

GCSE History Revision booklet

Conflict and tension: The inter-war years, 1918–1939



Name:

Teacher:

Instructions for using the revision guide

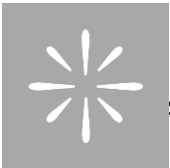
This revision guide will be your homework throughout the year. You will be set one piece of revision per week, to be completed in this booklet.

QR Codes



Throughout the booklet there are a number of QR codes which will take you to other helpful sites/resources to aid your revision. You will need to download a QR scanner on your phone to make sure you can access the material.

Seneca



There are lots of resources available for our course on Seneca. These will be embedded with QR codes. You will need to create a Seneca account to access sources.

Video



There are lots of useful videos and revision clips on YouTube and BBC bitesize. Your teacher will, where possible link these with the QR codes.



Knowledge check list

| Topic | I can explain | Red | Amber | Green |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----|-------|-------|
| Peacemaking after the First World War | Aims of the Big Three? | | | |
| | Terms of the Treaty of Versailles? | | | |
| | German reaction to the Treaty of Versailles | | | |
| | Reaction of the 'Big Three' to the Treaty of Versailles | | | |
| | How fair was the Treaty of Versailles? | | | |
| | How were Germany's allies treated at the end of the war? | | | |
| | How far the 'Big Three' achieved their aims | | | |

| Topic | I can explain | Red | Amber | Green |
|---|---|-----|-------|-------|
| The League of Nations and international peace | Why was the League of Nations created? | | | |
| | What was the structure of the League? | | | |
| | Did the League of Nations help people? | | | |
| | How successful was the League in the 1920s? (Corfu, Bulgaria, Wall Street Crash and the Depression) | | | |
| | How did international agreements help the League of Nations? | | | |
| | What happened during the Manchurian Crisis? | | | |
| | How did the League of Nations react to the Manchurian Crisis? | | | |
| | Why did Italy invade Abyssinia? | | | |
| | How did the League respond to the Abyssinian crisis? | | | |
| | Was the League of Nations destined to fail? | | | |

Knowledge check list

| Topic | I can explain | Red | Amber | Green |
|--|---|-----|-------|-------|
| The origins and outbreak of the Second World War | Hitler's aims | | | |
| | How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies? | | | |
| | How did Hitler rearm Germany? | | | |
| | What was the road to war (timeline of events)? | | | |
| | How was the Rhineland remilitarised? | | | |
| | Which countries supported Hitler? | | | |
| | How did Hitler achieve the Anschluss with Austria? | | | |
| | What was the Sudeten Crisis? | | | |
| | Why was Chamberlain so hopeful of peace in our time? | | | |
| | How did Britain and France react to Hitler's actions? | | | |
| | Was appeasement a good idea? | | | |
| | Why was appeasement a bad idea and where can we see it in action? | | | |
| | The Nazi Soviet Pact | | | |
| | The consequences of the Nazi Soviet Pact | | | |
| Why did the Second World War break out? | | | | |

The Peace Treaties

Key people

The 'Big Three'

Woodrow Wilson
President of America at the end of the First World War. The man with the idea of the League of Nations.

David Lloyd George
British Prime Minister at the end of the First World War, keen to make sure that Germany remained able to trade.

Georges Clemenceau
French Prime Minister. He wanted to cripple Germany and make sure they could never threaten France again.

Germany

Kaiser Wilhelm

Grandson of Queen Victoria and Cousin of King George V of England. King of Germany before and during WW1.

Key words

Article 231

Saar

Rhineland

Demilitarised

Reparations

Anschluss

Treaty of Versailles

League of Nations

Colony

Mandates

Danzig

Polish Corridor

Isolationism

Franco-Prussian War

Propaganda

Weimar Republic

Abdicate

USSR

War guilt – Germany had to take the blame for starting WW1
Industrial, coal rich area of land, given to the League of Nations for 15 years

Border area between Germany and France. Demilitarised by the T of V

No German military allowed to be in this area

Payment made to victorious countries by Germany. £6,600 million demanded.

Unification of Austria and Germany.

Peace treaty signed in 1919 that formally ended WW1.

International organisation designed to keep peace.

A country owned by another country

German colonies given to the League of Nations after WW1

Port taken from Germany and made a free city. Near Poland.

Land that was given to Poland that split Germany from East Prussia.

US policy of distancing itself from European issues.

1870 war in which France lost the border land of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. This was disputed land.

Political information designed to make people believe a certain set of ideas.

New German Government set up after the abdication of the Kaiser.

To give up being the king/queen of a country.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics – New name for Russia

Key events

First World War background

- 32,663,593 men were killed or wounded during the First World War. It was the most destructive war that had ever been fought
- The war lasted for 4 years 1914-1918
- The war had been fought in trenches, these were mainly located in France and Belgium
- The conditions were unlike anything that had ever been seen before. There is an argument to say that world leaders were not really equipped to create a peace treaty to undo the mess this war had created.

The 'Big Three'

- This term refers to the leaders of France, Britain and the USA.
- Clemenceau represented France. He had seen his country invaded twice by Germany in his life time.
- Wilson represented America. He wanted to create a future free from war. America was not as damaged by the war and as such did not have as much hatred for Germany.

- Lloyd George represented Britain. He was the middle man. He wanted Germany to be able to trade but was elected by the public because he promised to 'make Germany pay' and said he would 'hang the Kaiser'.

Peace treaties

- Each of the defeated countries had a separate peace treaty.
 - Germany = Versailles
 - Austria = St. Germain
 - Bulgaria = Neuilly
 - Hungary = Trianon
 - Turkey = Sevres and Lausanne

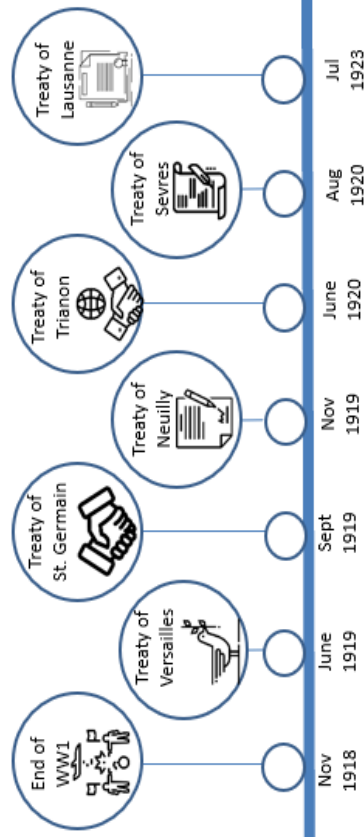
German reaction

- The Germans did not have any representation at the negotiations for the Treaty of Versailles. They were not invited by the Big Three
- Historians agree that the decisions taken at Versailles affected Germany for the following two decades and ultimately led to the rise of Hitler and the slide towards the Second World War
- The Germans referred to the Treaty of Versailles as Diktat. This means dictated peace.
- They thought it was unfair and punished Germany in a way that isolated them from the rest of Europe.
- Germany lost 16% of coal, 48% of steel and 6 million German speakers were displaced
- They also had to accept the blame for the war through clause 231.

Reaction of the Big Three

- Lloyd George was pleased with the land that Britain gained and the notion that Germany was blamed. He was less pleased with the reparations, he felt they were too harsh and that trade would be damaged
- Clemenceau was angry that Germany kept its army. He was also unhappy about the land that France gained. The French did not re-elect his which suggests that he too was unhappy.
- Wilson was devastated by how harsh the Treaty was. He had hoped for something far more constructive. The American public did not support the Treaty at all.

Timeline








Peace
conference



Aims of Big 3



1) Complete the table to show the aims of the 'Big Three' at the Paris Peace talks. Make sure you complete all of the boxes.

| Leader | Country | Background and character | Attitude towards Germany | Main Aims |
|--|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
|  <u>Georges Clemenceau</u> | | | | |
|  <u>David Lloyd George</u> | | | | |
|  <u>Woodrow Wilson</u> | | | | |



2) Read the speech bubbles carefully and complete the task

German territorial loses would be kept to a minimum, with German border areas being allowed to decide which country to be part of.

I want a fair settlement that will guarantee future peace. I have come up with Fourteen Points to guarantee this.

All 32 nations should debate every decision made at Versailles.

The German fleet should be sunk!

Different nations should be allowed to rule themselves.

Germany should be forced to pay 'reparations' to the countries that suffered and were damaged in the war.

Pushing the German frontier back to the Rhine is unrealistic - we should simply demilitarise the Rhine so that Germany cannot keep an army near the French border.

Germany should be shrunk. The frontier should be pushed back to the Rhine.

Our people want Germany to be punished harshly!

We need to make sure that Germany can never attack us again. They purposely ruined our land and industry!

We will form a 'League of Nations' to make sure we never have another war like this one!

We must protect our status as the greatest naval power!

I'm worried that if we treat Germany too harshly it will lead to another war. But my people expect me to 'squeeze the German lemon until the pips squeak!'

We suffered more than any other country in the war. My people want the right to punish the Germans!

Task

Match the speech bubbles to the person you think might have said it by colour coding. Remember that more than one of the Big Three could have said some of these statements.






