

PART ONE: PEACEMAKING

The year is 1919; Europe has just emerged from the depths of the deadliest war in human history to date. 20million are dead, much of northern France and Belgium lay in ruin, and the victorious parties need to decide how to deal with the defeated Germany and her allies. At the Paris Peace Conference treaties are drawn up, most notably the Treaty of Versailles, with far-reaching and complex legacies.

WHICH PEACE TREATIES WERE SIGNED?

ARMISTICE SIGNED

After the failure of the Spring Offensive and success of the Hundred Days Offensive, Germany faces invasion. The Kaiser abdicates and the new government under Friedrich Ebert seem to have no choice but to agree an **armistice**, beginning 11/11/18. Germany agree to accept whatever Treaty the allies create in the future, including the payment of **reparations**.

PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE BEGINS & LEAGUE OF NATIONS FOUNDED

Delegates from 32 countries met to discuss peace terms for the end of the war. The League of Nations was officially created on the 10th January and the Paris Peace Conference commenced on the 18th. The talks were dominated by the 'Big Four' (France, The US, UK and Italy- although Italy was less powerful than the other 3). Germany and the defeated allies were not invited to the talks.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

28th June- Peace terms presented to **Germany** on threat of invasion- Germany consider it a **Diktat** and the Big Three are all unhappy at the compromises made.

TREATY OF ST. GERMAIN

10th September- Peace terms presented to **Austria**. The Treaty demanded territorial losses, military restrictions and reparation payments.

TREATY OF NEUILLY

27th November- Peace terms presented to **Bulgaria**. The Treaty demanded territorial losses, military restrictions and reparation payments.

TREATY OF TRIANON

4th June- Peace terms presented to **Hungary**. The treaty demanded territorial losses, military restrictions and reparation payments.

TREATY OF SEVRES

10th August- Peace terms presented to **Turkey**. The Treaty demanded territorial losses, military restrictions and reparation payments. Allied soldiers would also remain stationed in Turkey and Turkish people rebelled and overthrew the government.

TREATY OF LAUSANNE

A new peace treaty is presented to Turkey to prevent further war. Reparations are cancelled, land lost given back and control of their own military



GEORGES CLEMENCEAU
Prime Minister of France, 1917-1920:
Lived through 2 wars with Germany (Franco- Prussian and WW1) and wanted Germany to be punished/weakened.



WOODROW WILSON
President of the USA; wanted to spread freedom and democracy and created the 14 points to help. Wanted to rebuild Germany.



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE
Prime Minister of the UK 1913-1921; wanted to ensure Britain's supremacy and keep the Empire.



VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO
Prime Minister of Italy 1917- 1919; represented Italy at the Paris Peace Conference. Wanted to ensure Italy was compensated for their role in WW1.



FRIEDRICH EBERT
Leader of the SPD in 1918; took control of Germany when the Kaiser abdicated. President of Germany 1919- 1925.

14 POINTS A statement by President Wilson of how peace could be achieved through democracy and global cooperation.

ANSCHLUSS Unification with Austria.

ARMISTICE An agreement to end fighting but *not* an official end to war.

CONSCRIPTION Forced military service.

DIKTAT 'Dictated peace'; the name given to the Treaty of Versailles due to its incredibly harsh terms.

DOLCHSTOSS (*Stab-in-the-back*) The myth that Germany was not defeated militarily in 1918 but betrayed (or 'stabbed in the back') by members of the Government.

REPARATION Payments to other countries as punishment

Nov 1918

Jan 1919

June 1919

Sept 1919

Nov 1919

June 1920

Aug 1920

July 1923

WHAT WERE THE AIMS OF THE BIG THREE?

	Aims	Why?
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punish Germany Crush Germany to prevent it posing a threat Force Germany to pay to rebuild Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.6m (4%) population dead in war Towns and villages destroyed Fr. & Ger. Had been in 2 wars 1870-1918
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent future war Follow the 14 points and build a democratic world Rebuild Germany and avoid a 'peace of victors' that might lead to further war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only joined in 1917- lost 0.1% of pop. War took place far away Wilson driven by democratic ideals
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the Empire Punish Germany and force them to fund rebuilding Ensure Germany is strong enough to trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost 990k (2% of pop.) War had not happened in the UK Empire/ power was most important concern

WHAT WERE THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES?

LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13% of land and 10% of population (6m people) lost to France, Poland, Czechoslovakia. The Polish corridor divided Germany Saar coalfield given to France for 15 years Alsace- Lorraine given to France Anschluss banned All overseas colonies lost
ARMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army limited to 100,000 Rhineland demilitarized Conscription banned Airforce, submarines and tanks banned Navy limited to 15000 sailors, 1500 officers and 6 battleships
MONEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £6.6bn reparation bill Saar coalfield lost to France for 15 Lost 50% of iron and 15% of coal
PRIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 231: Germany to take full responsibility for the war Banned from the League of Nations Anschluss forbidden

WHAT IS THE REACTION TO THE TREATIES?	France	UK	USA	Ger
	<p>Happy that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany was punished and had to pay reparations Germany took the blame Germany was weakened <p>Anger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reparation payments were lower than desired Germany kept a military Germany didn't lose enough land (Clem. wanted it to be pushed to the Rhine) 	<p>Happy that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany was punished and had to pay reparations Germany took the blame Germany was weakened UK gained German colonies <p>Worried that harsh terms would</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce trade Lead to future war- DLG "we will fight another war in 25 years". 	<p>Worried that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 14 points hadn't been used Terms would lead to war <p>More concerned with returning to isolationism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson voted out Republican Party returned to isolationism ToV not ratified USA didn't join LoN 	<p>Angry that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was too harsh and didn't follow the 14 points Article 231 laid total blame on them Land was lost It was a diktat The signatures were 'November Criminals' that betrayed Germany <p>Dolchstoss</p> <p>Fear that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demilitarisation left them vulnerable Potential poor treatment of Germans in new countries <p>Humiliation because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Left out of world affairs (LoN) Had to take the blame

PART TWO: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

The League of Nations, forged from the horrors of the First World War, was designed to ensure international peace and prosperity. Its main organs, the assembly and council, were meant to provide peaceful solutions to tensions and problems, but more often than not failed to act effectively. By the 1930s the League was dead and buried in all but name.

HOW DID THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WORK?

AIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “To promote international cooperation and achieve international peace and security”. • Guided by Wilson’s 14 points and liberal idealism. • Built on the idea of collective security - everyone is better off in a peaceful world, and everyone relies on each other to maintain peace. 			
STRUCTURE OF THE LEAGUE				
ASSEMBLY	COUNCIL	PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE	SECRETARIAT	SPECIAL COMMISSIONS
<p>Who was in it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 members- rising to 58 by 1934. <p>What was it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League’s Parliament- members met to vote on motions. <p>What did they do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met once a year- 1st Monday in Sept. • Voted on- (1) If new countries could join, (2) Judges who sat on the permanent court, (3) Who should be on the Council, (4) How the League’s money should be spent. <p>Issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only met once a year, so was slow • All decisions had to be unanimous, so very little got done • Had no army/ police to enforce decisions • No USA- the most powerful country in the world. 	<p>Who was in it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 permanent members- Italy, Japan, UK, France • 4 temporary countries serving for 3 years, decided by the Assembly. <p>What was it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most powerful members of the League. <p>What did they do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met more frequently than the Assembly • Responded to international issues <p>Issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every members had the power of veto, so could block League actions 	<p>Who was in it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 judges appointed by the Assembly for 11 years <p>What did they do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hear issues brought to the court by any member- they would hear from both sides then come up with a judgement that was meant to be considered fair for all. <p>Issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League has no army or police force, so all decisions could be ignored. 	<p>Experts who helped the League to function day-to-day.</p> <p>E.g., researchers who compiled reports, logistics experts who would organise meetings, buy supplies etc.</p>	<p>Special groups established to deal with large or complex issues</p> <p>e.g. The International Labour Organisation, Slavery Commission, Commission for Refugees</p>
WHAT COULD THE LEAGUE DO?	<p>The League responded to tensions by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mitigation: encouraged disagreeing countries to meet and discuss problems. The Permanent Court could help in this process and pass a judgement if no agreement could be reached 2. Moral condemnation: if it was decided a country was at fault or had acted aggressively, the Permanent Court would officially declare they were in the wrong, and they would be ‘told off’. 3. Economic sanctions: the League could ban trade to weaken a country’s economy- e.g., stop people selling them oil or buying their crops. 			

