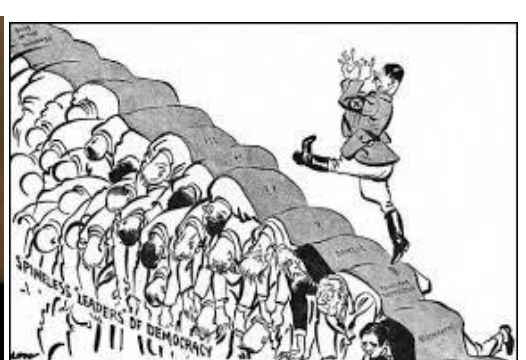




GCSE History Revision Guide



Conflict and Tension: The Inter-War Years 1918 - 1939



How to use this revision guide:



Stage 1: RECAP

Using the information in this revision guide, you must start by recapping on the knowledge you have learnt. This can be done in a few ways. For example: make notes; flash cards; posters and mind maps. Do not simply copy the information. Try and reduce the information into your own words. You may wish to use highlighters, colour and images to help make your notes more engaging.



Stage 2: REVIEW



Once you have made your revision notes, it is then time to review this knowledge. There are 10 review tasks throughout this revision guide. When you reach them try to answer the 10 questions without looking at your notes. The answers to these review tasks can be found at the back of this revision guide. If you get an answer wrong, try to come back to this question at a later stage in your revision.



Stage 3: APPLY

The final stage of your revision is to apply this knowledge to exam questions. These can be found throughout this revision guide together with guidance on how to answer the 4 different exam questions for this module. You can either answer these exam questions in full (maybe even under timed conditions) or you can simply plan an answer out. Model answers for 7+ and 5+ can be found at the back of this revision guide.

REVISION CHECKLIST:

Topic	 Recap	 Review	 Apply
<u>Part 1: PEACEMAKING</u>			
1. What were the aims of 'The Big Three'?			
2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?			
3. How did the Allies react to the terms of the Treaty?			
4. How did the Germans react to the terms of the Treaty?			
5. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty?			
<u>Part 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS</u>			
6. What were the aims and structure of the League?			
7. How successful was the League in the 1920s?			
8. How far did international agreements help the League?			
9. How did the Depression affect the work of the League?			
10. What happened during the Manchurian Crisis?			
11. How did the League respond to the Abyssinian Crisis?			
12. Why did the League fail by 1939?			
<u>Part 3: THE ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR II</u>			
13. What were Hitler's foreign policy aims?			
14. How did Hitler break the terms of the Treaty, 1933-35?			
15. Why and how was the Rhineland remilitarised?			
15. How did Hitler achieve Anschluss?			
16. What was the Sudeten Crisis?			
18. Was Appeasement a good idea?			
19. What was the Nazi-Soviet Pact?			
20. Why did World War II break out?			

TIMELINE

1918

11th November - Armistice is signed - WWI is over

1919

June - Treaty of Versailles is signed

1921

Poland invades Vilna; the Aaland Islands crisis

1923

August - Corfu crisis

1925

October - Greek-Bulgarian dispute

October-December - Locarno Treaties

1929

October - Wall Street Crash - leads to Great Depression

1931

September - Mukden Incident; Japan invades Manchuria

1933

January - Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany

October - Hitler (& Germany) leaves the World Disarmament Conference

1934

July - Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor murdered by Austria Nazis

1935

January - Saar Plebiscite

March - 'Freedom to Rearm Rally' - Hitler showed off weapons and troops that he had been building secretly.

June - Anglo-German Naval Treaty

October - Mussolini invades Abyssinia

1936

March - remilitarisation of the Rhineland

October - Rome-Berlin Axis

November - Anti-Comintern Pact

1938

March - Anschluss achieved

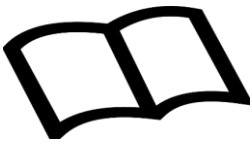
September - Chamberlain meets Hitler

October - German troops invade and occupy the Sudetenland

1939

August - Nazi-Soviet Pact

September - Invasion of Poland; World War II begins



Part 1: PEACEMAKING

1. What were the aims of 'The Big Three'?

The end of the First World War

The First World War was fought from 1914 to 1918 and was the bloodiest war the world had ever seen. At the end of the war the Germans surrendered and signed an **armistice** saying that they would:

- pay **reparations** 
- give Alsace-Lorraine back to France 
- move the German army out of the Rhineland.

The aims of the peacekeepers

In January 1919, 32 countries met in the Palace of Versailles to decide the terms of the final peace treaties. This became known as the **Paris Peace Conference**.

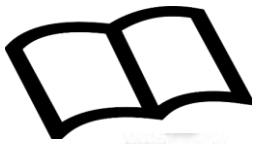
The discussions were led by the '**Big Three**': **David Lloyd George**, Prime Minister of Britain, **Georges Clemenceau**, Prime Minister of France, and **Woodrow Wilson**, President of the USA. There was a great deal of pressure on these leaders; they had to make a peace that would keep everyone happy, but Europe was falling apart so they needed to act quickly.



Leader	Country	Aims
 Georges Clemenceau	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wanted Germany to pay for reparations to rebuild areas of France badly affected by war• Wanted revenge for all the lives lost• Aimed to weaken Germany so it could never attack again• Wanted to push German border back to the Rhine so French people would feel safer
 David Lloyd George	Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wanted a cautious approach: British public wanted Germany to be punished, but Lloyd George feared this would lead to Germany wanting revenge• Wanted to keep Germany strong so it could trade with Britain and act as a buffer to Communism• Aimed to gain German colonies to add to the British Empire• Wanted naval supremacy by reducing Germany's navy
 Woodrow Wilson	USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wanted a fair peace, so Germany would not seek revenge• Proposed the Fourteen Points, including foundation of a League of Nations, self-determination and freedom of the seas; but the American public didn't want the USA to get involved in European affairs again

SUMMARY

- The Big Three met at the Paris Peace Conference to agree the **Treaty** of Versailles.
- Each man wanted to achieve different things, and each nation put pressure on their leader to get what they wanted.
- The Big Three had to act quickly as Europe was unstable after the war.



2. What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

The terms of the treaty

- The Treaty of Versailles was signed on 28 June 1919.
- The final treaty was a **Diktat** – Germany was not allowed to negotiate the terms.
- The Germans were devastated by the final terms, and the Big Three weren't really satisfied either.

These were the terms Germany had to agree to:

Article 231: the war guilt clause		Danzig was taken from Germany	
Article 232: reparations – the amount was set at £6,600 million in 1921		The German army was limited to 100,000 men	
German navy restricted to 15,000 men, with only 1500 officers		Germany was split in two by the Polish Corridor	
Anschluss was forbidden		Conscription was not allowed	
The German navy was only allowed six battleships		The Saar was given to the League of Nations to control for 15 years	
The League of Nations was formed, but Germany could not join		The Rhineland was demilitarised	
Germany was not allowed tanks, submarines or an air force		Germany's colonies were given to the League of Nations as mandates	

SUMMARY

- No one was really satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles.
- The Germans felt that it was unfairly harsh, and that the military, territorial and economic terms they faced would ruin them.



REVIEW QUIZ 1: Treaty of Versailles - aims & terms

1. Name the 'Big Three'.
2. Name TWO points included in the US President's 'Fourteen Points'.
3. Give TWO reasons why the French Prime Minister wanted a harsh settlement.
4. What TWO things did the British Prime Minister want Germany to lose?
5. What is the difference between an armistice and a peace treaty?
6. Define the term 'diktat'.
7. Give TWO (specific) territorial losses imposed on Germany at Versailles.
8. Give TWO military restrictions imposed on Germany at Versailles.
9. What did the 'War Guilt Clause' state?
10. What was the reparations bill?



3. How did the Allies react to the terms of the Treaty?

Did the Big Three achieve their aims?

Each of the Big Three had different aims, and all of them achieved some of them – but how happy were they overall?



Clemenceau was pleased about:

- France gaining Alsace-Lorraine
- Germany having no army present in the Rhineland



Georges Clemenceau



Clemenceau was unhappy about:

- the reparations: the French thought Germany should pay more
- Germany being allowed to have an army, even a small one
- the Rhineland not being completely taken away from Germany



Lloyd George was pleased about:

- Britain having naval supremacy over Germany
- the British Empire gaining more colonies



David Lloyd George



Lloyd George was unhappy about:

- the harsh reparations meaning Britain would lose trade with Germany
- the threat of a possible future war as the Germans were so unhappy



Wilson was pleased about:

- the creation of the League of Nations



Woodrow Wilson



Wilson was unhappy about:

- the Fourteen Points being ignored in the treaty terms
- the harshness of the treaty terms

Why couldn't the Big Three get everything they wanted?

- Europe was crumbling after the war so the Big Three were under pressure to reach an agreement quickly. The Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires had collapsed, leaving countries without stable governments. Each politician had to do what the people of their country wanted, to get re-elected. The ordinary citizens had been fed anti-German **propaganda** during the war and felt little mercy towards the losers.
- Wilson wanted the USA to join the League of Nations, but the US Senate followed a policy of **isolationism** and refused this.
- Wilson and Lloyd George now disagreed over the original terms of the armistice that Germany had signed in November 1918.
- During the war, countries had been promised rewards for joining on the side of the Allies, for example Italy was promised land. The Big Three had to keep these promises, even if they weren't in everyone's best interests.
- The Big Three each had different and often contrasting aims – they had to compromise.

How did the Allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?

Of course, it wasn't just the Big Three who had to be satisfied with the final treaty. Did the treaty please the people back home?

Britain

Propaganda during the war taught the Brits to despise the Germans, and lots of British soldiers had been killed in the war.

British people generally thought that the treaty was fair, and could even have been harsher.

Lloyd George was hailed as a hero, and newspapers said Britain would never be threatened by Germany again.

France

Many people in France were furious – they believed that the treaty was nowhere near harsh enough and that Germany should suffer as much as France had during the war.

People felt Clemenceau had not done enough to get revenge for France and he was voted out in the next election.

There were a few terms that the people of France liked, such as gaining control of the Saar and its coalfields for 15 years.

USA

The USA had only joined the war in 1917 and no fighting took place on US soil, so Americans did not want revenge or compensation in the same way that the British and French did.

Many people felt that the treaty was too harsh, including Wilson.

The USA wanted to follow a policy of isolationism.

The US Senate refused to approve the treaty or to allow the USA to join the League of Nations.



4. How did the Germans react to the terms of the Treaty?

German objections to the Treaty of Versailles



Timeline: Impacts of the Treaty of Versailles

▼ 1920

- The Kapp Putsch – an attempted revolution in Germany



▼ 1921

- Reparations set at £6,600 million



▼ 1923

- January: The Ruhr crisis – France invades Germany to take goods from factories when Germany fails to make a reparations payment; the German government pays workers to strike (so there are no goods for the French to take) and prints off more banknotes to pay them, leading to **hyperinflation**
- November: the Munich Putsch



▼ 1924

- USA lends Germany 800 million gold marks in the Dawes Plan





5. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty?

Assessing the Treaty of Versailles

Ever since the peace treaties were created, there have been strong views about the strengths and weaknesses of them. Some people argue that the treaties were fair and sensible and that the peacemakers did the best they could under difficult circumstances. Others argue that the treaties simply created more problems than they solved.

Strengths

- The war had caused huge amounts of damage, especially in France, so the reparations were needed to rebuild.
- France regained Alsace-Lorraine.
- Many areas had not wanted to be part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Places like Czechoslovakia and Poland were now given independence.



Weaknesses

- New states were created, but Poland was weakened because it was surrounded by enemies with borders that were difficult to defend.
- Austria and Hungary lost so much land that their economies crashed in 1921.
- Lloyd George and Wilson feared that the treaties would lead to another war in the future.
- The Treaty of Lausanne proved that the treaties could not be enforced and showed people like Hitler and Mussolini that Britain was willing to undermine them.
- Neither Clemenceau, Lloyd George nor Wilson were satisfied with the outcome of the treaties; people in Britain and France felt that the treaties should have been harsher, while the people of the USA felt they were too harsh.
- People in some of the defeated countries hated and felt humiliated by the treaties – there were revolts in Germany and Turkey.



SUMMARY

- Many were left unsatisfied with the treaties, including the Big Three: Clemenceau felt the Treaty of Versailles was not harsh enough, while Wilson and Lloyd George thought it was too harsh and would lead to war again in the future.
- People in Germany despised the Treaty of Versailles, in particular the war guilt clause and the reparations.
- Germany's wartime allies were also punished. The terms of the treaties were so harsh that they led to economic collapse in Austria and Hungary, and a revolution in Turkey.
- Historians writing throughout the twentieth century have said that treaties were too harsh, crippling the countries they affected and leaving them bankrupt, divided and vulnerable to attack.
- More recently, some historians have taken a different view, saying that the peacemakers had a very hard job and that they did a good job considering the circumstances.

