

Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 GCSE 9-1 Revision Guide





AQA History

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Exam Questions

<p>AQA 9-1 GCSE History</p> <p>Conflict and Tension 1918-39</p>	<p>12 mark question:</p> <p>How useful are sources B and C....?</p>	<p>8 mark question:</p> <p>Write an account of how X led to a crisis.</p>	<p>16 + 4 mark (SPaG) question:</p> <p>The main reason for X was... How far do you agree with this statement?</p>
<p>4 mark question:</p> <p>How do you know the source opposes?</p>  <p>Max 5 minutes</p>	<p>COPP</p> <p>Content Own Knowledge Provenance (Time Author, Place) Purpose</p>  <p>Top Tip For your own knowledge, you only have time for specific relevant details that link to the source AND the question</p> <p>Max 15 minutes</p>	<p>Chronology (what happened?)</p> <p>Causes (What were the reasons behind it?)</p> <p>Consequences (What happened after the event?)</p> <p>Max 10 minutes</p>	<p>Top Tip Plan the answer briefly It should contain 1) an introduction 2) 1 paragraph for 3) 2/3 against 4) a conclusion</p> <p>Max 20 minutes</p>

Timeline of Events 1918-1939

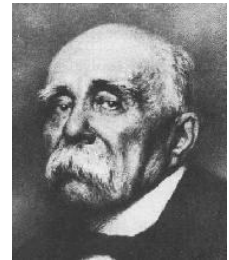
Aims of the Peacemakers

1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris Peace Conference leads to Treaty of Versailles signed in June • Treaty of St Germain (with Austria) and Treaty of Neuilly (with Bulgaria) also signed
1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of the League of Nations • Treaty of Trianon (with Hungary) and Treaty of Sèvres (with Turkey) also signed • Vilna – League allows to Poles to keep Vilna (had been given to Lithuania)
1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Silesia – plebiscite organised by League leads to region being peacefully divided between Poland and Germany • Aaland Islands – Sweden accepts League's decision that Finland to gain control • Washington Conference – USA, Britain, France and Japan agree to limit size of navies
1922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapallo Treaty – USA and Germany re-establish diplomatic relations
1923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corfu Incident – Mussolini occupies Corfu – League persuaded to change ruling in his favour • Invasion of the Ruhr leading to Hyperinflation in Germany
1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geneva Protocol – drawn up, but not signed, by Britain and France – weakened League
1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locarno Treaties signed – Germany appears to accept Treaty of Versailles • Bulgaria – Greeks invade Bulgaria – accept League order to withdraw & pay compensation
1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany joins the League of Nations
1927	
1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kellogg-Briand Pact signed – agreement of 65 nations not to go to war
1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wall Street Crash (September) leads to worldwide economic depression
1930	
1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1931-1933 Manchurian Crisis – Japan begins building Pacific empire
1932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1932-1934 Disarmament Conference – achieves nothing (leads to Germany leaving League)
1933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan leaves League of Nations • Hitler becomes leader of Germany • Germany leaves League of Nations • Germany begins rearmament
1934	
1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1935-1936 Abyssinian Crisis – Italy invades Abyssinia • Stresa Front formed – Britain, France and Italy pledge to oppose Hitler's attempts to rearm Germany (April) • Saar Plebiscite – Saar region chooses to return to Germany
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German troops remilitarise the Rhineland (March) • Anti-Comintern Pact – agreement signed by Germany and Japan (and, in 1937, by Italy) to limit Communist influence around the world. This new alliance called the Axis Alliance.
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy leaves League of Nations • Spanish Civil War – Germany and Italy test out their new methods of warfare
1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anschluss with Austria • Munich Agreement – Sudetenland (western border region of Czechoslovakia) to be given to Germany
1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler invades rest of Czechoslovakia (March) • Nazi-Soviet Pact signed (August) • Hitler invades Poland (1 September) • World War II begins (2 September)

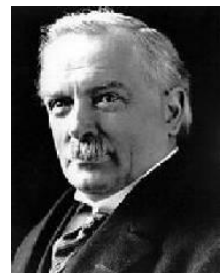
In January 1919, representatives from 32 countries met in the Palace of Versailles in Paris. The discussions were led by the Big Three, Britain, France and the USA. They had different aims of what should happen.

Most of the fighting had taken place in France; The Germans had destroyed mines, railways, factories, bridges and farmland. The French had suffered the most deaths and the country wanted revenge!

Clemenceau wanted to cripple Germany to make sure Germany could never attack France again. He wanted money to rebuild France, drastically reduce Germany's army and Germany's border to be pushed back to the Rhine.



Many young British had died and the British public wanted revenge. However David Lloyd George was cautious; he wanted trade with Germany and keep the British Empire by taking German colonies and reducing her navy. He was worried that treating Germany too harshly could lead to the Germans wanting revenge.



No fighting had taken place in America and they had made money selling weapons to the allies. There was no desire for revenge. Woodrow Wilson was an idealist; he wanted a world free from war (by setting up a League of Nations), the right for self-determination (countries to rule themselves) and freedom of the seas (called the 14 points)



Key word check:

Paris Peace Conference The Big Three Idealist League of Nations Self Determination

Compromise and Cooperation

When Germany and its allies first surrendered, they signed an armistice on 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.