EVENTS OF THE 1920s

	WHAT HAPPENED? / WHAT DID THE LEAGUE DO?	IMPACT? SUCCESS/FAILURE	
VILNA, 1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poland and Lithuania were new countries after WW1 • Vilna had a majority Polish population but was put in Lithuania by the League • The Polish Army invaded and captured Vilna. • The League ordered the Polish to leave but Poland ignored it • France saw Poland as a potential ally in a war against Germany so refused to act • The UK refused to sent troops alone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League failed to maintain peace in their first test • Showed the League was weak and couldn’t enforce anything • France and Britain undermined the League. 	<p>PLEBISCITE A vote.</p> <p>MOTION A suggested ruling. When talking about individual countries, ‘motions’ are voted on and become laws, but the League couldn’t pass laws as they had no actual power within countries, so the League’s motions were only suggestions on how countries should act.</p> <p>UNANIMOUS Has to be agreed upon by 100% of voters.</p>
UPPER SILESIA, 1921- 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial zone at the border of Ger., and Poland- both wanted it for its mines/ factories • League ordered a plebiscite to ask the people which they want to live in • Germany won with 60% • Poland declared it unfair • The League mitigated and split the area • Poland got more land it was rural, Poland got less land, but it was industrial • Poland wanted more land and Germany wanted more industry • The League mitigated and both sides signed agreements to make it work, e.g., Germany could get cheap coal from Poland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League succeeded- conflict was avoided • Showed that when countries want to avoid conflict the League can help. 	<p>VETO The power to block a motion passing, even if everyone else agrees it should.</p>
ÅLAND ISLANDS, 1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweden and Finland both wanted a small group of islands between them. • The League investigated and declared that Finland should have them. • The League mitigated and got Finland to agree to not built fortifications/ launch an attack from the islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League succeeded- conflict was avoided • Showed that when countries want to avoid conflict the League can help. 	
CORFU, 1923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League asked an Italian to investigate the border between Albania and Greece • The Italian was murdered • Mussolini demanded compensation from Greece • Greece refused- Italy invaded Corfu on 31st August 1923 • Greece asked the League for help • The League morally condemned it • Mussolini went to Britain, Japan and France and they agreed Greece should pay compensation • Greece paid and Italy left. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League failed- Italy invaded and used their military to bully Greece • Mussolini proved that using violence can help countries achieve what they want • France, Britain and Japan stuck up for Italy and undermined the League 	
BULGARIA, 1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek soldiers were killed on the Bulgarian border • Greece invaded Bulgaria and demanded compensation • The League condemned Greece and ordered the withdrawal • Greece withdrew because they couldn’t risk upsetting the Council of the League and they were not powerful enough to ignore the League. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League failed- they condemned Greece for doing what Italy had done to them and got away with. • The League showed that powerful countries can act how they want and small countries could be controlled. 	
WALL ST. CRASH, 1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US stock market collapsed on ‘Black Tuesday’ (24th Oct. 1929), triggering global economic collapse. • US withdrew loans from Germany and other countries • Dictators rose up promising to fix problems • Members of the League worried about themselves- they had no time or money to worry about the ideals of the League • The League did nothing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League failed to help deal with an international crisis- which was its job. • The League proved they weren’t effective. 	

PART TWO: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

PEACE TREATIES NOT INVOLVING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