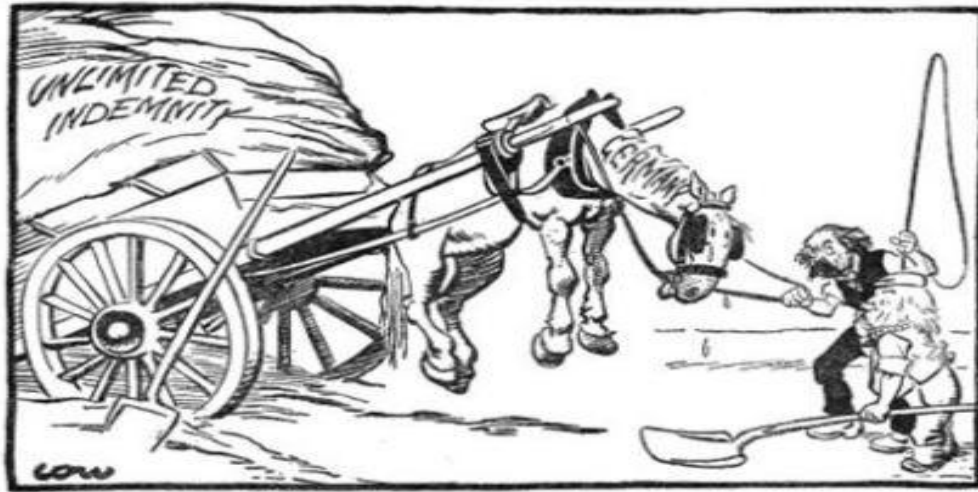


REVIEW QUIZ 2: Treaty of Versailles - reactions

1. When was the Treaty of Versailles signed? (month and year)
2. Name one thing that *Georges Clemenceau* liked about the Treaty AND one thing that he disliked.
3. Name one thing that *David Lloyd George* liked about the Treaty AND one thing that he disliked.
4. Name one thing that *Woodrow Wilson* liked about the Treaty AND one thing that he disliked.
5. The US Congress refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. What does this mean?
6. Name TWO terms of the Treaty that *Germany* disliked and the reasons why.
7. Name TWO ways in which the Treaty contributed to great instability in *Germany*.
8. The *German* government was branded the 'November Criminals'. What did this mean and was it true?
9. Outline TWO arguments that could be made to defend the peacemakers at Versailles.
10. What happened to *Germany's* allies at the end of WWI?

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 1

a) Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



"PERHAPS IT WOULD GEE-UP BETTER IF WE LET IT TOUCH EARTH"

A British cartoon by Low from 1921; David Lloyd George is talking to Aristide Briand, the French foreign minister; 'indemnity' refers to the compensation that one country has to pay to another following a war

S - SOURCE CONTENT

What can you see? What does this mean?
What can you infer?

K - HISTORICAL CONTEXT

What was happening at this time?

NOP

What is the nature, origin & purpose of this source?

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- ✓ 1 paragraph
- ✓ 5 minutes
- ✓ Explains what the source is saying (content)
- ✓ Links knowledge of the time period to details in the source (context)
- ✓ Refers to who produced it; when and why (NOP)

✓
APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 1

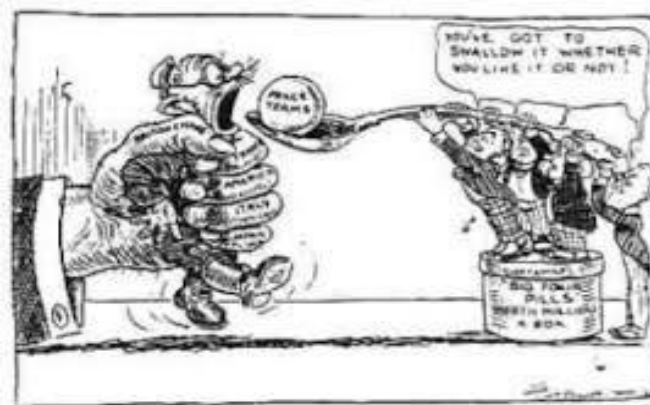
- b) Source A opposes Germany. How do you know? Explain your answer using this Source and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks) - (7+ model answer at the back)



GIVING HIM ROPE?
GERMAN CRIMINAL (to Allied Policy). "HERE, I SAY, STOP! YOU'RE HURTING ME! [Lolito] IF I ONLY WHINE ENOUGH I MAY BE ABLE TO WRIGGLE OUT OF THIS YET."

A cartoon published in Britain in February 1919 entitled 'Giving Him Rope'.

- c) Source A opposes the Treaty of the Versailles. How do you know? Explain your answer using this Source and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks) - (5+ model answer at the back)



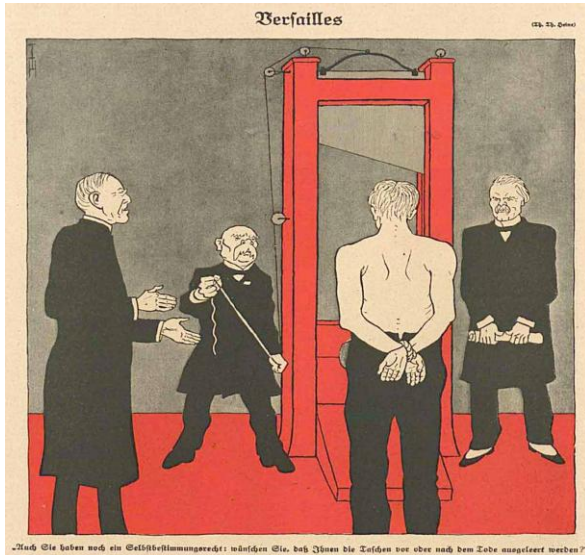
A British cartoon from 1919, entitled 'A bitter pill to swallow'

EXAM QUESTION 1 MARK SCHEME

1. Source A How do you know? (4 marks)		
Level 2	<p><u>Developed</u> analysis of source based on content and/or provenance (NOP)</p> <p>Answer is supported by relevant knowledge and understanding related to the features of the source</p>	3-4 marks
Level 1	<p><u>Simple</u> analysis of source based on content and/or provenance (NOP)</p> <p>Answer is supported by simple knowledge and understanding.</p>	1-2 marks

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2

a) How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying criticisms of the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)



I fear that England has missed the right moment for laying the foundations of a lasting peace in Europe. The entente could have done anything with the German people had they made the slightest move towards reconciliation. People are ready here to make reparation for the wrong done by their leaders. But now they say that Wilson has broken his word, and an undying hatred will be smouldering in the heart of every German.

Source B

A cartoon from the German magazine, *Simplissimus*, 1919

Source C

From Princess Bluecher's diary, an English woman married to a German aristocrat, 1920 and living in Berlin, Germany

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- ✓ 3 paragraphs
- ✓ 15 minutes
- ✓ Focus on how and why they are useful at answering this question

Possible structure:

NOP - Source B is a... It was written in... with the purpose to... This is useful to a historian studying the... because...

Content x 2/3- Source B shows... From my own knowledge, I know this because... Source A also shows.... This supports my own knowledge because... This is useful to a historian studying the... because...

Repeat for source C

CONCLUSION: Overall, taken together these sources are useful because...



APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2

b) How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer using the two sources and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks) - (7+ model answer at the back)



Source B: A German newspaper cartoon published in July 1919, entitled 'Clemenceau the Vampire'. The figure on the bed represents Germany.

Source C: From J M Keynes' book 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace' published in 1919. Keynes was a leading economist who worked for the British government but resigned in protest three weeks before the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

"Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe - nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours. The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the economic life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, the President to do nothing that was not just and right."

EXAM QUESTION 2 MARK SCHEME

2.How useful are Sources A and B to an historian studying....? (12 marks)

Level 4	<p><u>Complex</u> evaluation of both sources using content and provenance.</p> <p><u>Complex</u> response focusing on the usefulness of <u>both</u> sources based on content <u>and</u> provenance (NOP). Answer focuses on <u>how useful</u> the sources are, which is evident throughout the response. You may evaluate the <u>relationship</u> between the sources.</p>	10-12 marks
Level 3	<p><u>Developed</u> evaluation of both sources based on content and/or provenance.</p> <p><u>Developed</u> response based on content and/or provenance which focuses on how useful the sources are.</p>	7-9 marks
Level 2	<p><u>Simple</u> evaluation of one or both sources based on content and/or provenance.</p> <p><u>Simple</u> response about how useful the source(s) are.</p>	4-6 marks
Level 1	<p><u>Basic</u> analysis of one or both of the sources, making basic inferences.</p> <p>You have shown an understanding of one or both sources</p>	1-3 marks



APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 4

- a) 'Reparations were the worst punishment imposed on Germany in the Treaty of Versailles'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

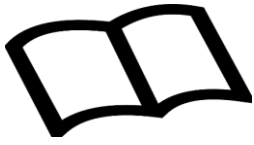
Introduction: Outline your answer - this will ensure that you write a sustained judgment. Focus on this throughout your answer.	What was the worst punishment imposed on Germany?	
Point:	Evidence:	Explanation:
Reason 1 - Start with the reason given in the question - reparations. Was this the worst punishment?	What were reparations? Give details of this term.	Explain why the Germans would see this as a bad punishment OR the worst punishment. How did it affect the country/its people? Try to make LINKS between this term and the others
Reason 2 - Focus on another term that may have been worse than reparations or not as bad (you decide). E.g. 'war guilt clause; military restrictions; loss of land)	Give details of this term.	As above
Reasons 3 - Repeat above with a third term	As above	As above
Conclusion: Return to your overall judgement. Return to the links you have made to emphasise how one term made the others worse.		

SUCCESS CRITERIA:

- ✓ 5 paragraphs
- ✓ 25 minutes
- ✓ SPaG = 4 marks

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 4

- b) 'The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its military terms'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG) - (5+ model answer at the back)



Part 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

6. What were the aims and structure of the League?

The formation of the League of Nations

The formation of the League of Nations was one of Wilson's Fourteen Points. The League's aims were to:

- get countries to collaborate to help to prevent war (**collective security**)
- encourage disarmament
- improve living and working conditions
- tackle deadly diseases.

The League was written into each of the treaties signed at the end of the war, to make people recognise and respect it. Initially 42 countries joined, but countries who lost the First World War, including Germany, were not allowed to join. Russia was not allowed to join because it was Communist. The USA refused to join.

Membership of the League did change over time, with Germany joining the League after agreeing the Locarno Treaty (1925). Russia was allowed to join in 1934, by which time there were 58 member states. Each state sent representatives to the **Assembly**, and had to agree unanimously on an issue before action was taken. Four

powerful countries were permanent members of the **Council**: Britain, France, Italy and Japan. However, although Britain supported the League, it felt that action would be limited. France thought the League could help keep it safe from German attack. The League set up the **Permanent Court of International Justice** in 1920, but it could only advise on arguments and could not forcefully back up verdicts. The League would deal with aggression through its **Covenant**, which included:

- mitigation
- moral condemnation
- economic sanctions
- military force.

REVISION SKILLS

A mnemonic could help you remember that the League would deal with issues using the '**four Ms**': Mitigation, Moral condemnation, Money and Military.

The League included many powerful countries, so these sanctions could be quite intimidating. However, the League did not have an army of its own to enforce its decisions; it relied on its members providing a force.

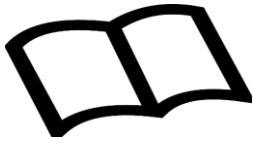
The structure of the League





REVIEW QUIZ 3: The League of Nations - Aims & membership

1. Where was the League based and why was this place chosen?
2. What were the THREE main aims of the League?
3. Who were the FOUR permanent members of the League's Council who made all the big decisions?
4. Why didn't the USA join the League?
5. Which other TWO (key) countries did NOT join the League in 1920 AND why?
6. The League planned to keep peace through '*collective security*'. What did this mean in practice?
7. What THREE stages would the League go through to deal with an aggressor?
8. Why have some historians called the League '*toothless*'?
9. What do the words, a) unanimous, b) veto, mean in the context of the League?
10. What was the name of the body that settled international arguments on behalf of the League?



7. How successful was the League in the 1920s?

The work of the League's agencies

The League was not only set up to help prevent future conflict. It also used its special agencies and organisations to tackle social and economic issues.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)



AIM: To improve working conditions



In the 1920s, death rate of workers on Tanganyika railway reduced from over 50% to 4%



In 1919, most members refused to stop children under the age of 14 from working as it would be too expensive

Commission for Refugees



AIM: To help people who had lost their homes because of war, by improving refugee camps, helping them to return home, or finding new homes



Helped free around 427,000 of the 500,000 prisoners of war still imprisoned after the First World War



During the 1930s, failed to help Jews trying to flee Nazi Germany

Slavery Commission



AIM: To end slavery



During the 1920s, the League set free 200,000 slaves from Sierra Leone

Economic and Financial Committee



AIM: To improve living conditions



Sent financial advisers to Austria and Hungary to rebuild their economies when they went bankrupt in 1921



Unable to cope with global depression after 1929

Organisation for Communications and Transport



AIM: To improve how countries worked together



Introduced shipping lanes and an international highway code

Health Organisation



AIM: To cure diseases



Sent doctors to help in Turkish refugee camps

Permanent Central Opium Board [became Permanent Central Narcotics Board after 1925]



AIM: To tackle the trade of illegal drugs



Blacklisted four large companies involved in trading drugs illegally



Some countries in the League did not want to stop the trade of opium as they made so much money from it

The contribution of the League to peace in the 1920s

Many problems remained in Europe after the First World War. Europe had changed considerably, and the League had many disputes to solve during the 1920s. How successful was it in solving these?

Success: Åland Islands, 1921

Sweden and Finland both claimed the Åland Islands. The League gave the islands to Finland, but forbid the building of forts on them. Both countries accepted the decision.

