

Impact of WWI in Europe

CC ☆

Causes of War	Outbreak of War
Militarism Aggressiveness + Confidence to wage war	↑ Aggressiveness
Alliances Confidence to wage war + tension, fear, WR + aggressiveness	↑ Military Strength to wage war
Imperialism/Expansionism ↑ Invasions = ↑ territories = ↑ resources to wage war → military strength to wage war → confidence to wage war	↑ Tension, fear (worsening relations)
Nationalism Tension, fear, WR	↑ Invasions = ↑ territories = ↑ resources to wage war
No Action from League of Nations or Major Powers Viewed <i>Br.</i> and <i>Fr.</i> as weak → Aggressiveness + Confidence to wage war	↑ Confidence to wage war
	↑ Viewed  and  as weak

Important Dates ☆

- ★ **1882:** Formation of Triple Alliance
- ★ **1907:** Formation of Triple Entente
- ★ **1914:** Start of WWI
- ★ **1917:** October Revolution/Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- ★ **11 November 1918:** End of WWI (Defeat of )
- ★ **28 June 1919:** Treaty of Versailles
- ★ **1921:** Washington Naval Conference
- ★ **1925:** Locarno Treaties
- ★ **1928:** Kellogg Briand Pact
- ★ **1934-1936:** World Disarmament Conference

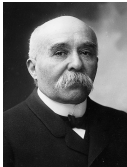
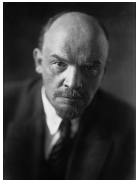
Disputes

- ★ **1920:** Finland & Sweden; Poland & Lithuania
- ★ **1921:** Germany & Poland
- ★ **1920-1922:** Greece & Turkey

Key: Important, Define, Example, Answer/CC, Date, Person, term, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

- ★ 1923: Italy & Greece; Germany & France
- ★ 1925: Greece & Bulgaria
- ★ 1931: Japan & China
- ★ 1935-1936: Italy & Abyssinia

Important People ☆

Chaotic White Male				
Name	Woodrow Wilson	David Lloyd George	George Clemenceau	Vladimir Lenin
Role	President of 🇺🇸	PM of United Kingdom	PM of 🇫🇷	Communist Party in USSR

Causes of WWI

Militarism

How did ↑d militarism in Europe lead to WWI in Europe?	
D	- country should have strong military capability to defend or promote national interest - by invading countries with raw materials & resources for industries producing weaponry and ships
Ex	Naval Arms Race <i>whoever 'rules the waves' rules the world</i> 🇬🇧 had most powerful navy 🇩🇪 wanted to build a bigger navy - started a naval arms race with 🇬🇧 - build super battleships called <i>Dreadnought</i> - by 1914, 🇬🇧 had 34, 🇩🇪 had 22
Ex	Mass army; large scale arms production 🇩🇪 was competing with 🇫🇷 and Russia to expand armies - by 1914, Russia had largest army -1.4 million soldiers - British army put all over colonies to protect 🇬🇧's overseas empire - most of the European powers: compulsory military service & large-scale arms programmes
A	↑Militarism ↑ Aggressiveness ↑ Military strength to wage war ↑ Invasions = ↑ territories = ↑ resources to wage war

Key: Important, Define, Example, Answer/CC, Date, Person, term, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

Alliances

How did formation of alliances lead to WWI in Europe	
D	- alliance = mutual support in case of war ➤ rely on other countries to defend you in the event of an attack ➤ be less vulnerable ➤ achieve common interests; ↑ negotiation power
Ex	Triple Alliance 1882 - Austria-Hungary, , Italy
Ex	Triple Entente 1907 , Russia and 
A	↑ tension, fear, WR ↑ confidence to wage war (in preparation for potential war)

Imperialism/Expansionism

How did imperialism/expansionism lead to WWI in Europe?	
D	- rivalry and competition for power and influence - desire to conquer and control colonies - needs manpower
Ex	 had largest empire - determined to protect huge global empire and sea trade - feared 's domination of continent & challenge to industrial and imperial supremacy
A	↑ aggressiveness ↑ military strength to wage war ↑ tension, fear, WR ↑ invasions = ↑ territories = ↑ resources to wage war ↑ confidence to wage war

