

## PART 1: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

"Military restrictions were the harshest punishment faced by Germany" How far do you agree with this statement?

# PART 1: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Land

Army

Money

Blame

## MAIN AIMS

Anschluss forbidden.

Danzig taken and made a free city under the control of the LON.

Saar (industrial) put under the control of LON for 15 years.

German colonies in Africa given to LON as mandates- controlled by Britain and France.

Demilitarisation of the Rhineland.

Germany split by the Polish corridor which gave Poland access to the sea.

10% lost in total.

Navy- 15,000 men, 1500 officers and 6 battleships.

Size and number of other ships also limited.

No tanks, submarines or air force.

Army of 100,000 men and no conscription.

Article 232: £6.6 billion to be paid back to the allies.

It took until 2010 to pay off.

Article 231: War guilt clause- had to accept full responsibility for starting the war.



# PART 1: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Land

Army

Money

Blame

## MAIN AIMS

- Anschluss forbidden.
- Danzig taken and made a free city under the control of the LON.
- Saar (industrial) put under the control of LON for 15 years.
- German colonies in Africa given to LON as mandates- controlled by Britain and France.
- Demilitarisation of the Rhineland.
- Germany split by the Polish corridor which gave Poland access to the sea.
- 10% lost in total.
- Navy- 15,000 men, 1500 officers and 6 battleships.
- Size and number of other ships also limited.
- No tanks, submarines or air force.
- Army of 100,000 men and no conscription.
- Article 232: £6.6 billion to be paid back to the allies.
- It took until 2010 to pay off.
- Article 231: War guilt clause- had to accept full responsibility for starting the war.



## PART 1: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

# How satisfied were the Big Three?

BRITAIN LLOYD GEORGE	FRANCE CLEMENCEAU	AMERICA WILSON
<p>1) They were ready to see the Germans pay due to the <b>lives lost during the war.</b></p> <p>2) Politicians campaigns for the general election of 1918 were based on <b>being harsh on Germany.</b></p> <p>3) Lloyd George was greeted as a hero when he signed the treaty, although many English did think <b>it should have been harsher.</b></p> <p>4) He himself was still convinced that <b>another war would be the result of the terms.</b></p>	<p>1) Please that they would no longer be threatened by Germany in the <b>Rhineland.</b></p> <p>2) Happy to be getting <b>reparations and control of the Saar.</b></p> <p>3) However, did not think it was harsh enough- <b>they had suffered more than the Germans would.</b></p> <p>4) Reparations too small and <b>should be allowed no army.</b></p> <p>5) Clemenceau voted out- the French people clearly thought that <b>he'd let the Germans off too lightly.</b></p>	<p>1) Wanted a fair treaty which would <b>secure peace in the future- felt that they got the opposite.</b></p> <p>2) Treaty used in America by the Republicans to <b>criticise Wilson.</b></p> <p>3) The Senate refused to ratify the Treaty and so <b>America could not join the LON.</b></p> <p>4) Wilson died in 1924 and America was ruled by <b>isolationism</b> favouring Republicans for the next decade.</p>

# PART 1: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

## German Reaction

- Many wanted to reject the treaty but the alternative was to carry on fighting and nobody wanted that!
- The government became known as the 'November criminals'.
- The first 5 years under the Weimar government were unstable and violent- they were not respected by the people.
- Hated the guilt clause the most (Article 231).
- 763,000 civilians had died of starvation.
- Nearly 6 million Germans found themselves living under the control of governments who resented Germany due to the loss of territory.
- Humiliated by the size of their army.

