

Year 11 Interactive Knowledge Organiser

History – Second Edition

Paper 1 Unit 2: Conflict and Tension 1919-39



Name

Form

History Teacher

Part One: Peace-making

The Armistice

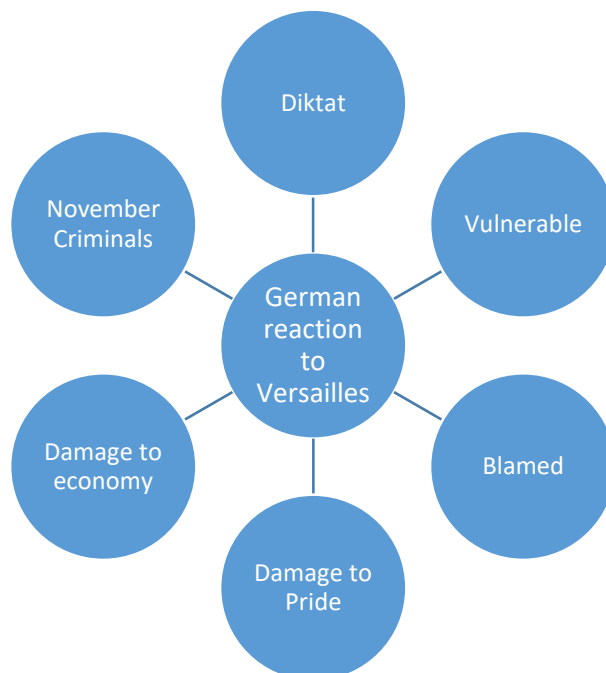
The First World War was fought from 1914-18 and it was the bloodiest conflict the world had ever seen. The Germans surrendered in November 1918 and signed an armistice agreeing to pay reparations and give Alsace-Lorraine back to France. In 1919 32 countries met in Versailles just outside Paris to decide the final peace agreement

The discussions were led by the “Big Three.”



Name	Country	Aims
Georges Clemenceau		
David Lloyd George		
Woodrow Wilson		

Treaty of Versailles

What was agreed at Versailles?	
Land	
Army	
Money	
Blame	



How happy were the Big Three?

Things they Were Pleased With 		Things they were unhappy with 
	Clemenceau	
	Lloyd George	
	Wilson	

Three Reasons why the Big Three Couldn't get everything they wanted

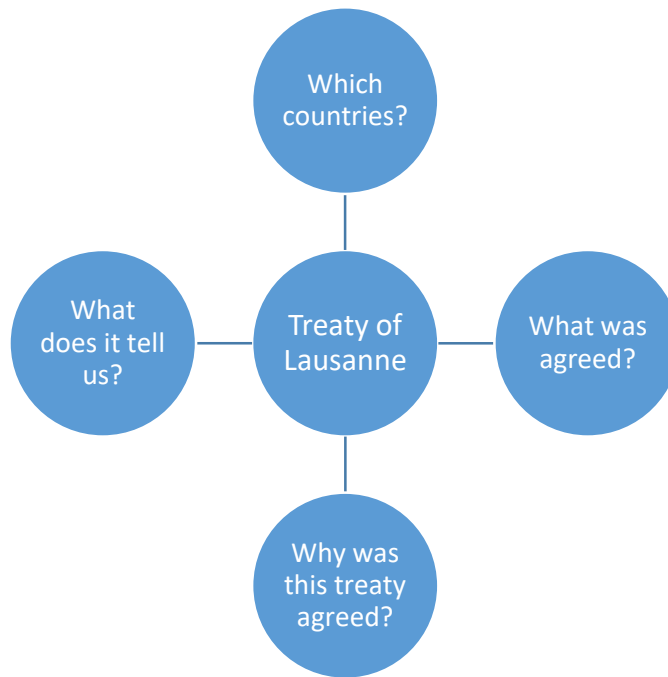
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How Were Germany's Allies Treated

Country	Austria	Bulgaria	Hungary	Turkey
Treaty Name				
Land				
Army				
Money				
Other?				

List New Countries that were treated by the Paris Peace Treaties:

Treaty of Lausanne 1923

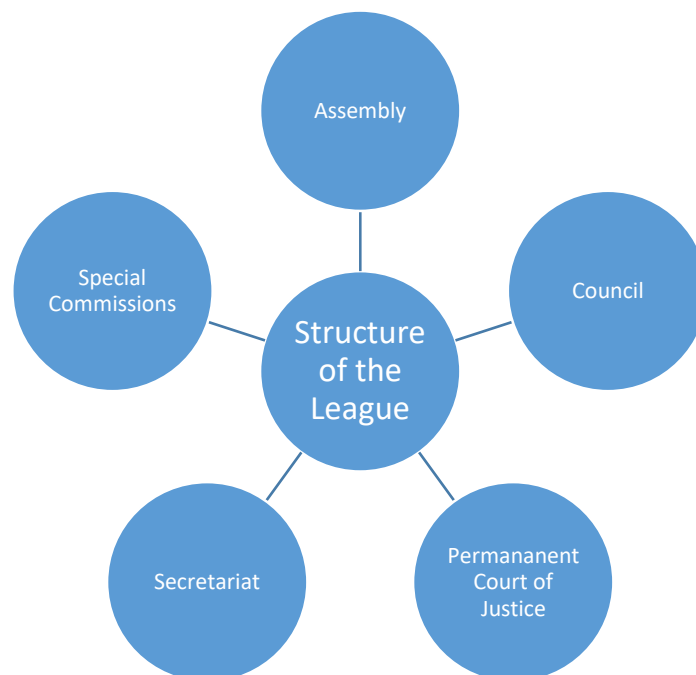


Overview

Positives and Strengths of Versailles	Negatives and Weaknesses of Versailles

Part 2: The League of Nations

1. Whose idea was the League of Nations?
2. What were the four aims of the League?
3. Which Countries did not join?
4. What were the three stages of dealing with disputes?



