

Conflict & Tension

1918-1939

AQA

Total Recall: Homework Booklet



Alderbrook School
& Sixth Form
AMBITION | BRAVERY | KINDNESS

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1. The aims of the Peace Makers (The Big Three).

The First World War devastated Europe. Around 8 million soldiers and 8 million civilians died. When the leaders of the winning countries met to decide how to deal with the losing countries, they had a huge task in front of them. In January 1919, representatives of the 32 winning countries met in the palace of Versailles in Paris for what became known as the Paris Peace Conference. The discussions were led by the leaders of the most powerful countries. What were these Peace Makers aims?

Label the "Big Three" below:

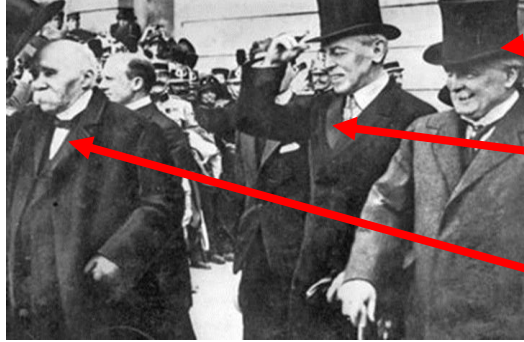
The BIG THREE:

Britain = David Lloyd George (Realist)

France = Georges Clemenceau (Punisher)

America = Woodrow Wilson (Idealist)

(Idealist: A person who represents things as they might or should be, rather than as they are. Looking for the ideal situation.)



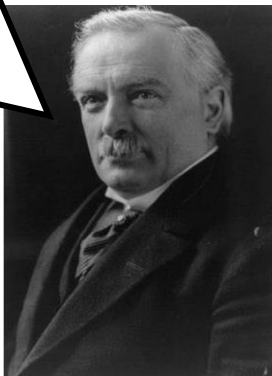
What the Big Three wanted:

France = REVENGE! France suffered enormous damage to its land, industry and people during the war. Over 2/3 of the men who have served in the French army had been killed or injured. They wanted Germany to take all of the blame, to pay for all of the damage, be completely disarmed and have her land taken away.

Britain: Germany to take all of the blame and to pay for most of the damage, to take away Germany's Navy and to gain land for the British Empire. Wanted a 'just peace' and for trade to continue with Germany.

America: Wanted to end war for good by creating the League of Nations and his 14 points, did not want Germany to be destroyed, did not want Germany to take full responsibility for starting the war and did not want Germany to pay large amount of reparations. But did want Germany to disarm. Woodrow believed in self-determination, allowing countries the freedom to rule themselves.

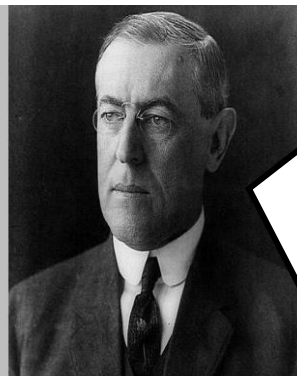
Activity: Fill in the speech bubbles for each leader to show what each of them wanted from the Paris Peace Conference in Jan 1919.



David Lloyd George



Georges Clemenceau



Woodrow Wilson

2. The Treaty of Versailles.

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles: (BRAT)

BLAME= Germany had to accept full responsibility for starting the war, clause 231, the War Guilt Clause.

REPARATIONS = Germany was told she would have to pay for all of the damage caused by the war, but a figure was not agreed upon at Versailles. Germany was therefore signing a Blank Cheque. The amount was set at £6600 million in 1921.

ARMY = Army reduced to 100,000 men, navy reduced to 15,000 sailor and 6 battleships, no tanks, no submarines, no air-force and no gas.

TERRITORY = Germany lost 13% of her land, including 6 million people and resources such as coal, Germany was split in two by the Polish Corridor, German troops were not allowed in the Rhineland which was DEMILITARISED and her Empire was removed. France was also given back the industrial area of Alsace Lorraine and lost the Saar Land.

Key terms:

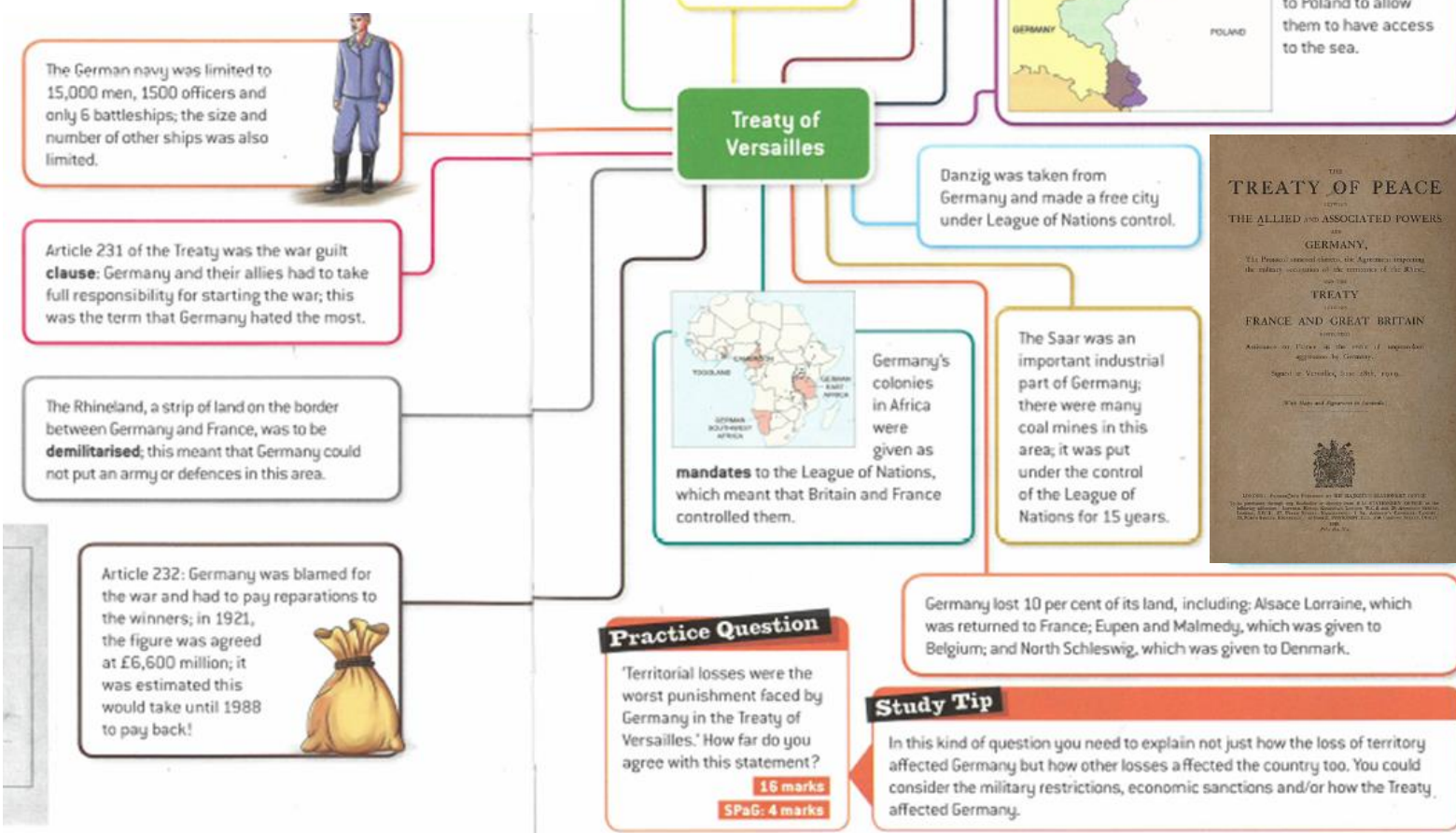
Diktat: Dictated Peace

Anschluss: Union between Germany and Austria

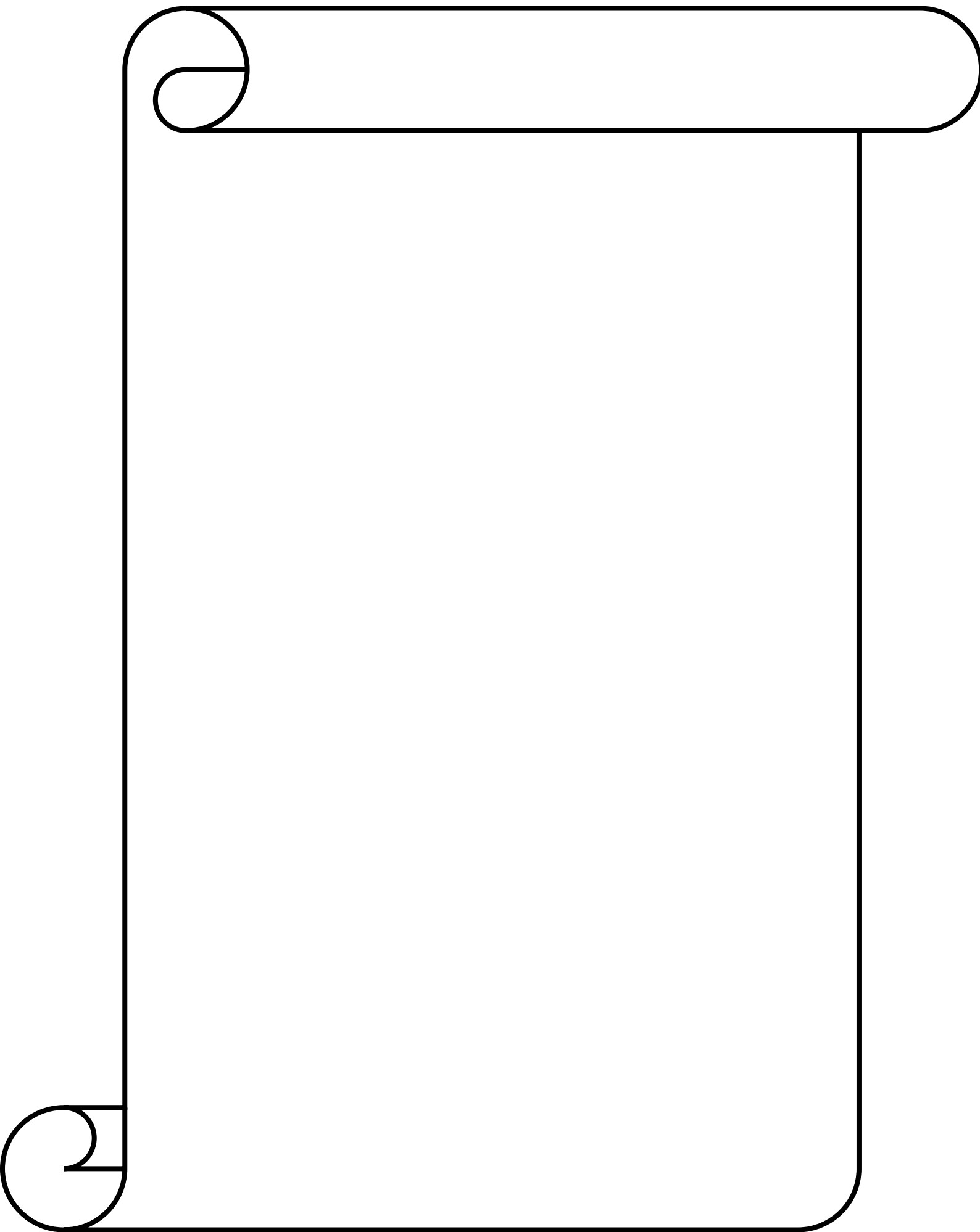
Demilitarise: No army allowed

Conscription: Call up soldiers for war.