### The treaty was NOT FAIR

6 MILLION Germans now lived outside Germany in countries which didn't like them!

Germany was vulnerable

It wasn't all Germany's fault

DICTATED PEACE - DIKTAT

Reparations crippled the economy

### The treaty was FAIR

WW1 was devastating, someone needed to be punished

Europe was falling apart, stability needed due to collapse of empires

Germany was harsh on Russia when Russia pulled out of WW1 in 1915

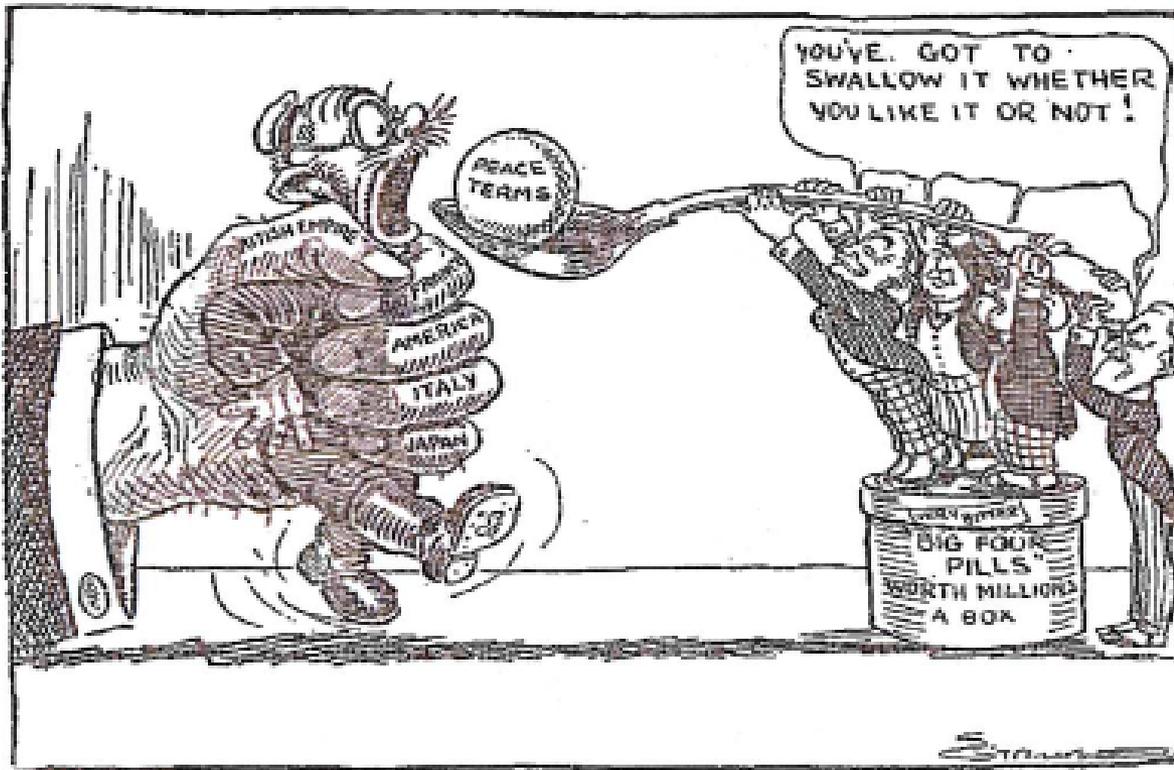
## PART 1: THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

### Practice Question

Source B opposes the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source B and your contextual knowledge.

4 marks

▼ **SOURCE B** A British newspaper cartoon about the Treaty of Versailles, 1919. The Big Four (Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Wilson and Orlando of Italy) are holding the spoon. On the box it says 'Big Four Pills worth millions a box'



Step 1: Annotate the source, what can you see? What does it mean?

The source shows...

Step 2: Back the source up with your own knowledge!

This opposes the Treaty because I know..

Step 3: Consider TAAP. Why would the author suggest this? When was it made?

The author was British and they would think..

## PART 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

'The League of Nations failed more often than it succeeded in the 1920s' How far do you agree with this statement?

## PART 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### AIMS:

Prevent aggression to any Nation

Encourage Cooperation between Nations

Work Towards international disarmament

Improve working and living conditions of all peoples

Uphold the Treaty of Versailles

The League was split into 5 sections:

- *The Assembly*
- *The Council*
- *Secretariat*
- *International Court of Justice*
- *Special Commissions*

### POWERS:

• The first was **moral condemnation** - the League would declare in public that a country was wrong, and public opinion would force it to stop. The League called this the 'Community of Power'.

• The second was that **the League could offer arbitration** - acting a referee between quarrelling nations.

• Thirdly, the League could apply **trading sanctions**.

• Finally, the League could agree to **military force**, although it had no army of its own.