Immediately, the

Alsace and Lorraine region
was returned to France

to put in



Terms of the Treaty

- No secret treaties
- Freedom of the seas
- Alsace and Lorraine returned to France
- Self determination in Ottoman and Turkish Empires
- Independence for Serbia, Romania and Montenegro
- An independent Polish state with access to the sea
- A League of Nations to be formed to encourage trade and peace



Terms

Effect on Germany

Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13% of land and 6 million German people were lost. • 10% of industry and 15% of agriculture taken. • Alsace and Lorraine to France • Saar coalfields (most of Germany's coal production) given to France for 15 years • West Prussia (called "The Polish Corridor") given to Poland – this later starts WWII • Eupen and Malmedy given to Belgium • North Schleswig given to Denmark 	<p><u>Anger and hardship</u> – felt like German land and people were being stolen. Some Germans now living in other countries like France or Poland.</p> <p>Created huge money problems – a big portion of industry and agriculture was taken from an already bankrupt country</p>
Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army reduced to 100,000 men • No airforce • Navy limited to 15,000 men – 6 battleships, no submarines • No Poison gas, no tanks • Area near to France called Rhineland not to have German troops for 15 years (demilitarised) 	<p><u>Humiliation</u> – Germany was no longer a strong country to be feared, but a weak one at the mercy of the allies.</p> <p>Germany had a strong military tradition, so losing their military was very humiliating and caused Germans to lose a lot of pride.</p> <p>Millions of soldiers were now also out of work, and ended up joining the Freikorps.</p>
Reparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany to pay Britain, France and USA £6.6 Billion in reparations (compensation) in annual instalments 	<p><u>Economic Crisis</u> – Germany was already nearly bankrupt from the war. The Weimar Government believed they had almost no chance of being able to meet the payments.</p> <p>Loss of land made it even harder.</p> <p>Reparations meant Germany was unlikely to recover and become an important country again.</p>
War Guilt Clause (231)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany must accept complete blame for starting World War I 	<p><u>Anger</u> – Germans rightly believed they were not the only ones to blame for the war – they felt the TOV had been forced on them by evil allies and weak politicians</p>
League of Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany was not allowed to join the League 	<p><u>Anger</u> – This proved to Germans they could never be trusted on the World's Stage and were isolated from Europe</p>

Mnemonic check:

How satisfied was everyone with the Treaty?

Britain

During the war, the British had been convinced the Germans were barbarians. They had little sympathy for the Germans once they lost as nearly every person had lost a male family member. Politicians based campaigns on their promises to be harsh on Germany. Rationing had made them even more bitter!

The aftermath

After the Treaty, the general feeling was that the Treaty was fair, but could have been much harsher. On his return from Paris, Lloyd George was greeted as a hero.

Lloyd George liked the fact that Britain gained colonies and the German navy was restricted. But Lloyd George also felt the terms were too harsh

Britain would lose a valuable trading partner

The Germans would resent the Treaty so much they might start a future war



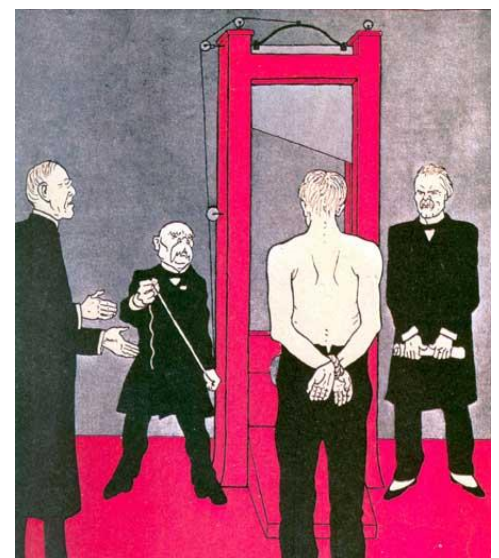
France

France was the most angry against Germany. Most of the fighting had taken place in France. The country had been devastated by the destruction. As a result, the French people were determined that Germany should be punished severely.

The aftermath

However pleasing some aspects of the Treaty were, such as reparations, the Saar coalfield being given to France for 15 years and that Germany could not threaten their border, many French thought the Treaty should have been much tougher!

Clemenceau had had to compromise and allow Germany a small army. He also wanted the Saar coalfield permanently given to France, and the reparation sum was too small!



How satisfied was everyone with the Treaty?

America

America only joined the war in 1917. Many Americans felt the Treaty was unfair on Germany. They criticised Wilson and thought he had helped France and Britain become more powerful and rich at Germany's expense. They favoured isolationism, that the USA should not get involved in the affairs of Europe.

The aftermath

Wilson was happy the League of Nations was created and countries in Eastern Europe had self-determination. However the American senate refused to ratify (agree) to the treaty as it did not use Wilson's 14 points. Wilson was devastated as this meant America would not join the League of Nations, his brainchild. Wilson died of a stroke in 1924, and America adopted its policy of isolationism until the events of Pearl Harbour.