The Work of the League's Agencies

Agency	Aim	Successes	Failures
International Labour Organisation			
Commission for Refugees			
Slavery Commission			
Economic and Financial Committee			
Organisation for Communications and Transport			
Health Organisation			
Permanent Central Opium Board			

Strengths of the League of Nations	Weaknesses of the League of Nations

Successes and Failures in the 1920s

Place	What was the Issue?	What Did the League do?	Success or Failure and why?
Vilna 1920-21			
Aland Islands 1921			
Corfu 1923			
Upper Silesia 1921-25			
Bulgaria 1925			

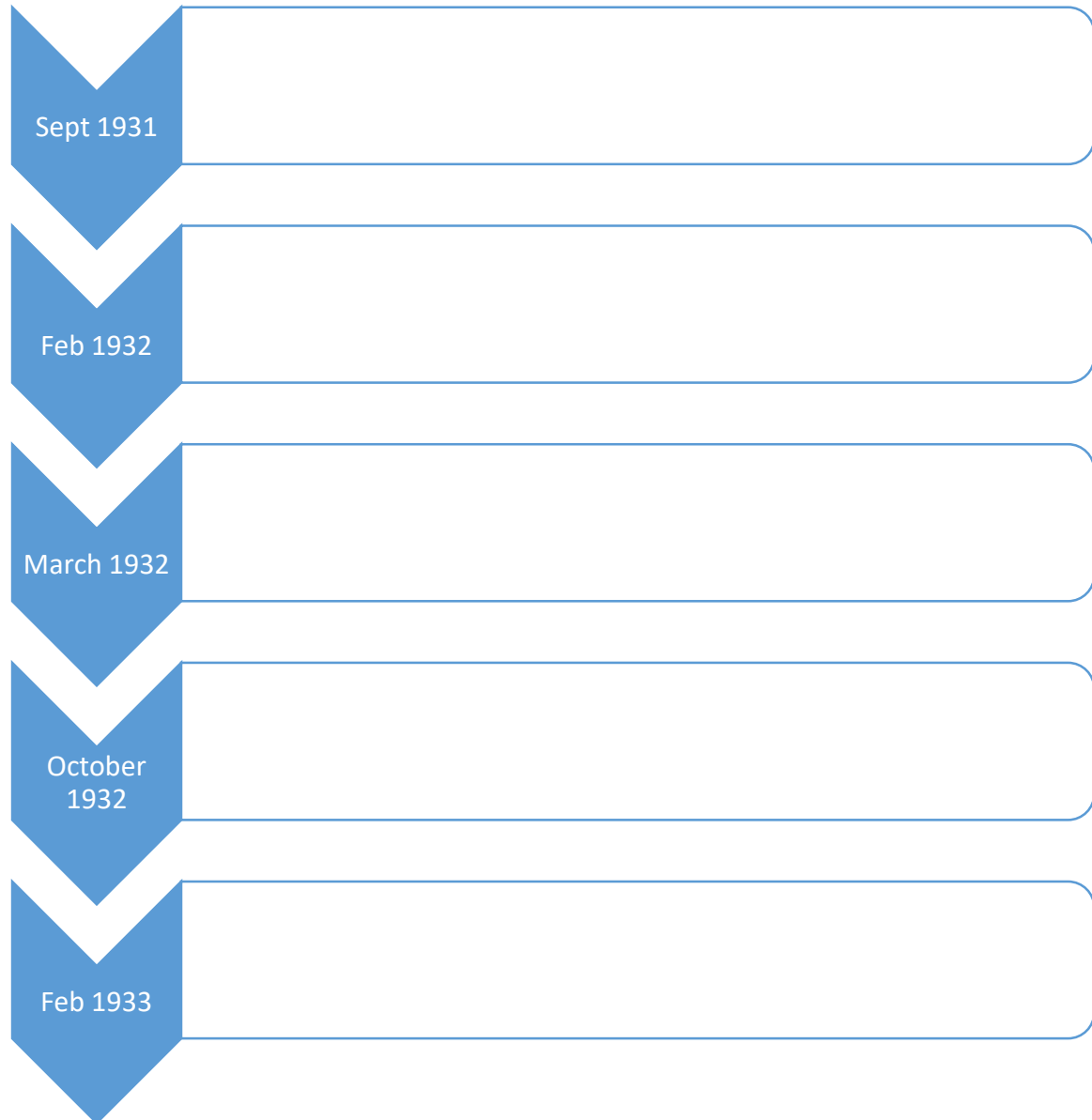
Diplomacy Outside the League

Countries made agreements between themselves in the 1920s including non-members of the League. Maybe they were aiming for peace or maybe they had little faith in the League

Agreement	Countries Involved	What was Agreed	Why wasn't the League involved	Significance
Locarno Pact 1925				
Kellogg Briand Pact 1928				
Washington Arms Conference 1921-2				
Rapallo Treaty 1922				