Task: Make a flash card for each key term! Test yourself regularly! You should use these terms in your exam!



Activity: On the next page – create a poster listing all the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.
 (Don't forget to include facts and statistics! This will be useful for evidence in your exam)



3. The impact of the Treaty of Versailles.

Did the Big Three get what they wanted? Activity: Fill the gaps.

France: YES! = _____ of the Rhineland, reparations, being given the coal rich _____ for 15 years and the return of Alsace-Lorraine. **NO** = Germany was allowed to keep an army, Germany still kept the Rhineland, the _____ figure was not enough and they had wanted the Saarland _____.

Britain: YES = The British Empire gained more land and the Germany Navy was _____. **NO** = Felt the reparations were too _____ and was concerned the loss of _____ would be a problem in the future.

The USA: YES = the League of Nations was created and Eastern Europe gained _____.

NO = The rest of his _____ points were ignored, he felt Germany had been _____ far too harshly.

destroyed Saarland treated 14 permanently reparation self-determination harsh territory Demilitarisation

German Reaction to the Treaty of Versailles.

Germany HATED the Treaty. They felt it was unfair, they were not the only ones responsible, left them open to attack from France and Russia and would cripple them economically. Not to mention the loss of it German people! They called the Treaty Diktat (dictated peace).

The Germans HATED the Treaty of Versailles

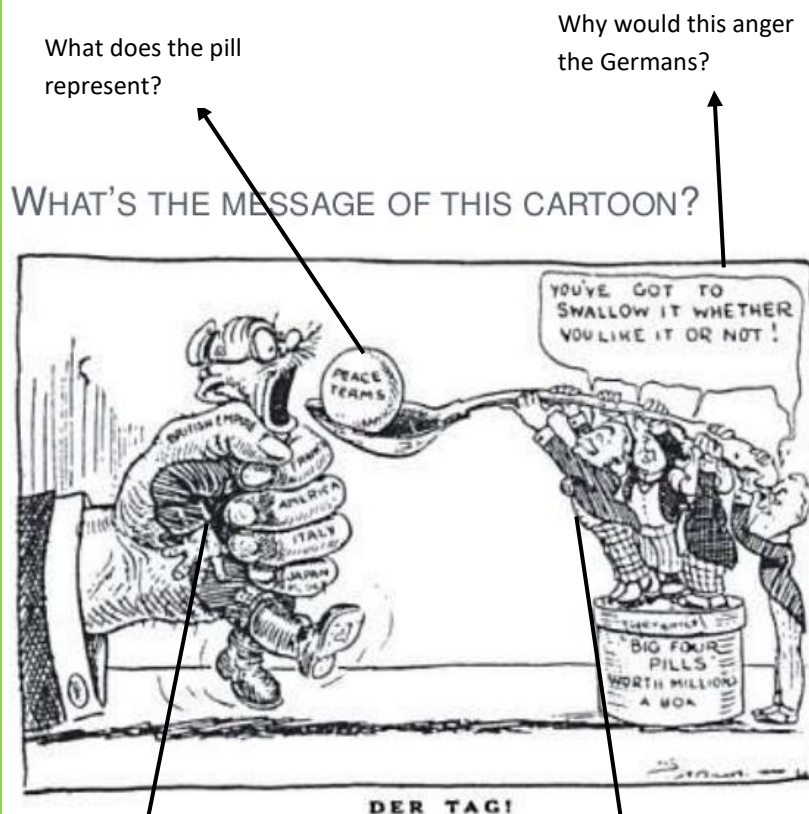
The Germans hated Clause 231; they said they were not to **blame** for the war. The soldier sent to sign the Treaty refused to sign it – 'To say such a thing would be a lie,' he said. Clause 231 did not physically harm Germany, but it hurt Germany's pride - and it was this, as much as anything else, that made them want to overturn the treaty. Accepting the blame meant that Germany had to accept all the clauses of the Treaty. This upset the German population greatly.

The Germans hated **reparations (£6.6 bill)**; they said France and Britain were trying to starve their children to death.

The Germans hated their tiny **army (100,000 soldiers)**. They said they were helpless against other countries. At first they refused to reduce the army, and the sailors sank the fleet, rather than hand it over.

The Germans also hated the loss of **territory**. Germany lost a tenth of its land - they claimed that the treaty was simply an attempt to destroy their economy. Other nations were given self-determination – but the Treaty forced Germans to live in other countries. Germans were also angry that they could not unite with the Austrian Germans.

Task: Annotate the message of this cartoon. *Hint* Think about the German reaction to the TOV (Diktat). Challenge: Describe what is going on in the source.



What does the pill represent?

Why would this anger the Germans?

WHAT'S THE MESSAGE OF THIS CARTOON?

Who does this man represent?

Who are these people?

4. Tov Flash cards

Task: Using the questions and answers below create flash cards for revision. Try and test yourself on these for 10 minutes every week. This will help retain the knowledge in your long term memory!!

1. Who are 'The Big Three'?	Britain/ France / UK
2. Who was the leader of Britain? (Prime minister)	David Lloyd George
3. Who was the leader of France? (Prime minister)	George Clemenceau
4. Who was the leader of the USA? (President)	Woodrow Wilson
5. How many soldiers died in WW1?	8 million
6. What was the Paris Peace Conference?	The leaders of the 32 winning countries came together to decide what would happen with the losing countries. (January 1919)
7. Why was George Clemenceau (French Prime Minister) very angry?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of the fighting took place in France. • The Germans destroyed many mines/ railways/ factories/ bridges/ farmland. • The French suffered the most deaths. • Many of the French wanted revenge and Clemenceau was under a lot of pressure to make it happen.
8. What did the French Prime minister, (George Clemenceau) want from the talks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted to make sure Germany would never be powerful enough to attack again. • Wanted the armed forces dramatically reduced. • Wanted Germanys borders to be pushed back to the RHINE in Eastern Germany – taking away its defences making France less vulnerable to attack. • Wanted Germany to pay for what they did – wanted compensation to help rebuild France. • Was willing to compromise but was prepared to fight for what his people wanted.
9. What did the British Prime minister, (David Lloyd George) want from the talks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He promised to 'Make Germany Pay' • Many British soldiers died in trenches and Britain wanted revenge. • Lloyd George was more cautious then Clemenceau – he was concerned that if Germany was treated too harshly then it could lead to Germany wanting revenge and leading to another war. • Lloyd George also wanted Germany to be quite strong so that Britain could trade with it. • Wanted to reduce the German navy to stop it rivalling Britain's.
10. What did the USA President, (Woodrow Wilson) want from the talks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USA made lots of money from the war. They sold lots of weapons and no fighting took place on American soil. • The USA didn't see the need for revenge. • Like Lloyd George, Wilson was concerned that being too strict would lead to another war.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson was also an IDEALIST; many said he was a dreamer who wasn't very practical. • Suggested a 'world parliament' called the 'League of Nations'. He wanted countries to work and trade together to prevent another war. • Wilson believed in 'Self-determination' which allows countries the freedom to rule themselves.
11. What are the 'Fourteen points'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodrow Wilson (American president) created a list of rules aimed to create fairness and peace. Point 14 – the creation of the League of Nations.
12. What is 'Diktat'?	Translates in German to 'dictated peace'. Germany was not allowed to go to the Paris Peace Conference and were upset by the way they were treated.
13. Where did the Paris Peace Conference take place?	The Palace of Versailles.
14. What was the peace Treaty called?	The Treaty of Versailles.
15. What was the purpose of the Treaty of Versailles (TOV)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punish Germany • Prevent Germany attacking France again (making them weak) • Compensate the winning countries to rebuild • If they didn't sign the treaty – the war would resume
16. What are the clauses (rules) of the Treaty of Versailles (TOV)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Navy limited to 15,000 men, 1500 officers and 6 battleships. • German army limited to 100,000 men – Conscription not allowed. • Article 231 – The guilt clause: Germany had to take full responsibility for the war – (This was the clause that Germans hated the most!!) • Germany lost 10% of its land, including Alsace Lorraine which was returned to France. • The Rhineland was to be demilitarised • Reparations to be paid: £6,600 million. • Anschluss (Union) between Germany and Austria was forbidden. • The League of Nations (LON) was formed, but Germany was not allowed to join. • Germany was not allowed tanks, submarines or an air force. • Germany was split in two by the Polish Corridor. • Danzig was taken from Germany and made a free city. • The Saar land was put under the control of the LON for 15 years.
17. What is the Rhineland?	A strip of land on the border between Germany and France.
18. What does demilitarise mean?	The removal of all military forces from an area.
19. What does reparations mean?	A sum of money to be paid to make amends for any wrong doing.
20. What does Anschluss mean?	Union between Austria and Germany
21. How did the German public react to the TOV?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furious – believed they would be in financial ruin • Unjust • Especially not happy that they had to take full responsibility.

5. Why was the League of Nations created? The structure of the League of Nations.

What was the League of Nations?

