## Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

**2.1**

- the roots explain where the ideology came from; the conditions explain why it became popular when it did

**2.2**

- postwar bitterness; the rise of communism; uncertain transitions to democracy; economic instability

**2.3**

(a)

- any three of: liquidation of the kulaks and other perceived enemies; devastating famine in the Ukraine; purges of political rivals

(b)

- an oppressive political system

**2.4**

- the Nationalists under General Franco
- for example: German aircraft of the Condor Legion bombed Guernica (1937); Italy sent tens of thousands of troops; both supplied weapons

**3.1 B**

- the CED dates the roots before 1914

**3.2 B**

- centralised and rapid are the CED's words

**3.3**

(a)

- postwar bitterness to 8.4; the rise of communism to 8.3; economic instability to 8.5

(b)

- it shows the conditions were produced by the period rather than assumed

**3.4**

(a)

- for example: anger at the "mutilated victory" (Italy gained less land at Versailles than it was promised) and fear of communism after the strikes and factory occupations of 1919–1920 led landowners and industrialists to back Mussolini's Blackshirts, and the King appointed him prime minister after the March on Rome (1922)

(b)

- unemployment in Germany rose to about six million by 1932 and the Weimar governments could not stop it, so voters turned to the Nazis' promises of work and national revival: Nazi seats rose from 12 (1928) to 230 (July 1932), and Hitler was appointed chancellor in January 1933

(c)

- for example: the Five-Year Plans built heavy industry at great speed and collectivisation forced peasants onto state-controlled farms; the cost was famine (the Holodomor in Ukraine, 1932–1933, killed millions) and the Great Purge (1936–1938) sent hundreds of thousands to execution and millions to the Gulag