

8 Total war and the states it produced

– Part 1

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

Total war

Recall

- You know a war can require everyone, not only soldiers.
- You have seen an emergency power outlast the emergency.
- You know a peace can create the conditions for the next war.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Total war

Total war mobilises a whole society - labour, industry, food and opinion. It enlarges what the state does, and the ministries created for it often survive the peace.

Worked example. A ministry created to run a war economy still operating in 1925 shows wartime powers becoming permanent.

■ 2 The settlement

The peace negotiators' goals were incompatible: idealism against the desire to punish. A settlement satisfying **few** was the necessary result of aims that could not both be met.

Worked example. Any settlement had to disappoint one of two aims, so the failure lies in the goals rather than the negotiators.

■ 3 What allowed rearmament

Fear of another war, American isolationism and distrust between the democracies and the Soviet Union **allowed** fascist states to rearm. They removed obstacles; they did not supply motives.

Worked example. An unlocked door explains how a house was robbed, not why anyone wanted what was inside.

Watch out: “Allowed” and “caused” are different claims. An account of the 1930s needs both what drove the aggressors and what failed to stop them.

Practice

2.1 Define total war. [2]

2.2 Explain why the peace settlement satisfied few. [2]

2.3 Name the three things that allowed rearmament. [3]

2.4 Distinguish 'allowed' from 'caused'. [2]

2.5 State what an account of the 1930s needs besides the three permissions. [1]