An organisation that would solve international problems through talk rather than war. It was the idea of American President Woodrow Wilson. It was his 14th Point. When the league was founded there were 42 members and rose to 58 by 1934. There were four permanent members of the council who made all the big decisions: Britain, France, Italy and Japan. It was thought that the league would work through **collective security**: the idea that if all countries worked together they could make sure that peace was kept and that the interests of every nation were looked at.

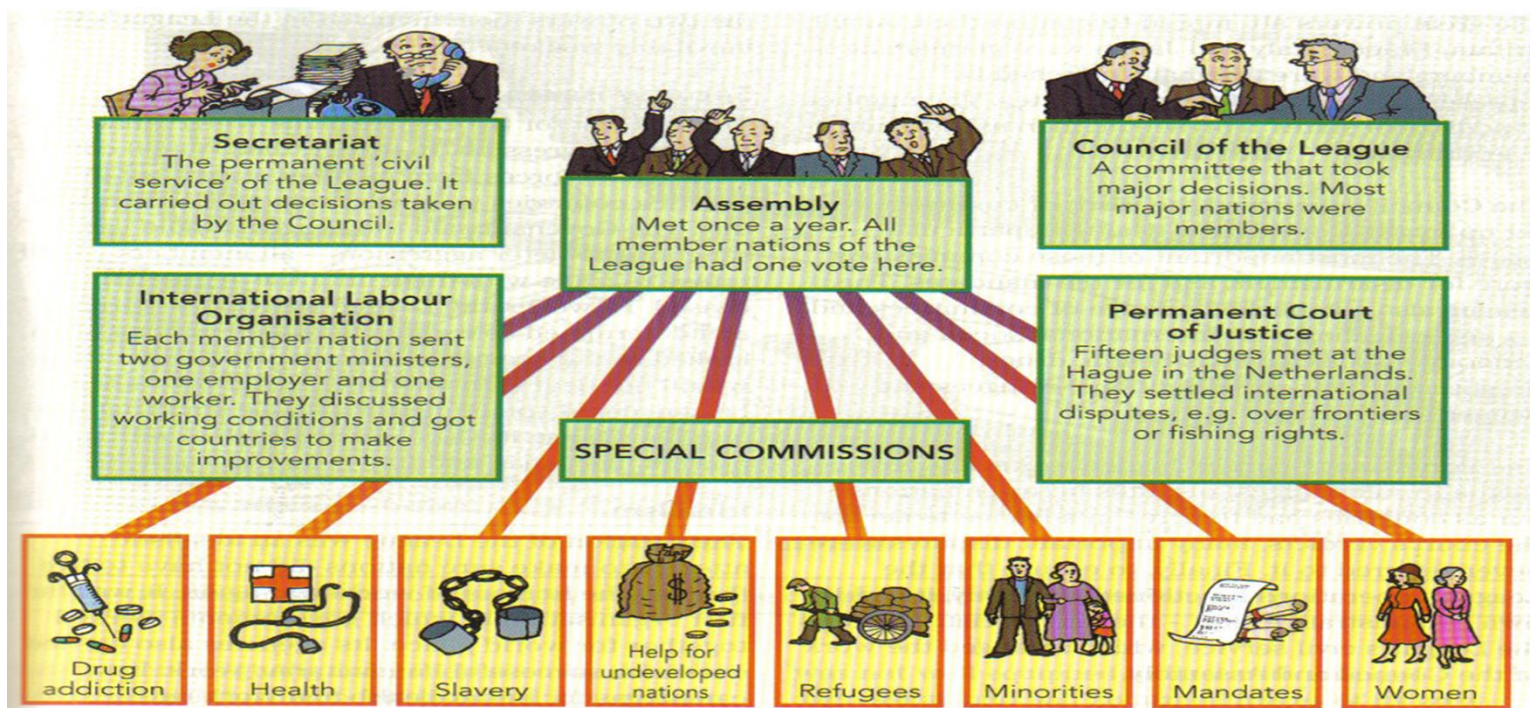
Aims:

- To discourage aggression from any country
- To encourage countries to co-operate, especially in business and trade
 - To encourage nations to disarm
- To improve the living & working conditions of people in all parts of the world

Powers:

1. Mitigation: getting countries together to talk through problems
2. If this didn't work they could use **moral condemnation** – A good telling off!
3. Economic sanctions: could be enforced, where members of the league would not trade with warring countries.

The Structure of the League of Nations:



What are the Aims of the league?

What are the Powers of the league?

Task: Answer the questions!

The Assembly:

The Secretariat:

The Structure of the League of Nations:

Task: Fill in the boxes with information - use information from page 9 and from your own research

(<http://www.gcsehistory.org.uk/modernworld/interwarperiod/index.htm>)

The Council:



Special Commissions:

The Permanent Court of International Justice:

Task: Write a paragraph about the structure of the League of Nations.

6. How successful was the League of Nations?

Successes of the League in the 1920s

The Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia, the Greek invasion of Bulgaria, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, 40,000 Prisoners of War were returned home, refugee camps were set up during a war between Turkey and Greece, progress was made fighting malaria and leprosy, 200,000 slaves in Burma and Sierra Leone were set free, and its economic experts helped out Austria and Hungary.

Failures of the League in the 1920s.

Vilna, Memel, French invasion of the Ruhr, Italian invasion of Corfu, failed to get members to agree to a 48 hour working week, a disarmament conference failed because Britain would not agree, the Treaty of Washington and the Kellogg-Briand Pact showed that people had no faith that the League could stop a war.

Strengths of the League.

- 58 countries were members by the 1930s
- It had been created by the Treaty of Versailles which had been signed by 32 nations
- It could apply trade sanctions against countries and could organise arbitration through the Court of International

Weaknesses of the League.

- The USA, Germany and the Soviet Union (Russia) were not members at the beginning
- Its aims were too ambitious
- It had no army to enforce decisions
- Its way of working was too complicated
- All decisions had to be unanimous
- It was set up by the Treaty of Versailles which was hated by many

THE GREAT DEPRESSION (OCTOBER 1929) STOPS THE WORK OF LEAGUE AS PEOPLE BECOME ONLY CONCERNED ABOUT THEIR OWN COUNTRIES. THE ECONOMY HAS COLLAPSED! MOST COUNTRIES ARE EXPERIENCING ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES. THIS MEANS THAT COOPERATION STOPS WITHIN THE LEAGUE. THIS ALLOWS INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS HITLER THE OPPORTUNITY TO COME TO POWER IN GERMANY.

Name	Date	Description	Outcome
1. Prisoners of war	1920	The League took home half a million prisoners of war from World War One.	Success
2. Aaland Islands	1921	Sweden and Finland accepted the League's arbitration to give the Aaland Islands to Finland.	Success
3. Poland	1921	The Poles invaded Vilna (the capital of Lithuania). The League ordered Poland to withdraw. Poland refused and the League could do nothing	Failure
4. Turkey	1922	The League set up camps and fed Turkish refugees.	Success
5. Corfu	1923	Mussolini ignored the League's orders to pull out of Corfu, and made Greece pay money to Italy.	Failure
6. Disarmament	1923 and 1932	Disarmament talks failed, because Germany demanded as many weapons as everyone else.	Failure
7. Austria	1923	The League sent economics experts to help Austria when its government went bankrupt.	Success
8. Bulgaria	1925	Greece obeyed the League's orders to pull out of Bulgaria in 1925.	Success
9. Kellogg-Briand Pact	1928	65 countries signed a treaty to end war - but then they just ignored it.	Failure
10. Slaves	1926	The League approved the Slavery convention - altogether, the League freed 200,000 slaves.	Success
11. Drugs	1936	After more than ten years of work, 26 League nations signed an international convention to combat the drugs trade - a law that is still in force.	Success
12. Disease	1920s	The League worked to prevent malaria and leprosy.	Success
13. Jobs	1920s	The International Labour Organisation failed to persuade countries to adopt a 48-hour week.	Failure

Task: Highlight any EVIDENCE you could use in an exam question.

Task: Colour code the map identifying the successes and failures of the league.

Successes

Failures

1920 Aaland Islands - had belonged to Finland but Sweden disrupted ownership. Most Islanders were Swedish. The League decided the Islands should remain part of Finland.

1919 Vilna - had once been the capital of Lithuania but most people were Polish. When Lithuania became independent in 1919, it claimed Vilna. Poland used force - Polish army seized the city. The League protested but allowed the Conference of Ambassadors to award the city to Poland.

1923 The Ruhr - Germany fell behind with reparations. Instead of going to the League to solve the problem, France invaded the Ruhr.

1920 Upper Silesia - held a plebiscite to decide the future (as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles). 700 000 people voted to join Germany, 500 000 became part of Poland. The League partitioned (divided) the area one-third to Poland, two-thirds to Germany.

1923 Memel - a German port on the border with Lithuania. Having seen what happened to Vilna, Lithuania seized Memel. Eventually the League accepted this.

1920 Yugoslavia/Albania - the League stopped Yugoslavia invading Albania.

1923 The Corfu incident - some Italian soldiers employed by the Conference of Ambassadors to mark out the border between Albania and Greece were murdered by bandits in Greece. The Italian leader Mussolini demanded 50 million lire compensation. Greece asked the League to investigate but Italy refused to accept this and invaded Corfu. The Conference of Ambassadors ordered Greece to accept Mussolini's demands.

1925 Greece/Bulgaria - during a border dispute some Greek soldiers were killed. Greece invaded Bulgaria. The League ordered Greece to withdraw and pay damages.

1923-24 Mosul - had been Turkish but the peace treaties gave it to Iraq (controlled by Britain). The Turks claimed Mosul but the League decided it should remain part of Iraq. Turkey accepted this.

1932-35 The Chaco War - Bolivia and Paraguay had argued over the Chaco area for years. In 1932, full scale war broke out. The League failed to settle the dispute: the war only ended when both sides were exhausted.

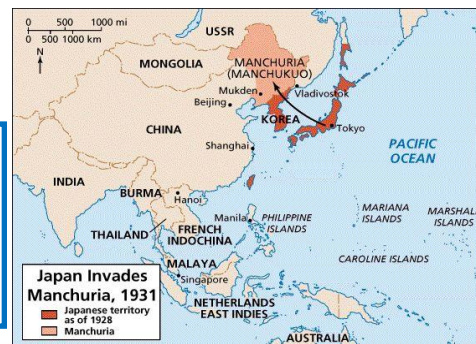
0 500 km

7. The Manchurian Crisis.

Where is Manchuria?