-  Woodrow Wilson (USA)
-  David Lloyd George (Britain)
-  Georges Clemenceau (France)



Background



3) Match the keyword to the definition and answer the questions.

| Key word: | Definition: | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Military restrictions | a decree forced upon someone regardless of whether they like it or not. |  |
| Territorial changes | alterations to the ownership of areas of land. |  |
| Reparations | limiting the amount of soldiers or armed forces. |  |
| Diktat | accepting the blame for starting the war. |  |
| War guilt | compensation for war damage that is paid by a defeated country. |  |

Key facts: In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles was signed by the victorious countries at the Palace of Versailles near Paris. It dealt only with Germany. Two representatives of the new German government were summoned. The Germans had been allowed no say in the discussions. They were simply invited to agree to the 'diktat' (dictated peace) that was forced upon them.

Why were the German representatives not allowed a say in the treaty?

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Why did Germany have to accept blame for starting the war?

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Terms 1



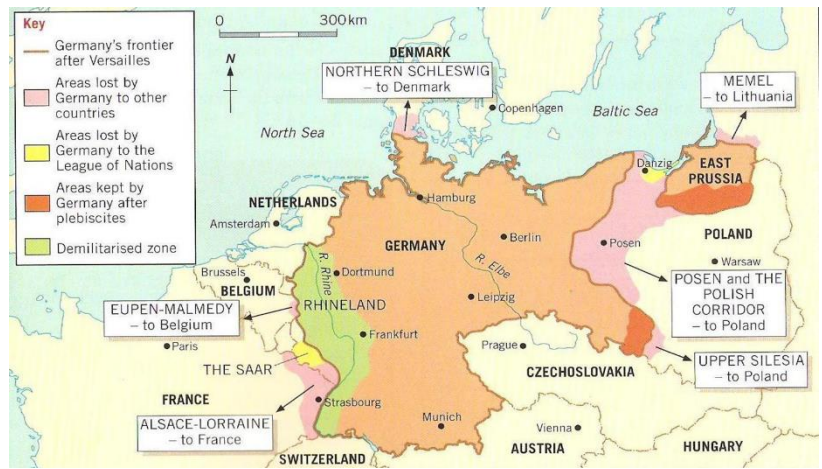
Terms 2



4) Next to each of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles add the category it belongs to. The categories are:

- Territorial changes **TC**
- Military restrictions **MR**
- War Guilt **WG**
- Reparations **R**.

Tip: Use the QR codes and the map to help you



| Term of the treaty: | Category: |
|---|-----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The War Guilt Clause (Article 231) forced Germany to accept responsibility for starting the war. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France. They had been French before 1871. See the map on page 7. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The size and power of Germany's armed forces were a major concern of all the powers, especially France. To solve this, the treaty limited the army to 100,000 men. Conscription was also banned; all soldiers had to be volunteers. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● West Prussia was given to Poland. This meant East Prussia was separated from the rest of Germany by Polish land (Germany was divided into two). See map. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany was not allowed tanks, submarines or military aircraft. The navy could only have six battleships. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Rhineland, a strip of land on the border between Germany and France, became a demilitarised zone. This meant that no German troops were allowed in this area, near the French border. See map. | MR |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany had to pay for the damage caused by the war. The sum was not fixed in the Treaty, but was later set in 1921 at the huge figure of £6600 million. Germany was supposed to pay a certain amount each year- originally for 42 years. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria. See map. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Germany's colonies in Africa were taken away. Former German colonies became mandates controlled by the League of Nations, which effectively meant that Britain and France controlled them. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The League of Nations was to control the Saar for 15 years, but France controlled the coalfields. | |

5) Use the table from the previous page to help you answer the exam question.

Write an account of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles [8 marks]

The first paragraph has been done for you as a model for the other paragraphs.

Tips: To complete the answer you need:

- Two other paragraphs on different categories of the treaty
- Keep focused on the question.
- Use at least four specific facts in each paragraph.
- Explain how facts relate to the question set.
- Have two structured PEE paragraphs.

Paragraph 1: War Guilt and Reparations

Model paragraph:

The terms of the Treaty of Versailles included the War Guilt Clause (Article 231). This forced Germany to accept responsibility for starting the war. It justified all the other punishments in the treaty. If Germany was to blame for the war, then it would have to compensate for all the damage that was caused. This included reparations. The sum was not fixed in the treaty, but was later set in 1921 at the huge figure of £6600 million. These terms of the treaty put the blame and punished Germany for World War I.

Paragraph 2: Military restrictions

Paragraph 3: Territorial changes

Use the knowledge organiser to help you add specific detail to your answer.



6) Complete the table to show how satisfied each of the 'Big Three' were with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Aims of the Big Three
 USA- Wilson wanted to keep peace
 France- Clemenceau wanted revenge and security
 Britain- Lloyd George wanted revenge, but to avoid war in future and trade.

| | What terms did he like? (Satisfied) | What terms did he not like? (Not satisfied) | How far did he achieve his aims? |
|--------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|
| Woodrow Wilson | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarmament only for Germany and so was unfair Wilson felt that the Treaty was so harsh that Germany would seek revenge and another war would follow. | /10 This is because |
| Georges Clemenceau | | Although Clemenceau liked a lot of the terms, he did not think the treaty was harsh enough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clemenceau wanted Germany to be destroyed, not just weakened Clemenceau felt Germany should not be allowed any army at all It is estimated that the war had cost France 200 billion Francs; the reparations were far less than this | /10 This is because |
| David Lloyd George | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lloyd George was elected PM in 1918 because he promised to 'Make Germany pay.' | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lloyd George worried that the Treaty was too harsh and that Germany would seek revenge. The German economy was crippled by the war and reparations. Germany was not in a strong position to trade with anyone. | /10 This is because |



Ger & Fr
reaction



7) Complete the table to show the reaction of the German people to the Treaty of Versailles. You need to put them in order of causing the most to least anger.

The terms are:

Diktat, War guilt, Reparations, Territorial losses, 14 points, Disarmament

You must explain how/why each of the terms angered the German people.

| | |
|---|----|
| Part of the treaty that would have caused the most anger: | 1) |
| | 2) |
| | 3) |
| | 4) |
| | 5) |
| Part of the treaty that would have caused the least anger. | 6) |

Exam question

Write an account of how the Treaty of Versailles caused problems for Germany.

(8 marks)



Topic test



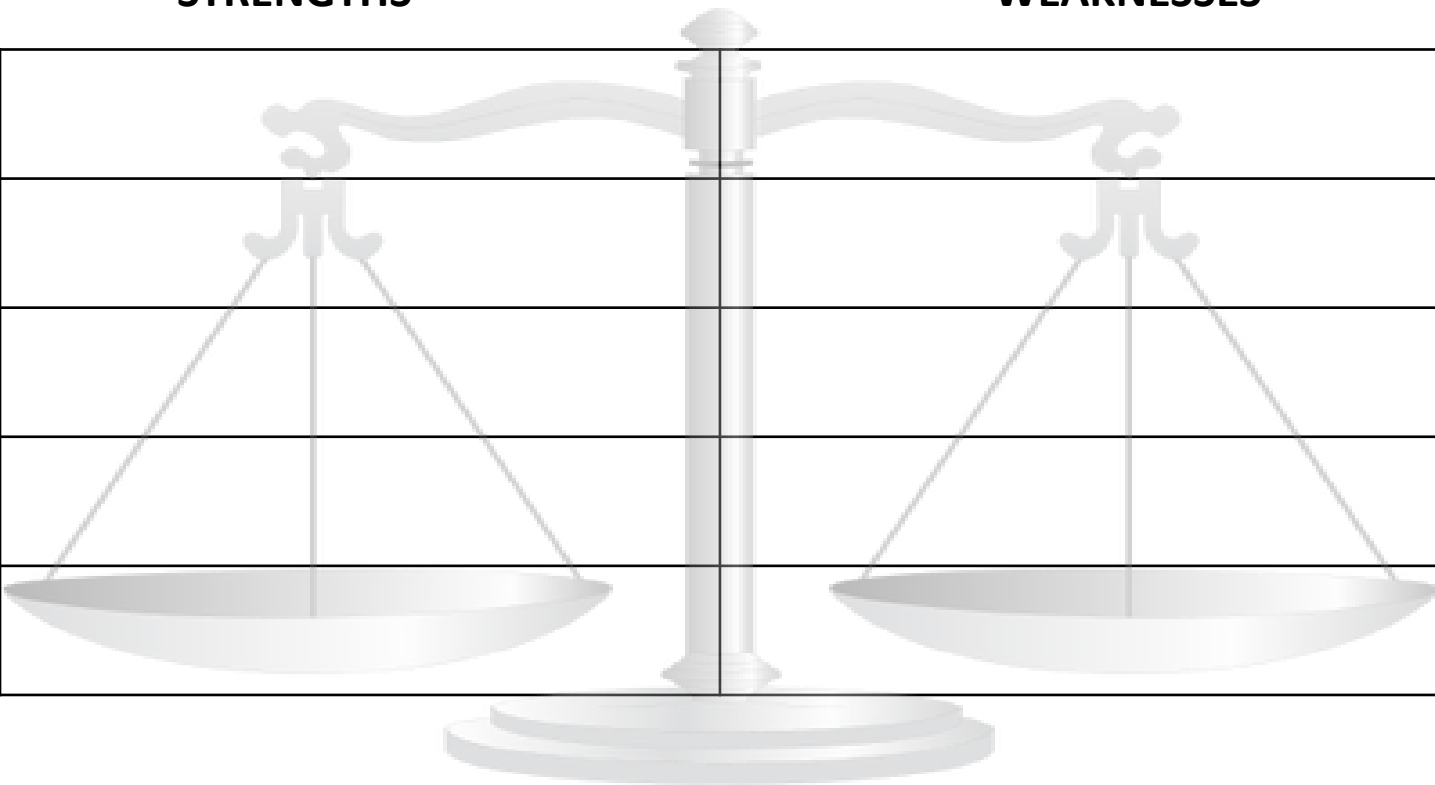
8) Read the statements and add them to the correct side of the diagram to show if they are a strength or weakness of Versailles.