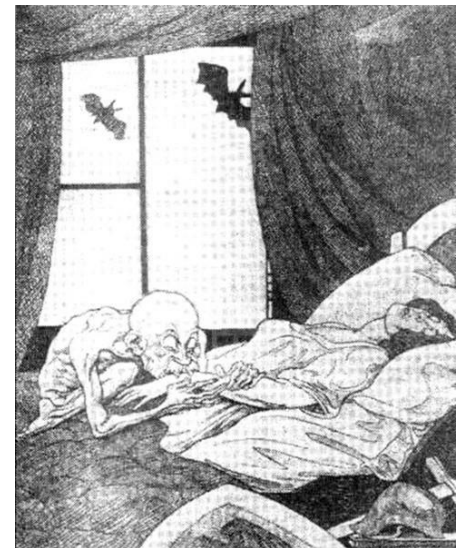


Germany

The German people hoped the Treaty would be fair and try to guarantee future peace. A British blockade had meant Germans were starving and they needed help and compassion. The Allies had blamed the Kaiser for starting the war. With him gone, no further punishment was needed.

The aftermath

The German people were shocked by the severity of the Treaty. Germany had not been allowed to negotiate and therefore it was a Diktat. The German Government wanted to reject the Treaty but felt they had no choice but to sign it. They were immediately hated by the people and became known as the November Criminals.



The Question

Key exam question: 'Clemenceau was the least satisfied of the Big Three with the Treaty of Versailles. How far do you agree? (16 + 4 marks)

Why was the League created?

The League was a vision for bringing the world together in peace

Countries would work together to:

- Stop war from breaking out
- To encourage disarmament
- To improve working conditions
- To tackle deadly diseases

However not all countries were allowed to join. Britain and France for example were suspicious of communism and Russia

America adopted a policy of isolationism after WWI: Woodrow Wilson's vision had been setting up a League of Nations

The Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles

This meant it could not join the League. Wilson was devastated

Keeping Peace






- The League of Nations would function through collective security.
- This was the idea that if all countries worked together they could ensure peace was kept and the interests of every nation were looked after.
- In 1920, the League also set up an international court that would establish international laws. This was called the Permanent Court of International Justice.
- The idea of this court was that if everyone followed the same laws there would be less chance of nations disagreeing.



Dealing with Aggression

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

1. Mitigation: Getting countries together to discuss problems. 
2. Moral Condemnation: Reprimanding nations and their leaders for their unacceptable behaviour and unjust involvement in world affairs. 
3. Economic Sanctions: Economic sanctions could be enforced, where members of the League would cease trading with warring countries. 

Where was the League based?

- The League of was based in Geneva Switzerland

Home of the Red Cross

Peaceful country



Would this look good internationally?



The

- **An assembly**, which met once a year.
- **A council**, which met more regularly to consider crises.
- **A small secretariat** to handle the paperwork.
- **A Court of International Justice.**
- **A number of committees** such as the International Labour Organisation and the Health Committee to carry out its humanitarian work.



The Assembly met once a year on the first Monday of September to discuss and vote on matters. Every country had an equal vote but had to be unanimous in making decisions. It was in charge of new members, election of judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice and deciding how the League's money was spent. The first meeting in a Swiss hotel was with 42 nations. The losing nations in the war – Germany and Austria weren't allowed to join. Russia was only allowed to join in 1934 as it a new Communist country.



In order to react quickly, a **Council of 4 permanent members** met more frequently. They were Britain, France, Italy and Japan. This was later increased to nine permanent members. The Council also had the power of veto and could stop a ruling with its vote.

The Permanent Court of international Justice

This was a court of law that could settle international disputes. It was made up of 11 judges and 4 deputy judges. It could only advise which made it weak!



The Secretariat



This was the Civil Service of the League, meaning it was in charge of the administration and organising any action the League wanted to take

Special Commissions

- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- The Disarmament Commission
- The Health Organisation
- The Slavery Commission
- The Commission for Refugees
- The Permanent Central Opium Board

The Question

Key exam question: The organisation and structure of the League mean that it was always going to fail. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16 marks + 4 spag)

How successful was the League in the 1920's?



1920: Vilna

Following the First World War many countries that were in Austria-Hungary's empire were given independence. Lots of new countries were created including Poland and Lithuania. Vilna was to be the capital of Lithuania, however, the majority of people living there wanted to be Polish. A Polish army took control of the city and Lithuania asked the League of Nations for help. The League told Poland to remove its army, but they refused.

France saw Poland as a potential ally against Germany and refused to help. Britain would not send troops without the support of other countries. Consequently, the first time the League was asked to settle a dispute they did nothing and as a result Poland took Vilna.

1921-1925: Upper Silesia

Upper Silesia was on the border between Germany and Poland at the end of the First World War and both Germans and Poles were living there. Both nations wanted to claim the area, as it was important to iron and steel production. In 1921 a plebiscite (a vote in which the whole country takes part) was organised to decide who would own Upper Silesia. Britain and France sent troops to police voting stations and to make sure the vote was fair and calm.

Germany won 60% of the votes, but Poland claimed that many of the people who voted for Germany no longer lived in Upper Silesia. They complained and the League of Nations decided to split Upper Silesia into regions according to how people had voted. Germany received most of the rural areas, whilst Poland received the industrial zones.

The outcome was accepted by both Germany and Poland, and the League made sure that the partition went smoothly by ensuring that rail links, water and electricity were still supplied to each side of Upper Silesia.