Nationalism

How did nationalism lead to WWI in Europe?	
D	- feeling of pride in one's country ★ common desire to unite ethnic groups ★ the desire for independence - self determination
Ex	 wanted Alsace Lorraine back from  who was lost in 1871 Franco-Prussian War

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Ex	- nationalist groups in Austria-Hungary and Serbia wanted independence - unite follow Slavs in Bosnia which was annexed by A-H - to form a <i>Greater Serbia</i>
Ex	- Balkan states wanted independence from Russia, Turkey, A-H - broke away from Ottoman empire to form new nation states e.g. Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania
A	↑ tension, fear, WR

CK: Treaty of Brest Litovsk



★ March 1918

★ Russia's treaty to end the war with 

- **February Revolution:** food shortages and civil unrest led to abdication of the last Tsar of Russia in February 1917
- **October Revolution:** temporary govt. overthrown by **Communist Party** led by **Lenin** in Oct 1917
 - **Lenin** wanted to end the war

CK: Defeat of



★  signed an armistice on November 11, 1918 to end hostilities

1. With Russia out of the war, German divisions transferred back to Western front. Leaders made them believe victory will be theirs.
2. **The  entered the war in 1917**, strengthening the Allied troops with soldiers and equipment.
3.  had lost many best officers and were poorly equipped as a result of the blockade
4. **August 1918:** Allies counter-attacked. By September,  had to make peace.
5. **November 1918:** fearing an Allied invasion of , **Kaiser** abdicated and fled to Holland.
6. **November 1918:** The new German Weimar Republic signed the **armistice** to end the war.
 - surrender and stop fighting for now
 - W.G. thought they will be consulted during Paris Peace Conference

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CK: Disarmament Treaties by LON

1921 Washington Naval Conference

- organised by 
concerned about rising Japan militarism in the East and international arms race; sought to prevent another war
- Britain, , Japan and , Italy agreed to set Naval disarmament; countries to maintain set ratio of warship tonnage

Country	Ratio of warship tonnage
Britain	5
	5
Japan	4
	1.75
Italy	1.75

1925 Locarno Treaties

- European powers seek to improve relations with 
-  accepted the demilitarisation of Rhineland
- Treaty divided Europe into western borders but not the eastern borders
-  promised to not go to war with any country
- brought  into the LON in 1926

1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact

- initiated by  and  as the LON's disarmament process was too slow
-  and  persuaded 65 countries to sign the pact agreeing not to resort to war and solve disputes peacefully
- promoted use of collective force to prevent aggression
- the pact said nothing about what would happen if a country was attacked!!
- some countries began to wage wars without declaring them
 - Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931
 - Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935
 - Spanish Civil War in 1936
 - no clear way to enforce the pact, hence ineffective

Treaty of Versailles

★ 28 June 1919

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- **Weakened** 
 - = **remove** 's ability to wage war in the future
 - = **remove** MAI/EN

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- Countries were **angered** because...
 - they suffered loss;
 - felt unjustly/unfairly treated
 - felt vulnerable

★ **negative impact**

Term of TOV	Example	How did it weaken  ?	Why were the Germans angry?
War Guilt Clause	forced to sign the WCG to accept all blame for the war	● remove 's ability to spend money on armaments (M) ● remove 's ability to expand to gain more resources (I/E) ★ so that she cannot be militarised	● loss of national pride ( was once a great empire; humiliated) ● loss of ability to rebuild the country after war ○ Germans' loss of job opportunities, loss of income, poverty ↓ economy ● loss of its people (denied self-determination) ● felt unfairly treated - war was caused by all countries involved ● felt unfairly treated - terms punished people and not Kaiser
Reparations	forced to pay Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years	● remove 's ability to spend money on armaments (M)	● loss of national pride ( was once a great empire; humiliated) ● loss of ability to rebuild the country after war ○ Germans' loss of job opportunities, loss of income, poverty ↓ economy ● felt unfairly treated - war was caused by all countries involved ● felt unfairly treated - terms punished people and not Kaiser

