

Interwar years Top 20

1. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919
2. The Big Three were Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson and David Lloyd George
3. Blame = Article 231/War Guilt Clause
4. Reparations = £6.6 billion
5. Army = 100,000 men
6. Territory = Saar
7. The League of Nations was set up in 1920, its aim was to prevent war
8. The league's powers: mitigation, moral condemnation and economic sanctions
9. Successes of the league: The Aland islands (Sweden and Finland), freed 200,000 slaves
10. Failures of the league: Corfu crisis and Bulgaria (Italy is favoured)
11. The Manchurian crisis 1931 - moral condemnation, trade sanctions wouldn't work (USA), Lytton report = Japan leaves LoN
12. Abyssinian Crisis 1935 - moral condemnation, chemical weapons used, Haile Selassie ignored, Suez Canal not closed, Hoare-Laval Pact 1935
13. Hitler's aims: Break the Treaty, Lebensraum, Volksdeutsche, Destroy Communism
14. Jan 1935 - Saar Plebiscite = March 1935 Rearmament
15. Remilitarising of the Rhineland 1936
16. Anschluss with Austria 1938 - Schuschnigg replaced by Seyss-Inquart
17. Sudeten Crisis 1938 = Munich Conference = Takes rest of Czechoslovakia in 1939
18. Chamberlain had a policy of appeasement because he wanted to avoid war but also give time to build up his army
19. Nazi Soviet pact gave Hitler confidence to invade Poland
20. 1 September 1939 Hitler invades Poland, 3 September Britain declares war