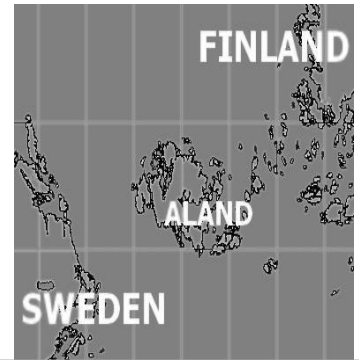
However, the final settlement was considered unfair by the Poles; they received roughly half the population of Upper Silesia, but only a third of the land. Around half a million Poles were not in confirmed German territory. The Germans were not completely satisfied either. They had lost three quarters of the coal mines they had owned prior to the settlement - a valuable source of income. In 1922 the German government complained to the League and was awarded the right to import coal at a heavily discounted rate. When this agreement ended in 1925 relations between Germany and Poland worsened.



Exam question: What were the successes and failures of the League in the 1920's?

1921: The Aland Islands

Both Sweden and Finland claimed the Aland Islands, which were between two countries, and both threatened war on each other. The League of Nations investigated each country's claim. They decided that the islands should go to Finland. However, Finland was not permitted to build forts on the islands, so that they could not be used as a base from which to attack Sweden. Sweden agreed to these terms, so the League successfully avoided war in this instance.



1923: Corfu

After the war the boundaries of Greece and Albania were still to be agreed upon. The League gave the job to an Italian general named Tellini, however, whilst he was surveying an area of Greece, Tellini and his team were murdered.

At the time, Italy was ruled by a dictator named Benito Mussolini. When he heard about what had happened he was furious and blamed the Greek government. He demanded that the murderers be executed and ordered to be paid compensation, but the Greeks were unaware of who had committed the crime.

On 31st August 1923 Mussolini invaded and occupied Corfu, killing fifteen people. Greece appealed to the League, who condemned Mussolini's act of aggression but agreed that Greece should pay the compensation. The League of Nations would look after the compensation money and it would be awarded to Italy once the murdered were discovered.

Mussolini still wasn't satisfied and he complained to the Conference of Ambassadors, a group of powerful countries including Britain, France and Japan, and persuaded them to undermine the League. Greece was forced to apologise and pay compensation directly to Italy. Mussolini did not withdraw his troops from Corfu. In this instance, when a large country had threatened a smaller one with military action, the League had proved that they could be ignored and overturned by other international groups.

1925: Bulgaria

When Greek soldiers were killed on the Bulgarian border, Greece invaded. Bulgaria appealed to the League of Nations for help. The League condemned the Greeks and ordered them to withdraw their troops and pay compensation.

Greece believed that the League was being hypocritical, as Mussolini had got away with similar actions in 1923. However, Greece was a small country and unwilling to risk poor relations with powerful members of the League such as Britain and France, so they obeyed.

1929: Wall Street Crash

In 1929 the American economy crashed. The country was plunged into a devastating depression. This would last throughout the 1930s. America traded with countries across the world and had lent a lot of money during and after the war, so global economies were also affected. The whole world faced economic depression and in desperate times people lost faith in their governments. Some people turned to extremist parties such as the Nazis in Germany who promised to make Germany strong again by overturning the Treaty of Versailles. The League was powerless to do anything to help people or control these new party leaders who were willing to resort to violence to

The Great Depression and weakening of the League

Recap: Do you remember Stresemann and his agreements with other countries?

1: The Locarno Treaty, 1925
Germany accepted the borders of the Treaty of Versailles and gave up any claim to Alsace-Lorraine lost to France.

2. The Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928
Germany signed an agreement with 65 countries promising not to use war to solve their problems

Why did this create problems for the League?

Some historians have said that these Treaties marked a failure for the League of Nations, which should have been at the forefront of any international agreements regarding peace, but had nothing to do with it.

They showed that individual countries acted independently of the League. They made it look like it was just a place to discuss their problems, without being a place where a practical solution could be found.

How could Hitler cause problems for the League of Nations

What would Hitler say against the Depression and the League of Nations to win votes?

The League is weak

The League only looks after the stronger countries

The Treaty of Versailles is wrong



We will take land by force and I promise you victory

We will make Germany strong again

I will offer you work and bread!

How did the Great Depression affect the League of Nations?

- Hitler and Mussolini were not afraid to use violence to get what they wanted. They were not interested in collective security and they weren't scared of moral condemnation.
- The League of Nations did not have an army to fight against aggressive dictators, so they would have to ask these members for support. However, members were reluctant to do due to the financial costs that war would bring during the Great Depression.
- Thus, the only sanction the League could impose were economic, and in a time of economic crisis, countries were unwilling to stop trading with others as this would be detrimental to their country and their people.

Source A: Unemployed Germans queue outside an employment office in Hanover in 1930.



Source B:
Unemployed Germans queuing to find work outside an employment office

The Manchurian Crisis, 1931

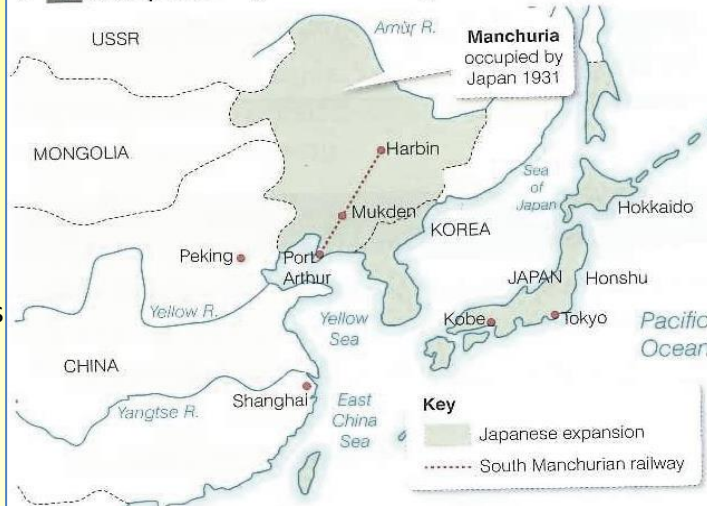
The Question

Study German

Manchuria is a region of China located on the north-eastern coast.