Manchuria is a region of China on the north-eastern coast. It is rich in natural resources such as coal and iron ore.

In 1932 Japan forcefully took over this area – but why? What happened? And what were the consequences?



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.



Key term:

Appeasement: Giving in to the demands of another country to avoid war.

Why were the League reluctant to act?

Although it was a clear case of Japanese aggression, the League did not want a big fight. Many people felt that Japan owned Manchuria and was entitled to take control – the Chinese had even agreed in treaties that Japan had economic rights in the area.	China and Japan were far removed from the League's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Britain and France felt that the incident was simply too far away to be of real concern.	Japan had been a powerful member of the League. The Japanese claimed that the Chinese had attacked them first; there was so much confusion about the episode that many people chose to believe the Japanese version of events so they didn't have to get involved.
China's politics were disorganised. Many members of the League felt that it was a good thing that Japan was trying to introduce order in the area.	Members of the League could not afford to send troops so far away to fight someone else's battles. Indeed, Britain and France were still facing depression.	The League could issue economic sanctions so that members would stop trading with Japan. However, Japan's main trade partner was the USA, which was not a member of the League.
The nearest most powerful country to Manchuria was the USSR (Russia), but since it had not been allowed to join the League of Nations it could not be called upon to help.	Task: Order the reasons of why the league were reluctant to act: 1 being the most significant reason 7 being the least.	

Task: Create a storyboard showing the events of the Manchurian crisis. Go in to as much detail as possible! Think about how the League of Nations reacted!

8. Abyssinia.

After WW1, the people of Italy turned against their government, allowing a man named Benito Mussolini to seize power in 1922. Then in the early 1930s, the Depression hit Italy. Italian factories and businesses closed and millions lost their jobs. Mussolini searched for ways to build a 'New Roman Empire' and distract people from hardship. In 1935 he invaded Abyssinia in north east Africa – but why?

Where is Abyssinia?

Today, it is called Ethiopia. It is on the north-eastern coast of Africa. In 1935 it was surrounded by British and French colonies, but Abyssinia itself was still an independent country.

Why did Mussolini want Abyssinia?

1. As a Fascist dictator, Mussolini had promised his people that he would rebuild the Ancient Roman Empire. Britain and France had added much of Africa to their own empires throughout the nineteenth century, but Mussolini felt that Abyssinia, as an independent country, would be an ideal target for an invasion. He didn't think that Britain and France could object when they had so many colonies in this area themselves.
2. He thought the invasion would be easy because Italy already owned small colonies bordering Abyssinia: Eritrea and Somaliland. Mussolini could build bases in these countries and launch his attack from there.
3. Abyssinia could also be good for the Italian economy, it was rich in natural resources and had good land for animal grazing.
4. In 1896 Italy had tried, and failed, to invade Abyssinia. It had been expected to be an easy victory against an undeveloped country, but they had suffered a humiliating defeat. Mussolini wanted revenge and to restore national pride.
5. Mussolini was sure that he could invade Abyssinia without the League of Nations taking action. He had had dealings with the League during the Corfu crisis in 1923, when it had failed to stop him bullying Greece. He was also made more confident by the League's failure in Manchuria.
6. Mussolini was convinced that Britain and France would not stop him from building an empire in Africa. In 1935 they had signed an agreement to form the **Stresa Front**, agreeing that they would unite against Hitler. France was afraid that Hitler might invade then and gave Mussolini the impression that they would do anything to keep Italy as an ally against Hitler.



Benito Mussolini

Mussolini: **Fascist** dictator of Italy, was determined to build an Empire.

Key Terms: (Make flash cards)

Facist: Right wing political group.

Stresa Front: An agreement made in 1935 between Italy, France and Britain. United against Hitler

Haile Selassie: The Abyssinian emperor.

How Mussolini invaded Abyssinia:

In December 1934 Mussolini ordered Italian soldiers to clash with the Abyssinian's at Wal Wal, an oasis on the border between Abyssinia and Somaliland. 150 Abyssinian's and two Italians were killed. The League tried to intervene but found it difficult to stop Mussolini. Both Italy and Abyssinia were members of the League, but Italy was intent on war.

In January 1935 the French foreign minister, Pierre Laval, met with Mussolini and made a number of secret agreements. France promised Italy that they would not intervene in Somaliland and Eritrea, and gave them land in Chad. Laval also promised Mussolini that he could deal with Abyssinia as he saw fit.

In spite of moral condemnation from the League, Mussolini's troops entered Abyssinia on 3rd October 1935. Italy was a modern and advanced country with a large army with the latest technology. The Italians bombed the tribal villages of Abyssinia and used chemical weapons to terrorise the people into surrendering. The only resistance was the small Abyssinian army, some soldiers armed with nothing more than spears.

On 30th June 1935, **Haile Selassie**, the Abyssinian emperor, had addressed the League in Geneva; warning it of the effect its failure to deal with Mussolini would have. But the League did nothing when, on 5th May 1935, Italian troops took the Abyssinian capital, Addis Ababa. The League of Nations had once again failed to prevent one of its members from violating the Covenant. From this point on many people's faith in the League of Nations was ruined and many historians claim that it was no longer viewed as a serious peacekeeping organisation.

Task: Highlight any EVIDENCE you could use in an exam question.

Task: In the Speech bubble Identify WHY and HOW Mussolini invaded Abyssinia. Don't forget to go into as much detail as possible. This could be used as evidence for exam questions such as '*Write an account of how Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia led to Italy leaving the League of Nations*'

Why did Mussolini invade Abyssinia?

How did Mussolini invade Abyssinia?



9. Why did the League fail in Abyssinia?

Failure to close the Suez Canal

The Suez Canal was built to connect the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It was owned by the British and French and meant that they could travel to eastern Africa or Asia without having to go all the way around the Cape of Africa. Britain and France could have closed the canal to stop Mussolini moving troops and supplies to invade Abyssinia, but they didn't as they wanted to avoid upsetting Mussolini. They were worried that Mussolini would unite with Hitler so they tried to keep him on their side.



Key Question: Why was the Suez Canal important to Britain and France?

Challenge: Why didn't Britain and France close the Suez Canal during the Abyssinian crisis?

The Hoare-Laval Pact.

Britain and France sent their foreign ministers, Pierre Laval and Samuel Hoare, to come up with a settlement to offer Italy. In December 1935 they met in secret and agreed that Italy would be given areas in Abyssinia. Abyssinia would be reduced to half its size, and the land it would keep would be mainly mountain regions, while Italy would gain the fertile areas. The land was not theirs to give and they did not discuss their plan with Italy or Abyssinia.

Details of the Hoare-Laval Pact were leaked to the press, and public outcry followed. The two politicians were forced to resign, but the damage had already been done. They had proved that Britain and France were willing to undermine the League for their own self-interest.

Key Question: The Hoare-Laval Pact was never put into action. Why was it important?

Challenge: What consequences could this agreement have for the League of Nations?

Trade sanctions against

Italy.

Members of the league were forbidden from importing Italian goods and selling weapons to Italy. However, it took two months to decide what else to ban, and when the decision was made, trade sanctions didn't include oil, steel, iron or coal. The British were worried that banning the trade in coal would cause unemployment in British mining areas, and the League felt that banning oil was pointless because countries like the USA and the USSR would continue to supply Mussolini. Mussolini later said that if coal and oil had been banned he would have had to stop his invasion, as he needed these to fuel war machines such as tanks.



Key Question: Why did trade actions against Mussolini fail?

Challenge: What message were the British sending out by refusing to impose sanctions?

Trade sanctions against Abyssinia.

The League banned members from selling arms to Abyssinia as well as to Italy. Abyssinia was left with nothing to defend itself with against Mussolini's modern army.

Key Question: Describe the message that League sent out with this action?

Challenge: Explain why the message that League sent out with this action was important.

10. Why did the League of Nations fail?

French and British self interest

Absent powers

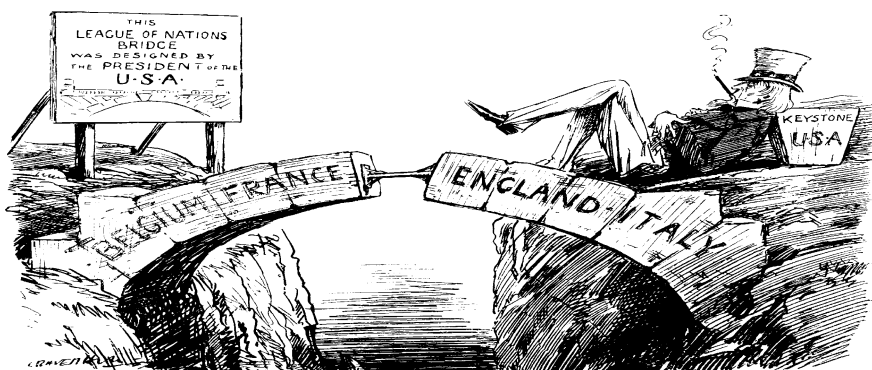
Ineffective sanctions

Lack of armed force

Unanimous decisions

REaching decisions too slowly

At the end of the war, the League of Nations was created to prevent another devastating world war. Yet in 1939, just 20 years after the Treaty of Versailles was signed, the world was plunged into war again. The league was a well-intentioned and ambitious experiment, but it failed.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

The League had no army of its own	The League was slow to act during the Manchurian crisis.
The league only met once a year, the council could veto proposals and decisions had to be unanimous. This made decision making slow.	The League's structure was complex and there weren't enough people to carry out decisions that were made.
America refused to join, and other powerful countries such as Germany and the USSR were not allowed to join when the League was formed.	Trade sanctions did not work because countries could still trade with countries such as the USA.
Powerful countries weren't scared of moral condemnation, so the League's sanctions were useless.	The Great Depression meant countries were concerned with their own problems.
The Depression meant people turned to extremist dictators such as Hitler and Mussolini, who were keen to invade other countries. Ultimately, this led to the Second World War, as Hitler invaded more and more countries without the League doing anything to stop him.	The League had some very ambitious plans and ideals – to stop war and make the world a better place. However, it could be argued that these plans were <i>too</i> ambitious and didn't really stand a chance of succeeding
The British and French were too worried about keeping Mussolini as an ally against Hitler to stop the Abyssinian invasion.	Task: Order the factors into levels of importance, and explain your choice of order. 1 being the biggest reason for failure 11 being the least. Use the lines below to write why!