## PART 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

### SUCCESSSES IN THE 20s

- **Upper Silesia:** The League made sure that the dispute was settled without any military action. (Poland gets industrial land)
- **The Aland Islands:** Even though both (Sweden and Finland) had threatened war, the League ensured that this was avoided in the agreement between Finland and Sweden over the Islands.
- **Bulgaria:** The League managed to make Greece leave Bulgaria after an invasion. Greece was a small power. (War of the stray dog)

### FAILURES IN THE 20s

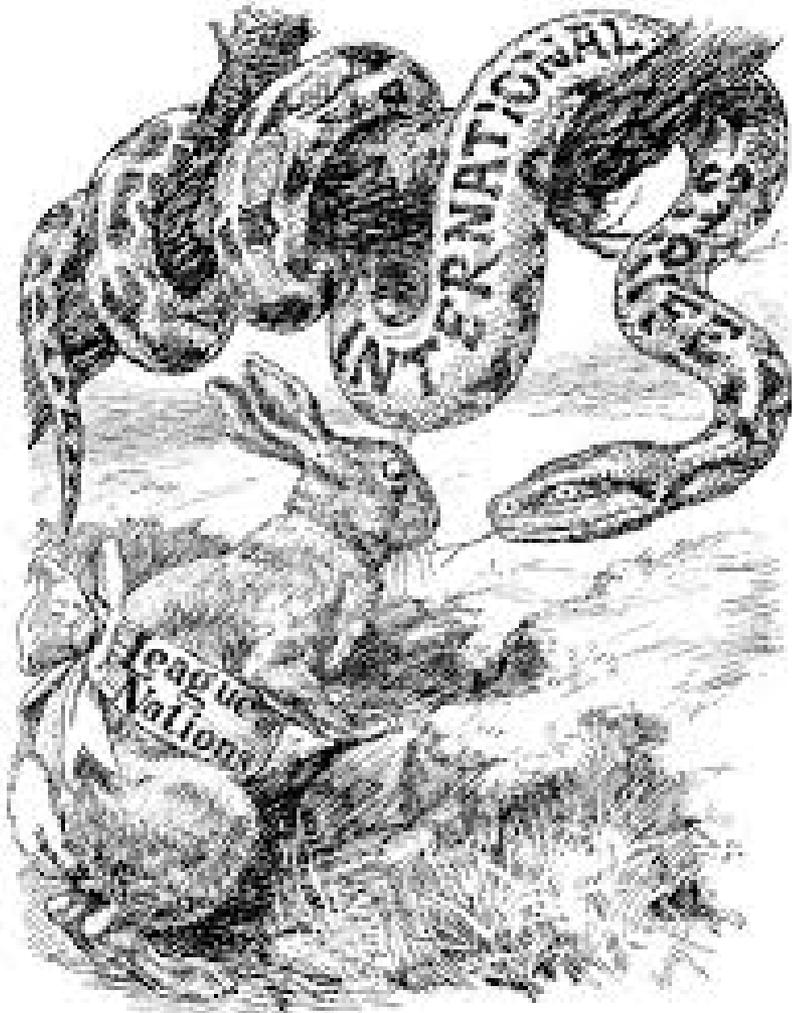
- **Vilna:** The League failed to stop Poland taking Vilna from Lithuania -why?
- **Upper Silesia:** Neither Germany or Poland were satisfied with the settlement and relations between them worsened.
- **Corfu:** This dispute proved that when the large powers were involved, the League would be undermined and ignored. Italy received compensation from Greece.
- **Wall St Crash:** The League was powerless to stop the rise of new party leaders (e.g.Hitler)

## PART 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

1930S - CONTEXT = THE DEPRESSION.  
DICTATORS = HITLER, MUSSOLINI,  
STALIN

	MANCHURIA 1931	ABYSSINIA 1935
EVE NTS	<p>JAPAN struggling due to depression = Mukden incident = Japan invades Manchuria = China ask for League's help = <b>MORAL CONDEMNATION = ECONOMIC SANCTIONS = LYTTON REPORT 1932 =</b> Japan in the wrong = Japan leaves the League 1933 = FULL SCALE INVASION</p>	<p>Mussolini wants land in Africa = ITALY previously defeated = French allow invasion = <b>MORAL CONDEMNATION</b> = Haile Selassie appeals but nothing is done = secret HOARE LAVAL pact where France and Britain are allowing Mussolini to have some land</p>
CON SEQ UEN CES TO THE LEAG UE	<p>Incident was too far away for lead powers in Europe to care. <b>They reacted too slowly.</b> No long term damage- people believed that if there was a crisis in Europe the league would still be able to deal with it. <b>Did lead to other leaders (Mussolini and Hitler) thinking if they could get around the league too.</b></p>	<p>MAIN POWERS are looking after their OWN INTERESTS. They want to keep Mussolini as an ally <b>ECONOMIC SANCTIONS</b> are in place but not on Italy's raw materials ARM sales banned to Abyssinia <b>SUEZ CANAL NOT CLOSED</b></p>

## PART 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

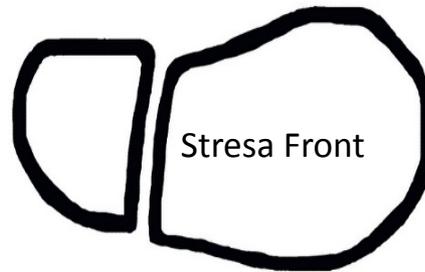
## PART 3: ROAD TO WAR

"The policy of appeasement was a mistake that led to the outbreak of the Second World War" How far do you agree with this statement?

