




# ***THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS***



# Creating the League of Nations.



 **Mission:** design a League of Nations that will: stop future wars , improve lives , disarm , enforce the treaties of WW1.



 Where will the League be based? 



 How often will League members meet? 



 How will decisions be made? 



 Will Germany and the USSR be invited to join? 


 Will the League have an army of its own ? 

 Will the League have a leader, is so, who? 


 Will some countries have more power than others? 

 What if a non-League member breaks the rules? 

 What if a League member breaks the rules? 

 Any other suggestions about the League? 

# The League of Nations - unit key words

 **Let's get started:** match the key words with their definitions. **Extension:** add similar words



Word	Definition	Related word	
Refugee	A person who has been forced away from their home.		A
	Someone who thinks that 'perfect is possible'.		B
	To be in need or want something very badly.	D _ _ _ S _ _ _ _ _	C
	A form of punishment, often involving a ban on trade.	E _ _ _ _ _ o	D
	The threat or use of force.		E
	About things being fairly decided or voted for.	S _ _ _ _ _ e	F
	A region controlled by China in 1934.		G
	Joining together to stop aggression and create peace.	U _ _ _ n	H
	To refuse to listen or to follow rules.		I
	A way of reducing foreign imports by putting tariffs on them.		J
	A powerful ( law making ) part of the American government.	S _ _ _ _ _	K
	When a decision is made by EVERYONE agreeing.	C _ _ _ _ _ s	L
	A place in Ethiopia, Africa.		M
	Argument or disagreement.	Q _ _ _ _ _ l	N
	Taxes on goods.		O
	To make something happen.	I _ _ _ _ _ e	P
	The relationship / behaviour / actions towards other countries.		Q
	To tell off - say something is wrong.		R
	To claim something is wrong - then doing that exact thing yourself.		S
	A powerful blocking 'vote'.		T
	When a country is a 'alone' and stays out of overseas affairs.		U
	The shape of something or how it is built.		V
	When the public / people get angry.		W
	Aa agreement between a group of ... people / countries.	P _ _ t	X

# The League of Nations - background



**Mission:** to understand the basics about the League and its creation .

- Points
- Isolationists
- Points
- International
- France
- Geneva
- Ratify
- Father
- Covenant
- Autonomy
- Carnage
- Arm
- Refused
- Body
- Would not
- Debate
- Independence
- Versailles
- Sadness

The League of Nations was an \_\_\_\_\_ ( 1 ) organization developed after World War One as a way to solve disputes between countries before they exploded into open warfare. A \_\_\_\_\_ ( 2 ) to today's United Nations, the League achieved some victories but overall had a mixed record of success, sometimes putting self-interest before becoming involved with conflict resolution. It also had issues with some countries that \_\_\_\_\_ ( 3 ) to accept its authority. The League has its origins in the Fourteen \_\_\_\_\_ ( 4 ) speech of American President Woodrow Wilson, given in January 1918 during the final year of WW1. In this speech Wilson outlined his ideas for peace after the \_\_\_\_\_ ( 5 ) caused by the war. Wilson imagined an organization that would resolve conflicts before they exploded into bloodshed and warfare. By December of the same year, Wilson left for Paris to transform his 14 Points into what would become the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ ( 6 ). Seven months later, he returned to the United States with a peace treaty that also included the idea for what became the League of Nations. In America, the Republican Congressmen, Henry Cabot Lodge led a battle **against** allowing America into League. He believed that membership of the League would weaken US \_\_\_\_\_ ( 7 ) in international matters. Wilson took the \_\_\_\_\_ ( 8 ) to the American people via a 27-day train journey to sell the treaty to live audiences across country - he eventually cut his tour short due to exhaustion and sickness. Soon after, Wilson had a stroke dying in 1924. The Congress did not \_\_\_\_\_ ( 9 ) the treaty, and the US did not take part in the League of Nations. The \_\_\_\_\_ ( 10 ) argued that being in the League would draw the United States into international affairs unnecessarily. In other countries, the League of Nations was a more popular idea. Under the leadership of Lord Cecil, the British Parliament created an exploratory \_\_\_\_\_ ( 11 ) and soon after announced support of the League. French liberals followed, with the leaders of Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, Czechoslovakia and other smaller nations agreeing also. In 1919 the structure + process of the League were laid out in a \_\_\_\_\_ ( 12 ) developed by all the countries taking part in the Paris Peace Conference. The League began organizational work in late 1919, in London before moving to \_\_\_\_\_ ( 13 ) in Switzerland. The Covenant of the League of Nations went into effect in January, 1920, formally starting the League's work. By 1920, 48 countries had joined.

## Text from History.com (Edited)

1: What was the main argument used by isolationists in the US Congress?

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2: What is the meaning of covenant?

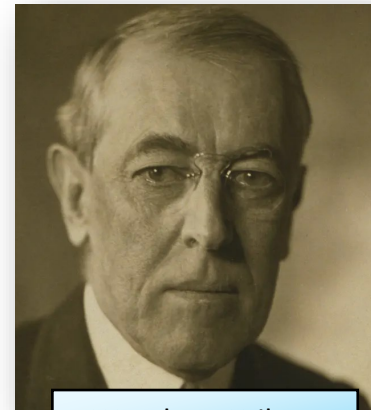
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3: What is the message of the cartoon pictured right?

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WW1 Destruction




Woodrow Wilson







Message?