11. LON Flash cards

Task: Using the questions and answers below create flash cards for revision. Try and test yourself on these for 10 minutes every week. This will help retain the knowledge in your long term memory!!

22. Why was the LON created?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stop war from breaking out • To encourage disarmament • To improve working conditions • To tackle deadly diseases
23. Who created the idea of the LON?	Woodrow Wilson (President of the USA) 14 th point
24. Where was the LON based?	Geneva, Switzerland – A peaceful country
25. Who were the 4 permanent members of the council?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain • France • Italy • Japan
26. Was the USA in the LON?	No, the senate voted against it. They wanted to isolate themselves from Europe after WW1.
27. What was the Locarno Treaty?	Signed in 1926- it allowed Germany to join the LON.
28. Was Russia in the LON?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NO, other countries were suspicious of the new communist gov in Russia.
29. What was the structure of the league like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assembly: Met once a year, every country has an equal vote and it must be unanimous • The council: Met more frequently than the assembly. It had 4 permanent members: Britain, France, Italy and Japan. They had the power of Veto (stop a ruling with its vote). • The permanent court of International Justice: They would settle international arguments. This was simply advice – countries did not have to listen to them. • The Secretariat.
30. Strengths of the League of Nations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was written into all of the peace treaties at the end of the first world war, so all nations involved had signed an agreement that recognised the organisation. • It has vast membership. • As there were so many members, economic sanctions and moral condemnation were daunting punishments for many countries.
31. Weakness of the League of Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many important countries did not, or would not, join the League. The USA, for example never joined. This undermined the League as a 'global' organisation and meant that if a country faced economic sanctions it could still trade with some of the most powerful countries. • The League had no army, which meant that it could not force people to obey it. • The structure was very complicated. It confused people and slowed action.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions had to be unanimous, which meant that decision making was slow.
32. What powers did the league have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation: getting countries together to talk through problems. Moral condemnation: A good telling off! Economic sanctions: members of the league would not trade with the warring countries.
33. What happened in Vilna 1920?	Vilna: Lithuania: Majority of the population wanted to be Polish. A Polish Army took control of the city and Lithuania looked to the league for help. The LON told Poland to leave but they refused. France saw Poland as an ally against Germany so refused. Britain would not send her troops in without support from other countries – LON did nothing, Poland took Vilna.
34. What happened in the Aland Islands 1921?	Both Sweden and Finland claimed the Aland islands, which were between the two countries. The LON decided that they should go to Finland, however the army should be disarmed with no forts. Sweden agreed and the LON avoided war.
35. What is a plebiscite?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A vote in which a whole country takes part.
36. When was the Great depression?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 1929.
37. The Locarno Treaties 1925:	Agreement signed in 1925 which allowed Germany to join the LON.
38. The Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928:	65 countries met in Paris where they signed an agreement stating that they would not use war as a way to solve disputes.
39. What is collective security?	the cooperation of several countries in an alliance to strengthen the security of each.
40. How did the Great depression effect the LON?	Countries didn't want expense of war during the depression. The only sanction the LON could impose were economic. However, in the a time of economic crisis countries weren't willing to stop trading with others, as this would create more unemployment in and hurt their own people.
41. What was the Manchurian crisis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japan invades Manchuria in China Most of Manchuria is now under Japanese control China turns to LON for help Lord Lytton arrives in Manchuria to start report The Lytton Report is complete after 1 whole year – the report stated that Japan were to blame In Feb 1933 Japan is ordered to leave Manchuria Japan then leaves the LON and invades Jehol By July 1937 Japan has started a full scale invasion of China
42. What was the Abyssinian crisis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abyssinia is modern day Ethiopia Mussolini targeted to take over Abyssinia as it was rich in natural resources and Italy was struggling due to the Great Depression Italian soldiers clashed with Abyssinians at Wal Wal The LON tried to intervene but found it difficult to stop Mussolini France began to make secret agreements with Italy (Hoare-Laval Pact) Mussolini's troops entered Abyssinia on Oct 1935 and bombed villages Haile Selassie, the Abyssinian Emperor asked the LON for help but the LON did nothing This event weakened the LON as it showed that the LON had very little power when difficult situations arose. Some argue that the LON was not taken seriously after this!

- Get rid of the Treaty of Versailles
- Conquer Lebensraum (living space)
- Defeat Communism (Bolshevism)

The image shows the front cover of the book 'Mein Kampf' by Adolf Hitler. At the top, the author's name 'Adolf Hitler' is printed in a stylized, black, gothic-style font. Below the name is a black and white portrait of Adolf Hitler, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. He has a mustache and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a dark tie. A prominent red diagonal banner runs across the lower half of the cover, featuring the title 'Mein Kampf' in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. In the bottom right corner, the publisher's name 'Eher-Verlag' is printed in a black, sans-serif font. The left edge of the image shows the spine of the book, which is red and has some white text, including the author's name 'Adolf Hitler' and the publisher's name 'Eher-Verlag'.

Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party, promised to solve German unemployment which had reached nearly 6 million by 1933 (Depression). He wanted to make Germany strong again. In the midst of depression the people of Germany turned to the Nazis and in 1933 Hitler became chancellor of Germany.

Policy	Why would this lead to war?
Lebensraum	Hitler wanted land in the east. To get this he would have to invade countries in Eastern Europe. This would be considered an act of war and other countries might try to protect the ones being invaded.
Rearmament	Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany's military power was severely restricted and the Rhineland had been demilitarised. Hitler wanted to introduce conscription and build a Luftwaffe (air force) to help reduce unemployment and to make Germany strong again, but this broke international law (the Treaty of Versailles) and other countries would become suspicious about why Germany needed a large army.
Reunite German-speaking people and create a Greater Germany	To build a Greater Germany Hitler planned to reclaim land that had been lost in the Treaty of Versailles. He also planned to unite areas that were no longer German land but where <i>Volksdeutsche</i> were living as part of Germany. However, it was unlikely that other countries would give up these regions without a fight and once again Hitler was breaking international law.
Destroy Communism	The USSR had a massive army and had begun to develop better relationships with Britain and France. The USSR was also allied with many of the Eastern European countries that Hitler was targeting for <i>Lebensraum</i> . Hitler was provoking a powerful nation that was bound to fight back.

"The Versailles Treaty is worthless. 60 million German hearts and minds are on fire with anger and shame. They will cry out 'We want war!'"

"It will be the duty of German foreign policy to get large spaces to feed and house the growing population of Germany. Destiny points us towards Russia."

"The menace of Russia hangs over Germany. All our strength is needed to rescue our nation from this international snake."

[illegible]

13. How did other countries react to Hitler's policies?

Allied Reaction to Hitler's Aims

<p><u>Great Britain</u></p> <p>Hitler's speeches in the 1920s worried the British government and people. But when Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Poland in 1934, many British politicians thought Hitler didn't want war.</p> <p>Many British people remembered the horrors of WW1 and would do anything to prevent another, even if it meant turning a blind eye to Hitler.</p> <p>Prime Minister Chamberlain used the term 'appeasement'</p>	<p><u>USA</u></p> <p>In the 1920s and 1930s America had followed a policy of isolationism. Following the Wall St Crash they concentrated on creating jobs for the US people. Many Americans thought it was a mistake to enter WW1 and they shouldn't interfere if there was a WW2.</p> <p>In 1936 President Roosevelt promised to keep the USA out of any war in Europe. When Hitler ignored a promise to Roosevelt in 1938 to stop invading countries he quietly started preparing their armed forces.</p>
<p><u>USSR</u></p> <p>Stalin was the dictator in Communist USSR. He was concerned about Hitler as he had promised to destroy communism but was also wary of Britain, USA and France.</p> <p>Russia joins the League of Nations in 1934 and sign a treaty with France in 1935 to work together. Stalin decided that it was worth cooperating with Capitalist states if it meant that Hitler's expansion into the East could be stopped.</p>	<p><u>France</u></p> <p>Edouard Daladier was President during most of the 1930s. The 1930s were a difficult time for France. People suffered greatly during the Depression and some started to rebel against the government. They had too many of their problems to worry about Hitler. There was no way France could have afforded to act against Germany without the support of Britain.</p>

Task: Answer the Questions below

1. Outline what Great Britain's reaction to Hitler's aims
2. Describe how France reacted to Hitler's aims
3. Outline America's policy towards Hitler
4. Describe why the USSR was wary of Hitler's Germany
5. Explain why Britain followed the policy of Appeasement
6. Why didn't France do more to stop Hitler getting more powerful?
7. Explain why the USA wanted to remain isolated from Europe
8. Explain how Russia reacted to Hitler's promise to destroy communism

14. German rearmament and the road to war

1933 – Hitler leaves the League of Nations Disarmament Conference

During the period 1932 – 1934 the League of Nations held a Disarmament Conference. Hitler said he would disarm, as long as every other nation would too. If other nations would not do this then he wanted to be allowed to have an arm equal in size to that of France. France refused to cooperate. This gave Hitler the excuse to storm out of the conference while claiming that it was the French being unreasonable. Germany then left the League of Nations and no longer expected to work to avoid war.

April 1935 – The Stresa Front

The Stresa Front was an agreement between Britain, France and Italy that stated that they would guarantee the terms of the Locarno Treaty, protect Austrian independence and work together to stop Hitler from breaking any more terms of the Treaty of Versailles. However, Hitler was not concerned by this agreement.



1934 – The Dollfuss Affair

Hitler was born in Austria and Germany had been ruled by Austria for around 600 years. Many Austrians and Germans felt that the 2 countries should be one and were outraged when **Anschluss** was forbidden under the Treaty of Versailles.

Hitler's foreign policy included uniting all **volksdeutsche** and overturning the Treaty of Versailles, so it made sense that he would try to unite with Austria.

Aware of Hitler's intentions, the Austrian chancellor, Dollfuss, banned the Nazi Party in Austria. In 1934 Hitler responded by telling Austrian Nazis to create havoc in the country. They murdered Dollfuss. However, Hitler's plot failed because the Austrian army supported the government and because Mussolini moved his troops onto the Austrian border, promising to stop Hitler's **Anschluss**. Hitler realised that his army was not yet strong enough to engage in war, so he backed down and claimed that the Austrian Nazi Party had acted alone.