Japan and Russia had factories there in the 1930s. Therefore, the Japanese government had a policy of friendship towards this area as a result of this link.

▼ A A map showing the location of Manchuria



In the 1930s China was divided and weak and the country was split into many regions, often run by local warlords who ignored the national government.



It's an area that is rich in natural resources such as coal and iron ore.

Causes

Japan was becoming increasingly crowded due to its limited size as a nation and its rapidly increasing population. Manchuria offered nearly 200,000 square kilometres which, as part of a Japanese empire, would easily accommodate any over-spilling population. The Japanese people had a very low opinion of the Chinese – a Japanese form of “*untermenschen*” – and, therefore, would have given no thought to the Manchurian people whatsoever. It was also believed in Japan that Manchuria was rich in minerals, forestry and rich agricultural land. With the problems that Japan was experiencing at home, Manchuria seemed an obvious solution to these problems.

By 1931, Japan had invested vast sums of money into the economy of Manchuria effectively controlled by the South Manchuria Railway Company. To guard all of its investments, Japan kept a large army in southern Manchuria.

The 1929 Depression hit Japan hard. The civilian government found that it had no solutions to the problems presented by the world-wide depression and to the army the civilian government looked weak. Many people admired the more robust response of the army. The unemployed of Japan looked to the strength of the army to assist their plight rather than to what weak politicians were doing. The voices of senior army generals were heard and they argued for a campaign to win new colonies abroad so that the industries there could be exploited for Japan. The most obvious target was a full-scale invasion of Manchuria.

The Mukden Incident: On 18th September 1931, there was an explosion on the South Manchurian Railway. The Japanese army claimed the train had been attacked by Chinese soldiers

The Chinese denied this. They said that all their soldiers had been asleep at the time.

The Kwantung army used the events as an excuse to take over Manchuria.

Chronology

The people of Japan were delighted with this victory and celebrated openly in the streets. The government wasn't happy, but had no choice but to go along with the invasion.

In 1932, Japan named Manchuria Manchukuo. They put Pu Yi, an ex-Chinese emperor who had been thrown out of power in 1911, in charge as a puppet ruler. This meant Japan could control him



The League put together a Commission of Inquiry, led by a British politician Lord Lytton.

Lytton investigated the event and published the Lytton Report in October 1932.

The report concluded that Japan was in the wrong, even if there had been an attack on the South Manchurian Railway, Japan had overreacted and should not have invaded.



Consequences

Why was the League reluctant to act?

Key exam question: Write an account of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria

- The League did not want to big fight
- Japan was a powerful member of the League
- It was easy to believe the Japanese version of events
- Many people felt Japan had rights to Manchuria anyway and the Chinese had agreed Japan had economic rights to the area
- Japan ignored the Lytton inquiry
- Japan left the League and began its conquest of China. By 1938 Japan controlled most Chinese cities

The Question



The Abyssinian Crisis 1935-6

Key skill: Chronology Causes Consequence



After WWI, the people of Italy turned against their government and allowed a man named Benito Mussolini to seize power in 1922. During the Depression, Italy was, like other countries, hit hard with rising unemployment and the closing of factories and businesses. Mussolini searched for new ways to build a 'new Roman Empire' and distract his people from hardship. Mussolini, like Hitler, was a fascist and a Dictator and the Allies were keen to make sure they did not join together.

Causes

Abyssinia was rich in natural resources and had good land for grazing animals.

Mussolini believed the invasion would be easy as Italy already owned small colonies which bordered Abyssinia; therefore he could launch his attack from there

to build the Ancient Roman Empire
independent nation.

Chronology

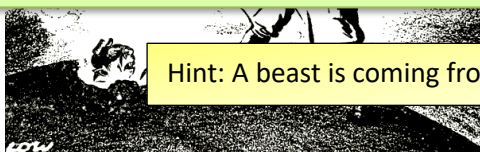
Germany needed Mussolini as an ally against
France and would do anything to stop Hitler

In December 1934, Italian soldiers fought with the Abyssinians at Wal, an oasis on the border between Abyssinia and Somaliland. 150 Abyssinians and Italians were killed. Both countries were members of the League of Nations. Despite a moral condemnation from the League, the Italians entered Abyssinia on 3 October 1935. The Italian army used chemical weapons to terrorise the Abyssinians who in many cases fought back with spears. The Abyssinians Emperor, Haile Selassie had pleaded for help but to no avail. The Italian troops marched in the capital city, Addis Ababa on 5 May 1936. Historians claim this is when people's faith in the League of Nations as a peacekeeping force.



The Question

This Source is criticising the League of Nations. How do we know? Explain your answer using the Source and your contextual knowledge.