Failure and success: Upper Silesia, 1921–25

A **plebiscite** was held to decide whether Upper Silesia, which was on the Germany–Poland border, should be German or Polish. Germany won 60% of the vote, but Poland claimed this had been fixed. The League split Upper Silesia into areas according to how they had voted; Germany complained that Poland got most of the industrial areas and Poland complained that they had around half the population, but only one third of the land. However, both countries did (grudgingly) accept the League's decision, which could be seen as a success.

Failure: Corfu, 1923

An Italian general and his team were murdered while surveying land in Greece. Mussolini demanded compensation and for the murderers to be executed, but Greece did not know who the murderers were so could not do this. Mussolini invaded Corfu. The League condemned Mussolini, but he undermined them by complaining to the Conference of Ambassadors. Greece was forced to apologise to Mussolini and to pay compensation. Mussolini had shown that the League could not enforce justice when one country involved was a larger, stronger country. The League could be ignored or bullied by strong countries.



Failure: Vilna, 1920–21

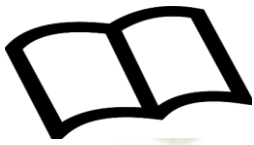
Vilna was the capital of Lithuania, a new country, but there were many Polish people living there. The Polish army invaded and Lithuania asked the League for help, but the League did nothing as Poland was a strong ally against Germany.

Failure and success: Bulgaria, 1925

Greece invaded Bulgaria when Greek soldiers were killed on the border. The League forced Greece to withdraw and pay compensation. However, this seemed hypocritical since the League had allowed Mussolini, a much more powerful leader, to get away with something very similar in Corfu.

SUMMARY

- The League of Nations was founded to keep world peace through collective security.
- There were problems with how the League was organised, such as the need for a unanimous vote and the fact that countries like Britain and France had too much power.
- During the 1920s, the League was successful in dealing with humanitarian issues, such as refugees, and when negotiating with small countries.
- However, if a strong country like Italy wanted to ignore the League, they could, and Britain and France could undermine the League if it suited them.



8. How far did international agreements help the League?

International agreements

Certain countries made a number of agreements between themselves during the 1920s, including countries that were not members of the League, such as the USA. It is possible that these nations were simply trying to find as many different ways as possible to secure peace – or, perhaps, that they had little faith in the League's ability to uphold it.

Locarno Treaties

Who? France and Germany, represented by their **foreign ministers** Briand and Stresemann

When? 1925

Where? Locarno, Switzerland

What?

- The two enemies agreed to work together peacefully.
- Germany accepted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Other countries like Britain and Italy also signed and each country agreed not to go to war with each other; if one country broke the treaties the others would support the country that was invaded.



Why wasn't the League involved?

- Germany suggested the treaties and it was not part of the League.

Why were the treaties significant?

- It seemed as if Germany was accepting the Treaty of Versailles, especially the terms about territory, and trying to become a peaceful nation.
- Relationships between countries, especially France and Germany, improved – this paved the way to Germany being allowed to join the League of Nations.
- The League should have been leading the way on such an important agreement, especially since it involved two of the League's powerful members; Britain and France.

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Who? 65 countries, including Germany, France and the USA

When? 1928

Where? Paris, France

What?

- The countries agreed war would not be used to solve disputes between them.



Why wasn't the League involved?

- Germany and the USA were not members.

Why was the treaty significant?

- The fact that the League was not involved made it look like it was a place to talk, not for actual solutions, and this damaged its reputation.

Other agreements

Washington Arms Conference (or the Washington Naval Conference), 1921–22



- Major countries like Britain, the USA, Japan and France agreed the maximum size of their navies.
- The League was not the one pushing for disarmament, and countries like Britain and France attended independently of the League.

Rapallo Treaty, 1922

- Germany and Russia agreed to work together.
- The League was not involved as Germany and Russia were not members.



SUMMARY

- The League of Nations should have been at the forefront of any international agreements that encouraged peace or disarmament. However, during the 1920s many international agreements were signed without the League, which damaged its reputation.
- While the USA, Russia and Germany were not in the League it meant that it could not be at the forefront of international politics, so its success would be limited. Russia and Germany did eventually join, but left in the 1930s.



REVIEW QUIZ 4: The League of Nations in the 1920s & agreements outside the League

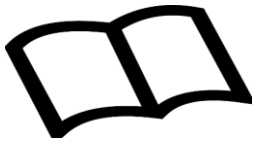
1. In 1921, the League solved a dispute between Poland and Germany over part of Upper Silesia. How did it do this?
2. Which TWO countries disagreed over the Aaland Islands?
3. Give TWO examples of the successes that the League had to improve people's living and working conditions.
4. Why was the League able to deal with Greece (when they invaded Bulgaria) in 1925 but not Italy in 1923?
5. What did Poland do in 1920 and then ignore the League, when they tried to hold her to account?
6. What did the Italian leader do in 1923?
7. Who signed the Locarno Treaties? (Name the TWO main countries)
8. What was promised at Locarno?
9. What was the purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928?
10. How did these agreements make the League appear weak?



9. How did the Depression affect the work of the League?

The Depression and the rise of extremist parties

- In October 1929, the US economy crashed. The USA had lent money to many countries during the First World War and to help them rebuild after the war: therefore, when the USA went bust – so did everyone else.
- The Depression brought with it vast unemployment, homelessness and starvation on a global scale. In these desperate times people started to lose confidence in their governments and to demand change.
- Many were won over by the promises of dictators such as Hitler, who came to power in 1933. He had vowed to make Germany great again by invading other countries, which he promised would end the Depression by providing employment in weapons factories and the army.
- In Japan, the army took over the country; Stalin controlled the USSR; and in Italy Mussolini was dictator.



10. What happened during the Manchurian Crisis?

The League of Nations had some successes in the 1920s. However, in the 1930s it failed to perform its main role as a peacekeeping force. In particular, the League failed to act against the aggressiveness of Japan, Italy and Germany.

The Manchurian crisis

Causes

- In 1929, the **Wall Street Crash** started the **Great Depression**. Japan suffered greatly; its main export was silk, a luxury item that most people could not afford during the Depression.
- Japan became more militaristic – the government looked for land to invade, thinking it would give them more natural resources. Manchuria, in north China, was rich in natural resources.
- Japan already had industry and a railway there so it looked like an ideal place to invade.



Events

18 September 1931: The **Mukden Incident**. An explosion occurred on the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway. Japan blamed China but the Chinese denied that they were involved.



February 1932: The Japanese government had wanted friendship with Manchuria but the army ignored this and invaded it. When the people reacted positively the government decided not to stop the army's invasion. Soon a 'puppet leader' (one Japan could control) was put in charge of Manchuria.



Japan ignored the League. There was very little the League could do without its own army, and its members didn't want to send their own armies so far away. Economic sanctions would be useless as Japan's main trade partner, the USA, was not part of the League.



March 1932: China appealed to the League, which was reluctant to act: Japan was one of its leading members and Manchuria was far from Europe, where the League was based. The League did, however, issue a moral condemnation.

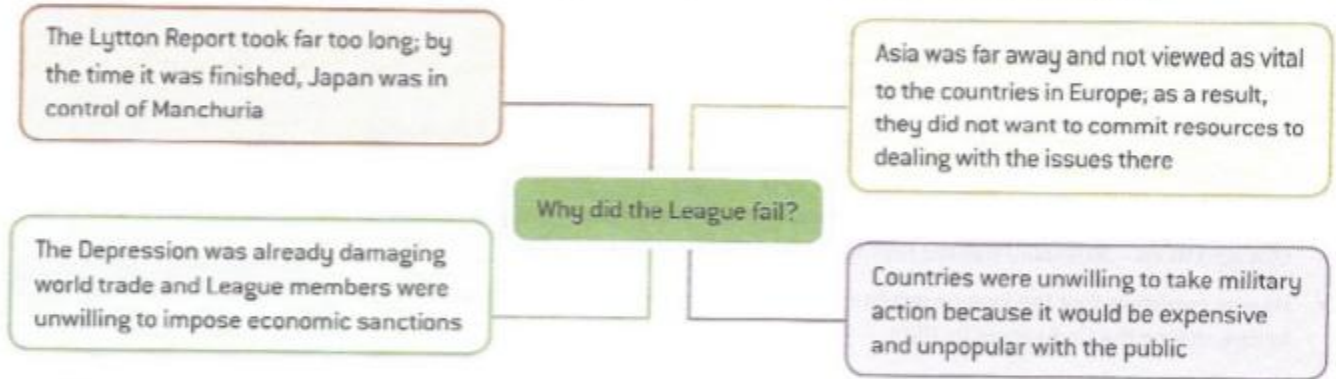


April 1932: The League sent British politician Lord Lytton to investigate; he took nearly a year to write his report [published in October 1932], by which time Japan had invaded Manchuria. Lytton concluded that Japan was in the wrong, but Japan ignored the report, left the League, and went on to occupy more Chinese territory from 1933 to 1937.



Consequences:

- One of the League's own members had ignored its moral condemnation and instructions to withdraw.
- Without an army of its own the League was powerless.
- However, most people continued to have faith in the League – they thought that if a similar event happened in Europe then the League would be able to deal with it.
- Other militaristic countries like Italy and Germany saw how powerless the League of Nations really was.



REVIEW QUIZ 5: The League of Nations in the early 1930s

1. What international crisis caused great problems for the League after 1929?
2. Where was Manchuria?
3. Why did Japan want it? Give TWO reasons.
4. What was the Mukden Incident?
5. Why was the League so slow to act in the face of clear aggression by the Japanese? Give TWO reasons.
6. a) Who did the League send out to the area to investigate, b) What was the problem with his report?
7. What did Japan do when asked to leave Manchuria?
8. Which TWO men began to wonder how they might be able to get around the League too?
9. What did Germany ask for at the Disarmament Conference, organised by the League (1932-4)?
10. What did Germany do when their request was denied?



The Abyssinian crisis

While the crisis in Manchuria continued, the League had to deal with invasion of the African nation of Abyssinia in 1935.

Causes

Mussolini wanted to invade Abyssinia in Africa for a number of reasons:

- He wanted to rebuild the Roman Empire, by invading other countries.
- There were lots of natural resources in Abyssinia, which would be useful for Italy during the Depression.
- In 1896, Italy had tried to invade Abyssinia and was humiliated when this poor country defeated them – Mussolini wanted revenge.
- He was confident that the League would not stop him as they had backed down to him before, during the Corfu crisis in 1923.
- In 1935, Britain and France signed an agreement with Italy to form the **Stresa Front**. Mussolini did not think Britain or France would endanger the new agreement by trying to stop him in Abyssinia.

Events

December 1934: Italian troops clashed with Abyssinians at Wal Wal. The League failed to stop Mussolini, who was intent on war.



January 1935: The French foreign minister, Pierre Laval, made a secret agreement with Italy: Mussolini could deal with Abyssinia however he wanted and France would not interfere.



October 1935: Italian troops entered Abyssinia. The League condemned the invasion, but Mussolini ignored them and even used chemical weapons.



30 June 1935: The Abyssinian emperor, **Haile Selassie**, addressed the League, but still the League did nothing.



5 May 1936: Italian troops entered the capital, Addis Ababa.



May 1936: Italy left the League of Nations.



Why did the League fail?

Britain and France didn't close the Suez Canal (which would have made it difficult for Mussolini to get troops to Abyssinia) because they didn't want to upset Mussolini.

When the League imposed trade sanctions on Italy it failed to ban steel, oil and coal as it felt this would damage their member's economies. These were resources that Mussolini needed for the invasion.

The League banned sales of arms to Abyssinia, which left them defenceless.

The **Hoare-Laval Pact** was a secret agreement suggested by the British and French foreign ministers. They wanted to give Mussolini land in Abyssinia. The pact was leaked by the press and there was public outcry; leading members had proven they were willing to undermine the League for their own self-interest.

Consequences for the League

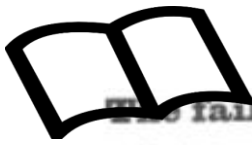
- Britain and France showed that they cared more about their own interests.
- Small countries knew the League could and would do nothing to protect them. From this time onwards, almost no one regarded the League as a serious or powerful organisation.

Did the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises lead to the collapse of the League?

Most historians agree that the League's inability to deal with the Manchurian and Abyssinian crises meant it was a failure, and that it had collapsed as a peace-keeping organisation. How can these two events be used as evidence of the League's failings?