Key Terms:

Luftwaffe: German air force

Anschluss: United Germany and Austria

Volksdeutsche: German speaking people/people with German blood

Plebiscite: When the people, not politicians, vote on a matter.

March 1935 – Rearmament

At the 'Freedom to Rearm Rally' in 1935, Hitler showed off weapons and troops that he had secretly been building. He also announced that he was reintroducing conscription (he did this in 1936), expanding his army to 1 million men and building a **Luftwaffe** (air force). This marked the fact that Hitler was sure that he could openly defy the Treaty of Versailles, without other countries stopping him.

June 1935 – Anglo-German Naval Agreement

For some time people in Britain had felt that the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh on Germany. Britain signed an agreement with Germany saying that Hitler could build his navy to 35% of the size of the British one. When Germany offered to restrict the growth of its navy and respect Britain's naval supremacy it was too good an offer for Britain to decline. Britain also allowed Germany to build 45% of the number of British submarines. Hitler saw this as Britain admitting that the Treaty of Versailles was unfair and that they could, therefore, ignore it. The military terms of the Treaty were officially dead and significantly, Britain hadn't consulted France and Italy before signing this agreement.

13 January 1935 – The Saar Plebiscite

The Saar was a rich industrial area, which had been given to the League of Nations for 15 years under the Treaty of Versailles. This agreement was due to expire in 1935, so a **plebiscite** (when the people, not politicians, vote on a matter) was held to decide who should govern the area – France or Germany. 90% of the population voted for Germany and Hitler was able to use this victory as propaganda to show that German-speaking people wanted to unite under the Nazis. He also gained rich coalfields which could be used to power his industry and build weapons ready for the future.

Task: Using the information on this sheet fill in the table on the next page.

Date	Event	What happened?	How did this break the Treaty of Versailles?

Challenge – Analyse why nobody took action to stop Hitler

15. The Reoccupation of the Rhineland.

On 7th March 1936 Hitler marched 22,000 soldiers into the Rhineland, the demilitarised zone of Germany bordering France. This was banned by the TOV. The decision to send in these troops was a deliberate challenge to Versailles and a clear violation of the Treaty of Locarno. How would Britain and France respond?

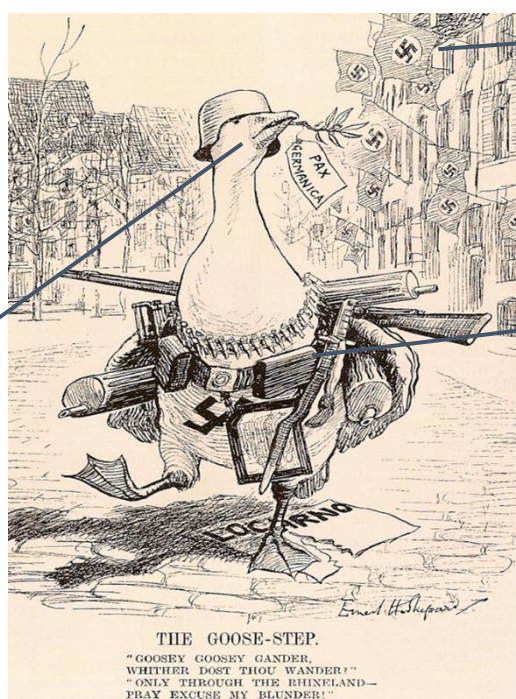


The location of the Rhineland, which was demilitarised in the TOV. The Rhineland borders France and the river itself makes a natural defence against invasion.

Task: Colour code: Identify the Causes, Events and Consequences of the Reoccupation of the Rhineland

Mussolini decided that Hitler was a force to be reckoned with and agreed to sign a pact, the Rome-Berlin Axis.	France and the USSR had signed a treaty to protect each other against an attack from Germany. Hitler had to respond to this.	Many people in Britain felt that Hitler had a right to station troops in the Rhineland and he was confident they wouldn't intervene.
Local civilians greeted German troops with flowers.	Britain and France realised they had to start to rearm.	Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland on 7 March 1936.
Demilitarisation of the Rhineland was a term of the TOV and the Locarno Treaties of 1925. Hitler hated this.	Hitler was now ready to defend his western borders, he could now concentrate on <i>Lebensraum</i> in the East.	This gave Hitler confidence to continue to defy the TOV. Hitler set his sights on Austria.
Hitler was concerned and ordered his generals to withdraw if they were greeted by any resistance.	Hitler was growing in confidence as he had already openly defied the TOV by starting to rearm Germany.	The League of Nations was concentrating on the Abyssinian Crisis which was happening at <u>exactly</u> the same time. They had no power to do anything.

Task: Annotate the source: How useful is this source to a historian studying the Reoccupation of the Rhineland How to answer tip: Explain what the source is about, How it links to the Reoccupation and How the Provenance might affect its use



A British cartoon about the reoccupation of the Rhineland, 1936. Pax Germanica is Latin and means 'Peace, German style'.

16. Anschluss with Austria, 1938.

Hitler has already attempted to join Germany and Austria in 1934 (The Dollfuss affair). A strong Nazi Party, totally loyal to Hitler, existed in Austria and they had murdered the Austrian leader Dollfuss, during an attempt to take over. One of the main reasons to why they had failed was due to the Italian leader Mussolini stood up to Hitler. However, with the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact and their mutual support for General Franco in the Spanish Civil war, Hitler thought he'd try again.

Why did Hitler want to unite with Austria?

- They had similar cultures and a shared language. Hitler was born in Austria and felt that the two countries belonged together.
- Anschluss would allow Hitler to be closer to fulfilling two of his foreign policy aims: Uniting all German-speaking people in a greater Germany and destroying the TOV which banned Anschluss.
- Following the lack of action from France and Britain when he remilitarised the Rhineland, Hitler was convinced that nothing would stand in his way.



1 In 1934 Dollfuss had been replaced by Schuschnigg. Schuschnigg was worried about what had happened to Dollfuss so made a deal with the Nazis. They would support him and in return he would give them key positions in the Austrian government.



2 However, in January 1938 police raided the headquarters of the Austrian Nazi Party and discovered plans to overthrow Schuschnigg. There were also huge demonstrations against the government, led by the Austrian Nazis, in large towns like Vienna.



3 Panicked, Schuschnigg met with Hitler. He travelled to Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat in Germany. Hitler included three Nazi generals in the meeting to intimidate Schuschnigg. Schuschnigg had little say over the terms that they 'agreed', which included appointing a Nazi solicitor named Seyss-Inquart as minister for the interior, with full power over the Austrian police. Nazis were also to take the roles of ministers of finance and war. Schuschnigg was also to lift any restrictions on the Nazi Party in Austria and release Nazis from prison. Hitler told Schuschnigg to sign the agreement and make the changes within three days, or he would invade.



4 But Schuschnigg had a plan. He knew that Hitler wanted to claim that the people of Austria supported Anschluss, so he decided to hold a plebiscite to allow the Austrian people to vote on the matter. If people voted against Anschluss then Hitler would lose his excuse to invade.

5 On 11 March 1938 Hitler demanded that the plebiscite be postponed. Schuschnigg agreed, fearing he would not be supported by Britain, France or Italy if he defied Hitler. Hitler forced Schuschnigg to resign and made sure that Seyss-Inquart took over as chancellor. At 8pm that same day, Seyss-Inquart became chancellor and he immediately claimed that Austria was in a state of chaos and requested German help to restore peace.

6 On 12 March Nazi troops invaded Austria. However, the invasion was badly planned, with tanks having to stop at Austrian petrol stations to fill up with fuel, and commanders using tourist guides to find their way to the capital, Vienna! Not a single drop of blood was shed and people cheered for the troops as they entered towns, giving gifts and flowers to the soldiers. Mussolini stayed true to the Anti-Comintern Pact and did not oppose the Anschluss.



7 On 10 April Hitler held the plebiscite that he had discussed with Seyss-Inquart. There was a heavy presence from Nazi 'stormtroopers' and unsurprisingly 99 per cent of Austrians voted in favour of the Anschluss.



66 Words

Topic: Anschluss. Task: describe the events and consequences of Anschluss into 66 words.

17. What was the Sudeten crisis?



"I give you my word of honour that Czechoslovakia has nothing to fear from the Reich."

Hitler speaking to Chamberlain in 1938.

Why the Sudetenland?

Excuse:

Hitler claimed the Czechs had been mistreating Germans in the Sudetenland and that he needed to 'rescue' them

Real reason:

Hitler wanted to expand his Empire to create Lebensraum and unite all German

After Anschluss...

- The leader of Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes, was concerned following what had happened in Austria
- So, Benes sought support from Britain and France. France reluctantly agreed to honour its treaty. Britain felt obliged to support France. However, Britain and France continued to over-estimate Hitler's military capability and wanted to avoid military conflict.
- So, on 26 July **Chamberlain**, Prime Minister of Great Britain, had sent the Liberal politician and appeaser Walter **Runciman** to Prague, to negotiate with all parties. He asked Hitler if he was planning something and he said not...



Hitler's next move: 12-13 September 1938:

- Hitler encourages Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Nazis, to rebel, and demands a union with Germany.
- When the Czech government declares martial law, Hitler is claiming that the German speaking people in this region are being mistreated by the government, so he has threatened to declare war with Czechoslovakia...



But....Hitler in September 1938

"The Sudetenland is the last problem that must be solved. It is the last territorial claim which I have to make on Europe.

The aims of our foreign policy are not unlimited...They are grounded on the determination to save the German people alone...Ten million Germans found themselves beyond the frontiers of the Reich...Germans who wished to return to the Reich as their homeland."

15 September 1938:

- Chamberlain goes to see Hitler at his private country house, Berchtesgaden. Hitler claimed to want only the part of the Sudetenland that the Germans lived in, because these Germans were under threat. Chamberlain thought Hitler's request reasonable.
- Without consulting Czechoslovakia, he promises to give Hitler all the areas where more than 50 per cent of the population is German. Then he persuades France to agree.

22-23 September 1938:

- Chamberlain goes to Bad Godesberg to tell Hitler about the decision, but Hitler now demands ALL the Sudetenland. Chamberlain refuses; it looks like war.
- Chamberlain calls the crisis 'a quarrel in a faraway country, between people of whom we know nothing'.