Stretch yourself: Add an extra strength and/or weakness. Look back at the terms of the Treaty in this workbook or on the Knowledge Organiser so that you can use specific facts.

| | |
|--|--|
| The Treaty of Versailles did bring peace at the end of the most devastating war that the world had seen. The League of Nations was also set up to keep peace in the future. | When the American government refused to sign the Treaty and did not join the League of Nations, the whole settlement was less secure. |
| The Germans thought the Treaty would be based on Wilson's Fourteen Points. If they had known that so few of these would make it through to the final Treaty, they may not have signed the armistice. | The Treaty punished Germany enough to want revenge, but not enough to stop her from recovering. Germany remained one country with a population of 60 million compared to 40 million of France. |
| The causes of the First World War were very complex, yet Germany was forced to accept full responsibility. Causes such as the arms race, where Britain and Germany competed to have the biggest navy and empires, were not Germany's fault alone. | It was normal for the losers of a war to agree to harsh terms. During the war Germany had made Russia sign a treaty that took away more than a quarter of its farmland and population. This shows if Germany had won the war they would have treated the Allies even harsher. |
| The Rhineland was demilitarised, so no German troops were allowed into this area near the French border. This made France feel more secure. | Many people across the world said that the Treaty was too harsh and that it would lead to another war. Lloyd George predicted there would be another war in just 25 years. |
| With its economy destroyed by the war, the reparations crippled Germany even more. German hatred of the treaty also created a general resistance to paying. In 1921 French, British and Belgium troops had to invade the Ruhr (an industrial area of Germany) to force the Germans to pay reparations. | Germany lost 10% of its land. German families were forced off land they had owned for generations as it was claimed by other countries under the terms of the Treaty. Other Germans found themselves under foreign control and feared persecution, especially as Germany had been forced to accept the 'War Guilt Clause.' |

STRENGTHS

WEAKNESSES



The Treaty of Versailles

Armistice - 11th Nov 1918 - ceasefire WWI, terms of treaty to be agreed later

Paris Peace Conference (Jan - Dec 1919):

Big 3:

- **David Lloyd George - UK** 
 - Elected as promised to 'Make Germany pay', many wanted revenge
 - Cautious as too harsh = Germany wanting revenge
 - Wanted to protect British Empire
 - Germany could be good for trade if allowed to rebuild

- **George Clemenceau - France** 
 - Fighting in France
 - Wanted to cripple Germany
 - French wanted revenge
 - Needed money to rebuild

- **Woodrow Wilson - USA** 
 - No fighting in USA
 - Made lots of money from selling weapons
 - Didn't see need for revenge
 - Wilson = idealist, everyone treated fairly and wanted League of Nations to be setup
 - Self-determination - countries freedom to rule themselves
 - 14 points

- Compromise**
- Time
 - Need money fast to rebuild
 - Europe unstable and changing
 - Empires breaking up
 - Threat of Communism - Russian Tsar and family murdered

The Treaty of Versailles (June 1919) - Terms:

G - Guilt - had to accept responsibility for the war (Clause 231)

A - armed forces reduced - 100,000 soldiers, 6 battleships, no tanks, no air force, no submarines, Rhineland demilitarised

R - Reparations - agreed 1921 at £6.6 billion (60 years to repay)

G - German territories - Alsace Lorraine, Upper Silesia, German colonies, 13% land, 10% population

LE - League of Nations - Germany was not allowed to join

Reactions to Treaty of Versailles:

- During 1920s and 1930s attitudes were largely that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh
- After WW2 attitudes changed - Germany had been able to rebuild etc. but view influenced by events of WW2 and the rise of Hitler.



Britain - Lloyd George = hero, public felt it was fair but could have been harsher. Pleased with gaining colonies and that could rule the waves without competition.

France - Clemenceau - public wanted it harsher, angry that Germany were able to keep an army.

USA - Wilson - unfair on Germany making Britain and France more powerful, couldn't join League of Nations as US government wouldn't accept the treaty. Not based on 14 points. Wilson = devastated.

Germany - shocked by harshness, hated the guilt clause (231), economy in ruins, lost natural resources (income), vulnerable to attack. Diktat - dictated, no choice but to sign

Was the Treaty of Versailles fair?

| <u>For (Fair)</u>  | <u>Against (unfair)</u>  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most devastating war ever • Normal for losers to sign treaty • Time pressure - peacemakers did best they could | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too harsh - caused another war (revenge) • Punished the unborn (60 years to pay reparations) • Causes of war = complex, guilt clause unfair? • German families pushed off their land as now ruled by different country • Left vulnerable to attack • Crippled economy - caused hyperinflation • Diktat - no choice but to sign • Not based on 14 points • Allies not treated as harshly and Turkey threatened war leading to their treaty being largely reversed. |

Treatment of Germany's Allies

• **Austria: The Treaty of St Germain - 10th Sept 1919**

- **Land:** lost land to Italy, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland, most of industry lost in the land given to Czechoslovakia. Economy collapsed in 1921.
- **Reparations:** Amount never fixed, but told to pay reparations.
- **Military restrictions:** 30,000 soldiers, no conscription, no navy.
- **Other terms:** Austria was forbidden from uniting with Germany

• **Bulgaria: The Treaty of Neuilly - 27th Nov 1919**

- **Land:** lost land to Yugoslavia, Greece and Romania. It however gained land from Turkey.
- **Reparations:** £100 million.
- **Military restrictions:** 20,000 soldiers, no conscription, no air force, only 4 battleships.

• **Hungary: The Treaty of Trianon - 4th June 1920**

- **Land:** lost to Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Austria.
- **Reparations:** Amount not fixed. Economy collapsed so not paid.
- **Military restrictions:** 30,000 soldiers, no conscription, only allowed 3 patrol boats.

• **Turkey: The Treaty of Sévres - 10th Aug 1920**

- **Land:** lost to Greece, Empire split up
- **Military restrictions:** 50,000 soldiers, only 7 sail boats and 6 torpedo boats
- **Other:** Open waterways from the Mediterranean to Black Sea (Dardanelles and the Bosphorus Straits).

• **Turkey: The Treaty of Lausanne - July 1923**

- **Land:** regained from Greece
- **Military restrictions:** Decide own armed forces
- **Other:** Given back rights over waterways from the Mediterranean to Black Sea

The League of Nations

Key people

Manchurian Crisis

Lord Lytton
British representative of the L of N sent to Manchuria

Abyssinian Crisis

Haile Selassie
Leader of Abyssinia

Mussolini

Fascist leader of Italy

Samuel Hoare

British Foreign Secretary, represented GB in the Hoare-Laval Pact

Pierre Laval

French Prime Minister, represented France in the Hoare-Laval pact

Key words

League of Nations

International organisation designed to keep peace.

Geneva

Majority city in Switzerland, home of the League of Nations

Fontainebleau Memorandum

A document from Britain saying they completely supported the League of Nations

Locarno Treaty

Began the process of allowing Germany to join the League of Nations

Collective security

The idea that if all countries worked together they could make sure that war didn't break out again

Mitigation

Getting countries together to talk through problems to try and avoid war

Covenant

Document that set out how the League of Nations would deal with any aggressive country

Moral condemnation

Giving a country a telling off to try and make it behave in line with the covenant of the League of Nations

Economic sanctions

Members of the League of Nations would not trade with aggressive or war causing countries

Humanitarian

Making it your priority to make sure humans live in good conditions in their countries

Fascist

Political belief that leads to dictators and intolerance within countries

Key events

League of Nations outline

- The idea of American President Woodrow Wilson to bring the world together in peace. It would be a group of countries that would work together to solve world problems.
- Aims**
 - To stop war from breaking out again
 - To encourage disarmament
 - To improve working conditions
 - To tackle deadly diseases
- Based in Geneva, Switzerland where the Red Cross was also based.
- The USA never joined when the Senate refused to agree.

Successes of the League of Nations

- Many of the commissions had success in their own areas. For example, the Health Commission was later renamed The World Health Organisation. This is incredibly important today in the fight against diseases such as Covid 19
- In 1921 The Åland Islands were disputed between Sweden and Finland. The League stepped in and created an agreement that successfully avoided war
- In 1925 Greece invaded Bulgaria. The League was able to make Greece remove their troops from Bulgaria.