Why did the League collapse?	Evidence from the Manchurian crisis	Evidence from the Abyssinian crisis
The Depression 	<p>Japan's main export was silk – a luxury item that people did not buy during the Depression, so the Japanese economy crashed</p> <p>Japan wanted to invade Manchuria because it was rich in natural resources</p> <p>The government in Japan was not popular – seizing land in Manchuria made the government appear strong and the victories against the Chinese took people's minds off the Depression</p>	<p>Mussolini came to power promising to rebuild the Roman Empire – invading Abyssinia was a distraction from what was going wrong in Italy</p> <p>Britain failed to inflict effective trade sanctions on Italy – they worried that banning the trade of coal would lead to further unemployment in Britain</p> <p>There were lots of natural resources in Abyssinia</p>
The League was powerless without an army 	<p>When Japan ignored the League's warnings there was nothing the League could do</p>	<p>Mussolini used chemical weapons on the Abyssinians, who were left defenceless by the League</p>
Economic sanctions did not work 	<p>Many members of the League felt that as the USA was Japan's main trade partner, economic sanctions would not have a major impact; therefore no sanctions were imposed on Japan</p>	<p>The League banned the sale of weapons to Abyssinia as well as Italy; this left their army with only basic weapons</p> <p>France and Britain failed to ban goods that Italy would need to invade, such as coal and oil</p>
The League lacked important world powers such as the USA, the USSR and Germany 	<p>Many European powers felt that Manchuria was too far away to deal with</p> <p>As the USA was not a member of the League, Japan would not lose its main trade partner if the League imposed economic sanctions</p>	<p>Britain and France wanted to keep Mussolini on side as they saw him as an ally against Hitler</p>

Britain and France dominated the League 	<p>The dominating countries of the League were based in Europe and were reluctant to get involved in a matter so far away</p> <p>Britain sent Lord Lytton to investigate for the League, but he took too long – his report took many months to write by which time Japan had completed its invasion. As one of the dominating forces of the League, Britain had failed to act with enough speed, which made Japan's invasion easier</p>	<p>Britain and France both had huge empires in Africa, so Mussolini felt they could not object to him taking colonies there too</p> <p>Britain and France failed to close the Suez Canal, which could have halted his invasion</p> <p>Mussolini was seen as an ally against Hitler, so Britain and France proposed the Hoare-Laval Pact which undermined the League</p>
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12. Why did the League fail by 1939?

The failure of the League to avert war in 1939

- People turned to extremism and militarism in the hope of rebuilding their countries' economies, and this meant that these countries were less likely to support the League's aims of cooperation and peace. For example, Hitler stormed out of the League's disarmament conference in 1933.
- Hitler and Mussolini promised glory for their countries by waging war. They were not afraid of the League's moral condemnation, and governments could not impose trade sanctions as their economies were also weak due to the Depression, and they could not afford to lose deals.
- The only action Hitler and Mussolini could not have ignored was sending in an army, but of course the League did not have armed forces of its own and other countries could not afford to lend theirs in this time of Depression.
- In this climate, war became more and more likely and the League was powerless to stop it.

SUMMARY

- The Manchurian crisis made the League look inefficient and ineffective.
- Britain and France undermined the League during the Abyssinian crisis. By the end of the crisis no one really respected the League.
- The Depression meant that the League faced dictators who were determined to start wars. The League had always been fragile, but against determined aggressors like Hitler and Mussolini it stood no chance.

- a The table below gives reasons for the League's failure. Add **evidence** from your own knowledge by writing in an event that proves that each reason led to failure.

Point:	Evidence:	Explanation:
Depression		

Absence of powerful countries such as the USA



Slow and inefficient decision-making



Self-interest of dominant members such as Britain and France



Manchurian crisis



Abyssinian crisis





REVIEW QUIZ 6: Abyssinia/Failure of the League

1. Why did Mussolini want Abyssinia? Give TWO reasons.
2. What was the name of the Abyssinian Emperor?
3. What sanctions DID the League impose? Name TWO.
4. What sanctions did the League NOT impose? Name TWO.
5. Why did the League fail to impose effective sanctions on Italy? Give TWO reasons.
6. What was the Hoare-Laval Pact?
7. What did Italy do in May 1936?

Explain how the following factors contributed to the failure of the League:

8. The Great Depression
9. Structural weaknesses
10. Membership

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 1

Source A (any of the following four sources) is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know? Explain your answer using this Source and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



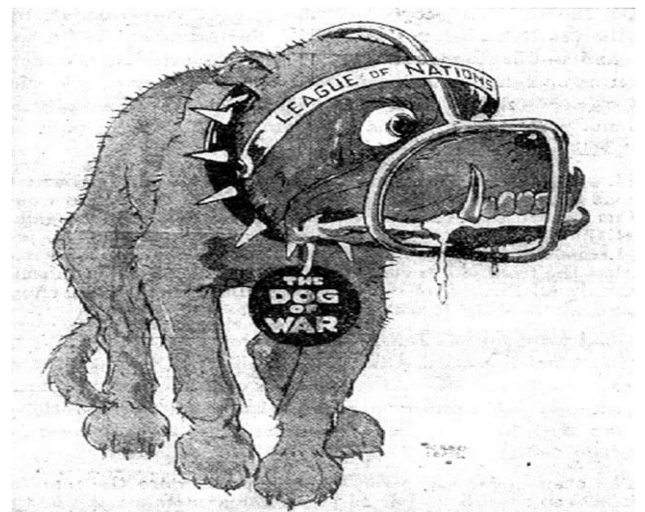
A cartoon from the USSR, 1919. The banner reads, 'The League of Nation: Capitalists of all countries unite!'



A British cartoon, December 1919 showing Uncle Sam who represents the USA



A British cartoon, March 1919



A British cartoon, September 1919 entitled 'Muzzled?'



APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2

a) How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying the Manchurian Crisis, 1931-3? Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks) - (5+ model answer at the back)



Source B - A British cartoon by David Low, 1933

I was sad to find everyone (at the League) so dejected. The Assembly was a dead thing. The Council was without confidence in itself. Benes (the Czech leader) who is not given to hysterics said (about people at the League) 'They are too frightened. I tell them we are not going to have war now; we have five years before us, perhaps six. We must make the most of them.'

Source C - Part of a letter by Sir Austen Chamberlain, a British politician in 1932 written in the middle of the Manchurian Crisis following a visit to the League.

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2

- b) How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying the Abyssinian Crisis? Explain your answer using the two sources and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)



THE AWFUL WARNING.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND
(together?).

"WE DON'T WANT YOU TO FIGHT,
BUT, BY JINGO, IF YOU DO,
WE SHALL PROBABLY ISSUE A JOINT MEMORANDUM
SUGGESTING A MILD DISAPPROVAL OF YOU."

Source B - A cartoon from Punch, a British magazine, 14th August 1935. Punch was usually very patriotic towards Britain. It rarely criticised British politicians over foreign policy.

"There was a very good reason for the League to enforce the particular sanctions they chose, because with an incomplete membership they were the only ones they could impose and which by their own action alone they could hope to see effective. Oil could not be made effective by the League action alone.

I think it is right that the League should admit that sanctions had not realised their purpose and should face that fact."

Source C - A speech by Anthony Eden, who became British Foreign Secretary after the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare, explaining to Parliament why sanctions should be ended, 18th June 1936.



APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 3

a) Write an account of how events in Manchuria became an international crisis, 1931-3.

(8 marks) - (7+ model answer at the back)

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 3

b) Write an account of how events in Abyssinia became an international crisis in the years 1934-36. (8 marks) - (5+ model answer at the back)

Event	Consequence
December 1934 - dispute at Wal-Wal between Italian & Abyssinian soldiers	
December 1934 - Haile Selassie appeals to the League for help	
April 1935 - Britain & France sign the Stresa Front with Mussolini (against German rearmament)	
October 1935 - Mussolini invades Abyssinia using aeroplanes and poisonous gas	
December 1935 - Hoare-Laval Plan agreed in secret	
May 1936 - Capital of Abyssinia (Addis Ababa) is captured by Italy. (Hitler had remilitarised the Rhineland in March 1936)	
November 1936 - Rome-Berlin Axis signed between Italy & Germany	

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- ✓ 2/3 paragraphs
- ✓ 12 minutes
- ✓ Points made should be in chronological order
- ✓ Identify how key moments are connected to each other by using phrases such as: 'this led to'; 'as a result'; 'the consequence of this was'.
- ✓ Focus on how each point in the story led to an international crisis

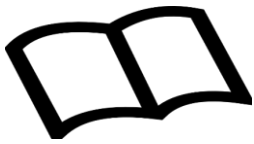
APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 4

'The main reason that the League of Nations could not stop aggression was because the USA was not a member'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

EXAM QUESTION 3 MARK SCHEME

3. Write an account of ... (8 marks)

Level 4	<p><u>Complex</u> analysis of causation/consequence</p> <p><u>Complex</u> sequencing which is clearly structured and focuses on the different <u>stages</u> in <u>chronological order</u> and the ways in which they are <u>linked</u>. A <u>detailed</u> explanation which is supported by a range of accurate knowledge.</p>	7-8 marks
Level 3	<p><u>Developed</u> analysis of causation/consequence</p> <p><u>Developed</u> sequencing (stages of the event in chronological order) supported by a range of facts, which provides a <u>detailed</u> explanation of the causes/consequences</p>	5-6 marks
Level 2	<p><u>Simple</u> analysis of causation/consequence</p> <p>Simple understanding of sequencing (stages of the event) supported with facts</p>	3-4 marks
Level 1	<p><u>Basic</u> analysis of causation/consequence</p> <p>Causes/consequences have been identified</p>	1-2 marks



Part 3: THE ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR II

13. What were Hitler's foreign policy aims?

Hitler's aims

Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933. His foreign policy aims are summarised below:

- **Lebensraum** 
- **Overtun Versailles** 
- **Unite German speaking people (Volksdeutsche) in a Greater Germany (this included Anschluss)** 
- **Destroy Communism** 
- **Rearmament** 

REVISION SKILLS

Saying that Hitler's demands grew 'LOUDer' might help you to remember his aims in the exam.

REVIEW

You can remind yourself what these terms mean by looking back to page 14.

The reaction of Britain and France

Britain and France did not want to start another war, so they let Hitler get away with breaking the Treaty of Versailles, even though it was international law. They did this because:

- they needed time to rearm; their armies were not big enough to fight and win a war
- many people in Britain thought that Hitler was being reasonable because the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh
- they were concerned about the USSR and thought that Hitler could be a valuable ally against Communism
- countries could not afford to go to war during the Depression and their governments were preoccupied with problems at home
- people could remember the horrors of the First World War; they did not want another war
- the policy followed by Britain and France from 1937 is known as appeasement: they tried to give Hitler what he wanted in the hope of preventing a war.

REVIEW

The impact of the Depression is explored in more detail on page 40.

The reaction of the USSR and the USA

Joseph Stalin, the leader of the USSR, was worried by Hitler's determination to destroy Communism and by 1935 he was willing to put aside concerns about Britain and France in order to sign a mutual assistance treaty with France. Stalin would work with the allies to protect the USSR from Hitler.

The USA followed a policy of isolationism during the Depression. In 1934, a poll said that 70% of Americans did not want to get involved if a second war in Europe broke out.



The road to war

The Second World War broke out in early September 1939. Read through the following events leading up to the war and think about how each one raised tension and contributed to the war's outbreak.

Event	Reaction
1933: Hitler leaves the Disarmament Conference The League of Nations held a conference encouraging all nations to disarm. When Hitler became chancellor he said he would disarm if everyone else did. If they didn't then he would disarm to the same level as France. When France refused Hitler stormed out of the conference and pulled Germany out of the League of Nations.	There was very little the allies could do. Hitler claimed that he had acted in a reasonable and fair way and that it was the French who were being unreasonable. 
1934: The Dollfuss Affair Fearful that Hitler would try to unite with Austria in <i>Anschluss</i> , the Austrian chancellor, Engelbert Dollfuss, banned the Nazi Party in Austria. Hitler ordered Nazis to cause havoc in Austria and they murdered Dollfuss.	Mussolini moved his army to the Austrian border in support of Austria. Hitler was not ready to fight so he backed down. 
13 January 1935: The Saar plebiscite Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar had been controlled by the League of Nations for 15 years. In 1935, a plebiscite took place to decide whether Germany or France should control the area. 90% voted for Germany and Hitler used this as propaganda.	Hitler gained valuable resources, like the coalfields of the Saar, and there was nothing anyone could do as the plebiscite was fair and legal. 
March 1935: Rearmament Hitler held a rally where he announced that he had been rebuilding the German army and was reintroducing conscription. He had also started to develop the Luftwaffe – an air force.	In April 1935 Britain, France and Italy agreed that they would work together against Hitler as the Stresa Front. 
June 1935: Anglo-German Naval Agreement Britain signed an agreement allowing Germany to have a navy that was 35% of the size of the British navy.	Hitler realised that Britain was allowing him to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. 

SUMMARY

- Hitler's foreign policy aims meant he needed to invade other countries; to do this he would need to build an army and to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Other countries were reluctant to intervene. Between 1933 and 1935 there was very little anyone could do to stop Hitler from taking actions that would lead to war.



REVIEW QUIZ 7: Hitler's aims and foreign policy, 1933-5

1. What were Hitler's foreign policy AIMS? (Name TWO).
2. What were Hitler's foreign policy AIMS? (Name TWO more).
3. What does 'Lebensraum' mean?
4. What does 'Anschluss' mean?
5. What did Hitler start doing (in secret) in 1933?
6. Which conference did Hitler leave in 1933 when he failed to get what he wanted?
7. a) Which country did Hitler try (and fail) to take over in 1934? b) What was the name of the Chancellor (leader) of that country?
8. Which other leader warned Hitler off by moving his troops to the border?
9. What is a plebiscite?
10. Why was Hitler delighted to regain the Saar?



15. Why and how was the Rhineland remilitarised?

Why did Hitler remilitarise the Rhineland?

The Treaty of Versailles had forced Germany to demilitarise the area of the Rhineland on the border between Germany and France. Hitler wanted to take *Lebensraum* in east Europe, but to do this he would have to invade other countries. He knew France and Britain were likely to declare war if he did this, so he had to protect his western borders by **remilitarising** the Rhineland.