Manchuria

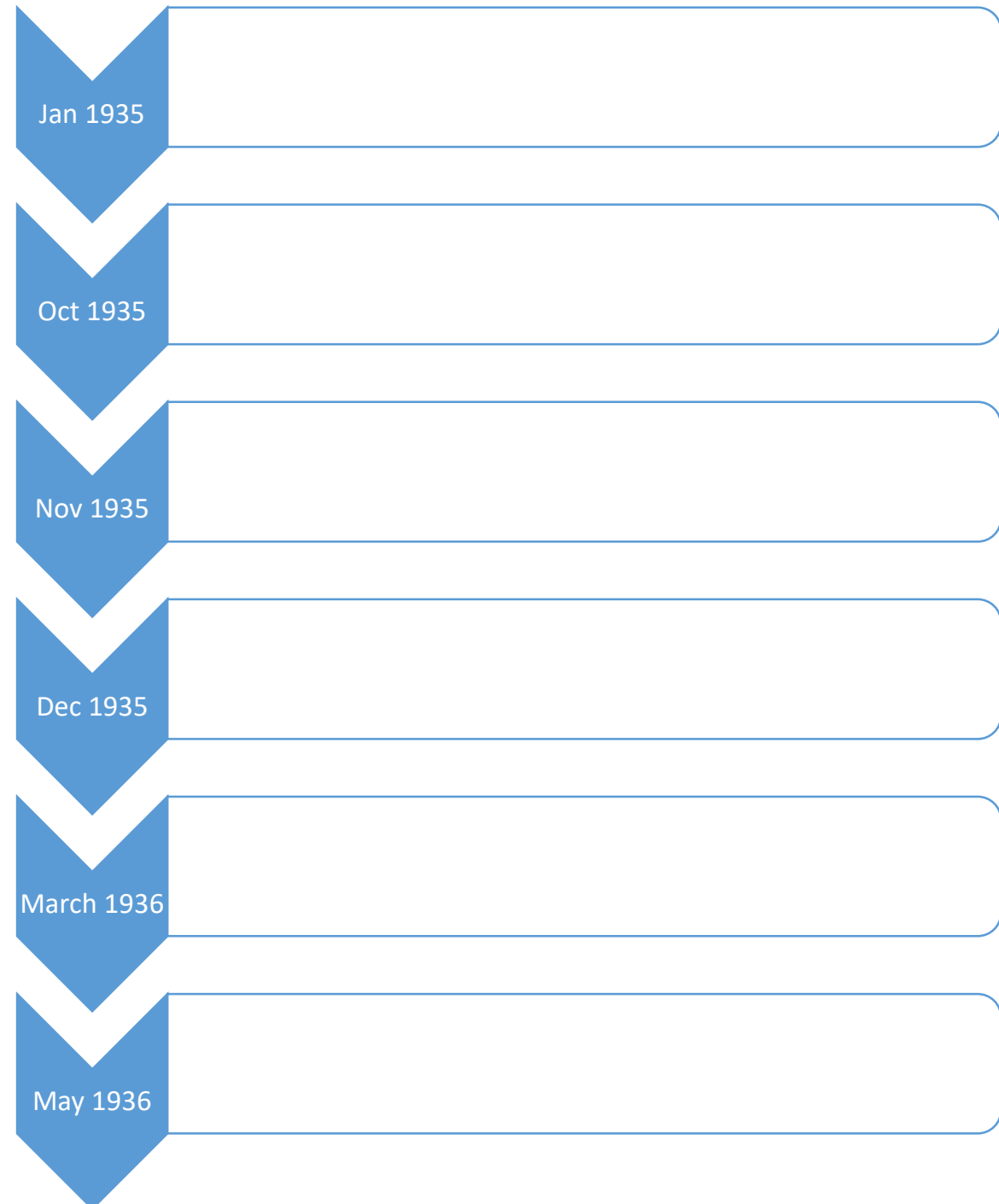
Japan was suffering from the Great Depression in the early 1930s and at the same time her government was becoming more militaristic. Japan had a railway and many industries in China and was looking to acquire more resources



What were the consequences of the Manchuria Crisis?

Abyssinia

Italian Fascist leader Mussolini wanted to rebuild the Roman Empire in Africa and he was also after resources to help Italy in the economic depression. Abyssinia (Ethiopia) had defeated Italy in a war in 1896 and so Mussolini wanted revenge.



What were the consequences of the Abyssinia Crisis?

Why Did the League of Nations Fail? – Essay Plan

Point The Depression	Evidence	Explain
Point Powerless without an Army	Evidence	Explain
Point Sanctions don't work	Evidence	Explain
Point Membership incomplete	Evidence	Explain
Point Britain and France act selfishly	Evidence	Explain
Point Weaknesses in the organisation	Evidence	Explain

Part 3: The Origins and Outbreak of World War II

British and French Reaction to Hitler

Hitler's Aims	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Soviet and American Reaction to Hitler

Escalating Tension – 1933 to 1935

Event	Hitler's Aim	How it Broke Versailles	Reaction
Dollfuss Affair			
Saar Plebiscite			
Rearmament Rally			
Anglo German Naval Agreement			

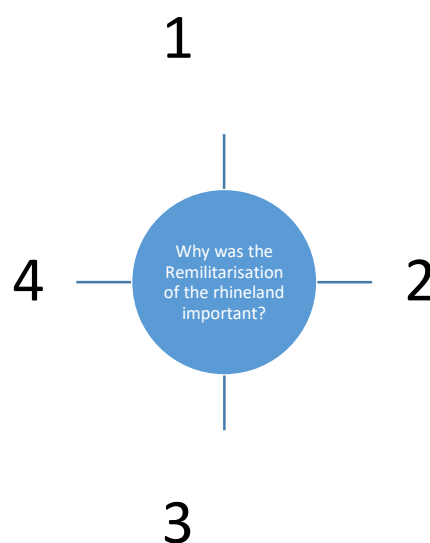
The Remilitarisation of the Rhineland

The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to remove troops from the Rhineland on the border between Germany and France. Hitler wanted to protect his western border in case France attacked if he tried to conquer land in the East. His generals warned him that the army were not strong enough and his finance minister warned that any fines could bankrupt Germany.