Other international agreements

- Locarno 1925
 - A treaty designed to improve relations between Germany and France
 - Things that were not clear after Versailles were tidied up at this meeting. For example, the old disputed land of Alsace Lorraine. Germany gave up any claim to this
 - Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Belgium also signed this treaty
 - Germany seen as more peaceful and by 1926 they were allowed to join the League of Nations
- Kellogg-Briand 1928
 - 65 countries met in Paris where they signed an agreement saying that they would not use war to solve problems
 - Germany, France and the USA were some of the first to sign
 - This all took place outside the League of Nations making the League look useless

The Manchurian Crisis

- Japan was suffering from the economic depression, the army was pressuring for more power and murdered the Prime Minister in 1932
- Japan then staged an explosion on the South Manchurian railway in China and used this as an excuse to invade
- The League sent the Lytton Commission to investigate. It took a year to recommend that Japan should leave China. This was ignored and Japan left the League of Nations

The Abyssinian Crisis

- Mussolini invaded Abyssinia to try and recreate the Roman Empire and bring glory to Italy
- His country
- The League put weak trade sanctions in place refusing to sanction coal and oil. They also failed to close the Suez Canal
- Secretly the Hoare-Laval Pact was negotiated which saw Britain and France trying to give away parts of Abyssinia to Italy. This brought disgrace to France and Britain and showed how unsupported the League was.

Council

Body that had the power of Veto for certain countries

Permanent Court of Justice

The League of Nations court set up to deal with international arguments

Assembly

All members represented. Decision had to be unanimous

Secretariat

Carried out the paper work/administration for the League of Nations

Unanimous

All must agree to a decision

Veto

The power to block a decision. The League of Nations Council had the power of veto

Refugee

A person displaced from their home by a reason beyond their control

Commissions

Groups put together to tackle specific issues. For example, the Slavery Commission

Depression

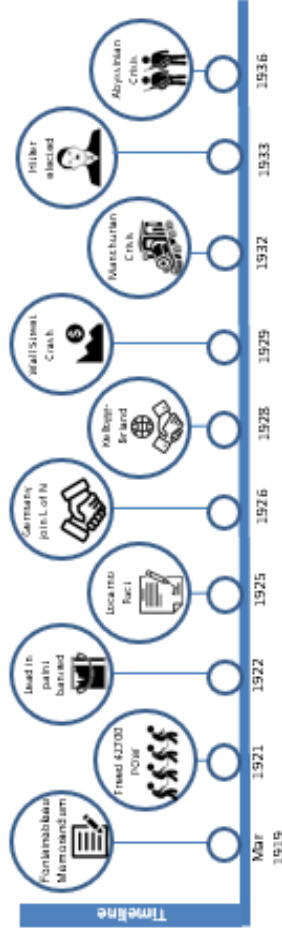
A period of time when countries struggle for money and the people of a country are often unemployed

Dictator

A ruler with total and unchecked power over a country, for example, Hitler

Stressa Front

1935 agreement that Britain, France and Italy would unite against Germany



12) Annotate the source. Use your classwork about how the League of Nations helped people through their special commissions and any areas that they were successful in the 1920s. You are looking for examples of good things that the League achieved.



An American cartoon

Exam question 'Write an account of how the League of Nations tried to deal with international conflict in the 1920s.' (8 marks)



Seneca

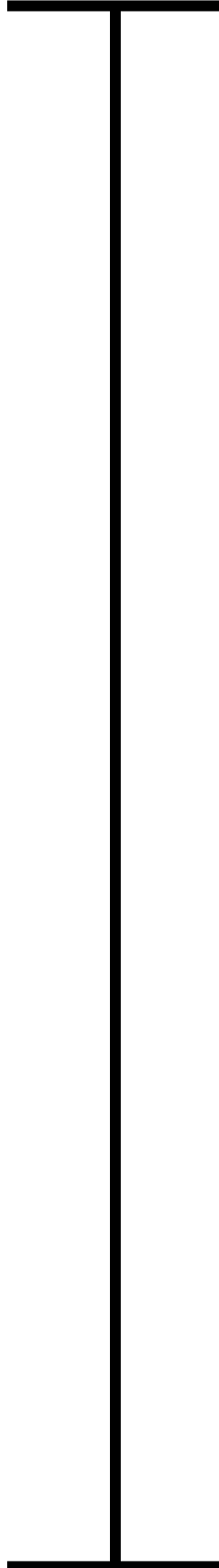


Walkthrough



15) Use the timeline to show the story of the Manchurian Crisis in 1931-32. Include :

- Why Japan wanted Manchuria
- The Mukden incident
- League's reluctance to act
- Eventual League action





Seneca



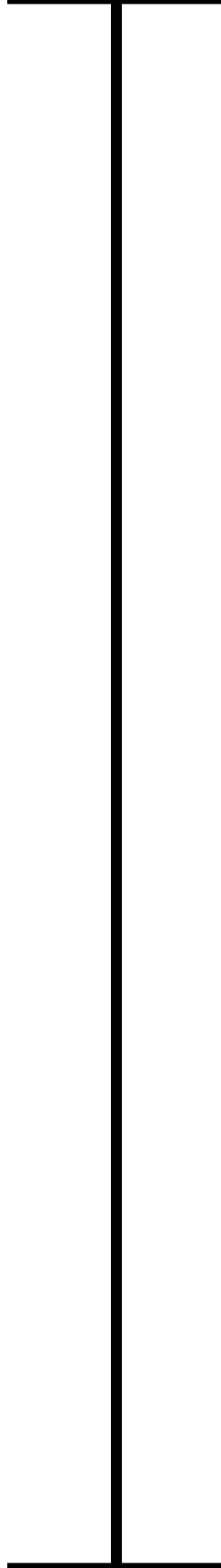
Walkthrough



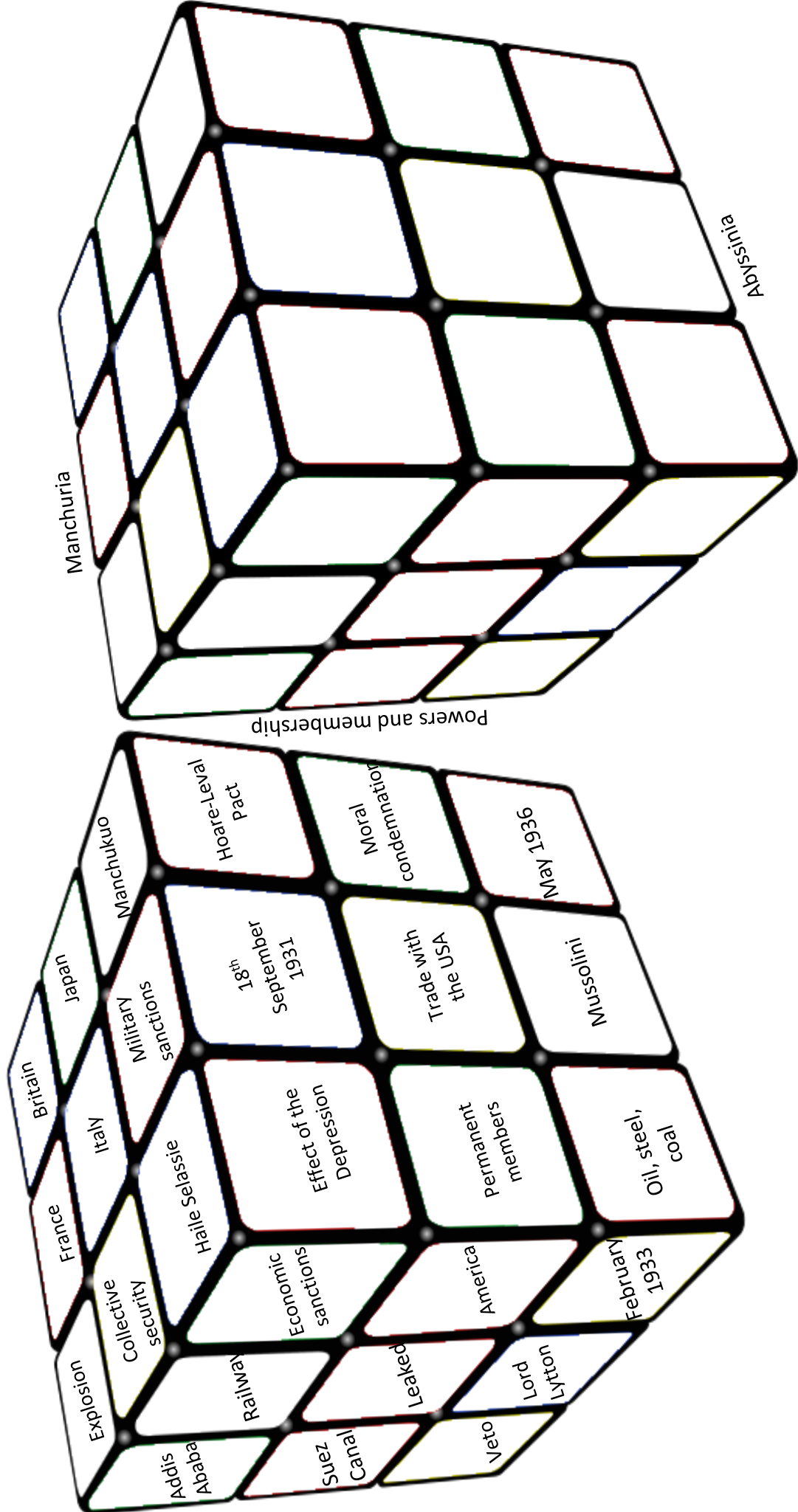
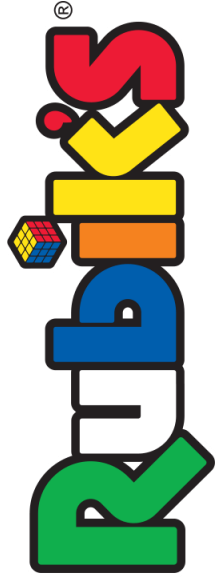
16) Use the timeline to show the story of the Abyssinian Crisis in 1936.