Hint: A beast is coming from the ground

the lid' by
a British

Consequences

Failure to close the Suez Canal

The Suez Canal was owned by the British and French and was built to connect the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. It could have been closed to stop Mussolini moving his troops and supplies to Abyssinia, but Britain and France failed to do so to avoid upsetting Mussolini and uniting with Hitler

Trade sanctions against Italy

Members of the League were forbidden from importing Italian goods and selling weapons to Italy. However these sanctions failed to ban oil, steel, iron or coal – exactly what Mussolini needed to complete his invasion!

Trade sanctions against Abyssinia

The League banned members from selling weapons to Abyssinia. Abyssinia was left with nothing to defend herself with against Mussolini's modern army

The Hoare Laval Pact (Dec 1935)

Britain and France met with Mussolini in secret. They agreed Italy could keep parts of Abyssinia (the fertile parts for growing crops). They neither consulted the League or Abyssinia herself! The details were leaked to the press and caused a public outcry – but it was too late.

The end of the League

In May 1936, Italy left the League of Nations. This left just Britain, France and the USSR (who joined in 1934) to run the League. Many historians say from this time on, no one really respected the League and its days as the international police force had ended.

Was the League destined to fail?

1. The League had no army. Trade sanctions did not work.
2. Depression led people to follow Dictators.
3. League had to be unanimous
4. League was too slow to Act
5. British and French always undermining League by making secret deals
6. The Great Depression meant countries more worried about own problems
7. League only effective against weaker smaller countries
8. America refused to join
9. The League met only once a year
10. The League was too ambitious to make the world a better place
11. Countries like Germany and the USSR banned from joining



Source A opposes the League of Nations. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your

The Dove is a symbol of peace. Wilson has given it a massive branch to carry. This foreshadows how peace will be difficult to maintain in a world where there is still so much conflict and tension.

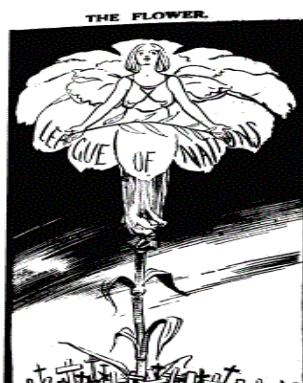


The branch represents Wilson's ambitious aims for the League of Nations. His ideals are unachievable and unrealistic as depicted in the image, there is no way peace can be restored forever.



Source A supports the League of Nations. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source A and your contextual knowledge. (4 marks)

The League of Nations is represented as a form of hope, as it is depicted as a flower growing from the destruction and death caused during World War One.



An Angel is portrayed in the petals of the flower, this promotes the idea that the League was a concept which was created to restore peace and save the world by ending conflict for good. It shows how the League was widely accepted and supported throughout the world.



What did Hitler want?

to fail.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16 marks + 4 SPAG marks)

AIMS:

1. Destroy the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Rearm Germany
3. Unite Germans together (Volksdeutsche)
4. Unite Austria and Germany
5. Destroy Communism
6. Take Lebensraum (living space) to conquer land for Germany in Eastern Europe.



The road to war

Hitler made no secret of the fact he wanted to unite with Austria. However the Austrian Chancellor strongly opposed this. In 1934, Austrian Nazis, with the backing of Hitler assassinated him. The Austrian army acted quickly and soon restored order. Italian troops moved to the border and this was enough for Hitler to back down and plead ignorance. Clearly Hitler was not strong enough yet.....

1936 - Remilitarisation of the Rhineland, 1938 - Anschluss, 1939 - The invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1940 - The invasion of France

1935- The Stresa Front

This was an agreement between Britain, France and Italy stating they would guarantee the Locarno Treaty, guarantee Austrian independence and try to stop Hitler breaking the Versailles Treaty

1935- Rearmament

Hitler had already withdrawn Germany from the League of Nations and brought in conscription in Germany. This broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

1935 - Saar region votes to reunite with Germany
1938 - The annexation of the Sudetenland in North

1935 - The Saar Plebiscite

The Saar was a rich industrial region which had been given to the League for 15 years. When the agreement was due to expire, 90% of Germans voted to rejoin Germany. Hitler used this to show that German speaking people wanted to unite with the Nazis

1935- Anglo-German Naval Agreement

Britain signed an agreement with Germany saying that Hitler could build his navy to 35% of the size of the British one. Hitler saw this as Britain admitting the Treaty of Versailles was unfair and they could ignore it.



Context: What did other countries want?

Britain: Neville Chamberlain

Many British people remembered the horrors of WWI and would do anything to prevent another, even if it meant turning a blind eye. They also thought the treaty of Versailles too harsh and Germany should be allowed to reclaim some of what had been lost. The USSR on



France: Edouard Daladier

The French people had suffered greatly in the Depression and started rebelling against their government. The French Government found it hard to concentrate on the threat from Hitler with so many problems of their own. Moreover they needed the support of Britain to act against him.



the other hand was becoming too powerful and a strong Germany could help stop them.

Only a few such as Churchill opposed 'appeasing' Hitler which he thought a mistake.

The USSR: Josef Stalin

Stalin was very wary of every country, especially Germany as Hitler had promised to destroy communism. Communism was a different political system from the West and therefore was received with hostility. Relations improved when the USSR was allowed to join the League of Nations and in May 1935 a Treaty of Mutual Assistance was signed with France to work against Hitler.