What was the Franco-Soviet Pact 1935 and How did it lead to Hitler remilitarising the Rhineland?

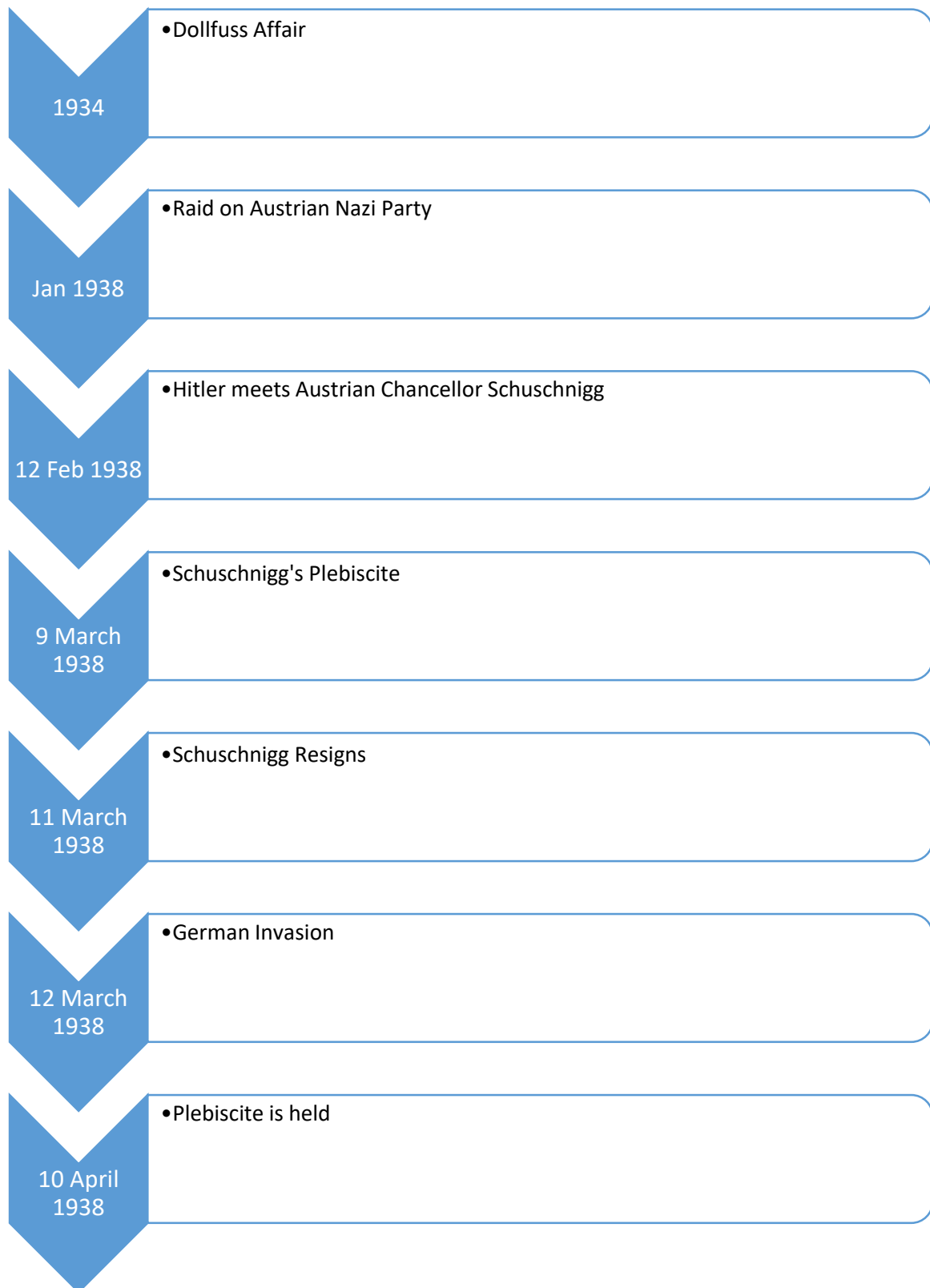
Why didn't France and Britain Stop Hitler Remilitarising the Rhineland?