Hitler's big risk

German generals had advised Hitler that the army was not strong enough to fight if Britain or France chose to challenge it.

German financial ministers warned Hitler that if his plan failed he would have to pay huge fines, which Germany could not afford.



1935: The Franco-Soviet pact was signed – a deal between France and the USSR in which each agreed to assist the other if attacked; as a result, Hitler claimed he was under attack from France in the west and the USSR in the east.

7 March 1936: Hitler's troops entered the Rhineland, many rode on bicycles and there was no air support.

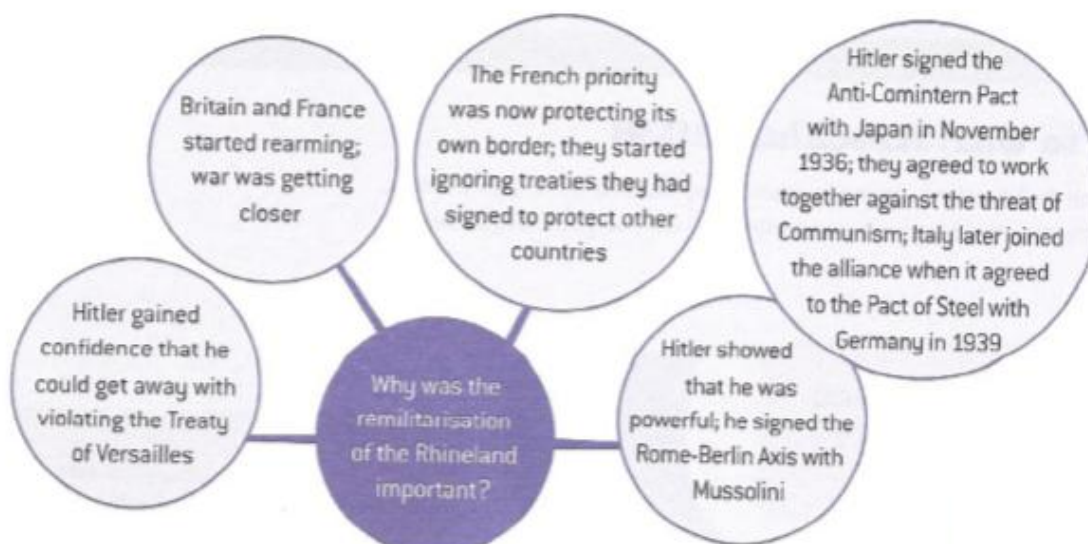
Civilians in the Rhineland greeted the troops with flowers.

Why didn't anyone stop Hitler?

Britain	France
Depression causing problems at home meant Britain was reluctant to do anything.	Politicians were distracted as they were fighting a general election.
British people said there was no need to stop Hitler from 'marching into his own back garden'; many felt that Hitler had a right to defend his own borders and that this area was rightfully his.	Much of the French army was in Tunisia in case they needed to intervene in the Abyssinian crisis.
The British leadership was preoccupied with the Abyssinian crisis.	Many believed that the German army entering the Rhineland was bigger than it was – they thought this was a battle they would not win.

REVIEW

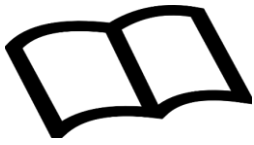
For more details on the Abyssinian crisis look back to pages 36–37.





REVIEW QUIZ 8: Hitler's foreign policy, 1935-6

1. What did Hitler show off to the world in a famous rally in March 1935?
2. What was the name of the agreement between Britain, France and Italy that stated that they would work together to stop Hitler from breaking any more terms of the Treaty of Versailles, signed in April 1935?
3. What exactly did the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June 1935 enable Hitler to do? Include statistics here.
4. What did the signing of this agreement suggest about Britain's attitude towards the Treaty of Versailles?
5. Where was the Rhineland?
6. The Rhineland was **re-militarised** in March 1936. What does this mean?
7. Why did Hitler re-militarise the Rhineland?
8. Why didn't the League respond to this clear violation of the terms of the Treaty and stop Hitler?
9. Could Hitler have been stopped in 1936? Explain your answer.
10. What did Britain and France start doing after this event?



The road to war: **Anschluss, 1938**

Having remilitarised the Rhineland without opposition and secured his western borders, Hitler turned his attention to other countries, starting with Germany's old ally, Austria.

1

Germany had been ruled by Austria for 600 years, but in the Treaty of Versailles they were forbidden to unite.

3

In 1934, Hitler had Austrian Nazis murder Dollfuss, the Austrian chancellor, but backed down when Mussolini moved troops to the Austrian border.

5

Hitler's puppet, Seyss-Inquart, was appointed as minister for the interior, with full power over the police in Austria. He now had full control of the Austrian police force, who turned a blind eye to Nazi terrorist attacks on the Austrian government.

7

Hitler made Seyss-Inquart the new chancellor. Seyss-Inquart was a Nazi 'puppet' – Hitler controlled him. He claimed that Austria was in a state of chaos and asked Hitler to restore order, and so on 12 March Nazi forces entered Austria. Crowds of Austrians gathered in the streets to cheer the Nazi soldiers' arrival.

2

Two of Hitler's foreign policy aims were to unite German-speaking people and to destroy the Treaty of Versailles.

4

In 1938, Austrian Nazis planned to get rid of the new chancellor, Schuschnigg, but police discovered and stopped this plot. Austrian Nazis were imprisoned, but Schuschnigg still felt vulnerable. He met with Hitler and agreed to give key positions in the Austrian government to Nazis in return for Hitler's support.

6

Schuschnigg planned a plebiscite to prove that the people of Austria did not want to be ruled by Hitler, but Hitler demanded that this be delayed and then forced Schuschnigg to resign.

8

On 10 April the plebiscite was held, and the Nazis won 99% of the vote.



How did people react to *Anschluss*?

Austria



99% of people voted in favour of *Anschluss*, but polling stations were heavily policed by Nazi 'stormtroopers', and the 'yes' box on the ballot form was much larger than the 'no' one!



Czechoslovakia



The Czech people feared that Hitler's policy of *Lebensraum* would mean that they would be invaded next. Britain and France agreed that they would protect Czechoslovakia if Hitler did invade.

Britain



Some British people had decided that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany, and since they thought that Germany and Austria were essentially the same country, they felt that Hitler should be allowed to unite the two.

Germany



Hitler was able to use *Anschluss* as a great propaganda victory. The German people were delighted to be uniting with their Austrian neighbours, and could see that Hitler was achieving his foreign policy aims of *Volksdeutsche* and creating a Greater Germany.

France



Two days before Hitler's invasion the whole government had resigned. France was in no position to get involved.

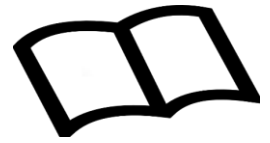
Anschluss meant that Hitler's next steps on the road to war were more easily achieved: he could now use the Austrian army; he could access the east much more easily through Austria; and the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia was now bordered by Germany (and Austria) on three sides.



REVIEW QUIZ 9: Hitler's foreign policy, 1937-8

1. In 1937-7, Hitler signed the Anti-Comintern Pact. Which TWO other countries signed this too?
2. What was the Anti-Comintern Pact an alliance against?
3. Define *Anschluss*.
4. What did the Treaty of Versailles say about *Anschluss*?
5. What did Germany and Austria have in common? (Name TWO things)
6. Which TWO of Hitler's foreign policy aims would he be able to fulfil by forming a union with Austria?
7. What was name of the Austrian Chancellor who was trying to stop Hitler getting what he wanted?
8. The Austrian Chancellor decided on a plebiscite. What is a plebiscite?
9. What evidence is there that the Nazi invasion of Austria was badly planned?
10. What was the response of Britain and France to Hitler's actions?

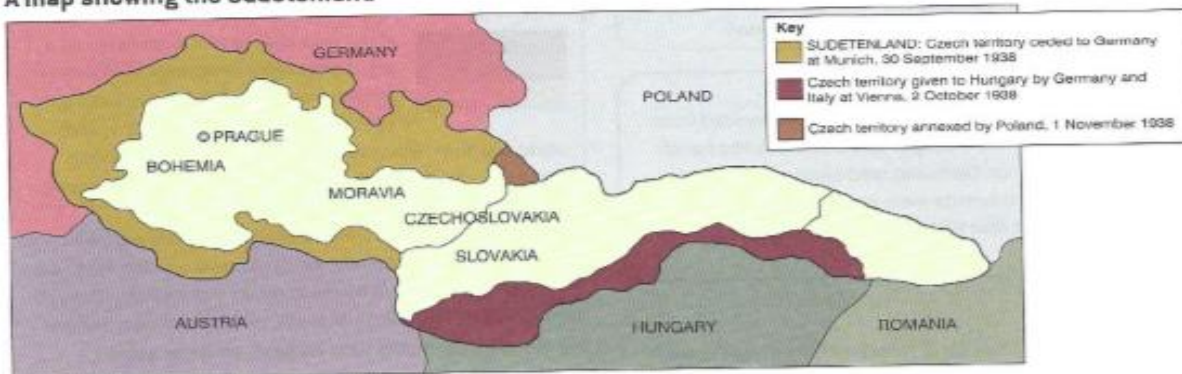
17. What was the Sudeten Crisis?



The Sudeten Crisis, 1938

Hitler had taken many steps on the road to war and was getting more and more confident that he could do as he pleased without anyone trying to stop him. None of his actions had been violent, but his next step was to change this.

A map showing the Sudetenland



The Sudetenland was part of Czechoslovakia, on the German border.

Czechoslovakia had been created at the end of the First World War. Hitler felt that the invasion of Czechoslovakia would be another step towards destroying the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler planned to take *Lebensraum*.

About 20% of the Sudeten population was German. In May 1938, Hitler claimed they were being persecuted and used this as an excuse to attack.

Czechoslovakia's main defences were in the Sudetenland, so taking it would allow Hitler to invade the whole country. There were natural resources and factories in the area that Hitler could utilise in his war effort.

Chamberlain meets Hitler, 15 September 1938

- Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgarden to meet Hitler.
- Chamberlain wanted to **appease** Hitler to prevent war, so agreed to allow Hitler to take the Sudetenland so long as his actions were peaceful.
- Chamberlain then met with the Czechs and forced them to agree to Hitler's terms.
- On 22 September, Chamberlain met Hitler at Bad Godsberg, where Hitler changed his demands: the Sudetenland would be handed over to him by 1 October and Hungary and Poland must also be given Czech land.

The Munich Conference, 29 September 1938

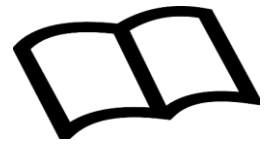
- Chamberlain, Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier [the French president] met in Munich.
- They accepted the demands Hitler had made at Bad Godsberg.
- Chamberlain and Daladier said they had prevented war, as Hitler promised not to take any more land. Chamberlain said he had guaranteed 'peace in our time'.
- The Czechs were not consulted.
- The USSR was not consulted. This made Stalin think that he could not trust Britain and France.

Hitler invades the Sudetenland, 10 October 1938

Troops marched in, but unlike events in the Rhineland and Austria, the Czechs saw this as a real military invasion.

This was first time Hitler had invaded a country that had never previously been united with Germany.

Hitler completed his invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1939. He had broken the promises he had made at the Munich Conference and Chamberlain had to accept that his policy of appeasement had failed.



The ending of appeasement

Hitler had grown confident that no one would stop him from taking over wherever he wanted. However, when he invaded Czechoslovakia other countries finally realised that appeasing him was not working. Many historians have argued that the policy of appeasement was a big mistake.

Arguments for and against appeasement



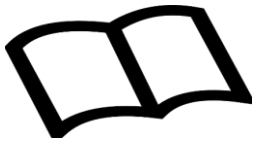
SUMMARY

- Hitler's foreign policy meant he would invade other countries.
- However, Britain and France were reluctant to go to war, so followed the policy of appeasement.
- This taught Hitler he could do as he wanted and so Europe got closer to war, as he remilitarised the Rhineland, forced *Anschluss* on Austria, invaded the Sudetenland, and then took the rest of Czechoslovakia.



REVIEW QUIZ 10: Appeasement

1. Define the term/policy 'Appeasement'.
2. Give TWO reasons why Appeasement was a good idea.
3. Give TWO reasons why Appeasement was a bad idea and Britain and France should NOT have followed this policy.
4. Where was the Sudetenland?
5. Who lived there?
6. Why did Hitler want to take control of this area?
7. What was the name of the British Prime Minister at this time who met Hitler to discuss this area?
8. How many times did Hitler meet with the British Prime Minister in 1938?
9. What was the name of the final agreement that was reached between them on the 29th September 1938?
10. Which TWO countries were notably absent at this meeting?



19. What was the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

The Nazi-Soviet Pact

Hitler's next victim would be Poland – here he could take more *Lebensraum*, as well as continue to defy the terms of the Treaty of Versailles by invading land that was taken away from Germany in 1919. However, the USSR considered Poland to be part of its sphere of influence, so invading meant Hitler could face a war on two fronts – Britain and France in the west and the USSR in the east – which was one of the reasons Germany had lost the First World War. Hitler had to eliminate the threat of the USSR, so on 23 August 1939 Hitler and Stalin signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

What was in it for Germany?