The USA: Franklin D Roosevelt

America had adopted a policy of isolationism in the 1920's and this continued into the 1930s. The Wall Street Crash had hit America hard and unemployment reached 25%; America's main focus was finding jobs for its people. A poll in 1934 said that 70% of Americans should never have got involved in WWI and if there was another war, America shouldn't interfere.



The Question

The main reason why other countries failed to react to Hitler's foreign policy was their fear of war. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer 16 +4 marks)

nd

The Rhineland borders France and the river itself makes a natural defence against invasion

He was determined to enlarge his military capability and strengthen his borders.



One of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles was that the Germans would not be able to keep military forces in 50km stretch of the Rhineland.

Hitler resented this term as it made Germany vulnerable to invasion.

ACTION	Reason not to
British and French troops sent to stop Hitler	Cost too much money. More important things to worry about
The League of Nations demand German withdrawal	League of Nations dealing with more important Abyssinian crisis
French politicians to tell Hitler to withdraw	More important issues such as Great Depression and unemployment
British politicians to tell Hitler to withdraw eg. Winston Churchill	More important issues such as Great Depression and unemployment
Impose sanctions on Hitler using League of Nations	Sanctions would not work; Germany already building up army and navy agreed by Britain in Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935

What happened?

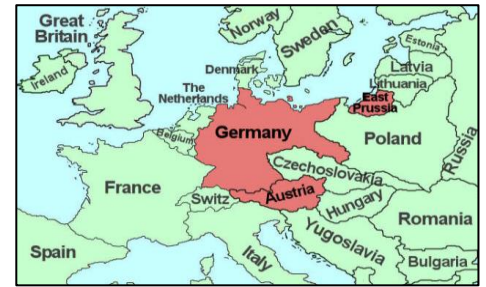
22,000 German troops were sent to the Rhineland in March 1935. The troops were greeted with flowers by the civilians. Many of the troops arrived by bicycle and Hitler was worried as he had no air support. Hitler told his Generals they were to retreat if they were greeted by any resistance. They didn't!

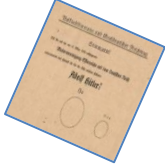


Consequences

The Anschluss with Austria, 1938

- Britain and France now started to rearm

Background: Austria had ruled Germany for 600 years. They had similar cultures and shared a language. They had united in WWI and Hitler was also born in Austria. The Anschluss could get Hitler closer to fulfilling two of his foreign policy aims; uniting all German speaking peoples and destroying the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler had already tried to unite Austria with Germany but failed (see Dollfuss Affair previously). By 1938, Hitler was convinced nothing would stand in his way.



In 1934, Dollfuss had been replaced by Schuschnigg. He decided to work with Hitler – he allowed Nazis to work in his Government	In Jan 1938, police raided the headquarters of the Austrian Nazi Party and discovered plans to overthrow Schuschnigg. Chaos on the streets ensued.	Schuschnigg met with Hitler at his mountain retreat and was forced to appoint a Nazi named Seyss-Inquart as Minister for the Interior and release Nazis from jail. He was given 3 days to comply or be invaded
Schuschnigg had a plan – to hold a plebiscite (a vote). If the Austrians voted against Hitler, then he would not be able to invade.	Hitler forced Schuschnigg to resign and cancel the plebiscite. Seyss-Inquart was made Chancellor and immediately called for Germany's help claiming Austria was in chaos.	In March 1938, the Nazis invaded Austria. Again soldiers were greeted with flowers and gifts. Mussolini this time decided to allow this to happen.
In April, Hitler held the plebiscite and unsurprisingly the Nazis won 99% of the vote in favour of the Anschluss. 	Kurt Schuschnigg 	Arthur Seyss-Inquart 

The reaction



Austria: Many people were delighted to unite with Germany. They had watched Hitler's rise with interest. They had also suffered under the Treaty of Saint Germain. They faced bankruptcy in 1921 and the Great Depression in the early 1930s.

Britain: Most people in Britain considered the two countries the same and that a union was fine.

France: France had its own political problems – two days before the invasion the whole French Government had resigned because of unrest caused by the Depression

Czechoslovakia: The Czech Government heard the news with fear. They knew they were next to come under pressure from Hitler's aim of Lebensraum to the east of Germany.



Write an account of how the Nazis achieved the 'Anschluss'

The Sudeten Crisis of 1938

Why did Hitler want the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia?

Czechoslovakia had been set up by the Treaty of Versailles

3 million Sudeten Germans lived in Czechoslovakia

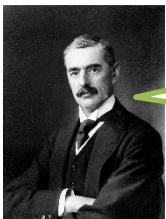
The Sudetenland was a good base to launch an attack on Czechoslovakia



As a minority group the Sudeten Germans claimed they were being persecuted by the Czechs

The Sudetenland was rich in resources and had factories and industries such as the Skoda factory which could make tanks and weapons

- Hitler began stirring up trouble in the Sudetenland causing mass demonstrations
- He said he would invade to protect the German speaking people there who were being mistreated
- Britain (Neville Chamberlain) and France (Daladier) began to panic. They were determined to prevent a war at all costs



I must appease Hitler whatever the cost... but will this



This will be the worst decision of your life!

Germany deserves a fair deal as she has been treated unfairly under the Treaty of Versailles

We must avoid war at all costs. Don't forget the 20 million deaths in WWI Also we are not ready for war

A powerful Germany will act as a buffer against Communism and Stalin

Hitler cannot be trusted as he always goes back on his word!