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Territorial Reductions	- e.g. Saar (rich coalfields) was given to the League of Nations for 15 years (goal of producing coal for  for 5 years) - e.g. part of Upper Silesia (rich farming areas) to Poland	- remove 's ability to spend money on armaments (M) - remove 's ability to have factories that produce weapons of war by removing access to raw materials/natural resources (M) - remove 's ability to gain revenue overseas and thus use it on armaments (M) ★ so that she cannot be militarised - remove 's ability to expand to gain more resources (I/E)	- loss of ability to rebuild the country after war - Germans' loss of job opportunities, loss of income, poverty ↓ economy - felt unfairly treated - terms punished people and not Kaiser
Limiting German Armed Forces	➤ size limited to 100,000 troops ➤ warships size limited to 6 ➤ forbidden to build buy submarines ➤ forbidden to have air force ➤ cannot import or manufacture weapons or war material	remove 's ability to expand to gain more resources (I/E)	- loss of national pride ( was once a great empire; humiliated) - loss of ability to rebuild the country after war - Germans' loss of job opportunities, loss of income, poverty ↓ economy - loss of defence (felt vulnerable to being attacked) - felt unfairly treated - terms punished people and not Kaiser
Self-Determination	German Reunification (with Austria) was forbidden	remove 's ability to expand to gain more resources (I/E)	- loss of its people (denied self-determination) - felt unfairly treated - terms punished people and not Kaiser

League of Nations

★ 1919

Aims of LON

Remove ?	How?	Difficulties
Militarism	★ disarmament - get countries to reduce/withdraw military forces or weapons	 and  not complying - Britain - pacifist, did not want to disarm

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	all countries disarmed to same level	🇫🇷 - wary of 🇩🇪, did not want to disarm - major powers refused to cooperate when LON organised disarmament conferences
Alliances	countries go to LON to settle disputes instead of forming alliances	- some countries left LON - some were not part of LON - lack of credibility meant that major powers formed their own alliances to better protect national interests
Imperialism/Expansionism	★ collective security: to act together to stop aggressors through peacekeeping measures	- collective security only works if countries put CS above their own national interest - aggressors know that actions may be put to stop by force if necessary ★ but LON doesn't have own army #stupid
Nationalism	grant self-determination to all nations, people and choose own govt.s	- new nation states created after WWI consist of population of different nationalities and ethnic groups 12.5% of German population lived outside of 🇩🇪

How successful was LON?

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- failure...
- = negative outcome for nations
- = failed to achieve aim of removing MAI/EN

Successful	Failure
Finland & Sweden (1920) - territorial dispute between Finland and Sweden - both countries laid claim to the Åland Islands ➤ LON awarded Åland Islands to Finland ➤ Sweden accepted	Poland & Lithuania (1920) - Poland seized Vilna, the former capital of Lithuania ➤ LON did not take action ➤ LON abandoned role as mediator in Jan 1922, could not make Poland withdraw
🇩🇪 & Poland (1921) 🇩🇪 and Poland laid claims to industrial area of Upper Silesia - LON conducted plebiscites and used results to split area according to wishes of people living in areas ➤ 🇩🇪 and Poland accepted	Greece & Turkey (1920-1922) - outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey ➤ LON unable to prevent the war

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Greece & Bulgaria (1925)

- Greece invaded Bulgaria following a dispute
- LON demanded that Greece withdraw from Bulgaria
- **Greece complied**

Italy & Greece (1923)

- Italian general murdered in Greece
- Mussolini invaded and occupied Greek island of Corfu
- Greece appealed to LON for help
- LON decided Greece should pay compensation to Italy
- money would be held by LON first
- Mussolini worked behind LON and made **Greece pay compensation directly to Italy**
- Greece complied; Mussolini openly boasted that he managed to **bypass authority of LON**

& (1923)

-  stopped making reparation payments to Allies
-  and Belgium invaded and occupied Ruhr
- **LON did not take any action**