	WHO?	TERMS OF THE TREATY	IMPACT
Rapallo Treaty, 1922	Germany and Russia	Germany returned the money and land they had gained from Russia under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918.	Peace between the two. Did not involve the League- shows that the League isn't needed Shows that what matters is what countries want to do, not what the League forces them to do.
Washington Arms Conference, 1921- 1922	Britain, France, Japan, USA.	USA and Britain were to be the biggest navies. Japan was allowed 3tons for every 5tons of ships US/ UK had	Led to disarmament- but the League had nothing to do with it. Shows that what matters is what countries want to do, not what the League forces them to do.
Locarno Pact, 1925	Germany and France- also Britain, Italy and Belgium	Germany accept the Terms of the Treaty of Versailles •All signatories agreed not to use war for personal gain	Helped some Germans no longer see the Treaty as a diktat • Other nations saw Germany as less of a threat • Germany was allowed to enter the League of Nations in 1926 • The League was not involved in the most important peace treaty of the decade - this showed the League was not important.
Kellogg Briant Pact, 1928	65 countries, including the USA	Agreed to not use war to achieve their aims	• The League was not involved- showed that the League was not needed to make progress towards international peace.
Importance of these?	The good things that happened had nothing to do with the League- shows that what matters is what powerful countries <i>want</i> to do- not what the League is trying to force them to do.		

EVENTS OF THE 1930s

	BACKGROUND	WHAT HAPPENED? / WHAT DID THE LEAGUE DO?	IMPACT? SUCCESS/FAILURE
MANCHURIA, 1931	<p>Involves Japan and China</p> <p>Japan wanted to become a global superpower/ empire but has no natural resources- relied on America for them but this made them weak.</p> <p>Japan • purchased many factories in Manchuria (eastern China) which was rich in natural resources • built its own railway in Manchuria (South Manchurian Railway) • had its own army to protect Japanese factories (The Kwantung Army).</p> <p>Taking over Manchuria fully would give them more access to resources and power.</p>	<p>18th Sept. 1931 Mukden Incident- Japan claims Chinese soldiers have attacked their railway (probably a false flag) • Kwantung Army seize Manchuria • 1932 Japan install Pu Yi as a puppet ruler over Manchuria and rename in Manchukuo.</p> <p>• League issued a moral condemnation and ordered Japan to withdraw • Japan ignored it • France and Britain were too concerned about the Great Depression to send troops • The League could not issue a moral condemnation because the USA was Japanese main trading partner and were not a member so it wouldn't have done anything.</p> <p>• League order Lord Lytton to investigate • Oct 1932 he published that Japan was in the wrong and had acted aggressively even if they had been attacked. • Japan ignored it</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League failed to stop aggression. • A powerful nation acted how they wanted • Japan was a council member so undermined the League • France and Britain's failure to act showed that powerful nations do what they want, and the League has no power. • Japan's success encouraged them to carry on. They invaded Jehol in 1933 and the rest of China in 1937. • Japan's actions, and the inaction of the League, gave confidence to Mussolini to invade Abyssinia. • Japan left the League.
ABYSSINIA, 1935	<p>Involves Italy and Abyssinia (modern day Ethiopia)</p> <p>Mussolini was elected in 1922 and was a Fascist dictator by 1925 • He wanted to create a new Roman Empire by building an Italian Empire.</p> <p>Abyssinia was chosen because • It 1 of 2 African countries to never be colonised so would be a source of pride for Italy • It was surrounded by British and French colonies so Mussolini presumed the French and British could not complain about it • Italy had been humiliated in 1896 when it failed to conquer Abyssinia, so doing it now would correct their historic failure.</p> <p>Mussolini was confident because • the League failed to stop him in Corfu in 1923 • Italy signed the Stresa Front with France in 1935 where they agreed to help each other against Hitler so he thought France would support him • the League failed to stop Japan in Manchuria.</p>	<p>Dec. 1934 Italians kill 150 Abyssinians at Wal Wal</p> <p>• The League issued a moral condemnation • French foreign minister Pierre Laval meets with Mussolini • They agree Italy can have Abyssinia • Abyssinian leader Hallie Selassie publicly asks the League for help- the League ignore him.</p> <p>3rd Oct 1935 Italy launch invasion- bombings and chemical weapons are used • The League used economic sanctions but did not ban the sale of coal (as the British wanted to sell coal to Italy) or oil (as Italy could get it from the USA anyway) • The economic sanctions had no impact</p> <p>• Dec 1935 British minister Samuel Laval and French minister Pierre Laval met, and secretly agreed Italy could keep some of Abyssinia because they wanted to keep Italy as an ally against Germany • Details of the meeting were leaked and there was public outcry • Both resigned</p> <p>• Addis Ababa captured on 5th May 1936.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League failed to stop aggression • Italy undermined the League by acting aggressively • France and Britain undermined the League by allowed Mussolini to take Abyssinia as they were more worried about Hitler. • Britain undermined the League by not banning the sale of coal to Italy, because they didn't want to damage their own economy. • Italy, France and Britain all proved that powerful countries do what they want and follow their self- interest. • Hitler gains confidence that he can get away with acting aggressively.