This policy of appeasement will just encourage Hitler to start a war as we will be seen as weak

Appeasement will only convince Stalin that we are against him and he will try to ally with Hitler against us!

On 15th September 1938 Neville Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden, Hitler's holiday home in the German mountains to meet with the German Chancellor. He returned with the French Prime Minister and the German Chancellor to sign the Munich Agreement.

Invasion of the Sudetenland (October 1938)

Hitler had got everything he demanded and invaded the Sudetenland as decided in the Munich Agreement. He invaded an area that was not his and with no international opposition. The Czechs were now defenceless without the Sudetenland's defences

Invasion of Czechoslovakia (March 1939)

When Hitler did finally invade the rest of Czechoslovakia, this was different. There were no German

The Question

Study the sources below. How useful are they to an historian studying criticisms of Britain's appeasement policy towards Hitler. Explain your answer using the Sources and your contextual knowledge



A British cartoon called 'Still Hope' from June 1938. Chamberlain is flying to the Munich Conference

Why is the date and author important?

Why are there stormy clouds?

Why does Chamberlain have wings?

Which landscape is he passing over?



Why does Chamberlain have wings?

Why is he carrying a briefcase?

Why is he carrying an olive branch?

A British cartoon from 1938

Why is he on a plank?

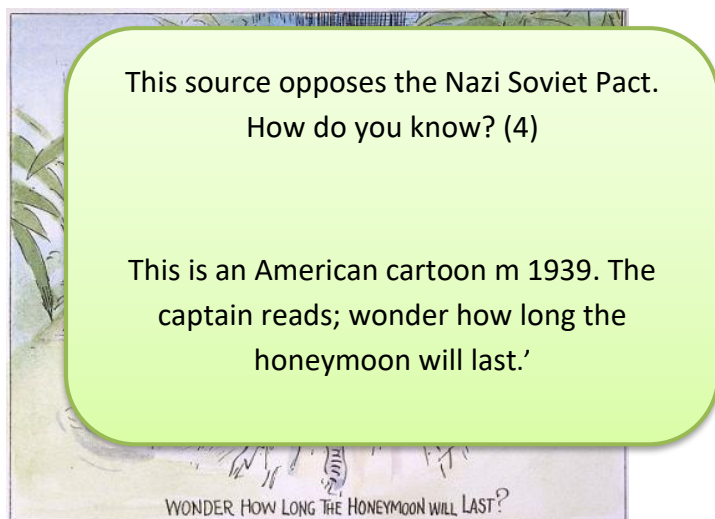
What is he pushing and why?

Why does Chamberlain have his sleeves rolled up?

What has he just pushed past?



The Nazi-Soviet Pact



This source opposes the Nazi Soviet Pact.
How do you know? (4)

This is an American cartoon m 1939. The
captain reads; wonder how long the
honeymoon will last.'

Why did Germany want Poland?

In the hated treaty of Versailles large areas of Germany had been given to Poland. Germans lost their property or found themselves living outside Germany. Hitler had, on his coming to power, promised revenge and would again meet his aims of Lebensraum in the East.

Furthermore, Hitler was now confident. Britain and France had failed to stop him and shown weakness. Also Poland had no natural frontiers and would be easy to attack.

What was the Nazi Soviet Pact?

Poland had been made up of former Russian and German territory. Both countries wanted to reclaim this land back. Hitler was naturally concerned what Stalin would do if he invaded. So he sent his foreign minister (Joachim von Ribbentrop) to meet Stalin to make a deal. If Russia allowed Hitler to invade Poland, then Russia would be given Polish territory. In August 1939, the Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed

The title of this British cartoon is called, 'Strange Bedfellows', which is no surprise as both Hitler and Stalin despised each other!



Why did Stalin sign the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

Stalin did not trust Hitler but needed to buy time for Russia to build up its army ready for war

He knew Hitler would turn against him, which he did in 1941 by invading Russia.



What was the significance of the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

Hitler knew he could invade Poland without starting a war on two fronts. In WWI, Germany split her forces to fight the Allies on one side and Russia on the other. He would not make the same mistake again.

The pact meant that when war did break out, Britain and France would face Germany on their own.

The pact persuaded Britain that war was imminent.

The Question

Study the sources below. How useful are these sources to an historian studying why Russia signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge (12 marks)



An American cartoonist in 1939; a bear is

We secured peace for our country for eighteen months, which enabled us to make military preparations.

A speech by Stalin in 1941, shortly after Hitler had invaded Russia. He was speaking about why he had signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact

The invasion of Poland

The Nazi Soviet Pact was the main reason for the outbreak of WWII in 1939. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer (16 + 4 marks)

Context: When the peace treaties were signed at the end of WWI and the League of Nations was created, the aim was to prevent another world war. However, Hitler invaded Poland on 1st September, 1939 and two days later Britain and France declared war on Germany. The world was at war once again



German battleship, the Schleswig-
port of Danzig. Although Poland ran
German. At the same time, 62
and 1300 Luftwaffe planes
force was caught on the ground

n sent an ultimatum to Hitler to
When no reply came, Britain
land was overrun by German and
Hitler was convinced Britain and
was wrong and WWII began.

The Source is against WWII. How do you know? Explain your answer using the source and your own knowledge. (4 marks)

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



Why did the outbreak of War break out?