Include :

- Why Mussolini wanted Abyssinia
- How Mussolini invaded Abyssinia
- The actions the League took in Abyssinia, including what Britain and France did



- 17) Complete the Rubik's cube to show the reasons why the League of Nations failed.
- Make sure you understand all of the words
 - Take care, some words may apply to more than one section... but they only go in one place.



18) Complete the table to plan the answer to the following exam question.

“The League of Nations was doomed to fail.” How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

| <u>Agree</u> | <u>Disagree</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| | |
| <u>Conclusion</u> | |

League of Nations

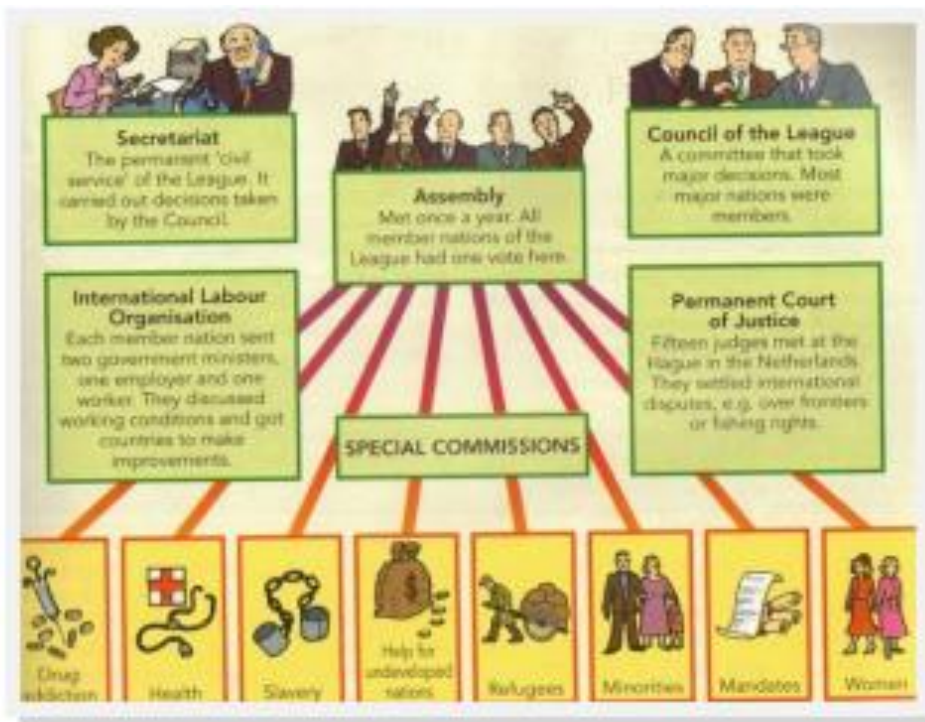
The League of Nations was created in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference (where the Treaty of Versailles was created) as an attempt to get nations together to discuss problems and work out their differences peacefully.

What were the aims of the League?

- Prevent wars
- Encourage disarmament
- Improve working conditions
- Tackle deadly diseases

Facts about the League:

- ⇒ 42 members in 1919
- ⇒ 58 members by 1934
- ⇒ 4 permanent members of the Council who made all the big decisions - Britain, France, Italy and Japan
- ⇒ USA didn't join
- ⇒ Based in Geneva, Switzerland
- ⇒ Locarno Treaty in 1926 allowed Germany to join
- ⇒ It did not have it's own army



How would it work?

Collective security: countries would work together to make sure peace was kept and the interests of every nation were looked at

Permanent Court of International Justice: setup to establish international laws. If countries were following the same laws there was less chance of them disagreeing.

Covenant: set out how the League would deal with aggression.

- **Mitigation** - get countries together to talk it through
- **Moral condemnation** - a good telling off
- **Economic sanctions** - members of the League would not trade with them

1920: Vilna

Poland and Lithuania were both created following WWI. Vilna = capital of Lithuania, but majority of people spoke Polish. Polish army took Vilna. The League told Poland to leave, but they refused. League did nothing.



1921-25: Upper Silesia

Region of valuable industry. Referendum held to decide whether to be ruled by Poland or Germany. Germany win (60%) but League suggests dividing between two. Both accept, but neither happy.



1921: Åland Islands

Island between Finland and Sweden. Belonged to Finland but many on it wanted to be ruled by Sweden. The League decided it should remain Finnish. Both sides accepted.



1923: Corfu

Greek island occupied by Italy in 1923 in response to an Italian diplomat being shot dead in Greece. 1st. The League asked Italy to leave and fined the Greeks, which Italy ignored. League changed its mind and asked Greece for compensation and to apologise. Greece obeyed and Italy withdrew.



1925: Bulgaria

Invaded by Greece after border disputes. League ordered Greece to withdraw, which they did.



Wall Street Crash - 1929 → Great Depression

Countries less willing to help others as have own problems with e.g. poverty

Manchurian Crisis

Japan took over Manchuria (part of China) following an attack on their railway in the area. The League sent Lord Lytton to investigate and he produced the Lytton Report, which said Japan was wrong. The League didn't do anything else. Japan refused to accept the report and withdrew from the League in 1933. In 1937 Japan invaded the rest of China and the League did nothing to stop it.



Abyssinia Crisis

Oct 1935 - Abyssinia was invaded by Italy under Mussolini. Abyssinia appealed to the League, who imposed economic sanctions. Britain and France didn't close the Suez canal to Italian ships so supplies got through despite the sanctions. Member the League didn't want a war with Italy. They wanted them as an ally against Hitler. (Secret agreement with Britain and France, Hoare-Laval Pact, to give Italy Abyssinia). League was ignored. May 1936 Italy had conquered Abyssinia.





19) Match the definition to the correct keyword.

| Keyword | Definition |
|---------------|---|
| Lebensraum | Another name for Communism, a system of government in which everyone is considered equal. |
| Volksdeutsche | German term for 'living space' |
| Anschluss | Book written by Hitler; the title means 'my struggle'. |
| Mein Kampf | People of the German race/German speakers |
| Bolshevism | Uniting Germany and Austria |

18) Explain how each of Hitler's aims would lead to war.

| | |
|--|--|
| Lebensraum | |
| Rearmament | |
| Reunite Volksdeutsche and create a Greater Germany | |
| Destroy Communism | |



20) Complete the timeline to show the early steps that Hitler took. Make sure you highlight the role of Britain, France and Italy as you go.

1933 Hitler leaves the League of Nations
Disarmament Conference

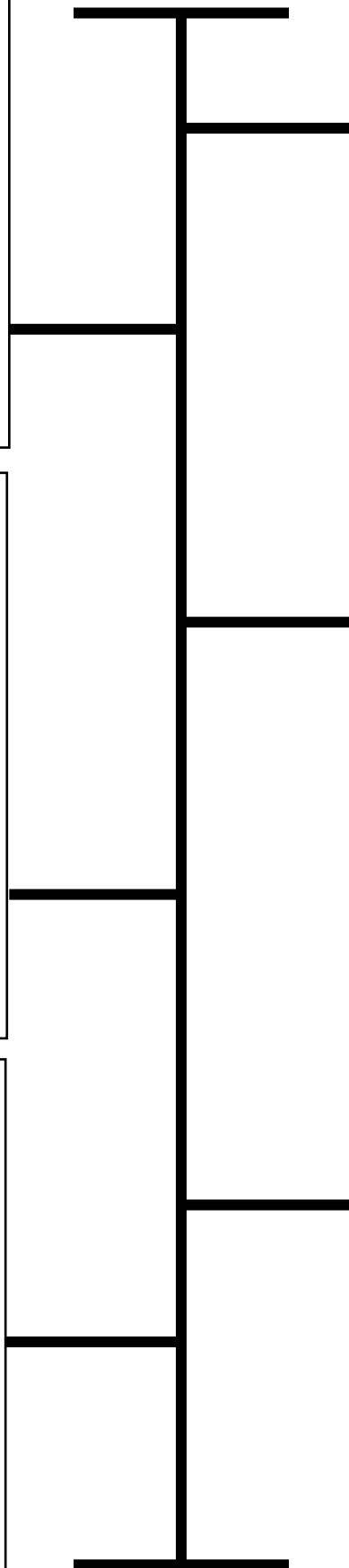
13th January 1935 The Saar plebiscite

13th January The Saar plebiscite

1934 The Dolfuss Affair

March 1935 Rearmament

June 1935 Anglo-German Naval Agreement





Bitesize



Newsreal



21) Use the pictures to help explain the story of the Rhineland



Why had the Rhineland been demilitarised?