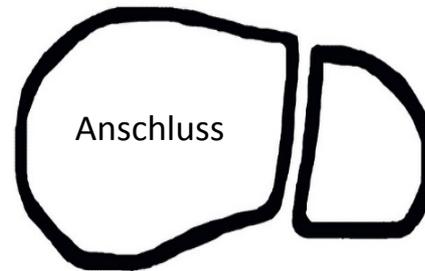
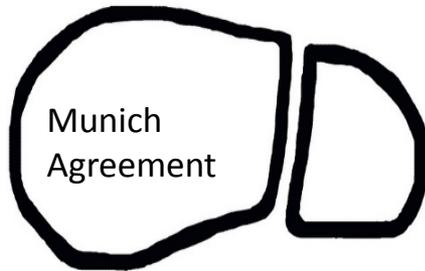
## PART 3: ROAD TO WAR



1935



1936



1938

## PART 3: ROAD TO WAR

### 1. Disarmament Conference 1933

- Demanded everyone disarm or Germany should get an army equal to France

### 2. Dolfuss Affair 1934

- Austrian Nazi party end up murdering Dolfuss in response to him banning the Nazi party

### 3. Saar Plebiscite Jan 1935

Rearmament March 1935

- After 15 years Germany gets back industrial lands. Hitler shows off new weapons in 1935 (1 million men and a luftwaffe)

### 4. Anglo-German Naval Agreement 1935

- Hitler could have a navy 35% of the size of Britain's and 45% of their amount of submarines.

Write an account of how Hitler broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1935.

How do each of these events break the treaty?

THINK ABOUT LAMB/BRAT

How does one event LINK to the next?

Where is there the MOST tension?

## PART 3: ROAD TO WAR

### What next?

5. Rhineland 1936
  - 22 000 soldiers peacefully entered the Rhineland
  - France was too busy with economic issues
  - LoN focussed on Abyssinia
6. Anschluss with Austria 1938
  - Nazi plans uncovered to overthrow Shuschnigg. He meets with Hitler to discuss.
  - Intimidated into agreeing to have Seyss-Inquart as minister, other Nazis in government roles and no restrictions on Nazi party OR they will invade
  - Shuschnigg wants a vote, postpones in. Call for Germany to restore order.
  - 12 March Nazi's invade, Austrian's seem pleased.
  - 10 April Plebiscite - heavy storm trooper presence.



War becomes more imminent...

### **7. Sudeten Crisis March 1938**

- industrial land demanded

### **8. Munich Agreement Sep 1938**

- Chamberlain meets with Daladier (France) in Munich and agree to his demands.

### **9. Hitler invades rest of Czechoslovakia March 1939**

## PART 3: ROAD TO WAR

### • Appeasement was a good idea

- TOV was too harsh- should be allowed to overturn some clauses.
- 17m had just been lost in WWI- they should do everything they could to avoid another war.
- Hitler kept telling England that he was peaceful, they believed him.
- Many of Hitler's actions were supported e.g. Anschluss.
- Chamberlain was treated as a hero after the Munich agreement- they clearly wanted peace.
- Still money problems after WWI in Britain and France.
- Communism worried people more than Nazism.
- Rearmament would take 4 years to rearm from 1936.
- No support from USA.

### • Appeasement was a bad idea

- Misjudged Hitler.
- Missed opportunities to stop him e.g. Rhineland.
- Hitler's confidence grew.
- Morally wrong- Austria and Czechoslovakia.
- Alienation of USSR.

## NAZI SOVIET PACT

August 1939

- Split Poland
- Stalin can build up troops
- Stalin saw how appeasement was weak
- Germany didn't want a war on two fronts

## INVASION OF POLAND

September 1939

- Poland apparently attack Germany
- Invade 1<sup>st</sup> sep
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Sep Britain declares war
- France followed soon after

# PART 3: ROAD TO WAR



STEPPING STONES TO GLORY.



PEACE