saw Serbia as a greater threat

By 1907 there were two alliances – the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente

By 1914 all the great powers (except Britain) had large armies because of conscription

Each member of the Balkan League gained territory. Serbia gained the most

Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia

The Kaiser sent a gunboat called the *Panther* to Agadir. Britain believed he was trying to set up a naval base

He was assassinated by a Serbian terrorist called Gavrilo Princip who was a member of the Black Hand organisation

Serbia was furious and was supported by Russia who demanded an international conference

The Balkan League of Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria was set up to attack the Turks and gain territory in the area of Macedonia

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Matching: events of 1900–1914

The Balkan League was very successful and was able to defeat the Turks

The bigger its army, the more likely each country was to go to war

The French occupied Morocco and the Kaiser demanded compensation from France

The great powers sought agreements to strengthen their position

The great powers wanted to strengthen their armed forces in case of future war

The Kaiser visited Morocco in 1905 and promised to guarantee Moroccan independence. He demanded a conference

The Kaiser wanted to test the Anglo-French by supporting Moroccan independence from France

The Kaiser was determined to build up the German navy and announced the German Naval Laws of 1898 and 1900

The Kaiser withdrew the gunboat and accepted less compensation from the French in central Africa

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Matching: events of 1900–1914

The two countries grew closer due to the Kaiser's interference in Morocco

There was a naval race between the two countries to see which could build the most dreadnoughts. This increased rivalry between Britain and Germany

These increased the likelihood of a general European war by creating two rival 'gangs'

They made agreements over Egypt and Morocco and settled differences elsewhere

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Matching: events of 1900–1914

Teacher answers

	Cause	Event	Result
Anglo-French Entente 1904	Both countries decided to settle differences in various parts of the world	They made agreements over Egypt and Morocco and settled differences elsewhere	The two countries grew closer due to the Kaiser's interference in Morocco
First Moroccan Crisis 1905–06	The Kaiser wanted to test the Anglo-French by supporting Moroccan independence from France	The Kaiser visited Morocco in 1905 and promised to guarantee Moroccan independence. He demanded a conference	Algeciras Conference in which French claims recognised. Britain supported France and the Kaiser suffered a defeat
Bosnian Crisis 1908–09	Austria annexed the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908	Serbia was furious and was supported by Russia who demanded an international conference	Austria was fully supported by Germany. There was no conference. This was a diplomatic defeat for Russia. Serbia was furious with Austria
The Agadir Crisis 1911	The French occupied Morocco and the Kaiser demanded compensation from France	The Kaiser sent a gunboat called the *Panther* to Agadir. Britain believed he was trying to set up a naval base	The Kaiser withdrew the gunboat and accepted less compensation from the French in central Africa
First Balkan War 1912	The Balkan League of Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria was set up to attack the Turks and gain territory in the area of Macedonia	The Balkan League was very successful and was able to defeat the Turks	Each member of the Balkan League gained territory. Serbia gained the most

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Matching: events of 1900–1914

Second Balkan War 1912–13	Bulgaria believed she had not gained enough from the First Balkan War and blamed Serbia	Bulgaria attacked Serbia which was supported by Turkey and Rumania	Bulgaria was defeated. Serbia gained even more land and access to the sea. Austria saw Serbia as a greater threat
Assassination in Sarajevo 1914	Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia	He was assassinated by a Serbian terrorist called Gavrilo Princip who was a member of the Black Hand organisation	Austria was furious and sent an ultimatum to Serbia. This was followed by an Austrian declaration of war
The alliance system	The great powers sought agreements to strengthen their position	By 1907 there were two alliances – the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente	These increased the likelihood of a general European war by creating two rival 'gangs'
The arms race	The great powers wanted to strengthen their armed forces in case of future war	By 1914 all the great powers (except Britain) had large armies because of conscription	The bigger its army, the more likely each country was to go to war
Anglo–German naval rivalry	*Cause* The Kaiser was determined to build up the German navy and announced the German Naval Laws of 1898 and 1900	*Event* Britain retaliated by launching the dreadnought in 1906, the most up-to date-battleship	*Result* There was a naval race between the two countries to see which could build the most dreadnoughts. This increased rivalry between Britain and Germany

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