WHY DID THE LEAGUE FAIL?

STRUCTURE OF THE LEAGUE	ACTIONS/ INCAUTIONS OF MEMBERS/ THE LEAGUE	MEMBERSHIP OF USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The League had no army so could not enforce any of their decisions • Motions had to be unanimous in the Assembly which was uncommon, so little got agreed • The Assembly only met once a year, so it was slow to respond • Council had the power to veto (so powerful countries didn't have to do anything they didn't want to). • The structure allowed powerful countries to act in their own self interest as they had always done (e.g., Britain could prevent economic sanctions on Italy including coal during the Manchuria crisis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council members acted aggressively: Italy in Corfu 23, Abyssinia 35; Japan in 31 • Council members refused to enforce League motions (France and UK- Vilna; France and UK- Corfu; France and UK- Manchuria; France and UK- Abyssinia) • Powerful countries continued to act in their own interest- as they had always done- Some acted aggressively in their own interest (Italy, Japan) some refused to stop them as it was in their interest (UK, Fr.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USA did not join as Congress preferred to return to isolationism- economic sanctions did not work (e.g., Japan) as the US was the main economic power. • The League could not rely on US military power. • Germany was banned until 1926 on France's request- which shows the League was not serious about international peace • The USSR was not allowed to join until 1934 as the UK and Fr were scared of communism- they could have stopped Japan in Manchuria. • The USA was acting in their own self interest- as they had always done. • The UK and Fr. acted in their interest to block Germany and the USSR joining.
Possible complex answer	The League was built on an optimistic and idealistic presumption that nations would work together and that it was in their best interest to do so. However, nations continued to act in their own self interest (some showed aggression, some refused to stand up to aggression, some refused to join) and the structure of the League allowed them to do so. The League of Nations was not built to deal with the real world and was overly optimistic.	

PART THREE: THE ORIGINS AND OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR?

HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

MAKE GERMAN Y GREAT AGAIN BY....


OVERTURNING THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES	REARMING	ACQUIRING LEBENSRAUM	UNITING THE VOLKSDEUTSCH INTO A GREATER GERMANY	DEFEATING ENEMIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seen as a diktat and a betrayal by the November Criminals Many still believed in the Dolchstoos Blamed for Germany's economic, political and social crises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previously a key part of German pride and culture Fascists see strength as the most important goal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning 'living room' - Germany lost 13% of land so was more overcrowded than the UK and France. Hitler believed that ethnic Germans needed land to prevent their extinction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volksdeutsche- 'German folk'. The term the Nazis used for people of 'German blood'- included Austrians, and those in land lost to the ToV. Wanted to build an Empire 'Greater Germany' for these people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jews, Communists, Weimar Government. Used 'enemies' to scare the people and blame problems on Promised to remove them when rising to power.