30 September 1938:

Mussolini has suggested, a four-power conference to resolve the problems. This meeting took place in **Munich**. Germany, Britain, France and Italy were represented - Czechoslovakia was not. There, neither was the Soviet Union, which has greatly angered its leader, Joseph Stalin.

Without consulting the Czechs, the four powers have agreed that the Sudetenland should be given to Germany immediately. The governments of Britain and France have made it clear to Czechoslovakia that if the Czechs reject this solution, they would have to fight Germany by themselves.



30 September 1938

Task: What was the Sudeten crisis? Fill in the boxes to describe what happened during the Sudeten crisis.

12th- 13th September – what happened?

The British Cabinet should.....

The British cabinet should...

15th September – what happened?

22nd-23rd September - what happened?

The British Cabinet should...

29th-30th September – what happened?

18. 'Peace in our time'

Chamberlain's negotiations with Hitler seemed to be going nowhere and war looked certain to envelop Europe. Realising this, Mussolini suggested that the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Italy should meet and discuss Czechoslovakia's borders, in the hope that this would stop the imminent conflict. On 29 September 1938 the four great powers of Europe signed an agreement at the Munich Conference.

How did other countries react to Hitler's demands?

Chamberlain and Daladier, the French president, were only too happy to attend the conference in Munich,

Germany, and to accept Hitler's demands. As a result, they felt that they were able to say that they had prevented war and that Czechoslovakia's borders were safe, as Hitler promised that he would respect them. Britain and France claimed that they had upheld their promise to Czechoslovakia to protect it from Hitler. In actual fact, Hitler had got everything he had demanded and on 10 October 1938 he marched his troops into the Sudetenland, an area that was not his, with no international opposition. Without the Sudetenland's fortifications the Czechs were defenceless and they fell to Nazi occupation.

The Czech government had not been consulted and now the people of the Sudetenland found themselves as the newest members of Greater Germany. German Sudetens greeted Nazi soldiers with flowers, just like Austrians

had in March 1938. However, the Czechs were fearful as the troops marched across their border. To them this was a real invasion.

The USSR was also not consulted. Britain and France had been trying to guarantee Soviet support in case of war, but now Stalin felt betrayed and angry. On top of this, Hitler was getting closer to countries that the USSR had close relationships with in Eastern Europe. Stalin started questioning what he could do to prevent invasion by Hitler's forces and was convinced that that answer did not lie in diplomacy with Britain and France, who were losing a very powerful potential ally in the USSR.

Task: Create a fact file on the Munich conference on the next page.

What did Hitler demand?

Hitler's demands were the same as they were when he met Chamberlain at Bad Godesberg:

- The Czechoslovakian army must leave the Sudetenland and the area was to be handed over to Hitler.
- Hungary and Poland also wanted to claim land on their borders with Czechoslovakia. Hitler demanded that these claims be met.
- Hitler promised peace in Europe in return for the Sudetenland.



Peace in our time?

In spite of all this Chamberlain claimed that the Munich Conference was a great victory for Britain. The day after the conference he met Hitler alone and the two of them signed an Anglo-German declaration. They agreed that they would never go to war against each other.

As Chamberlain stepped out of his private plane on his return to Britain, he waved a copy of the Anglo-German declaration in the air and declared that he had achieved 'Peace in our time'. In Germany Hitler declared that Europe could look forward to a peaceful Christmas because of the Munich Agreement.

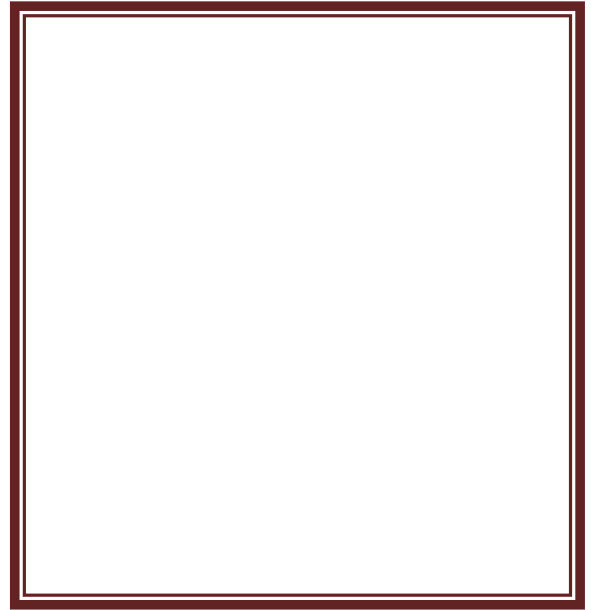
Why was the invasion of the rest of Czechoslovakia significant?

- This was the first time Hitler invaded a country where he had no claim. There were no German speakers in Czechoslovakia outside of the Sudetenland and the country had not been German prior to the Treaty of Versailles. Britain and France could no longer hide behind the claim that Hitler was simply taking what was rightfully his.
- Czechoslovakia was a strong country; with support it could have fought the Nazis, preventing a full-scale world war, but this opportunity was lost.
- Britain and France had alienated the USSR and lost a valuable ally against Hitler.
- Hitler completed his invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1939. He broke the promises that he had made at the Munich Conference and to Chamberlain in the Anglo-German declaration. Chamberlain had to admit that his policy of appeasement had failed.
- Chamberlain promised Poland, which looked likely to be Hitler's next target, that Britain would guarantee its independence.

THE MUNICH AGREEMENT

Date:

What did Hitler Demand?



How did other countries react?

Peace in our time?

19. Was appeasement a good idea?

Task: Colour code the boxes below into whether Appeasement was a good or bad idea.

Appeasement: policy of giving someone what they want in hope of avoiding war.

Hitler kept telling the British that he was a man of peace. They believed him. When Chamberlain returned to Britain after the Munich Agreement, he was greeted by the public as a hero.	The USA signed 2 neutrality acts in the 1930s, saying they wouldn't get involved if Europe went to war. Without them, France and Britain weren't in a position to start war.	Everyone misjudged Hitler. They thought he was a reasonable politician but should have known better as Hitler advocated violence in the 1920s.
Many people felt the TOV was too harsh on Germany and it was only fair to allow Hitler to overturn parts of it.	The appeasers forced Czechoslovakia to back down to Hitler because they didn't want to fight, yet Czechoslovakia was a strong country. With a little support Hitler could have been stopped.	WW1 was still fresh in the minds of the people of Europe. It killed an estimated 17 million people including Chamberlain's own son. He understood what it was like to lose a loved one and didn't want to put others through the same thing.
People missed opportunities to stop Hitler. E.g. If France had acted against Hitler in the Rhineland, he would have had to back down and maybe war might have been avoided.	The threat of Communism worried people more than Hitler did. A strong Germany would stop the threat of it, so Hitler needed to build up an army and be allowed to get away with a few things to keep him on side.	People of Britain simply didn't want war. In 1934, the 'Peace Ballot' allowed everyone to vote on how they felt Britain should handle aggressive situations. The vast majority of people said they had faith in the LON and collective security.
Appeasement was morally wrong. It left countries like Austria and Czechoslovakia occupied by Nazis who treated people with no mercy. Political games shouldn't have been played at the expense of people lives.	Many of Hitler's actions gave the people what they wanted. E.g. Anschluss pleased the Austrian people. It was democratically the right thing to do.	Appeasement alienated the USSR; Stalin was worried that Hitler might invade the USSR but didn't feel that he could rely on Britain and France for support. The policy of appeasement put a strain on their relationship.
The Great Depression meant Britain and France could not afford to fight. They had their own problems and charity begins at home. Why should they deal with other people's problems when they had unemployed and starving people in their own countries?	The more Hitler was given, the more confident he grew and the more he took. E.g. When he was 'given' the Sudetenland he knew he could then go on and take the rest of Czechoslovakia. Churchill said the more Hitler was given, the more he continued to ask for.	Britain simply wasn't ready to fight. Rearmament didn't start until 1936 and it would take time to be ready for a full scale war. Britain needed to buy time as entering a war early could have meant they lost.

Task: Why was Appeasement a bad idea?

20. The Nazi-Soviet Pact.

In March 1939

Going against the Munich agreement Hitler took over the remainder of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. Poland was now Hitler's next step in his quest for Lebensraum.

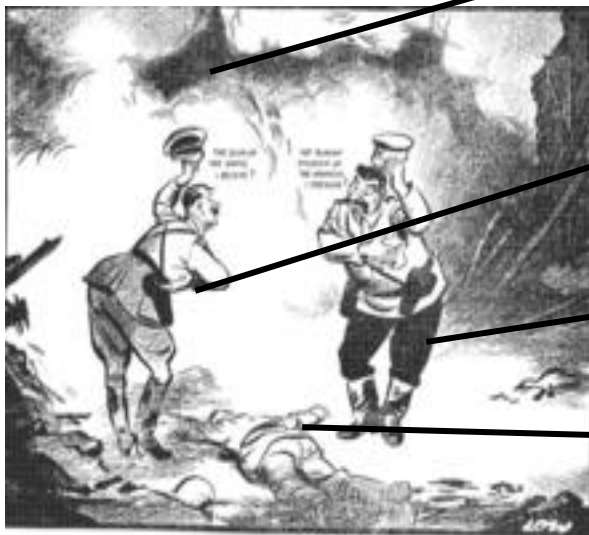
August 1939: Nazi Soviet Pact

Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Nazi Soviet pact. Publicly it was agreed that the USSR would not object if Germany invaded Poland. In private it was agreed that once Poland was overrun the two powers would divide Poland up between them. Britain and France immediately ended their policy of appeasement and began preparing for war.

Task: Colour code the boxes below. One Colour for Hitler's reasons for signing and a second for Stalin's reasons for signing.

To prevent a war on two fronts.	Britain and France would not protect them, they needed a new ally.	To give time to rearm.	Britain and France did not seem to value them as an ally.
To gain territory without having to fight.	Poland could provide Lebensraum, but the USSR might prevent this.	Poland could act as a buffer to stop attacks from the west.	Poland had been created from land taken from them at the end of WWI.

Task: Annotate the sources below to identify why they oppose the Nazi-Soviet pact! Include your own Contextual Knowledge.



21. Why did the WW2 break out?

Task: Make notes on the outbreak of ww2 on revision flash cards.