Japan & China (1931)

- Japan made use of Mukden incident to invade Manchuria
- occupied large areas of land
- set up puppet govt., renamed to *Manchukuo*
- LON condemned Japan
- **Japan resigned from LON; pushed further into China**

Italy & Abyssinia (1935-1936)

- Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935
- **LON attempted to ban sale of arms, rubber & metals to Italy**
- sanctions not harsh; not much effect
- ignored by Britain and 
- entered into secret negotiations to resolve conflict; unwilling to be involved militarily
- Abyssinia conquered by Italy
- **Italy left LON in 1937**

Why did LON fail?

Why did the LON **fail** in the 1920s?

D Structural Weaknesses

Ex **Difficulty in getting all members to take agree on actions to be taken against aggressor → no effective action**

- LON can only take action if there was unanimous vote (all members must agree) by the Council

Key: Important, Define, Example, Answer/CC, Date, Person, term, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

	& 2/3 majority vote in the Assembly → important so that no one nation can dominate LON • victorious powers (Britain, , Italy & Japan) were permanent members in the Council - had power of veto • various parts of LON cannot work well: unclear roles, understaffed, disorganised ★ Poland & Lithuania (1920) ★ Greece & Turkey (1920-1922) ★ Germany & France over Ruhr (1923)
A	• LON had difficulties reaching a decision • too slow to stop aggressors who continued their aggressions and invade other countries
D	Structural Weaknesses
Ex	Membership issue • Most powerful nation not a member ○ USA - world's largest economy after WWII and proven military prowess - most capable militarily to stop aggressors or resolve conflicts ○ Followed a policy of isolation - getting involved in EU affairs was too costly (human lives, economically, militarily) • Strong countries not members as they were seen as threats ○ : not allowed to join until 1926 - seen as cause of WWI ○ USSR: not allowed to join until 1934 - communist ideology, large size, populations seen as threat (expelled after invading Finland in 1939 during WWII) ★ Italy & Abyssinia (1935 - 1936)
A	• LON lacked credibility & authority • not able to enforce peacekeeping measures or stop aggressors • aggressors increasingly viewed LON as weak and left the LON → Japan occupied Manchuria and Italy occupied Abyssinia
D	Structural Weaknesses
Ex	Major powers were victorious powers • LON viewed as 'League of victorious nations' - 3/4 members fought on the side of Allies • Britain, Fr, Italy & Japan made permanent members in Council • LON associated with TOV as it was established by TOV ★ Italy & Greece over Corfu (1923) ★ Germany & France over Ruhr (1923)
A	• lacked authority and credibility to carry out actions • closely associated with TOV and seen as League of victorious nations
D	Failure of Peacekeeping measures
Ex	1. Moral persuasion: strong nations ignored criticisms & condemnations 2. Economic sanctions: members did not want economy affected; Great Depression in 1929; by stopping trade in food, goods & supplies between them and aggressor nations 3. Military sanctions: LON had no army to enforce military sanctions or stop countries from supplying arms to aggressor Offending League members could withdraw from the League when the League imposed measures

Key: **Important**, **Define**, **Example**, **Answer/CC**, **Date**, **Person**, **term**, ↑ increased, ✿ resources