GERMAN FOREIGN RELATIONS 1933-1939

GERMAN ENEMIES			GERMAN ALLIES		
FRANCE	UK	USA	USSR	ITALY	SPAIN
<p>Aim- limit German power Pushed for a harsh ToV.</p> <p>Stresa Front (April 1935) with Italy and Britain- agreed to stand up to Germany.</p> <p>Franco- Soviet Alliance (May 1935)- agreed to support each other in a war against Germany.</p> <p>Keep the Saar</p> <p>Actions directly against Germany? Great Depression hit them hard- President Edouard Daladier struggled to cling onto power.</p>	<p>Aim- concentrate on Empire and avoid war in Europe.</p> <p>1933 Conservative's lost Fulham East seat as the candidate said he supported British rearmament.</p> <p>Concerned by Germany/ Hitler but more concerned by Communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stresa Front with Italy and France (May 1935) Anglo- German Naval Agreement (June '35)- allowed G to break ToV to appease Nov. 1937 sent Lord Halifax to meet Hitler (start of appeasement). <p>Actions directly against Germany?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too worried about triggering another war to act against them. 	<p>Isolationism as a result of WW1 and Wall St. Crash (1929) and Great Depression (1930s)-</p> <p>1934- 70% of Americans surveyed believe they should have not joined WW1.</p>	<p>Aim... to do anything to protect own power- no real care for alliance based on ideas.</p> <p>INITIALLY- enemies of Nazism/ Hitler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler denounces communism (e.g., Mein Kampf, 1924) and promises to destroy it during elections. <p>BUT USSR are also enemies of capitalism (UK, France, USA).</p> <p>1934- joins League, replacing Japan after Manchuria (1931-33).</p> <p>1934-1939- ENEMY of G. Signed Franco- Soviet alliance to contain Germany.</p> <p>Lost faith in the UK and Fr. after to contain Germany and not being invited to Munich Agreement to deal with Sudetenland crisis (Sept. 38)</p> <p>23rd August 1939 NAZI- SOVIET PACT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace promised for 10 years Secret agreement to divide up Poland. 	<p>Aim... to make Italy powerful- will do anything to protect Italy.</p> <p>INITIALLY- worried about the rise of Germany</p> <p>Stresa Front (May 1935)- wants to contain Germany.</p> <p>Oct 1936- BECAME ALLIES WITH GERMANY</p> <p>Rome- Berlin Axis (Oct 1936)- saw that Fr and UK were too weak.</p>	<p>Led by far- right dictator Franco.</p> <p>1936- 1939 Hitler sent soldiers and his Luftwaffe to support- helped them practice (helped during invasion of CZ).</p> <p>JAPAN</p> <p>Aim... to combat the threat of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>25th Nov 1936 Anti-Comintern Pact- agreement with Germany to combat communism.</p>

WHAT HAPPENED? / HOW DID OTHERS RESPOND?

HOW DID IT INCREASE TENSION? / WHAT PROBLEMS DID IT CAUSE?

<p>LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE, 1933</p> <p>Hitler agreed to disarmament terms (to limit the military) on the condition that other countries agree to the same terms. • France refused • Hitler stormed out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very clear that Hitler wasn't going to 'play by the rules' - clear that he wasn't going to stick to the Covenant of the League (to use peace).
<p>DOLLFUSS AFFAIR, 1934</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austrian Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss wanted to be a non- Nazi fascist dictator (like Mussolini) was worried about Hitler's influence March 1933 banned the Austrian Nazi Party Hitler wanted Anschluss- encouraged Austrian Nazis to rebel Dollfuss was murdered in 1934 by the Austrian Nazi Party. Mussolini moved troops to the border to stop Anschluss Hitler knew he would lose so blamed it all on the Austrian Nazis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proved to Hitler his army wasn't strong enough- encouraged him to rearm. Embarrasses the German Nazi Party (they lost) so wanted revenge. Proved to UK and Fr., that Hitler would be aggressive and expand.
<p>SAAR PLEBISCITE, 1935</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saar given to Fr for 15 year under ToV despite being majority German Plebiscite was held - 90% voted to return to Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany gained valuable industrial area (e.g, coalfields) Suggested that Hitler was right that the Volksdeutsche wanted to unified (potential issue for Austria, Polish corridor, Sudetenland etc)
<p>REARMAMENT, March 1935</p> <p>'Freedom to Rearm Rally'- openly broke ToV • reintroduced conscription • showed off Airforce (Luftwaffe) and tanks</p> <p>Video from a Nazi rally showing them openly breaking the ToV in 1933.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Openly broke ToV- Got away with it- beginning policy of appeasement Gave Hitler confidence to continue to break ToV
<p>STRESA FRONT, April 1935</p> <p>Britain, France and Italy guarantee: • the terms of Locarno Treaty (1925) • Austrian independence (no Anschluss) • Terms of the ToV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany feel encircled by enemies • Seems to prove to Germany that they need to rearm
<p>FRANCO- SOVIET PACT, May 1935</p> <p>France and Soviet Union agree to protect each other against German aggression.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany feel encircled by enemies • Seems to prove to Germany that they need to rearm
<p>ANGLO- GERMAN AGREEMENT, June 1935</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK allow Germany to rebuild navy and break ToV Germans are allowed to have 35% of the number of ships that Britain has 45% of the number of submarines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain allowed Germany to break ToV • Germany is confident they can get away with further rearming and breaking ToV Britain has proven they will undermine France and Italy (Stresa Front).