What happened when troops entered the Rhineland?

Could Hitler have been stopped?



How did the gamble pay off for Hitler?

Which countries supported Hitler? Use your classwork and <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znxdnrd/revision/3> to help you.

Supported Hitler

Against Hitler

Empty table cell for listing countries that supported Hitler.

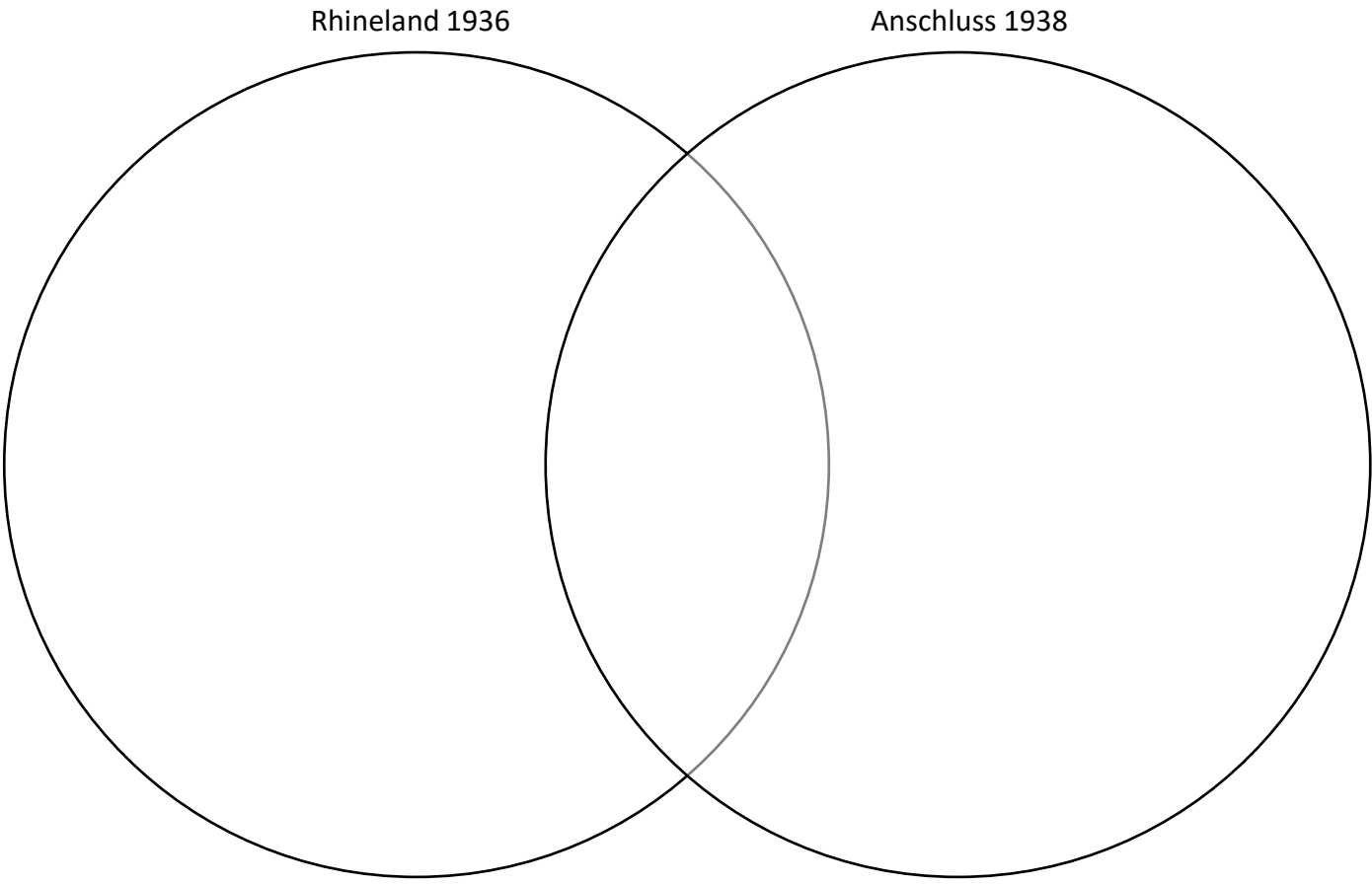
Empty table cell for listing countries that were against Hitler.



22) Create a storyboard to show what happened during the 1938 Anschluss. Keywords to include are: Schuschnigg Seyess-Inquart Mussolini Berchtesgaden Plebiscite

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

23) Fill in the Venn diagram to show the similarities and difference between the Remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936 and Anschluss in 1938.



23) How did countries react to Anschluss? Complete the table to show your ideas.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Austria | |
| Germany | |
| Britain and France | |
| Czechoslovakia | |



Click through the pages to revise first

24) Study sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B to a historian studying why Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia



Source A: a Russian cartoon from 1938; the caption reads 'Onwards to the east!' and the 'meat' on the plate is labelled Czechoslovakia

Source B: Adapted from a note from General Ismay, the Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, to the British Cabinet, sent on 20th September 1938:

If Germany swallows up Czechoslovakia it will enhance German military prestige, increase German potential for war, and enable Germany to deploy stronger land forces against France and ourselves than can be done at present.

| | What the source says/ who created it | Why is this useful? Explain what you know that can add detail to these points |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Content | | |
| Source A | The wolf is Germany; the two men in the left hand corner are Britain and France; the see-through man is the USA | e.g. Britain and France offering the 'meat' on a plate... |
| Source B | The source suggests Hitler wants Czechoslovakia because it will: make his army proud and prepare them for war | |
| Provenance | | |
| Source A | | |
| Source B | | |

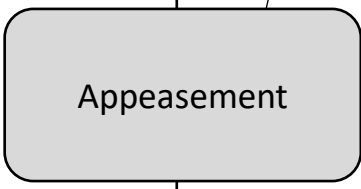


25) Arguments for and against appeasement. Complete the diagram with as many points as you can to demonstrate whether appeasement was a good idea or not.

For appeasement

Against appeasement

People misjudged Hitler. They thought he could be reasoned with. Everything he said throughout the 1920s indicated that he would use violence. They should have known better.



In your opinion, was appeasement the right policy to use?



YouTube

Outline



Fast detail



26) Read the background to the Nazi-Soviet Pact and highlight the information that challenges the Treaty of Versailles and completes Hitler's aims.

By late 1938 Hitler had taken over both Austria and Czechoslovakia. Poland was Hitler's next step in his quest for Lebensraum. In the hatred Treaty of Versailles, areas of German land had been given away to form a new state of Poland. Many Germans lost their property or found themselves living outside Germany. When Hitler came to power he vowed to destroy the Treaty of Versailles, to reunite German-speaking people, and to claim Lebensraum in the east. Invading Poland would help him to achieve all of these aims.

Furthermore, Hitler had grown confident. He had seen Britain and France fail to take action against him as he broke the terms of Versailles and felt that, even though they had made agreements to protect Poland, they would do nothing to stop him invading the country. Finally, Poland had no natural borders e.g. mountains, so would be easy to attack. However, Hitler still had a problem... What would the USSR do if he invaded Poland?

Both Germany and the USSR despised Poland and had immediately started questioning its existence. Stalin was determined to reclaim this land and Hitler was concerned about what Stalin would do if the German's invaded. Hitler could not risk Stalin intervening, so he sent his foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to make a deal. If the USSR allowed Hitler to invade Poland, the USSR would be given Polish territory. On 23rd August 1939 a non-aggression pact was signed. It was called the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

- Hitler could invade Poland without facing a war on two fronts. Britain and France might act but the USSR would stay out of it.
- Becoming allies with Hitler meant that Stalin didn't worry about attack from Germany.
- Land in Poland would act as a buffer zone if Hitler decided to invade the USSR.
- The USSR had a massive army that was no longer a threat.
- Stalin felt he had been ignored by GB and Fr. He knew he couldn't trust them if Germany invaded the USSR
- Britain and France would now face a war with Germany without the USSR as an ally.
- Hitler seemed to respect the USSR.
- Hitler agreed that Stalin would be given Polish land and he wouldn't even have to fight

| What was in it for Germany? | What was in it for the USSR? |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | |



Declaration



Topic test



27) Read the final piece of the puzzle and annotate the cartoon to suggest what it might be trying to say about the state of Europe in 1939.