The Origins and Outbreak of the Second World War

Timeline

1933	Hitler comes to power in Germany and withdraws Germany from League of Nations.
1934	Dollfuss Affair in Austria.
1935	Saar Plebiscite; following the vote, the Saar re-joins Germany. Later that year the Stresa Front and the Anglo-German Naval Treaty was signed.
1936	Remilitarisation of the Rhineland. Rome-Berlin Axis is agreed.
1937	Italy sign Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and Japan.
1938	Hitler achieves Anschluss with Austria. Later that year, Germany also takes over the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia.
1939	Germany invades the rest of Czechoslovakia. Britain's policy of Appeasement is over. Germany and Italy sign Pact of Steel. Nazi-Soviet Pact is signed between Hitler & Stalin. Germany invades Poland, this leads to the outbreak of WW2.

Key Events

Germany Withdraw from the League of Nations	Hitler said he would disarm if other nations did as well and Germany's army was equal to France's. As they refused, Hitler removed Germany from the league and no longer had to respect the Covenant & avoid war.
Invasion of Czechoslovakia	Having taken the Sudetenland, it was agreed that Germany was no longer going to expand. However, Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia which had no German speakers—this was a turning point and appeasement was over.
Nazi-Soviet Pact	An agreement with Stalin and Hitler to not go to war with each other and to secretly split Poland up between them. Stalin signed this as he was concerned that Britain and France weren't going to protect them.
Rhineland	The TOV stated this area was to remain a part of Germany but had to be de-militarised. As the League was busy with Abyssinia, Hitler sent troops to the Rhineland and Britain nor France stopped them.

Glossary

Anglo-German Naval Agreement	Germany was allowed to build their navy up to 35% of British one. This went against the TOV
Anschluss	Bring Austria into Nazi Germany.
Anti-Comintern Pact	A pact between Japan, Germany and Italy against USSR.
Appeasement	The policy adopted by Chamberlain to try and avoid war.
Dollfuss Affair	Dollfuss was the Austrian Chancellor and was assassinated by Austrian Nazis. Hitler considered invading Austria but stopped when Italy threatened war.
Pact of Steel	A full military alliance between Germany and Italy.
Plebiscite	A public vote similar to a referendum where the people make the decision on a major issue.
Rome-Berlin Axis	An agreement for Germany and Italy to work closer together.
Stresa Front	Agreement between Britain, France and Italy that guaranteed terms of the Locarno Treaty and protect Austria.
Sudetenland	An area of land that was under Czechoslovakian control after the TOV and had 3 million German speakers.

Key Figures

Neville Chamberlain	Britain's Prime Minister between 1937 and 1940. Followed the policy of appeasing Hitler as a majority people in Britain didn't
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and became German Chancellor in 1933 and the Fuhrer in 1935. Wanted to restore Germany to its former
Benito Mussolini	Prime Minister of Italy between 1922 and 1943. Originally wary of Hitler but became allies as the 1930s progressed.
Josef Stalin	Leader of the Soviet Union (Russia) during this time and signed an agreement with Germany to not fight each other in 1939.

22.Road to war Flash cards

Task: Using the questions and answers below create flash cards for revision. Try and test yourself on these for 10 minutes every week. This will help retain the knowledge in your long term memory!!

43. Who was Adolf Hitler?	He came into power in Germany in 1933, and eventually became the Fuhrer (leader) of Germany
44. What were Hitler's three foreign policy aims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroy Communism • Overturn the Treaty of Versailles • Gain Lebensraum (living space in Eastern Europe)
45. What does foreign policy mean?	Actions you take outside of your country
46. In what ways did Hitler overturn the Treaty of Versailles?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rearmament – he introduced conscription, built a Luftwaffe (air force) all of which was forbidden by the TOV
47. What does 'Anschluss' mean?	Uniting Germany and Austria
48. What is the term 'communism' also known as?	Bolshevism
49. What is the 'policy of appeasement'?	It is when you give into some of the demands of a country, in hopes that they will not be aggressive any further
50. Which country used a policy of appeasement against Hitler?	Britain – Neville Chamberlain, the PM
51. How did France react to Hitler's foreign policies?	France was occupied by their own problems, due to the Depression. This is why they did not have time to focus on Hitler
52. How did the USSR react to Hitler's foreign policies?	The USSR, was very concerned with Hitler, especially because Hitler wanted to destroy communism
53. What was the Dollfuss Affair?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian Chancellor. Dollfuss banned the Nazi party in Austria] • In 1934, Hitler responded by telling Austrian Nazis to cause havoc in Austria • The Austrian Nazis ended up killing Dollfuss • Hitler's plan to reunite with Austria failed because the Austrian army supported Dollfuss and the government. • Mussolini also threatened war on Hitler if he created Anschluss (union with Austria)
54. What was the Anglo-German Naval Agreement?	In June 1935, Britain signed an agreement with Germany, saying that Hitler, could build his navy to 35% of the size of the British one
55. When did Hitler reoccupy the Rhineland?	March 1936
56. Why did Hitler want troops in the Rhineland?	It borders France and is a natural defence against invasion
57. Why did Hitler want to reunite with Austria?	<p>Austria had previously ruled Germany for 600 years and they had a similar culture and language.</p> <p>Anschluss would also get Hitler closer to Lebensraum</p>

58. How did Britain react to Anschluss?	Most people in Britain felt that Austria and Germany were similar so should be allowed to unite, but some disapproved it
59. How did Czechoslovakia respond to Anschluss?	They felt afraid, as they felt Hitler might take over them next
60. Why did Hitler target the Sudetenland?	The Sudetenland was seen as the first step to destroy Czechoslovakia. Sudetenland had forts, railways, which could be used to attack Czechoslovakia,
61. What did Hitler demand in 1938?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Czechoslovakian army must leave the Sudetenland • Hitler promised peace in Europe in return for the Sudetenland
62. Why didn't anyone stop Hitler from invading the Sudetenland?	<p>The Allies were not happy but felt they could couldn't do anything about it</p> <p>The Allies also did not want to get involved in another war</p>
63. What was the Nazi-Soviet Pact?	<p>When Poland was created at the end of WW1. It had been made up of Russian and German territories. Stalin was interested in reclaiming this land and Hitler wanted to keep an eye on him, which is why they both made an agreement.</p> <p>The pact said that Hitler and Stalin would split Poland between themselves</p>
64. Why did Germany want Poland?	Hitler had already taken over Czechoslovakia, and Poland was the next step to achieve lebensraum.
65. What was the significance of the Nazi Soviet pact?	It made war inevitable
66. When did Hitler invade Poland?	1939
67. What happened after Poland was invaded?	All other countries declared war on Germany and WW2 began
68. What were the causes of WW2?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Depression • Failure of the LON • Hitler was to blame • Treaty of Versailles • Appeasement • Nazi-Soviet pact
69. How long was WW2?	1939-1945

Conflict and Tension Glossary: (Make flash cards)

Abdicate: to give up the throne of a country

Agencies: organisations within the League of Nations which carried out tasks focusing a specific area, such as slavery and minorities

Allies: a group of countries working together; usually used to describe Britain, France and the USA

Anschluss: union between Germany and Austria

Anti-Semitic: against Jews

Appeasement: policy of giving someone what they want in hope of avoiding war

Armistice: initial agreement signed to stop fighting during a war; countries then work out a treaty of peace

Assembly: a group of powerful countries which ran the League of Nations; Britain, France, Italy and Japan were permanent members and other countries were elected to serve for a term

'Big Three': representatives of the most powerful victorious countries who met at the Paris Peace Conference to decide how to treat the countries that had lost the War; consists of Britain, France and the USA

Capitalist: political system in which people can work to make money through investing in industry

Clause: a term in a Treaty or legal agreement

Communist: left-wing political organisation, in which everyone is believed to be equal and everyone works for the good of the state

Conscription: compulsory military service

Demilitarise: to remove all military weapons and troops from an area

Democratic: system of government where people vote for their leader

Depression: an economic state; when a country has little or no money

Diktat: a forced treaty; Germany called the Treaty of Versailles a "Diktat" or "dictated peace"

Disarmament: the reduction or limitation of the number of weapons or troop a country has

Economic sanctions: punishing a country by stopping trade with them

Economist: someone who studies money, trade and industry

Empire: a group of countries or states that are owned and ruled by one country

Fascist: right-wing political group, holding strongly nationalistic views

Foreign Minister: a politician responsible for a country's relationship with other countries

Foreign Policy: the policy a country has about how it deals with other countries

Fourteen Points: list of rules which aimed to create fairness and peace

Hitler Youth: Hitler's young followers

Humanitarian: Helping people

Hyperinflation: when money has become worthless

Idealist: a person with committed ideas

Isolationism: a policy in which a country does not get involved with foreign affairs

League of Nations: formed under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. A group of countries which worked together towards global peace and cooperation

Lebensraum: Living space in Eastern Europe (Hitlers Foreign Policy)

Locarno Treaty: agreement signed in 1925, which allowed Germany to join the League of Nations

Luftwaffe: Nazi air force

Mitigation: bringing people together to talk through their differences and problems

Moral condemnation: to tell someone that they are in the wrong

Naval supremacy: British policy that its navy should be the biggest and strongest

Nazi: National Socialist; right wing political party led by Adolf Hitler

Pacifist: someone who believes in peace and is against conflict to solve issues

Pact: an agreement

Paris Peace Conference: meeting held at the Palace of Versailles in France as the end of the First World War, to decide how to punish the countries that had lost war

Plebiscite: when the people of a country, not just politicians, vote on a matter

Propaganda: using the media to persuade people to think a certain way

Provenance: information about a source and when/ where it was made. Historians use this to work out how reliable, useful and accurate the source is

Refugee: someone who flees from their homeland because it is not safe to live there anymore

Remilitarisation: rebuilding stores of weapons and troops

Reparations: money paid as compensation to people or a country that has been harmed

Rhineland: an area around the River Rhine in Western Germany, bordering France

Satirical: something that mocks political event or person

Self-determination: the idea that countries should be allowed to govern themselves rather than being an empire

Stresa Front: an agreement made in 1935 between Italy, France and Britain, declaring that they would unite against Hitler

Treaty: a formal, legal agreement

Tsar: Russian leader

USSR: The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the name given to Communist Russia

Veto: the right to reject a proposal

Volksdeutsche: people with German blood

Weimar constitution: the rules setting out how Germany would be governed during the Weimar era

Weimar Republic: the democratic government that rules Germany from 1919 to 1932