- Hitler could invade Poland without facing a war on two fronts. Britain and France had promised to protect Poland, but the USSR would not interfere.
- Britain and France would now face war with Germany without the USSR as their ally.
- The USSR had a massive army, which would no longer be a threat to Germany.



What was in it for the USSR?

- Stalin felt Britain and France had snubbed him by leaving him out of the Munich Conference and he thought they were being weak by appeasing Hitler. He realised he could not trust them to help protect the USSR if Hitler invaded.
- Britain and France had sent minor diplomats with no real authority to meet with Stalin. Hitler had sent a senior Nazi; he seemed to respect the USSR.
- Hitler agreed that Stalin would be given Polish territory. Stalin would not even have to send troops.
- Stalin feared that Hitler would invade the USSR, but he was not ready to fight. Becoming allies bought him time to prepare.
- Land in Poland would act as a buffer zone if Hitler did decide to invade the USSR.

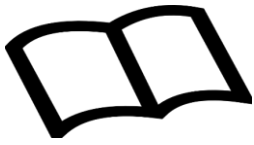


The invasion of Poland and the declaration of war

The Nazi-Soviet Pact meant that Britain and France realised that the policy of appeasement had failed. They had already agreed to protect Poland if Hitler invaded, and now they formalised this agreement; war seemed inevitable. Without the threat of war on two fronts, Hitler felt confident enough to invade Poland. On 1 September 1939, a German battleship attacked Danzig and the German army and Luftwaffe descended on Poland.

On 3 September 1939, the British sent an ultimatum – Hitler must leave Poland by 11.00am or Britain would declare war. Hitler sent no reply, so Britain, followed by France, declared war.

Poland was overrun within four weeks, and Hitler thought Britain and France would back down. He was wrong.



20. Why did World War II break out?

Who was responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War?

The Second World War broke out on 3 September 1939, when Hitler ignored demands from Britain and France that he withdraw from Poland. This was the short-term spark that ignited war. In reality the possibility of war had been building throughout the 1930s, and several people could be held responsible to some degree.

Hitler

- Wrote in his book *Mein Kampf* that he would use violence to make Germany strong again
- Foreign policy aims included *Lebensraum*, building a greater Germany, uniting German speaking people, and destroying the Treaty of Versailles, which meant he had to invade other countries
- Broke the Treaty of Versailles, which was international law
- Invaded Poland, which prompted Britain and France to declare war



Chamberlain

- Missed opportunities to stop Hitler, because of appeasement
- Failed to act when Hitler remilitarised the Rhineland. At this stage the Nazis were not ready for war – if Chamberlain had acted Hitler would have been forced to stop
- Gave the Sudetenland to Hitler without consulting the Czechs, then allowed Hitler to invade a country he had no claim to, which enabled him to strengthen his army
- Excluded Stalin from the Munich Conference, which alienated Stalin and prompted him to sign the Nazi-Soviet Pact



Stalin

- Signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact despite Hitler wanting to destroy Communism
- The size of the USSR's armed forces meant Hitler had a huge and powerful ally
- The pact meant Hitler would not have to fight a war on two fronts, so he was able to invade Poland



Other factors

Japan

- Invaded Manchuria in 1931, walked out of the League of Nations in February 1933, and then mainland China in 1937 – which some historians say was the start of the Second World War
- Signed the Anti-Comintern Pact and Pact of Steel with Hitler

Mussolini

- Invaded Abyssinia which destroyed people's confidence in the League of Nations
- In 1938, did not intervene when Hitler carried out *Anschluss*, which convinced Hitler that he could do as he pleased
- Signed the Anti-Comintern Pact and the Pact of Steel with Hitler

The Big Three

- Treaty of Versailles was resented by Germany and inspired Hitler's foreign policy – to re-unite German speaking people, build a greater Germany and claim *Lebensraum*
- By the 1930s, many people felt that Versailles had been too harsh and turned a blind eye when Hitler started to break it

REVIEW

For more on the Abyssinian crisis see pages 36–37; for *Anschluss* see pages 48–49.

American isolationism

- This made the League weaker, so certain countries were prepared to act more aggressively and risk the outbreak of all-out war, because they didn't fear military action from the USA
- As a result of the USA's absence from the League, economic sanctions were useless because aggressive countries could trade with the USA

Fear of Communism

- Britain and France allowed Hitler to grow strong as they thought Germany could act as a buffer zone against Communism
- Their actions upset Stalin who agreed to the Nazi-Soviet Pact as he felt they would not support him if Hitler attacked

The Great Depression

- America demanded back loans from Germany as a result of the Depression; this led to the collapse of German industry and more people voting for Hitler, who was making many promises to them
- Some countries (such as Japan and Italy) acted more aggressively in order to secure supplies of raw materials and build empires

The weakness and collapse of the League of Nations

- Hitler saw that he could get away with invading other countries without being punished, just like Japan had done in Manchuria and Mussolini had in Abyssinia
- Major countries (such as the USA) were not members of the League, meaning it was not a forceful military or economic threat; the League did not have its own army

SUMMARY

- Hitler signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact, in spite of hating Communism, because it meant he could avoid a war on two fronts when he invaded Poland.
- Stalin signed it to gain territory and time to prepare for war with Hitler.
- Stalin knew Hitler would attack, but felt he could not rely on the USSR's old allies, Britain and France.
- The pact gave Hitler the confidence to attack Poland, but when he did Britain and France stood by their promise to protect Poland, and declared war. The Second World War started on 3 September 1939.

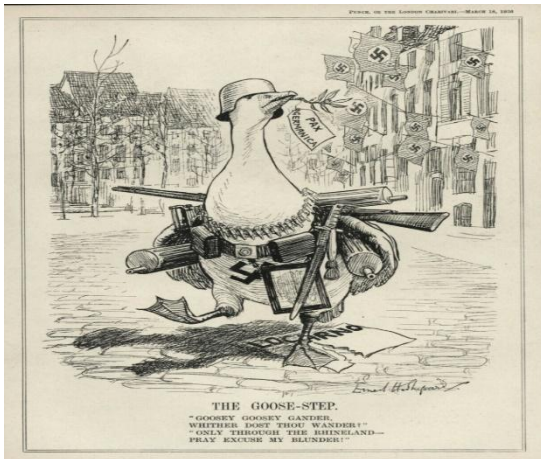


REVIEW QUIZ 11: Nazi-Soviet Pact/Poland

1. Hitler ignored the Munich Agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. What did Britain and France now do?
2. What TWO things were agreed in the Nazi-Soviet Pact?
3. When was the pact signed? (month and year)
4. What was the name of the Soviet leader?
5. How did Germany benefit from this Pact?
6. How did the USSR benefit from this Pact?
7. Which TWO foreign policy aims would Hitler be fulfilling by invading
8. Why didn't the USSR trust Britain and France?
9. What happened on the 1st September 1939?
10. When did Britain and France finally declare war on Germany?

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 1

- a) Source A criticises the remilitarisation of the Rhineland. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



Source A - A British cartoon from 1936 called 'The Goose Step' - this was the name for a type of march that Nazi troops used at parades

- b) Source A criticises the Munich Agreement. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



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

- c) Source A criticises the Nazi-Soviet Pact. How do you know? Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



Source A - An American cartoon from 1939. The caption reads 'Wonder how long the honeymoon will last?'

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2

How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying the causes of World War II?



Source B - A British cartoon published in September 1939 commenting on the Nazi-Soviet Pact. The standing figures represent Hitler and Stalin. The figure on the ground represents Poland.

Appeasement has been totally defeated. The Munich agreement has abandoned Czechoslovakia. This is a disaster for Great Britain and France. There can never be friendship between British democracy and an aggressive, pitiless and murderous Nazi government. The danger still exists and now we will pay the price for pursuing good intentions, avoiding a fight and neglecting our air defences.

Source C - Winston Churchill speaking in the House of Commons in October 1938 after the Munich Conference. Churchill was a leading British politician.



APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 3

- a) Write an account of how the remilitarisation of the Rhineland increased tension in 1936. (8 marks)

- b) Write an account of how problems relating to the Sudetenland led to an international crisis in 1938. (8 marks)

APPLY - PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 4

- a) 'Hitler's aggression was the main reason why World War II broke out'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

- b) 'The policy of appeasement was the main reason for the outbreak of World War II'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG) - (7+ model answer at the back)

EXAM QUESTION 4 MARK SCHEME

4.... 'How far do you agree with this statement? Essay question (16 marks + 4 marks SPaG)

Level 4	<p><u>Complex</u> evaluation of stated factors and other factor(s) leading to a sustained judgement.</p> <p>You have used a range of accurate, detailed and relevant knowledge. Your argument is <u>sustained</u> - evident throughout the answer. It is well-organised, written and fully explained. You have considered the <u>relationship between causes</u>.</p>	13-16 marks
Level 3	<p><u>Developed</u> explanation of the stated factor and other factor(s)</p> <p>You have used a range of accurate, detailed and relevant knowledge. Your answer is well-organised, written and fully explained.</p>	9-12 marks
Level 2	<p><u>Simple</u> explanation of stated factor and other factor(s)</p> <p>You have used specific knowledge and understanding. Your answer is simple and relevant to the question, which is structured.</p>	5-8 marks
Level 1	<p><u>Basic</u> explanation of one or more factors</p> <p>You have provided a basic explanation using your knowledge of the topic.</p>	1-4 marks

REVIEW QUIZ ANSWERS

QUIZ 1: Treaty of Versailles - aims & terms

1. **Name the 'Big Three'.** Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Wilson
2. **Name TWO points included in the US President's 'Fourteen Points'.** self-determination; disarmament & a League of Nations
3. **Give TWO reasons why the French Prime Minister wanted a harsh settlement.** 1. He had seen France invaded twice by Germany and wanted to weaken Germany so they could not attack again. 2. He had seen the great suffering caused by WWI so wanted to punish Germany. 3. The French people wanted Germany punished so he was reflecting their opinion.
4. **What TWO things did the British Prime Minister want Germany to lose?** Its colonies and its navy
5. **What is the difference between an armistice and a peace treaty?** armistice is a ceasefire - this was signed on the 11th November 1918; peace treaty is the agreements reached to deal with the defeated countries - signed in June 1919
6. **Define the term 'diktat'.** a dictated settlement - Germany had to sign the peace treaty, or the war would resume
7. **Give TWO (specific) territorial losses imposed on Germany at Versailles.** Lost Alsace-Lorraine to France/Lost West Prussia & Posen to Poland to allow them access to the sea/Lost Upper Silesia to Poland/Anschluss was forbidden/Lost all colonies/Lost Saar coalfields for 15 years
8. **Give TWO military restrictions imposed on Germany at Versailles.** Army limited to 100,000 troops/no conscription allowed/no tanks, submarines, aeroplanes/6 battleships only/Rhineland to become a demilitarised zone
9. **What did the 'War Guilt Clause' state?** Germany to take full responsibility for starting the war and the damage caused by it
10. **What was the reparations bill?** £6,600million

QUIZ 2: Treaty of Versailles - reactions

1. **When was the Treaty of Versailles signed? (month and year)** June 1919
2. **Name one thing that Georges Clemenceau liked:** military restrictions; re- gaining lost land; reparations. **AND one thing that he disliked:** reparations could have been higher; Germany could have lost control of the Rhineland; military restrictions could have been much harsher.
3. **Name one thing that David Lloyd George liked:** received reparation payments; gained territory from the German Empire; German navy was heavily reduced **AND one thing that he disliked:** the Treaty was too harsh & the German people might one day seek revenge; Germany was weakened too heavily which affected Britain's trading relationship with her.
4. **Name one thing that Woodrow Wilson liked:** the creation of a LON; many small nations were given independence **AND one thing that he disliked:** Germany lost her Empire but rather than those nations being granted independence, they were simply controlled by Britain/France; Treaty was too harsh and another war would follow.
5. **The US Congress refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. What does this mean?** They refused to sign it, so the US did not join the LON (which was a term of the Treaty)
6. **Name TWO terms of the Treaty that Germany disliked and the reasons why.** 1. Loss of land - around 6 million Germans found themselves living outside of German territory. 2. Military restrictions - Germans felt vulnerable - the much-reduced army and navy was not big enough to protect them. 3. War Guilt Clause - having to accept all the blame (and then all the terms of the Treaty). 4. Reparations - the bill was far too large.
7. **Name TWO ways in which the Treaty contributed to great instability in Germany.** 1. The new government (the Weimar Republic) was seen as weak for signing the treaty. 2. There was political chaos in Germany after 1919 from both Communists and Nazis. 3. They failed to pay reparations in 1922, which resulted in an invasion by the French and Belgians. This led to hyperinflation in 1923.
8. **The German government was branded the 'November Criminals'. What did this mean and was it true?** They signed the Armistice (November 1918). They only did so on the advice of the German generals, therefore they should not be blamed for Germany asking for a ceasefire in November 1918.
9. **Outline TWO arguments that could be made to defend the peacemakers at Versailles.** 1. It was only right that Germany, as the losing country should pay for the damage. 2. If Germany had won the war, they too would have imposed an extremely strict treaty on Britain and France. 3. Germany were very harsh when Russia withdrew from WWI. 4. The peacemakers had to act quickly and under lots of pressure from those at home - it was always going to be very difficult to please everyone.
10. **What happened to Germany's allies at the end of WWI?** They were also forced to accept peace treaties which resulted in them losing land, military restrictions etc.