The invasion of Poland

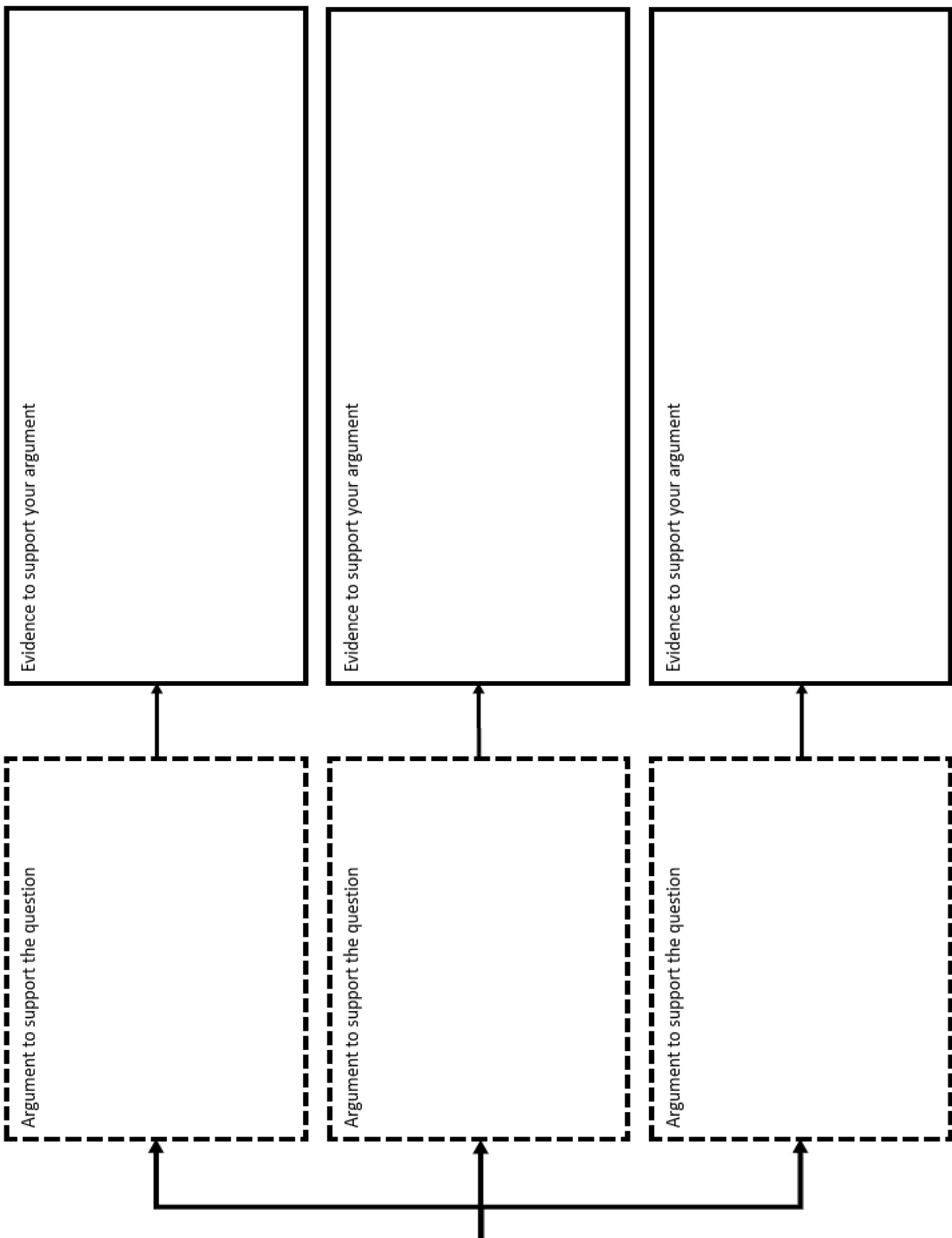
On 1st September, 1939 the German battleship, the Schleswig-Holstein opened fire on the port of Danzig. Although Poland ran it, 90% of the population was German. At the same time, 62 divisions of the German army and 1300 Luftwaffe planes invaded Poland. The Polish air force was caught on the ground and obliterated.

On 3rd September, 1939 Britain sent an ultimatum to Hitler to withdraw his troops by 11am. When no reply came, Britain declared war on Germany. Poland was overrun by German and Soviet troops within 4 weeks. Hitler was convinced Britain and France would back down. He was wrong and WWII began.



An American cartoon published on 1 September 1939. A psychopath is someone with a personality disorder, which can lead to dangerous and violent behaviour.

28) Go over your work to enable you to complete the exam question planning in good detail. You may also want to use the diagrams on the next couple of pages to help you.



'The Nazi-Soviet pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939; How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16 +4)

Conflict and Tension Summary: Steps to War

WW2



Why did Britain follow a policy of Appeasement?

- Treaty of Versailles seen as too harsh
- War costs lots of money and lives, so should be avoided
- Hitler's actions gave people what they wanted e.g. Anschluss was popular in Austria
- People of Britain didn't want war
- USA would not support Britain and France in a war
- British rearmament did not start until 1936, they were not ready for war

Hitler's aims (LOADER):

- Lebensraum
- Overturn Versailles
- Unite German speaking people
- Destroy communism
- Expand Germany territory
- Rearmament



Germany invades Poland - September 1939: German troops invaded Poland and Poland was overrun in 4 weeks. Britain declared war on Germany when they refused to leave.

Nazi Soviet Pact - August 1939: A 'non aggression pact' between Germany and USSR. Secret parts were to invade and divide countries in the east.

Hitler takes the rest of Czechoslovakia - March 1939: Hitler's troops invade the rest of Czechoslovakia going against what he had promised at the Munich Agreement.

German troops invade and occupy the Sudetenland - October 1938: Unlike in the Rhineland and Austria the Czechs saw this as a real invasion and tried to defend themselves.

Sudetenland Crisis - September 1938: Often known as the Munich Crisis / Agreement where British PM, Chamberlain agreed to allow Hitler to take the Sudetenland, part of Czechoslovakia with lots of

Anschluss with Austria - March 1938: Austrian Chancellor, Schuschnigg was bullied into agreeing to allow a greater Germany presence in Austria. Hitler's troops marched in and took over.

Italy and Germany form the Anti Comintern Pact - November 1937: Originally an alliance between Germany and Japan, but Italy join in 1937 in an agreement to fight Communism internationally.

Germany helped General Franco in the Spanish Civil War - starts July 1936: Hitler sent in air strikes and armored units against the government

Rhineland Remilitarized - March 1936: ToFV made the Rhineland demilitarized. Hitler's troops entered, many riding on bicycles and were greeted with flowers from the civilians living there.

Anglo-German Naval Agreement - June 1935: Britain signed an agreement allowing Germany to have a navy that was 35% of the size of Britain's.

Rearmament - March 1935: Hitler held a military rally, which announced that he had been rearming. He also started to develop a Luftwaffe (air force).

The Saar Plebiscite - 13th January 1935: Saar had been controlled by the LofNs. The plebiscite was a vote to decide who should control the area. 90% voted for Germany.

The Dollfuss Affair - 1934: The Austrian Chancellor, Dollfuss, banned the Nazi Party in Austria. Hitler ordered Nazis to cause havoc in Austria, which led to the murder of Dollfuss.

Hitler leaves the Disarmament conference - 1933: LofNs held a conference aiming for all nations to disarm. When France refused Hitler walked out and Germany left the LofNs.

Why did WW2 break out?

- Weaknesses of the League
- Fear of Communism
- American Isolationism
- Great Depression
- Nazi Soviet Pact
- Appeasement



The end of WW1

The effects of WW1

- Europe had been devastated by fighting.
 - Millions of soldiers had been killed.
 - The victorious powers were exhausted. The USA was in a strong position.
- The mood in 1919
- People in Britain and France thought that Germany was responsible for the war.
 - They felt that Germany should be made to pay reparations.
 - Germany was not invited to the peace talks and were forced to accept the treaty.

The Paris Peace Conference

- This took place in the palace of Versailles. It lasted for 12 months.
- Non of the defeated nations were invited.
- All the important decisions were made by President Wilson (USA) Prime Minister David Lloyd George (Britain) and Prime Minister Clemenceau (France)
- The leaders did not get on well and relations worsened over time.
- Woodrow Wilson was very ill during the conference.

The Big Three

Georges Clemenceau – France – He wanted a harsh treaty that would punish Germany severely and cripple it so that it would never be able to threaten France again.

Woodrow Wilson – USA – War casualties for America were low Wilson believed that Germany was to blame for starting the war, but he believed that the treaty with Germany should not be too harsh because this would cause the Germans to seek revenge later. Wilson published the 14 points that would lead to self determination and international co –operation.

David Lloyd George – Britain – Lloyd George understood the feelings of the British people but wanted Germany to be justly punished since he believed that a harsh treaty would encourage Germany to seek revenge later.

He wanted to begin trading with Germany after the war to help Britain recover from the war.

The Terms of the Treaty of Versailles (LAMB)

L – League of Nations – This was seen as an international police force.

This was set up to prevent future wars. Germany was not invited to join.

A – Army weakened - Germany was forced to make cuts in its armed forces. The army was cut to 100,000 men. The Rhineland was demilitarised. Therefore no German soldiers were allowed into this land between France and Germany.

Anschluss – The unification of Germany and Austria – Hungary was not allowed.

M – Money – Germany was forced to pay reparations for the cost of the war.

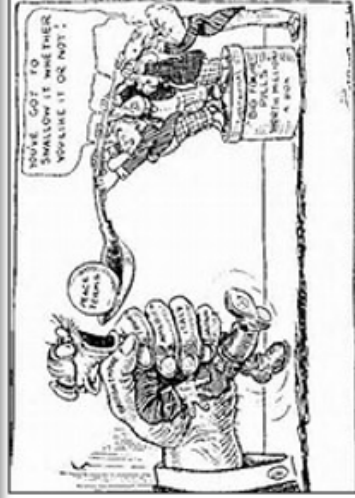
B – Blame – Germany was forced to accept the blame for starting WW1.