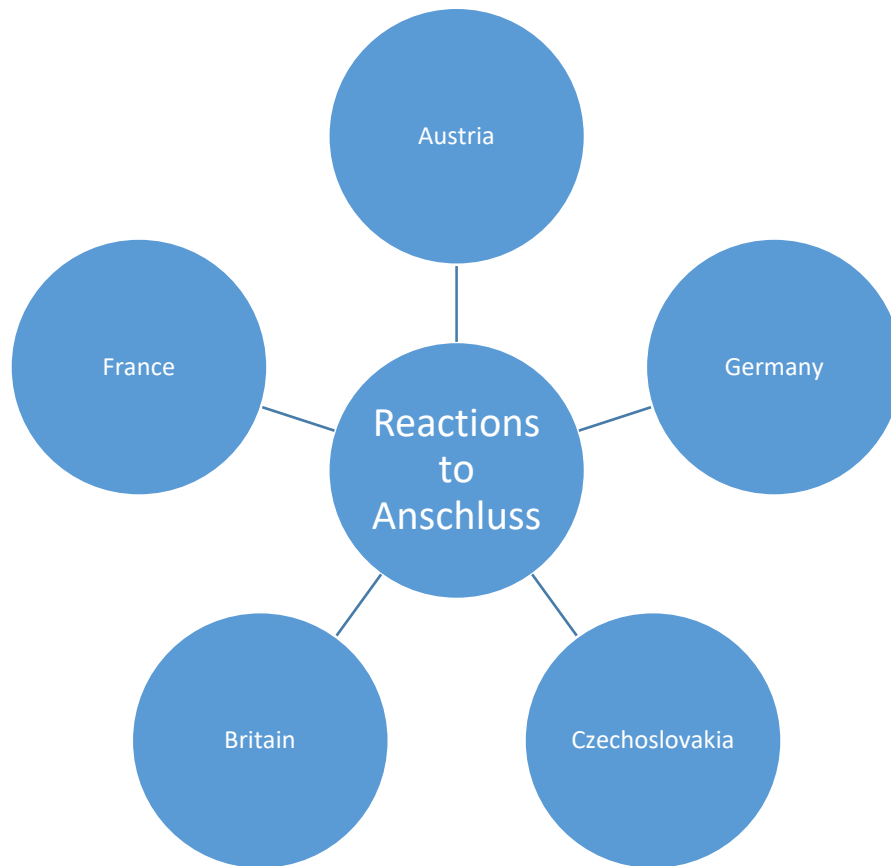
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Anschluss 1938

Having successfully remilitarised the Rhineland. Hitler turned his attention to Austria. Anschluss or joining Germany and Austria was forbidden by Versailles.



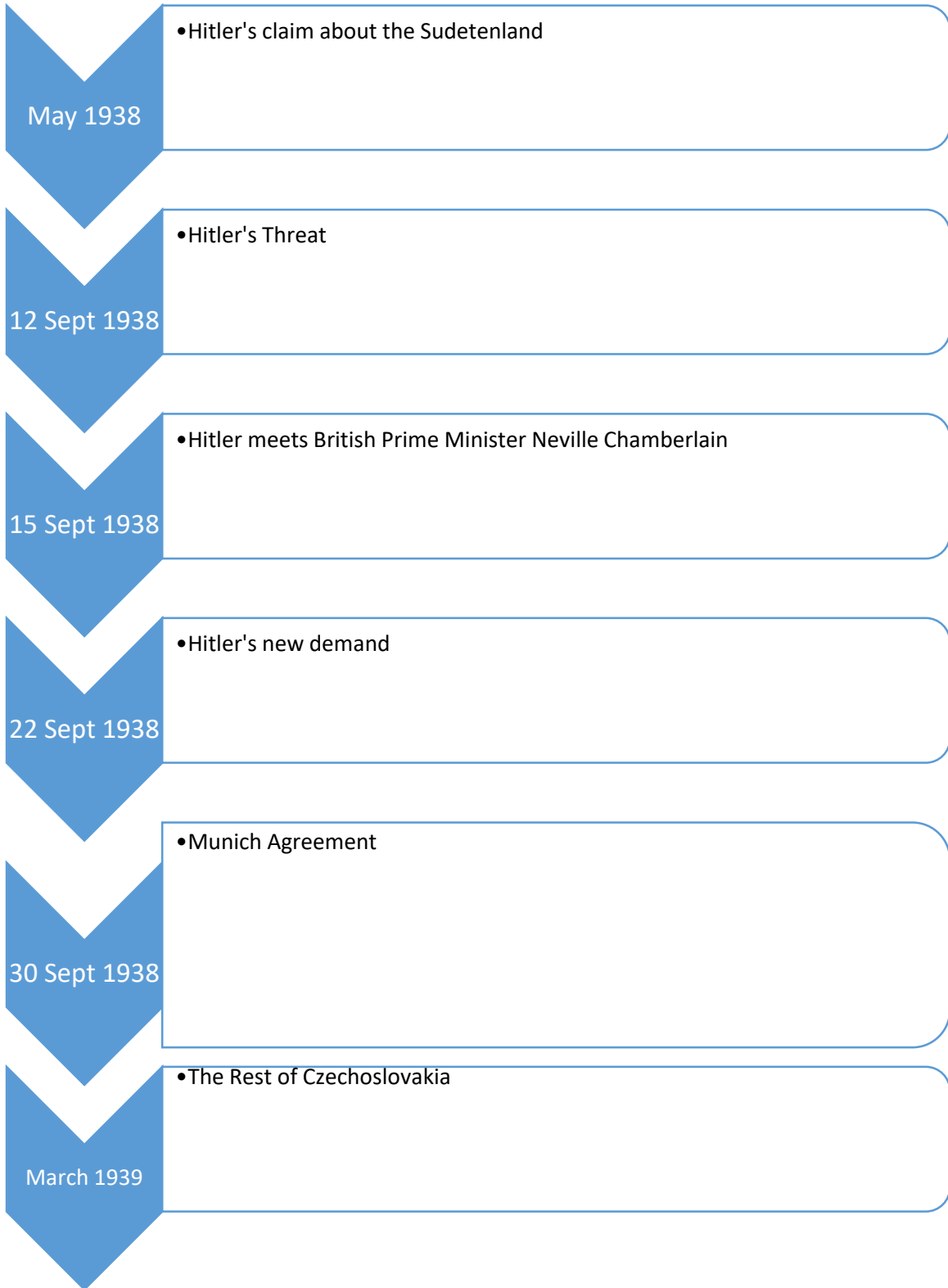


The Sudetenland

Hitler was getting more and more confident that he could do what he wanted and so he turned his attention to the Sudetenland an are of the new country of Czechoslovakia