PART THREE: THE ORIGINS AND OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR?

	WHAT HAPPENED? / HOW DID OTHERS RESPOND?	HOW DID IT INCREASE TENSION? / WHAT PROBLEMS DID IT CAUSE?
<p>REMILITARISATION OF RHINELAND (March 1936)</p>	<p>GERMAN ACTIONS 7th March 1936 22,000 German soldiers march into the demilitarized Rhineland • Greeted with cheers and flowers by civilians</p> <p>RESPONSE France don't respond: • soldiers are in Tunisia dealing with a rebellion • there's an election in France, so no one wants a war • French Generals thought the Germans were too powerful (German rallies were too convincing) Britain APPEASED • want to avoid tension and war • British public were sympathetic to Germany "the Germans are only going into their own back garden" (Lord Lothian) League do nothing as they are busy dealing with Abyssinia</p> <p>Could have been stopped: • Hitler ordered his troops to pull back at the first sight of French defense. • Germans were on bicycles with no air support.</p>	<p>Increase tension: • France feel like they can't rely on Britain • Churchill gives a speech in the House of Commons arguing Hitler is a threat (26th March 1936)</p> <p>Mussolini/ ITALY swaps sides- signs Rome- Berlin Axis as he seems Hitler as stronger than UK/ Fr.</p> <p>Impact on Germany: • Gives Hitler confidence to keep breaking ToV and take Austria • Secured the Western border so could expand East to secure Lebensraum and avoid war on two- fronts</p>
<p>ANSCHLUSS, March 1938</p>	<p>GERMAN ACTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler wanted to unite all Volksdeutsche into Greater Germany- Austria was ethnically German • Austrian Nazi Party banned by Dollfuss in March 1933- killed in 1934 • Austrian Nazi Party remain popular, legalised by Kurt Schuschnigg • Schuschnigg gives them key positions in power to prevent rebellion • Police raid in 1938 shows Austrian Nazi Party planned to overthrow Schuschnigg and huge pro- Nazi rallies held in big cities (e.g., Vienna). • Schuschnigg agrees to meet Hitler on 12th Feb. 1938, at the Berchtesgaden in Germany • Schuschnigg forced to agree to release prisoners and appoint Arthur Seyss- Inquart Minister of Interior (power over police) • Given three days or face invasion. • Schuschnigg orders a plebiscite to take place on 13th March to decide on Anschluss • On 11th March Hitler (2 days before vote is due to take place) orders the vote is postponed • Schuschnigg knew France and Britain would not help so resigned at 8pm on 11th March. • 11th March- Seyss- Inquart was made Chancellor • He requested German help to 'restore peace' (this was a front) • 12th March Germany invaded to 'help' Seyss- Inquart • Austrians welcomed/ cheered the army. • 10th April plebiscite held- 99% vote for Anschluss. <p>RESPONSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain do nothing- APPEASEMENT- saw Austrian and Germany as the same country and ToV as too harsh • France do nothing- entire government had resigned the day before due to economic chaos- not in a position to help 	<p>Impact on Germany: • Access to the East so can expand for Lebensraum • 100,000 Austrian soldiers added to Germany army • Access to steel and iron • bordered Czechoslovakia on 3 sides (they were next) • Gives Hitler confidence to keep breaking ToV.</p> <p>Hitler presents himself as a saviour of Volksdeutsche as Austria is weak- other ethnic Germans look to Hitler.</p> <p>Increased tension because • Churchill becomes more vocal in opposition to appeasement • Makes it clear Czechoslovakia are next (France are bound by a Treaty to protect them)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neville Chamberlain (UK PM) asks Hitler his intentions in Czechoslovakia.