German reaction to the treaty

- The German public and government were horrified.
- They did not believe they had caused the war.
- They felt they should have been invited to the peace talks.
- Germans hated the war guilt clause and they resented losing their army navy and air force. Germany lost land and this meant a loss of pride.
- They thought that the 14 points had not been applied fairly.
- Germany was also insulted by not being allowed to join the league of nations.

The impact of the treaty on Germany and the reactions of the British French and the USA

- Very quickly the treaty caused problems for Germany.
- The Weimar Republic was very unstable.
- Lloyd George thought the Germans had been treated Harshly and this would cause another war.
- In the USA Wilson was not able to get Congress to support the Treaty and so they refused to join the league of nations.
- In France Clemenceau thought the treaty was not harsh enough.



Other Peace Treaties

- Treaty of St. Germain – 1919 – Austria
- This treaty separated Austria from Hungary. It forbade Anschluss between Austria and Germany. It took land from Austria.
- Treaty of Trianon -1920 – Hungary
- Hungary was reduced in a similar way to Austria.
- Treaty of Neuilly – 1919- Bulgaria
- Bulgaria lost land to Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. It lost its access to the sea.
- Treaty of Sevres – 1920- Turkey
- It lost land and control to the British.

The aims of the League of Nations

Aims of the league.

The League of Nations was set up because President Wilson who wanted a 'world parliament'. **(SIDE)**

- **S – Stop wars**
- **I – Improve people's lives and jobs.** He wanted to improve public health, and to end slavery.
- **D** - Wilson also hoped that the League would persuade the nations to agree to **disarmament** – to put down their weapons.
- **E** - Finally, Wilson thought that the League of Nations could **enforce the Treaty of Versailles.**



The structure of the League

Powers of the league

- 1. Covenant** (in the League's Covenant, especially Article 10, all members had *promised* to keep the peace).
- 2. Condemnation** (the League could *tell* a country it was doing wrong).
- 3. Arbitration** (the League could *offer* to decide between two countries).
- 4. Sanctions** (*stopping trade*).

Organisation

- 1. Assembly** (the main meeting of the League – all members met once a year). Its main problem was that decisions had to be unanimous, which was very difficult to achieve.
- 2. Council** (a small group of the more important nations – Britain, France, Italy and Japan plus some other countries – met 4–5 times a year).
- 3. Agencies** (committees of the League):
 - Court of International Justice (for small disputes).
 - Health (to improve world health).
 - International Labour Organisation (to try to get fair wages).
 - Slavery (to end slavery)
 - Refugees.
- 4. Secretariat** (was supposed to organise the League, but failed).

Strengths and weaknesses of the league

The USA did not join. Russia did not join the league. Germany was *not allowed* to join. Without these three big powers, the League was weak.

Britain and France were the main members, helped by Italy and Japan; they were quite powerful countries.

Also, **the League had four powers** it could use to make countries do as it wanted. Theoretically, the League was allowed to use military force, but **the League did not have an army** of its own – so if a country ignored it, in the end, there was nothing the League could do.

The main strength of the League was that it had been **set up by the Treaty of Versailles**, and agreed by everybody at the conference.

The biggest weakness was that **the**

League's organisation was a muddle. The different parts of the League were supposed to act together; but in a crisis, no-one could agree.



Successes of the league 1920's

Bulgaria, 1925 The Dispute:

Some Greek soldiers were killed in a small fight on the border between Greece and Bulgaria. The Greeks were angry. They invaded Bulgaria. Bulgaria asked the League to help.

What the League did:

The Council of the League met. It condemned the Greeks, and told them to leave Bulgaria.

What happened:

The Bulgarian government sent orders to its army not to fight back. The Greeks did as the League said. They left Bulgaria.

Corfu, 1923 The Dispute:

An Italian general was killed while he was doing some work for the League in Greece. The Italian leader Mussolini was angry with the Greeks. He invaded the Greek island of Corfu. The Greeks asked the League to help.

What the League did:

The Council of the League met. It condemned Mussolini, and told him to leave Corfu. It told the Greeks to give some money to the League.

What happened:

Mussolini refused to accept its decision. He refused to leave Corfu. The League changed its decision. It told Greece to apologise to Mussolini, and to pay the money to Italy. The Greeks did as the League said. Then Mussolini gave Corfu back to Greece.

Weaknesses of the league 1930's

Manchuria, 1931 The Dispute:

In the 1930s there was a world-wide economic depression. Japan tried to overcome the depression by building up an empire.

In 1932, the Japanese army invaded Manchuria, threw out the Chinese, and set up their own government there. China asked the League to help.

What the League did:

The League sent officials to study the problem (this took a year). In February 1933 it ordered Japan to leave Manchuria.

What happened:

Japan refused to leave Manchuria. Instead, Japan left the League. Many countries had important trading links with Japan. The League could not agree on sanctions or even a ban on weapons sales. Britain and France did not want a war, so nothing was done. The Japanese stayed in Manchuria. The League had failed.



THE DOORMAT.

Weaknesses of the league 1930's

Abyssinia, 1935 The Dispute:

Mussolini got ready to invade Abyssinia (Ethiopia). He wanted war and glory. Abyssinia asked the League to help.

What the League did:

The League talked to Mussolini – but he used the time to send an army to Africa.

The League suggested a plan to give part of Abyssinia to Italy.

What happened:

Mussolini ignored the League, and invaded Abyssinia. The League banned weapons

sales, and put sanctions on rubber and metal.

It did nothing else – in fact Britain and France secretly agreed to give Abyssinia to Italy.

Italy conquered Abyssinia

The League had failed.

WAS DUMB

Weak – the League's 'powers' were little more than going 'tut-tut'. Sanctions did not work. It had no army.

America – the strongest nation in the world never joined.

Structure – the League was muddled, so it took ages to do anything. Members couldn't agree – but decisions had to be unanimous. This paralysed the League.

Depression – the world-wide Depression made countries try to get more land and power. They were worried about themselves, not about world peace.

Unsuccessful – the more the League failed, the less people trusted it. In the end, everybody just ignored it.

Members – the League's main members let it down. Italy and Japan betrayed the League. France and Britain did nothing to help it.

Big bullies – in the 1920s, the League had dealt with weak countries. In the 1930s, powerful countries like Germany, Italy and Japan attacked weaker countries. They were too strong for the League to stop them.



Collapse of international order 1930s



Long Term Consequences

- The treaty of Versailles was so hated by the German people it was used effectively by Hitler to help him become German leader in 1933.
- The T of V made the Weimar Government unstable.
- Germany had to pay huge reparations and this caused hardship in Germany. Germany lost all of its land and this was seen as humiliating.
- Germany lost its armed forces and this made Germany appear weak.

The Great Depression and 1930's Europe

The Wall Street crash in 1929 and the depression that followed had a major effect upon the stability of many nations around the world. As world trade decreased and unemployment rose to record levels, many people began to turn away from the moderate democratic parties to support extreme groups such as the Nazi party in Germany.

During the 1930's Italy and Japan had expansionist policies – this meant they wanted Empires and land.
Britain wanted to appease dictators in the 1930's and so followed a policy of appeasement.
France wanted to protect its frontiers and wanted to avoid war with Germany.

Hitler's Foreign Policy

By the 1920's Germany was recovering from the war. In 1926 Germany was allowed to join the league of nations.

From 1933 Hitler's foreign policy was controlled by Adolf Hitler.

His three main aims were:

- Abolish the Treaty of Versailles – Thought it was unjust and humiliating/ didn't like Tiny armed forces, Rhineland demilitarised, Anschluss with Austria forbidden, Germans forced to live in Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland) and Poland (including Danzig).
- Expand German territory – To unite Austria with Germany/ To get extra lebensraum [living space] for Germans.
- Defeat Communism – Believed Bolsheviks helped cause German defeat in WW1/ Feared Bolshevik takeover.



Hitler's steps to war

- **Conscription & Rearmament** – Began in secret/ Took Germany out of League of Nations.
- **Rhineland** – 7 March 1936: moved troops in, Breaking Treaty of Versailles and Locarno Treaty/ Justified it by claiming that USSR + France agreement threatened Germany/
- **Anschluss** – 1934: Failed attempt/ Feb 1938: Hitler encouraged Austrian Nazis to stir up trouble, help, but was refused/
- 9 March 1938: Schuschnigg called for a plebiscite on union/ 11 March 1938: Hitler sent in troops, then held a plebiscite/ 10 April 1938: 99.7% voted for union.
- **Munich** –30 September: Chamberlain calls Munich: “Peace for our time”.
- **Czechoslovakia** – 15 March 1939: German troops took over the rest of the country. No Czech resistance. Britain and France abandoned appeasement.
- **USSR/ Nazi Germany Pact** –
- 23 August 1939, Nazi-Soviet Pact shocked world; frees Hitler to attack Poland.
- **Poland** – 1 Sept 1939 Hitler invaded Poland – Britain and France declared war on Germany.



The outbreak of war

- Hitler believed that Britain and France would not go to war over countries such as Poland.
- If war came Hitler believed it would be over very quickly and he had achieved his objectives.