List Four Reasons why Hitler Wanted the Sudetenland

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



The End of Appeasement

Hitler had grown confident that no one would oppose him but after he invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, Britain and France promised to defend Poland if Hitler attacked. This was the end of the policy of appeasement

What does appeasement mean?

Arguments for Appeasement	Arguments Against Appeasement

The Nazi Soviet Pact

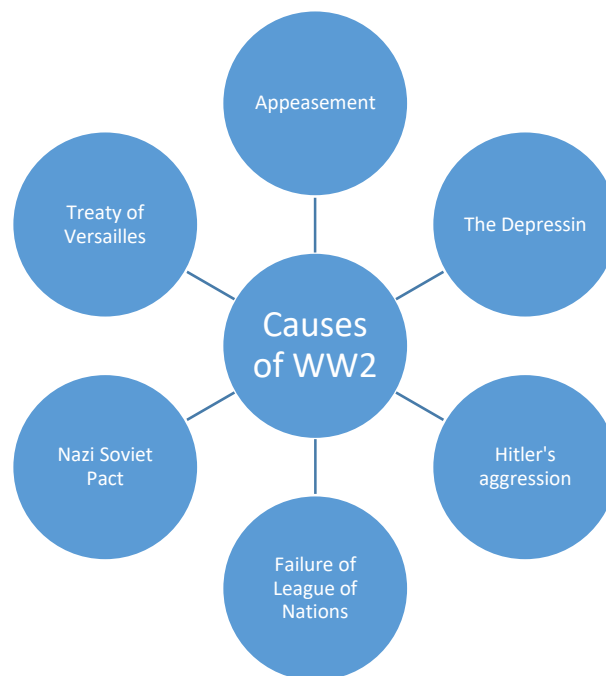
Hitler next turned his attention to conquering living space in Eastern Europe and Poland was the next target. This threatened the USSR so any attack on Poland by Hitler would not only cause war with Britain and France but would also see the USSR attack. This “war on two fronts” had cost Germany in World War I. Hitler had to try and avoid it if he could.

Spring 1939	What do Britain France and the USSR do?
August 1939	Why do talks between Britain France and the USSR fail?
19 August 1939	What do Germany and the USSR agree?
21 August 1939	What did Hitler offer to the USSR?
23 August 1939	What was agreed in the Nazi-Soviet Pact?

Reasons for Hitler to sign the Nazi Soviet Pact	Reasons for Stalin to sign the Nazi Soviet Pact

The War Breaks Out

After the Nazi Soviet Pact was agreed Hitler invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. When he refused Britain and France's demand to leave Poland, war was declared on 3 September 1939.



Why did World War II Break Out – Essay Plan

Point Treaty of Versailles	Evidence	Explain
Point Failure of League of Nations	Evidence	Explain
Point Appeasement	Evidence	Explain
Point Hitler's Actions	Evidence	Explain
Point Nazi Soviet Pact	Evidence	Explain
Point The Depression	Evidence	Explain

Key words Glossary

Anschluss	
Appeasement	
Armistice	
Big Three	
Collective Security	
Communist	
Conscription	
Demilitarise	
Disarmament	
Diktat	
Empire	
Lebensraum	
Mitigation	
Plebiscite	
Remilitarise	
Reparations	
Self determination	
Stresa front	
Treaty	
Veto	
Volksdeutsche	
War on Two Fronts	

Exam Skills

Paper 1

Section B/B – Conflict and Tension: The Interwar Years 1919-39

Q1 Source Supports/Opposes (4 marks)

Identify One thing from content or provenance to back up support/opposition	Identify a second different thing from content or provenance to back up support/opposition
Explain using accurate/relevant knowledge how this backs up the support/opposition	Explain using accurate/relevant knowledge how this backs up the support/opposition

Q2 How useful are these sources to the historian studying... (12 marks)

Source A	Source B	Either Source A or B
Content Point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify something from the text or picture that makes it useful Give relevant and accurate own knowledge Explain how/why that makes it useful to the historian studying... 	Content Point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify something from the text or picture that makes it useful Give relevant and accurate own knowledge Explain how/why that makes it useful to the historian studying... 	Provenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify something from provenance that makes it useful Give relevant and accurate own knowledge Explain how/why that makes it useful to the historian studying...

