

## WHO / WHERE / WHAT / WHY

1	1914-1918	WW1 bloodiest war in history.
2	Aims of peacemakers	Although Britain, France & the USA had all fought together against Germany they all thought that lasting peace would be achieved in different ways. This led to disagreement between them. Ultimately, none of them got entirely what they wanted. No one satisfied.
3	Clemenceau's aims	1) Germany to pay to rebuild areas damaged by war; 2) Revenge; 3) Weakened Germany that could not attack again; 4) Buffer area between France & Germany for safety.
4	Lloyd George's aims	1) Cautious balance –punishment that didn't lead to Germany wanting revenge; 2) Strong Germany to trade with and to act as buffer against communism; 3) Gain German empire territories; 4) British naval supremacy.
5	Wilson's aims	1) Fair peace; 2) 14 points, including League of Nations and Self-determination; 3) USA to stay out of European politics.
6	9 Nov 1918	Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicates, to the Netherlands. Not involved in ToV.
7	11 Nov 1918	Armistice signed, ending WW1. Germany agreed to pay reparations, give Alsace-Lorraine back to France and move German army out of Rhineland. However, Germany did not believe it was the only country at fault.
8	28 June 1919	Treat of Versailles is signed at Palace of Versailles (outside Paris) in Hall of Mirrors.
9	Paris Peace Conference	32 countries met in Paris for 7 months to discuss how to settle the aftermath of the war.

## KEY INDIVIDUALS

1	David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Britain. Liked: British naval supremacy; Empire gained. Disliked: harsh reparations leading to loss of German trade; unhappy Germans likely to seek revenge.
2	Georges Clemenceau	Prime Minister of France. Nicknamed as 'Le Tigre' (the tiger). Army leader who had seen France invaded twice by Germany. Liked: gaining Alsace-Lorraine; weak German military. Disliked: low reparations; Germany having army at all; Rhineland still being German.
3	Woodrow Wilson	President of USA (only joined war in 1917). Like: LoN creation. Disliked: 14 points ignored; harsh treaty terms.

## TERMS of ToV

1	War Guilt	Article 231. Germany forced to accept all responsibility for war.
2	Reparations	Article 232: amount set in 1921 at £6.6 billion.
3	Military	German navy limited to 15k men/1.5k officers/6 battleships. Army to 100k men. No tanks, submarines or airforce. Conscription banned. Rhineland demilitarised.
4	League of Nations	Set up, but Germany not allowed to join.
5	Land loss	Danzig taken & made into free port; Germany split in 2 by Polish corridor; Saarland (rich in coal) given to LoN control for 15 years; colonies given to LoN as mandates.
6	Anschluss	Union between Germany and Austria forbidden.

## KEY TERMS & IDEAS

1	Armistice	Agreement to end fighting
2	Reparations	Payments demanded of defeated countries for damage caused by a war.
3	The Big Three/ Peacemakers	Terms used for the key countries/ politicians who led peace negotiations: Clemenceau (France), Lloyd-George (Britain) & USA (Woodrow Wilson).
4	14 Points	Wilson's principles on how to keep peace.
5	Self-Determination	Idea that people should decide for themselves who ruled them.
6	Diktat	Forced terms. Germany not allowed to negotiate.
7	'Stabbed in the back'	Germans were devastated by being blamed and the terms. Term used against German politicians who signed. Dolchstoß in German.