	against them • Japan left in 1931 - invasion of Manchuria • Germany - aggressive nation as it started WWI (joined in 1926, left in 1933 when Hitler became Chancellor) • Italy left in 1937 - LON imposed sanctions for its invasion of Abyssinia ★ Italy & Abyssinia (1935-1936) ★ Case study of Manchuria (Chap 3)
A	• major powers in LON was reluctant to enforce LON's decisions • sanctions would hurt their own economy • aggressors increasingly viewed LON as weak; succeeded in invading other countries
D	Failure of Collective Security
Ex	Post-war attitudes of Japan and Italy: countries' self interest > collective security to maintain world peace & security • Japan: ↑ ambitious, wanted more of Asia Pacific → wanted to be seen as a WP, ↑ aware of lack of resources • Italy: dissatisfied that it did not get all what was promised after WWI ★ Italy & Greece over Corfu (1923)
A	• became increasingly ambitious • left LON and continued their aggressions towards other countries
D	Failure of Collective Security
Ex	Pacifist attitudes of BR & Fr Many EU countries, especially permanent members Br & Fr, did not want to be involved in other conflicts • LON depended on them to enforce decisions, sanctions and provide an army when needed • However, these nations were: ○ memories of WWI - massive loss of lives during WWI - do not want another war ○ economically weak from fighting in WWI - priority was to rebuild their own countries ○ militarily weak from fighting in WWI ○ impact of Great Depression in 1929 - priority was to rebuild their own countries than spending on military ○ 1930s - more concerned with growing aggression from Nazi Germany ★ Italy & Abyssinia (1935-1936) ★ Case study of Manchuria (Chap 3)
A	• Br & Fr failed to take meaningful peacekeeping actions → failed to stop aggressions • major powers in LON reluctant to enforce LON's decisions as sanctions could hurt their own economy • aggressors increasingly viewed LON as weak and succeeded in invading other countries • their attitudes saw them willing to compromise the interests of smaller nations so that a larger conflict will not break out
D	Failure of Collective Security
Ex	Appeasement by Br & Fr in the 1930s

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	● appeasement: giving in to an aggressor as long as their demands are reasonable to avoid war ● Br & Fr appeased Hitler in the 1930s because: ○ fear of another major war ○ buying time to rearm - not willing to use military power to deal with aggressors ○ genuine sympathy for Germany - TOV was too harsh ○ PM of Br (Chamberlain) misjudgment of Hitler ○ fear of Communism - by early 1930s had seen horrors of Stalin's USSR but not Hitler's atrocities ★ 1930s - remilitarisation of Rhineland - annexation of Austria - occupation of Switzerland - invasion of Czechoslovakia - invasion of Poland
A	● LON depended on major powers such as Britain and 🇫🇷 to stop aggressors ● Britain and Fr appease Hitler; allowed Hitler to achieve his demands and became bolder ● Hitler ↑ viewed LON and major powers as weak ● not able to stop aggressions ● Hitler went on to invade and occupy Europe, led to WWII

Successes of LON

Why was the LON a success in the 1920s?	
D	Resolving conflicts/ prevent war
Ex	1921 - Finland & Sweden over the Aland Islands ● Population almost entirely Swedish-speaking ● Aland Islands belonged to Finland in early 1900s ● Inhabitants wanted to become Swedish ● Finland reluctant to lose sovereignty over them ● Sweden raised issue to LON and island went to Finland ● Sweden accepted this decision 1923 - Lithuania * Memel ● Port of Memel and surrounding area placed under control of LON by TOV ● Lithuania claimed region and invaded in 1923 ● LON decided port and surrounding areas would go to Lithuania but Memel made and autonomous region within Lithuania ● Lithuania accepted this decision 1921 - Yugoslavia & Albania border dispute ● Yugoslav troops entered Albania territory ● LON set up a commission to judge because of disagreements LON found in favour of Albaia ● Yugoslav troops complained but had to withdraw

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	1925 - Greece & Bulgaria • Border disputes led Greece to invade Bulgaria • Bulgaria referred matter to LON • Bulgaria also ordered troops to avoid problems • LON condemned the invasion and called on Greece to withdraw from Bulgaria • Greece complied
A	• prevented outbreak of war/violence/aggression • maintained world peace
D	Economic & Social
Ex	• International Labour Organisation ◦ reduce smuggling of cheap labour / tried to improve international trade
A	as ↑ resources, ↑ profits
Ex	• Mandates Commission ◦ set up to improve welfare of people in former colonies of G & allies • Refugees Committee ◦ helped refugees return home; provide basic necessities • Drugs Committee ◦ countries tightened up customs; reduce smuggling across borders; educate people on dangers of drugs • Health Commission ◦ reduce spread of contagious disease through international vaccination programmes
A	• LON managed to help those in need, promote peace of collective security • ↑ quality of life • ↑ standard of living

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