Q3 Write an account of how an event caused... (8 Marks)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2
Point Identify one accurate and relevant event that caused ...	Point Identify a later accurate and relevant event that caused ...
Evidence Say what happened in the event	Evidence Say what happened in the event
Explain Explain how and why the event led to the outcome	Explain Explain how and why the event led to the outcome
Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Link Sentence Back to Question

Q4 16 Mark Essay (16 marks)

Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3	Conclusion
Point Identify factor in the question as a cause	Point Identify 2nd accurate and relevant factor as a cause	Point Identify 3rd accurate and relevant factor as a cause	Point States which factor is most important
Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge	Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge	Evidence Supports with accurate and relevant own knowledge	Explain Why the chosen factor is important
Explain Explain why and how First factor led to outcome	Explain Explain why and how Second factor led to outcome	Explain Explain why and how third factor led to outcome	Explain Why chosen factor is more important than the other
Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Link Sentence Back to Question	Link Explain how factors are connected

Practice Questions

Question 1

	<p>Source D</p> <p>A cartoon drawn by Viktor Deni in 1919 and published in Soviet newspaper. Deni was an important communist and the words in Russian say, 'The League of Nations: Capitalists of all countries unite!' The three seated figures represent France, the US and Great Britain.</p> <p>Study Source D.</p> <p>Source D is critical of the League of Nations. How do you know?</p> <p>Explain your answer using Source D and your contextual knowledge. [4 marks]</p>
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Source B

An American cartoon from 1939. The caption says 'Wonder how long the honeymoon will last?'

Study Source B. Source B opposes the Nazi-Soviet Pact. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using Source B and your contextual knowledge. [4 marks]



Source A

A British cartoon about the reoccupation of the Rhineland, 1936.

Pax Germanica is Latin and means 'Peace, German Style'.

Study Source A.

Source A is critical of Britain's response to Germany remilitarising the Rhineland in 1936. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge. [4 marks]



GIVING HIM ROPE?

GERMAN CAPTURED (to Allied Police). "HERE, I SAY, STOP! YOU'RE HURTING ME! [Aside] IF I ONLY WHINE ENOUGH I MAY BE ABLE TO WHIGGLE OUT OF THIS YET."

Source E

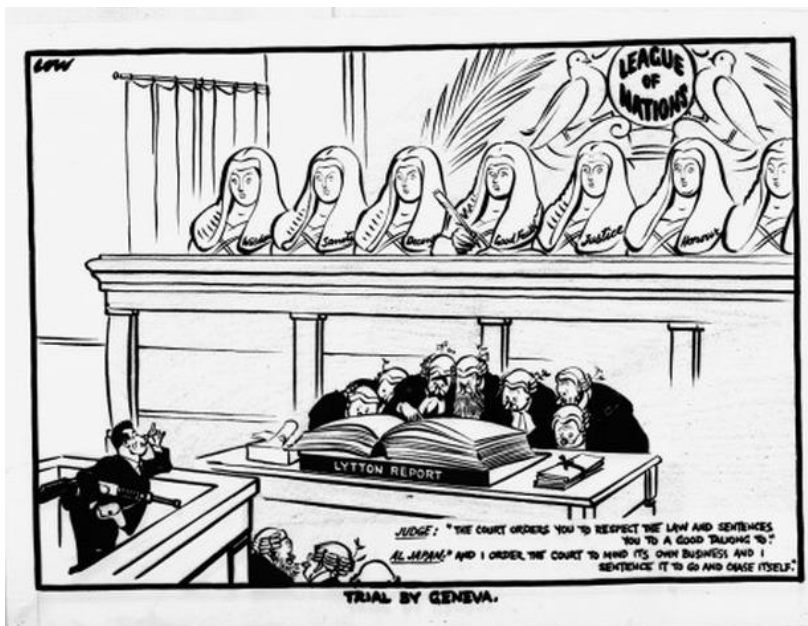
A British cartoon from 19 February 1919; the man on the floor represents Germany.

Study Source E.

Source E supports the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using Source E and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]



TRIAL BY GENEVA.

Source A

'Trial by Geneva'; the judges represent the League of Nations, and lawyers are frantically reading the Lytton Report; Japan, not intimidated, is pulling faces..


Study Source A

Source A opposes the League of Nations. How do you know?

Explain your answer by using Source A and your contextual knowledge.

[4 marks]

Question 2

 <p>THE AWFUL WARNING 'WE DON'T WANT YOU TO FIGHT. BUT BY JINGO, IF YOU DO, WE SHALL PROBABLY ISSUE A JOINT MEMORANDUM SUGGESTING A MILD DISAPPROVAL OF YOU.' FRANCE & ENGLAND (together?)</p>	<p>Mussolini made it clear that if he had to go to war, his aim would be to wipe the name of Abyssinia from the map. I have been terrified by the thought that we might make Abyssinia think that the League could do more than it can. In the end there would be a terrible moment of disappointment when Abyssinia would be destroyed altogether.</p>
<p>Source E From a cartoon published in a British magazine, August 1935. (A memorandum is a type of note.)</p>	<p>Source F From a speech by Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Foreign Secretary, to the House of Commons, December 1935.</p>
<p>Study Sources E and F. How useful are Sources E and F to a historian studying the Abyssinian Crisis? Explain your answer using Sources E and F and your contextual knowledge. [12 marks]</p>	



Nations should not morally visit on the children of their enemies the wrongdoings of parents or of rulers. The Treaty includes no provisions for the economic recovery of Europe - nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbours. The Big Three were preoccupied with other issues - Clemenceau to crush the economic life of his enemy, Lloyd George to bring home something that would be acceptable for a week, the President to do nothing that was not just and right.

Source H

A German newspaper cartoon published in July 1919, entitled 'Clemenceau the Vampire'. The figure on the bed represents Germany.