QUIZ 3: The League of Nations - Aims & membership

1. **Where was the League based and why was this place chosen?** Geneva, Switzerland - this country had not been involved in the war, so was seen as a neutral and peaceful country.
2. **What were the THREE main aims of the League?** 1. Keep the peace - stop war from breaking out. 2. Encourage disarmament. 3. Improve living and working conditions
3. **Who were the FOUR permanent members of the League's Council who made all the big decisions?** Britain, France, Italy and Japan
4. **Why didn't the USA join the League?** Congress said no - they wanted to isolate themselves from Europe as they had seen so many young Americans die in WWI and they did not want to get dragged into another war (avoid European entanglements)
5. **Which other TWO (key) countries did NOT join the League in 1920 AND why?** Russia - was not allowed/invited to join as they were a Communist country, the others were suspicious of them. Germany - was not invited as they lost the War and this was part of their punishment.
6. **The League planned to keep peace through 'collective security'. What did this mean in practice?** All members would work together to make sure that peace was kept
7. **What THREE stages would the League go through to deal with an aggressor?** 1. Moral condemnation - telling the aggressor to stop. 2. Economic sanctions - stop trading with the aggressor. 3. Military sanctions - Send troops to fight against the aggressor
8. **Why have some historians called the League 'toothless'?** The League did not have an Army of its own therefore it had no firm way of stopping an aggressor
9. **What do the words, a) unanimous, every member had to agree to a decision in the Assembly b) veto, council members could stop a ruling with their vote mean in the context of the League?**
10. **What was the name of the body that settled international arguments on behalf of the League?** Permanent Court of International Justice

QUIZ 4: The League of Nations in the 1920s & agreements outside the League

- 1. In 1921, the League solved a dispute between Poland and Germany over part of Upper Silesia. How did it do this?** By ordering a plebiscite (a vote by the people) to decide who should control this area
- 2. Which TWO countries disagreed over the Aaland Islands?** Finland and Sweden
- 3. Give TWO examples of the successes that the League had to improve people's living and working conditions.** Re-settling refugees; working to abolish slavery around the world; encouraged many countries to set a minimum wage; set up the Health Committee (now the WHO); started a campaign to improve health, e.g. to kill mosquitoes.
- 4. Why was the League able to deal with Greece (when they invaded Bulgaria) in 1925 but not Italy in 1923?** Greece was a small country who was unwilling to risk power relations with powerful members of the League, therefore listened to their ruling, whereas Italy was large, powerful and a permanent member of the Council who found it much easier to ignore the League.
- 5. What did Poland do in 1920 and then ignore the League, when they tried to hold her to account?** Invade and occupy Vilna, the capital of Lithuania
- 6. What did the Italian leader do in 1923?** Mussolini ordered the invasion of the Greek island of Corfu
- 7. Who signed the Locarno Treaties? (Name the TWO main countries)** France and Germany
- 8. What was promised at Locarno?** That France and Germany would respect their joint borders and not invade each other. Germany also promised to keep troops out of the Rhineland.
- 9. What was the purpose of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928?** All 61 signatories promised not to go to war to solve disputes
- 10. How did these agreements make the League appear weak?** These agreements were not the work of the League. There should have been no need for such agreements if nations listened to the League, as its main aim was to keep the peace.

QUIZ 5: The League of Nations in the early 1930s

1. **What international crisis caused great problems for the League after 1929?** The Great Depression
2. **Where was Manchuria?** China
3. **Why did Japan invade?** Give TWO reasons. 1. Japan was suffering because of the Great Depression - its main export (silk) was not selling and unemployment was rising. 2. Japan lacked natural resources/raw materials so looked elsewhere for them. 3. Manchuria was easy to invade (as rule by the Chinese was weak) 4. To distract people from their problems at home. 5. Manchuria had fertile farmland and lots of natural resources.
4. **What was the Mukden Incident?** An explosion on the South Manchurian Railway (Sept. 1931) set off by Japan to give them an excuse to invade Manchuria.
5. **Why was the League so slow to act in the face of clear aggression by the Japanese?** Give TWO reasons. 1. The incident was so far away. 2. Japan was a powerful member of the League. 3. They could not afford to send troops as they were suffering from the Depression. 4. There was no point stopping to trade with Japan as Japan's main trading partner was the USA (who were not members of the League) 5. The nearest country was the USSR, but they could not be asked to help as they were not members of the League.
7. **Who did the League send out to the area to investigate,** Lord Lytton, **b) What was the problem with his report?** It was published over a year after the initial invasion.
8. **What did Japan do when asked to leave Manchuria?** Ignored them and left the League
9. **Which TWO men began to wonder how they might be able to get around the League too?** Hitler (Germany) and Mussolini (Italy)
10. **What did Germany ask for at the Disarmament Conference, organised by the League (1932-4)?** For other nations to disarm, as they had to OR to be allowed to rearm - e.g. have an army the same size to that of France
11. **What did Germany do when their request was denied?** Left the League

QUIZ 6: Abyssinia/Failure of the League

1. **Why did Mussolini want Abyssinia?** Give TWO reasons. 1. To rebuild the Ancient Roman Empire. 2. Abyssinia was an easy target because Italy already controlled bordering colonies. 3. It was rich in natural resources so good for the economy. 4. Revenge - Italy had previously (in 1896) tried and failed to invade. 5. Mussolini did not think the LON would take any action.
2. **What was the name of the Abyssinian Emperor?** Haile Selassie
3. **What sanctions DID the League impose?** Name TWO. 1. LON not allowed to sell weapons to Italy. 2. LON no longer buying Italian goods.
4. **What sanctions did the League NOT impose?** Name TWO sanctions 1. oil. 2. steel. 3. iron. 4. coal. All these products continued to be sold to Italy. 5. Failure to close the Suez Canal.
5. **Why did the League fail to impose effective sanctions on Italy?** Give TWO reasons. 1. The British were worried that banning the trade in coal would cause unemployment at home. 2. The LON thought banning oil was pointless because the USA was still trading with Italy. 3. To avoid upsetting Mussolini - they were worried he would unite with Hitler, so they tried to keep him on side.
6. **What was the Hoare-Laval Pact?** A secret agreement drawn up by the British & French foreign ministers. The plan was that Italy would be given half of Abyssinia but without Abyssinia's permission. In exchange they would halt their invasion.
7. **What did Italy do in May 1936?** Leave the League

Explain how the following factors contributed to the failure of the League:

8. **The Great Depression** Ordinary people were suffering so turned to extremist dictators, e.g. Hitler, to solve their problems; Other countries, e.g. Britain & France were concerned with their own problems so focused on those more than international issues.
9. **Structural weaknesses** The League only met once a year; Decision-making was slow as Council decisions had to be unanimous; Structure was complex. League had no Army of its own.
10. **Membership** No USA; Germany and the USSR not allowed to join at the start; Italy and Japan left early.

QUIZ 7: Hitler's aims and foreign policy, 1933-5

1. What were Hitler's foreign policy AIMS? (Name TWO).

2. What were Hitler's foreign policy AIMS? (Name TWO more).

□ Overturn the Treaty of Versailles

□ Re-arm

□ Take 'Lebensraum' - living space

□ Unite all German speakers in a Greater Germany

□ 'Anschluss' or union with Austria

□ Destroy Communism

3. What does 'Lebensraum' mean? Living space

4. What does 'Anschluss' mean? Union between Germany and Austria

5. What did Hitler start doing (in secret) in 1933? Re-arming

6. Which conference did Hitler leave in 1933 when he failed to get what he wanted?

The (World) Disarmament Conference

7a) Which country did Hitler try (and fail) to take over in 1934? Austria b) What was the name of the Chancellor (leader) of that country? Dollfuss

8. Which other leader warned Hitler off by moving his troops to the border? Mussolini

9. What is a plebiscite? A vote by the people on a particular issue - like a referendum.

10. Why was Hitler delighted to regain the Saar? It was a rich industrial area, e.g. it had coalfields he could use to power his industry and build weapons.

QUIZ 8: Hitler's foreign policy, 1935-6

1. **What did Hitler show off to the world in a famous rally in March 1935?** Weapons and troops.
2. **What was the name of the agreement between Britain, France and Italy that stated that they would work together to stop Hitler from breaking any more terms of the Treaty of Versailles, signed in April 1935?** Stresa Front
3. **What exactly did the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of June 1935 enable Hitler to do? Include statistics here.** Build up his navy to 35% the size of Britain's navy.
4. **What did the signing of this agreement suggest about Britain's attitude towards the Treaty of Versailles?** Britain was willing to compromise over the exact terms of the Treaty.
5. **Where was the Rhineland?** The area around the River Rhine in Germany - next to the border with France.
6. **The Rhineland was re-militarised in March 1936. What does this mean?** Troops, weapons or fortifications were put back in the area.
7. **Why did Hitler re-militarise the Rhineland?** To protect Germany against attack from the West (from France etc.). Hitler knew that he would need to invade countries in the East to gain Lebensraum (living space) which would provoke a response from the West.
8. **Why didn't the League respond to this clear violation of the terms of the Treaty and stop Hitler?** They felt that Germany had a right to protect their own borders; they were busy dealing with the Italian invasion of Abyssinia; They were suffering from the Depression; France was in the middle of a General Election campaign.
9. **Could Hitler have been stopped in 1936? Explain your answer.** Yes, Hitler's army was not big enough to fight. If France had taken any action, then Germany would have been easily defeated.
10. **What did Britain and France start doing after this event?** Start re-arming.

QUIZ 9: Hitler's foreign policy, 1937-8

1. **In 1937-7, Hitler signed the Anti-Comintern Pact. Which TWO other countries signed this too?** Italy and Japan
2. **What was the Anti-Comintern Pact an alliance against?** Communist USSR
3. **Define *Anschluss*.** A union between Austria & Germany
4. **What did the Treaty of Versailles say about *Anschluss*?** It was forbidden
5. **What did Germany and Austria have in common? Name TWO things** Similar cultures; shared a language; united in WWI.
6. **Which TWO of Hitler's foreign policy aims would he be able to fulfil by forming a union with Austria?** 1. United all German speakers (Volksdeutsche) 2. Destroying the Treaty of Versailles
7. **What was name of the Austrian Chancellor who was trying to stop Hitler getting what he wanted?** Schuschnigg
8. **The Austrian Chancellor decided on a plebiscite. What is a plebiscite?** A vote by the people - like a referendum
9. **What evidence is there that the Nazi invasion of Austria was badly planned?** Tanks had to stop at Austrian petrol station to fill up with fuel! Commanders used tourist guides to find their way to the capital!
10. **What was the response of Britain and France to Hitler's actions?** They accepted them! Nothing was done to stop Hitler.

QUIZ 10: Appeasement

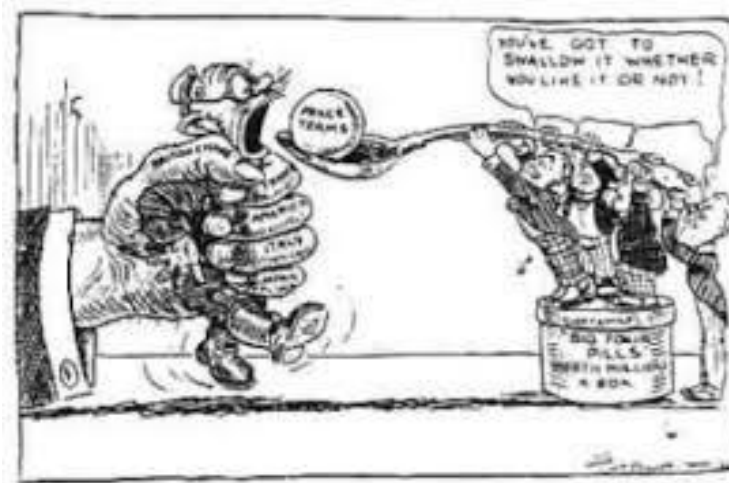
1. **Define the term/policy 'Appeasement'** negotiation over war.
2. **Give TWO reasons why Appeasement was a good idea.** 1. It avoided war, which nobody wanted. 2. Hitler's demands were reasonable - the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh. 3. Britain was dealing with a Depression so had its own problems to sort out. 4. Britain was not ready to fight; it had only just started rearming. 5. Hitler was standing up to Communism - this should be encouraged!
3. **Give TWO reasons why Appeasement was a bad idea** and Britain and France should NOT have followed this policy. 1. It encouraged Hitler to keep making demands. 2. It made Britain seem weak. 3. It alienated the USSR.
4. **Where was the Sudetenland?** Czechoslovakia
5. **Who lived there?** 3-million German speakers
6. **Why did Hitler want to take control of this area?** The area had many factories and raw materials.
7. **What was the name of the British Prime Minister at this time who met Hitler to discuss this area?** Neville Chamberlain
8. **How many times did Hitler meet with the British Prime Minister in 1938?** 3
9. **What was the name of the final agreement that was reached between them on the 29th September 1938?** The Munich Agreement
10. **Which TWO countries were notably absent at this meeting?** Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

QUIZ 11: Nazi-Soviet Pact/Poland

1. **Hitler ignored the Munich Agreement and invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939. What did Britain and France now do?** They promised to defend Poland should they be the next to be invaded.
2. **What TWO things were agreed in the Nazi-Soviet Pact?** 1. Not to go to war with one another. 2. Divide Poland between them.
3. **When was the pact signed?** (month and year) August 1939
4. **What was the name of the Soviet leader?** Josef Stalin
5. **How did Germany benefit from this Pact?** They could avoid a war on two fronts.
6. **How did the USSR benefit from this Pact?** They were secure from German invasion (and gained part of Poland)
7. **Which TWO foreign policy aims would Hitler be fulfilling by invading the USSR?**
1. Destroy Communism. 2. Lebensraum.
8. **Why didn't the USSR trust Britain and France?** They had seen how weak Britain and France had been when dealing with Japanese, Italian and German aggression throughout the 1930s. They had not been invited to the Munich Conference. They knew how much Britain and France hated Communism.
9. **What happened on the 1st September 1939?** Germany invaded Poland
10. **When did Britain and France finally declare war on Germany?** 3rd September 1939

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 1 ANSWER (5+)

Source A opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know? Explain your answer using this Source and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



A British cartoon, 1919. The Big Four are holding the spoon. On the box it says, 'Big Four Pills worth millions a box'.

