

Exercise walk-through

7.7

Conducting World War II

AP World History: Modern

Conducting World War II

World War II was **also a total war**, and governments used the same broad categories of method: propaganda, art and media, intensified nationalism, and the mobilisation of economies and populations including colonial subjects.

New military technology and new tactics – including the **atomic bomb**, fire-bombing, and the waging of total war – **led to increased levels of casualties**, including a far higher proportion of **civilian** deaths than in the previous conflict.

Continuity above the rule, change below it

Set the two wars side by side and the line falls in the same place every time:

- **Above the rule – continuity.** *Mobilising a society*: economies and populations directed to the war, in 1914 and again, further, in 1939. *Who is drawn in*: **colonial subjects** fighting for empires they do not govern, on a wider front the second time.
- **Below the rule – change.** *Technology*: new weapons in the first war; new weapons *and* new tactics in the second, ending with the **atomic bomb**. *Who dies*: overwhelmingly soldiers, then **civilians** on a scale without precedent.

“Methods largely similar, scale and technology different” is the comparison. **Both were total wars** has not compared them; **the second was worse** has not explained why.

Continuity above the rule, change below it, in detail

	THE FIRST WORLD WAR	THE SECOND
MOBILISING A SOCIETY	total war: economies and populations directed to the war	the same, and further
WHO IS DRAWN IN	colonial subjects fight for empires they do not govern	again, and on a wider front
TECHNOLOGY	new weapons raise casualties sharply	new weapons and new tactics — and the atomic bomb
WHO DIES	overwhelmingly soldiers	civilians on a scale without precedent

The two total wars: above the rule **continuity**, below it **change** — the table is the sentence, proved.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what both world wars had in common in mobilisation. [2]

2.2 State the additional method the CED adds for the second war. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State what both world wars had in common in mobilisation. [2]

2.1

- both were total wars, with governments using propaganda, art, media and intensified nationalism to mobilise populations

2.2 State the additional method the CED adds for the second war. [2]

2.2

- governments used ideologies including fascism and communism to mobilise all of the state's resources for war

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED names causes of increased casualties.

(a) Name three.

[3]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED names causes of increased casualties.

(a) Name three.

[3]

(a)

- the atomic bomb; fire-bombing; the waging of total war

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED names causes of increased casualties.

(b) State what “and beyond” adds.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED names causes of increased casualties.

(b) State what “and beyond” adds.

[1]

(b)

- that the repression continued past the conflict

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Among the causes of increased casualties the CED includes

[1]

☐

A only weapons

B the waging of total war as a practice

C only tactics

D neither weapons nor tactics

3.2 In totalitarian states ideologies were used to mobilise resources and to

[1]

☐

A repress basic freedoms

B expand suffrage

C end propaganda

D decentralise power

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Among the causes of increased casualties the CED includes

[1]

- ☐ **A** only weapons
B the waging of total war as a practice
C only tactics
D neither weapons nor tactics

3.1 B

- a practice is listed with the devices

3.2 In totalitarian states ideologies were used to mobilise resources and to

[1]

- ☐ **A** repress basic freedoms
B expand suffrage
C end propaganda
D decentralise power

3.2 A

- repression of basic freedoms

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A wartime practice of controlling daily life continues after the peace.

(a) State the CED's phrase that covers this.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A wartime practice of controlling daily life continues after the peace.

(a) State the CED's phrase that covers this.

[1]

(a)

- “during the course of the conflicts and beyond”

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A wartime practice of controlling daily life continues after the peace.

(b) Explain why the war's methods outlast the war.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A wartime practice of controlling daily life continues after the peace.

(b) Explain why the war's methods outlast the war.

[2]

(b)

- the institutions and powers built for war exist when it ends, and a government that finds them useful keeps them