# History GCSE (Conflict & Tension)

# League of Nations (LoN)

# Nov - Dec

## WHO / WHERE / WHAT / WHY

1	28 June 1919	Treaty of Versailles signed, committing to LoN.
2	1920-1	Poland invades Vilna, capital of Lithuania. The Polish army invaded but LoN did nothing as Poland strong ally vs Germany. FAIL.
3	1921	Aaland islands crisis. Sweden & Finland disputed. League gave to Finland, but forbade forts being built. Decision accepted. SUCCESS.
4	1921-3	Upper Silesia crisis. Plebiscite on if Upper Silesia to be German or Polish. Germany won 60% votes, but Poland claimed fixed. Upper Silesia split by LoN into areas according to how they had voted. Both countries unhappy but did accept. FAIL & SUCCESS.
5	Aug 1923	Corfu crisis. Italian general & team murdered in Greece. Mussolini demanded compensation, but Greece refused. Mussolini invaded Corfu. LoN condemned Mussolini, but he complained to the Conference of Ambassadors. Greece forced to apologise to Mussolini and to pay compensation. FAIL.
6	Oct 1925	Greek-Bulgarian dispute. Greece invaded Bulgaria when Greek soldiers killed on border. LoN forced Greece to withdraw & pay compensation. Hypocritical since LoN allowed Mussolini to get away with similar in Corfu. FAIL.
7	Oct-Dec 1925	The Locarno Treaties. France & Germany agreed to work peacefully together. Ger accepted ToV terms. Britain & Italy also signed, agreeing not to go to war. Proposed by Germany, rather than LoN. Positioned Ger, not LoN, as peaceful leader.
8	1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact signed by 65 countries, including Ger & USA in Paris. Agreed to settle disputes peacefully. Outside of LoN.
9	Other pacts	Washington Naval Conference 1921-2. GB, Fr, USA & Jap agreed to limit navy size. Outside of LoN. Rapallo Treaty 1922. Ger & Russia agreed to work together. Outside of LoN.

## KEY TERMS & IDEAS

1	Principles	One of Wilson's 14 points at ToV.
2	Aims of LoN	1) Collective security; 2) Encourage disarmament; 3) Improve living & working conditions; 4) Tackle deadly diseases.
3	Collective Security	Get countries to work together to prevent war.
4	Covenant	Agreement on how LoN could deal with issues. Used 4 Ms: Mitigation, Moral Condemnation, Money (trade sanctions) and Military (provided by members, no army of its own).
5	Veto	To overturn/ stop a ruling going through.
6	Plebiscite	Vote of all people to decide issue.

## Structure of LoN

1	Membership	Initially 42 countries joined. Germany (defeated) and USSR (communist) not allowed to join. USA refused to join. Germany allowed to join after agreeing Locarno Treaty.
2	The Assembly	International parliament. Each member sent representative. Met once a year, making decision-making slow. Voted on issues, but had to be unanimous.
3	The Council	Met more frequently. 4 permanent members: Britain, France, Italy & Japan. +4 countries elected to sit on it for 3 years. Could veto rulings made by Assembly.
4	The Permanent Court of International Justice	International court of law. Could hold hearings and advise but rulings not compulsory so easily ignored.
5	The Secretariat	Administration and arrangement of any LoN action.
6	Special Commissions	Special groups such as ILO and Health Organisation, designed to tackle specific issues.

## League's agencies

1	ILO (International Labour Organisation)	Aim: Improve working conditions. Success: 1920s death rate of Tanganyika rail workers 50% to 4%. Fails: Most members refused to stop children under 14 working as too expensive.
2	Commission for refugees	Aim: Help those displaced by war, either improving refugee camps, help return home or find new homes. Success: Returned 427k of 500k WW1 PoW still imprisoned. Fail: Jews 1930s Germany.
3	Slavery Commission	Aim: end slavery. Success: 200k set free in Sierra Leone in 1920s.
4	Economic & Finance Commission	Aim: improve living standards. Success: Financial advisors sent to Austria & Hungary in 1921. Fail: Unable to cope with global depression post 1929.
5	Organisation for Communications & Transport	Aim: improve how countries work together. Success: Introduced shipping lanes & international highway code.
6	Health Organisation	Aim: cure diseases. Success: Doctors sent to Turkish refugee camps.
7	Permanent Central Opium (Narcotics post 1925) Board	Aim: tackle illegal drug trade. Success: Blacklisted 4 large companies. Fail: Not all countries in LoN wanted to stop drug trade because of money made.