I know that this cartoon opposes the Treaty of Versailles because it shows the Big Four making Germany swallow a very large pill. This pill represents the 'Peace Terms' and the large size of it suggests that the terms of the Treaty are far too harsh. The large hand that is squeezing 'Germany' represents the victorious powers during World War I. Germany is being represented as weak and helpless. Some people viewed Germany in this way in 1919.

(Level 2: 3/4 - refer to the provenance (NOP) of this source in your answer)

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2 ANSWER (5+)

How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying the Manchurian Crisis, 1931-3?
Explain your answer using Sources B and C and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)



Source B - A British cartoon by David Low, 1933

I was sad to find everyone (at the League) so dejected. The Assembly was a dead thing. The Council was without confidence in itself. Benes (the Czech leader) who is not given to hysterics said (about people at the League) 'They are too frightened. I tell them we are not going to have war now; we have five years before us, perhaps six. We must make the most of them.'

Source C - Part of a letter by Sir Austen Chamberlain, a British politician in 1932 written in the middle of the Manchurian Crisis following a visit to the League.

Source B is a cartoon showing the Japanese walking all over a doormat, which represents the League of Nations. The League is lying there lifeless. It is showing the Manchurian Crisis was a disaster for the League. The League is shown bowing down to Japanese aggression in this source. We know that the Lytton Report found Japan to be the aggressor in this Crisis, but that Japan simply ignored the League's ruling. This source is useful because it demonstrates the League's inability to deal with the aggressor of powerful countries in the early 1930s.

Source C is from a British politician. He is saying from first-hand evidence that people at the League were dejected. They thought that the League was in a hopeless mess. This is useful because it is from someone at the time. We know that some people felt that failure to impose effective sanctions on Japan dealt a serious blow to the League. Although many believed that the League would be able to deal with a similar event in Europe, closer to home, there were those who saw the response differently. From this point on, countries like Italy and Germany saw how powerless the League really was. The views of Austen Chamberlain are useful to an historian as he had visited the League at this time and could therefore get a sense of the mood.

(Level 3: 8/12 - refer to the content and provenance of BOTH sources; consider the usefulness of the sources as a pair)

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 3 ANSWER (5+)

Write an account of how events in Abyssinia became an international crisis in the years 1934 to 1936. (8 marks)

Following an incident at Wal-Wal, Haile Selassie, the Abyssinian leader asked the League for help, in December 1934. Mussolini went on to invade Abyssinia in 1935. Events in Abyssinia became an international crisis because Britain and France were seen to undermine the League of Nations. The Hoare-Laval Plan was leaked by the press, exposing the fact that the foreign ministers of the two most powerful members of the League were willing to give in to Mussolini by offering him land in order to end the invasion. The League was meant to prevent war, but key members were willing to ignore Mussolini's aggression to keep him as an ally against Hitler. This made the League look weak.

(Level 2: 4/8 - A chronological account is needed with 2 paragraphs that consider the how/why tensions increased throughout the crisis)

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 4 ANSWER (5+)

The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its military terms'. How far do you agree with this statement? (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles. They particularly hated its military terms. These terms had a huge impact on their sense of pride and made them feel vulnerable and unable to defend themselves if needed. Their army was reduced to 100,000 men and conscription was banned. Their navy was reduced to 6 battleships and was not allowed to include tanks. They were not allowed an air force.

Germany also hated the reparations clause. This was set at £6,600 million in 1921. They felt this was too much.

The war guilt clause was particularly hated. Germany had to take full responsibility for starting the war. They felt this was unfair.

Finally, they lost a great deal of land. Germany was split in two by the Polish Corridor. They also lost land to France, Belgium and Denmark. They lost people and resources. All their overseas colonies were given to the League of Nations. They felt this weakened their economy.

(Level 3: 9/16 - Greater detail needed when explaining each reason; links/ the relationship between the reasons needed with a conclusion/ overall judgement at the end)

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 1 ANSWER (7+)

Source A opposes Germany. How do you know? Explain your answer using this Source and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)



A cartoon published in Britain in February 1919 entitled 'Giving Him Rope'.

Source A is a cartoon produced in the British magazine Punch in February 1919, at the beginning of the negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference. The purpose of the source is to persuade Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister to ensure that Germany is punished harshly in the treaty. This cartoon opposes Germany.

The source shows a criminal - a nasty, violent character who is un-trustworthy. This person represents Germany. The suggestion is that Germany cannot be trusted and therefore, needs a harsh punishment. The destruction in the background represents the impact of World War I. The cartoonist is blaming Germany for this. Britain and France are being portrayed as the Allied police. They are the 'good guys' who are protecting Britain. The rope being used to tie 'Germany' up is labelled 'Armistice terms'. The suggestion is that as a criminal he/Germany needs to be restrained to stop them from hurting others. The message here is that the Allies are right to get tough with Germany who is dangerous and evil. The caption states, German criminal to the Allied police: 'Here, I say, stop! You're hurting me! but then, thinking that no one can hear, 'If I only whine enough I may be able to wriggle out of this yet'. This suggests that Germany cannot be trusted. The message here is that Britain must not allow Germany to claim their punishment is too harsh.

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 2 ANSWER (7+)

How useful are Sources B and C to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?
Explain your answer using the sources and your contextual knowledge. (12 marks)



"Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe - nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours. The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the economic life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, the President to do nothing that was not just and right."

The title of Source B shows a very negative opinion towards Clemenceau and, by extension, the Treaty of Versailles. The purpose of this source is to share the common German view that this Treaty was extremely unfair and harsh. Germany felt that limiting their army to 100,000 men was an unreasonable request for such a big country and the weapons beside the helpless innocent German woman represent this. When this cartoon was published the exact reparations amount was still being finalised. The effect on Germany having to pay huge reparations is reflected in the 'lifeblood' of Germany being sucked out. This, along with the War Guilt Clause was considered the most severe terms. Published in a German newspaper, this source is useful, as the cartoonist was reflecting the commonly held hatred of the Treaty, and of those in charge of finalising it - Clemenceau represented as the vampire and USA and Britain represented as the bats. While this source is useful in finding out about Germany's opinion, it does not acknowledge France's needs for security and recovery after the destruction of World War One.

Source C was written by a former British Government employee in 1919, with first-hand insight into the negotiations, to inform the public of his critical opinion of the Treaty. As a leading economist, his opinion makes this source useful for a historian. He outlines the lack of 'economic recovery for Europe' as Germany was going to be forced to pay for all the war damage. In addition, the terms of Treaty, which were to limit Germany's territories, led Keynes to predict that there will be animosity in Europe and further tension. He notes that the Big Three were not interested in ever-lasting peace but had 'other' issues on their mind. France being the most affected of the three, was out to seek revenge and cripple Germany, while Lloyd George did whatever he could do to please the British public's aim for revenge yet still strike a balance for his own personal aims for a fairer treaty. This source is limited in that Keynes does not consider the difficulties the democratic leaders had to face to try and please their citizens or come to an easy unanimous decision. However, it is still useful as it shows historians that despite being British, Keynes did not share the same sentiments of most in Britain.

Taken together these sources are useful because they reflect similar attitudes to the severity of Versailles felt by some at the time. They present the view that the treaty was too harsh and the Big Three were putting themselves first despite being from different origins - the first one German and the second one British.

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 3 ANSWER (7+)

Write an account of how events in Manchuria became an international crisis in the years 1931-3. (8 marks)

The Manchurian crisis began in September 1931 when the Japanese staged the Mukden incident and used it as an excuse to take over Manchuria in China. Japan's economy was suffering from the effects of the Great Depression and the army decided that Manchuria, which was close, was a good place to invade due to its fertile farmland, industry and natural resources.

One way that events in Manchuria became an international crisis was because Britain and France felt let down by Japan's invasion of Manchuria. As a permanent member of the League, Japan should not have committed aggression - one of the most powerful members had broken the promises made in 1920, the covenant. This meant that the League was forced to act; it could not be seen to let Japan get away with this clear act of aggression. They set up the Lytton Commission, which reported that Japanese forces should not have occupied Manchuria. This became an international crisis because Japan simply ignored Lytton's findings and left the League in February 1933. They then went on to start a full-scale invasion of China.

Another way that events in Manchuria lead to an international crisis was because it took the League so long to react. It took Lord Lytton a long time to travel to Japan, which meant that the League did not respond until a whole year after the invasion and Japan got to keep Manchuria. The League had acted slowly and achieved nothing. This became an international crisis because one of the League's aims was to discourage aggression; members were supposed to trust that the League would protect them. However, after the Manchurian crisis the League was no longer respected because it showed that it could not deal with more powerful countries. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany began to wonder how they might be able to get around the League too.

PRACTICE EXAM QUESTION 4 ANSWER (7+)

'Appeasement was the main reason for the outbreak of World War II.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16 marks + 4 SPaG)

The main reason for the outbreak of World War II in 1939 was Hitler's aggressive foreign policy. There were other factors that contributed to the outbreak of War, like the Nazi-Soviet Pact and the failed policy of Appeasement, amongst others. However, it was Hitler's foreign policy that was the main contributory factor.

The outbreak of war can be blamed on the Nazi-Soviet Pact in the short-term. The pact agreed that neither the USSR nor Germany would oppose the other in case of a war, and that Poland would be split between them. This made war inevitable, as Hitler knew that Germany would only be fighting a war on one front - the Western front. It also gave the USSR some much-needed time to regain defences and its army. In addition, the Nazi-Soviet Pact also led to the outbreak of war due to that fact that Britain and France promised to defend Poland if they were invaded. When this happened, Britain and France were duty-bound to declare war on Germany on the 3rd September 1939. This however was only the case because of Hitler's foreign policy. It was Germany that invaded Poland on the 1st September which forced Britain and France to act.

In his book *Mein Kampf*, Hitler made it clear that he wanted to make Germany great again; reverse the Treaty of Versailles; rearm and unite all German-speaking people. None of this could be achieved without aggression. Once in power, Hitler was only able to fulfil these aims using aggression. The Anschluss with Austria in 1938 was an act of aggression - despite the fact it was portrayed as peaceful and something the Austrian people wanted. Hitler was determined to destabilise Austria by ordering Austrian Nazis to create as much trouble as possible to put pressure on Chancellor Schuschnigg. If Hitler could claim that Austrian law and order had broken down, he could justify marching German troops into Vienna to restore peace. He negotiated the Munich Agreement by making false promises, which enabled him to enter the Sudetenland in October 1938. Hitler now had control of the Czech fortifications, which made his next act of aggression much easier. By March 1939 Germany had seized control of the rest of Czechoslovakia. This increased tension across Europe and many leading politicians believed that Poland would be Germany's next victim. This proved to be correct as Hitler confidently invaded Poland on the 1st September, knowing that the USSR would not intervene. Britain and France however were now drawn into declaring war. Overall, Hitler's aggressive foreign policy was the main cause of the outbreak of war.

It could also be argued that war broke out in 1939 due to the policy of Appeasement. Appeasement meant that Hitler grew confident and took greater risks. For example, when he remilitarised the Rhineland in 1936, his advisers warned him that if he were challenged Germany would not be strong enough to resist. If British and French soldiers had acted in any way to stop

Hitler, he would have had to withdraw. As Hitler was not challenged, he realised he could break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles without punishment. This also meant that he was able to go on to achieve Anschluss in 1938. The Munich Agreement of September 1938 gave Hitler the Sudetenland without consulting the Czechs or the USSR. This made it much easier for Hitler to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia in 1939. Therefore, Appeasement was a factor in causing the outbreak of war because by Britain and France appeasing Hitler, they missed opportunities to stop him when he was weak, which meant that he was able to grow more confident and to become more powerful. Ultimately however, it was Hitler's broken promises and aggressive foreign policy that led to war breaking out.

Overall, the outbreak of war was due to Hitler's aggressive foreign policy. From as early as the 1920s, Hitler outlined his vision of a powerful Germany, a reversal of the Treaty of Versailles, the unification of German speaking peoples and the desire for Lebensraum - none of these aims could be achieved without aggression. Once in power he was able to act on this vision and he began rearming in 1933. Even if Britain and France had tried to stop him, he would have waited until he was even stronger to further his territorial claims. Making an alliance with Italy and supporting the fascists during the Spanish Civil War were also examples of his aggressive motives. It was this aggression that led to Germany marching into Austria and invading Czechoslovakia and Poland. Therefore, Hitler's aggressive foreign policy was clearly the main reason for the outbreak of war in 1939.