<p>INVASION OF SUDETENLAND, May- October 1938</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudetenland was lost from Germany as a result of ToV • Is an industrial zone (e.g., Skoda works) • Is where Czechoslovakia's military defences are based • May 1938 Hitler argued 3million ethnic Germans were being persecuted in the Sudetenland • Claimed he intended to seize it to save them • 15th Sept., Neville Chamberlain flew to the Berchtesgaden (Germany) • Hitler tells Chamberlain he won't back down and will seize it • Chamberlain agreed and told the Czechs they would have to give it up. • 22nd Sept. 1938 Chamberlain met Hitler again • Hitler changed his demands to the Sudetenland by the 1st October and to give up more land to Poland and Hungary • Mussolini suggested a conference • 29th September leaders of Ger., UK., Fr., and Italy met at Munich • 'Munich Agreement' signed. UK and Fr. Accept German demands and force Czechs to agree (appeasement) • UK and Fr. agree to protect the rest of Czechoslovakia from invasion. • 10th Oct Germany takes Sudetenland • Sudeten Germans cheer the German army 	<p>Impact on Germany: Gives Hitler confidence to keep breaking ToV • Gives Germany industrial and military land (e.g., Skoda works) • Sets them up to invade rest of Cz</p> <p>Impact on Czechoslovakia: • Angry as betrayed by UK and Fr., • Defenceless as their industry and military fortifications are in Sudetenland</p> <p>Impact on USSR • Stalin felt betrayed • Lost faith in the power of UK and France</p> <p>Impact on UK • Believed they had achieved 'peace in our time'- saw it as 'proof' appeasement worked. • Lost USSR as an ally.</p>
<p>INVASION OF THE REST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, March 1939</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15th March 1939 full invasion launched • 16th March- Prague captured • Czechoslovakia do not have the strength to defend themselves (they had lost the Sudetenland). • UK and France do <i>not</i> defend Czechoslovakia as they had promised to do – even though the USSR stated they would help if the French did. 	<p>First time they have <i>invaded</i> anyone (Austria was an invite, Sudetenland was agreed).</p> <p>The German army would have been defeated if Czechoslovakia didn't lose the Sudetenland, and if UK and Fr., back them up- appeasement had not only failed to stop, it actively helped Germany to invade by weakening Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraged Germany to carry on acting aggressively • Poland were scared- predicted that they were next • Britain abandoned appeasement and promised to defend Poland against German aggression (but <i>not</i> Soviet aggression). • USSR abandon alliance with UK and Fr as they see them as too weak.
<p>NAZI- SOVIET PACT, August 1939</p>	<p>Background • USSR and Nazi Germany are ideological enemies but care more about their own power and both hate UK, Fr., USA (Capitalism) • Hitler wants to invade Poland to achieve Lebensraum and regain land lost in ToV (e.g., Polish Corridor). • USSR want Poland for power.</p> <p>• In April 1939 a British delegation led by Drax travelled to the USSR to discuss an anti- Germany alliance • Stalin felt disrespected and that they were wasting his time because (1) the delegates had no power to agree terms so had to keep calling Chamberlain, (2) Halifax questioned the strength of the Soviet military (3) the British chose to travel by boat not plane, (4) Halifax and Chamberlain didn't go. • British showed weakness towards Germany in Czechoslovakia- so USSR abandoned alliance.</p> <p>• 23rd August Joachim von Ribbentrop (Ger) and Stalin met • Ger and USSR agreed the Nazi- Soviet Pact (<i>Treaty of Non- Aggression between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>)</p> <p>Terms • 10 years of non- aggression • Jointly invade and annex Poland (secret agreement).</p>	<p>UK and Fr. lost their only powerful ally (USSR)- could not stop further German aggression or another war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't have to worry about war on two- fronts/ war with USSR • Now know USSR will allow them to take Poland
<p>INVASION OF POLAND, September 1939</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany lost territory due to Polish Corridor (ToV) • Germany lost Danzig in ToV (90% German population)- it was meant to be run by League of Nations • Hitler claimed Poland were trying to take it over and were oppressing Germans living there • He claimed he needed to invade to save Germans there and unite the country. • 1st Sept. 1939 2million soldiers and 1300 Luftwaffe aircraft invade Poland • 3rd Sept., UK demand Germany leave by 11am • Germany don't respond • UK declare war. • 17th Sept. USSR invade from the East. 	<p>UK and Fr declare war on Germany</p>