Source G

From J M Keynes' book 'The Economic Consequences of the Peace' published in 1919. Keynes was a leading economist who worked for the British government but resigned in protest three weeks before the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

Study Sources G and H.

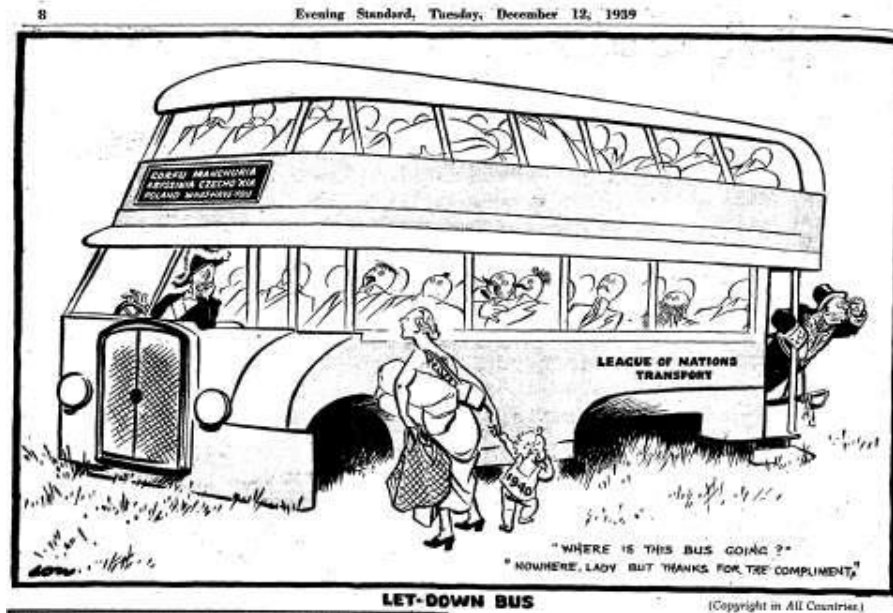
How useful are Sources G and H to a historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain your answer using Sources G and H and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

Source A

A British cartoon from 1939. Czechoslovakia and Poland were the last two countries Hitler invaded before Britain and France declared war on him in 1939.



Source B

A speech by Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary; this speech was given to parliament on 18 June 1936:

There was a very good reason for the League to enforce the particular sanctions they chose, because with an incomplete membership they were the only ones they could impose and which by their own action alone they could hope to see effective. Oil could not be made effective by the League actions alone.


I think it is right that the League should admit that sanctions have not realised their purpose and should face that fact.

Study Sources A and B.

How useful are Sources A and B to a historian studying opinions about the collapse of the League of Nations?

Explain your answer using Sources A and B and your contextual knowledge.

[12 marks]

 <p>1° OTTOBRE 1938: UNA DATA STORICA. Le truppe liberatrici entrano nelle terre sudetiche restituite alla Germania in virtù del Protocollo di Monaco.</p>	<p>We are not interested in breaking peace. I am thankful to Mr Chamberlain for all his trouble and I assured him that the German people want nothing but peace, but I also declared that I cannot go beyond the limits of our patience. I further assured him, and I repeat here, that if this problem is solved, there will be no further territorial problems in Europe for Germany.</p>
<p>Source P</p> <p>From the Italian magazine <i>Illustrazione del Popolo</i>, 9 October 1938.</p>	<p>Source Q</p> <p>Adapted from a speech given by Hitler to the people of Berlin, 1938:</p>
<p>Study Sources P and Q.</p> <p>How useful are Sources P and Q to a historian studying why Britain allowed Hitler to take the Sudetenland?</p> <p>Explain your answer using Sources P and Q and your contextual knowledge.</p> <p>[12 marks]</p>	

Question 3

1. Write an account of how problems relating to the Sudetenland led to an international crisis in 1938. [8 marks]
2. Write an account of how events in Manchuria became an international crisis in the years 1931 to 1933. [8 marks]
3. Write an account of how Hitler’s rearmament in the years 1933–35 posed a threat to world peace. [8 marks]
4. Write an account of how successfully the League of Nations handled disputes in the 1920s. [8 marks]
5. Write an account of how the Versailles peace settlement was affected by the fact that the war was mainly fought in France. [8 marks]
6. Write an account of how the Treaty of Versailles caused problems for Germany. [8 marks]
7. Write an account of how Mussolini’s invasion of Abyssinia led to Italy leaving the League of Nations. [8 marks]

8. Write an account of how Hitler broke the terms of the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1935. [8 marks]
9. Write an account of how the Nazis achieved Anschluss. [8 marks]
10. Write an account of how Britain went about appeasing Hitler in the 1930s. [8 marks]

Question 4

1. 'The main reason why Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles was because of its military terms.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
2. 'The Nazi-Soviet Pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
3. 'The League of Nations was destined to fail before events in Abyssinia took place in the years 1935–36.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
4. 'The outbreak of the Second World War was made much more likely by Hitler's alliances with other dictators.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
5. 'Clemenceau was the least satisfied of the "Big Three" by the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
6. 'The organisation and structure of the League meant that it was always going to fail.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
7. 'The League of Nations failed more often than it succeeded in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
8. 'Structural weaknesses in the League of Nations when it was first set up were the main reasons it was doomed to fail.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
9. 'The League of Nations was responsible for more failures than successes during the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
10. 'The main reason 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 marks]
11. '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? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
12. 'The Nazi-Soviet pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]
13. 'Territorial losses were the worst punishment faced by Germany in the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [16 marks]