# The League's Structure and Organisation

 **Know:** about the League's structure and the roles of each 'body part'.

Like any large organisation ( consider the structure of your school ) the League had a number of parts to its body. Some of these parts were involved with decision making while others carried out the actual work. The most powerful decision making part of the League was the **Council**. The Council contained four permanent members: Britain, France, Japan and Italy. Each of these permanent member held a powerful blocking vote called a veto. This allowed them to stop any decision they did not agree with. The Council met 5 times a year. The second decision making body was the **Assembly**. This was made up of the remaining members of the League. The Assembly was the League's parliament. It could decide which countries were allowed into the League and make recommendations that could then be put to the Council. Any decisions or recommendations made by the Assembly had a unanimous one - every member had to agree for a decision to be made. The Assembly met once a year. The **International Court of Justice** was the forum where disputes (arguments) between countries could be heard. It was based in the Hague, in the Netherlands. The Court also gave legal advice to the Council and Assembly. However, unlike normal courts it had no power to make sure that rulings were followed because the League did not have an army of its own. The League also contained four committees or commissions. They were largely responsible for carrying out the humanitarian ( helping people ) work of the League - thus helping achieve its aim of improving lives . The **Refugee Committees** job was to help prisoners of war and others displaced by WW1 back into their homes. The **Slavery Commission** was given the job of ending slavery that existed in some parts of the world. The **Health Committee** worked to prevent / reduce deadly diseases such as smallpox and provide education in areas such as sanitation + hygiene. The **Mandates Commission** was created to ensure that the colonies under the League's control were fairly run in the interests of the people living there. Aside from the commissions the **International Labour Organisation** was a separate body that looked to improve workers' rights and make the workplace safer. It also offered advice and encouraged employers to follow its strategies. The final body part was the **Secretariat**. It connected everything by keeping records and preparing reports to guide all the other agencies.

## Constructing the League of Nations.

<p>Name : _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> 	<p>Name : _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> <p>How often it met : _____</p> <p>Members : _____</p> <p>Name of blocking vote : _____</p> <p>Weakness : _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>NO</b></p>	 <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> <p>Weakness: _____</p> 								
<p>Name : _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> 	<p>Name : _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> <p>How often it met : _____</p> <p>Members : _____</p> <p>Method of voting : _____</p> <p>Weakness : _____</p> 	<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Role 1: _____</p> <p>Role 2: _____</p> 								
<p>Name : _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="54 2110 172 2168">Name</th> <th data-bbox="172 2110 564 2168"></th> <th data-bbox="564 2110 644 2168">Role</th> <th data-bbox="644 2110 1562 2168"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="54 2168 172 2199"></td> <td data-bbox="172 2168 564 2199"></td> <td data-bbox="564 2168 644 2199"></td> <td data-bbox="644 2168 1562 2199"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name		Role					
Name		Role								
<p>Name : _____</p> <p>Role : _____</p> 										

The




Manchuria  
Invasion

Japan over China ( 1931-32 )

# The Manchuria Invasion - 1931 / 1932



 **Task 1:** Number statements into a sensible order **Task 2:** Colour code ( A ) Causes ( B ) How League failed ( C ) Why failed ( D ) Effects.

Manchuria was rich in resources - minerals, forest and lands. The Depression had meant less trade so Manchuria offered a good opportunity to grab resources.

The Manchuria invasion encouraged other countries to act without fear of League action - countries such as Britain acted out of self not collective interest.

1 The Depression hit Japan hard. The government found that it had no solutions to the problems created by the depression - the army took control.

At China's request the League ordered the Japanese to withdraw - the army did not listen and instead invaded the rest of Manchuria by the end of 1931.

The Japanese had a very low opinion of the Chinese ( Manchuria was part of China ) and saw them as inferior and even subhuman.

The League decided to send Lord Lytton to investigate - it was painfully slow and after almost a year the 'Lytton Report' concluded Japan should leave.

The League also lost its most powerful member in the Far East—later Japan would join forces with Germany and Italy.

Britain did not want to lose trade with Japan, a major trade partner and Britain was also worried about her Far East colonies ( Hong Kong and Singapore).

Many of the League members were also more focussed on dealing with their own problems not solving those in a far away land - they did not want conflict.

The League had 2 main options - the first, a warning had no effect. The second, economic or trade sanctions were considered.

Japan ignored the report - this showed that the League was powerless to deal with larger nations that ignored its rulings

The Mukden Incident: an explosion on the South Manchuria Railway gave the army the excuse it needed to blame Manchuria and to invade.

Japan was also crowded with an increasing population. Manchuria was almost 200,000 square kilometers – more than enough to home a growing population.

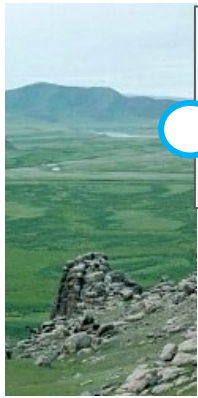




# The Manchuria Invasion - 1931 / 1932



Task 1 = Write a short summary to explain each image Task 2 = Colour code ( A ) Causes ( B ) How League failed ( C ) Why failed ( D ) Effects.



**Empire + Resources**  
Japan wanted to build its own empire.  
Japan needed resources.  
( timber, coal, iron )



**The Mukden Incident**  
Explosion on South Manchurian railway.  
A convenient excuse for Japan.

**Military took power in Japan**  
Prompted by economic problems - the Japanese military had taken control. Militarism led to the invasion of Chinese controlled Manchuria.



**The Lytton Report.**  
Set up by Britain. It took 12 months for the report to be issued and it only advised that Japan to leave Manchuria.

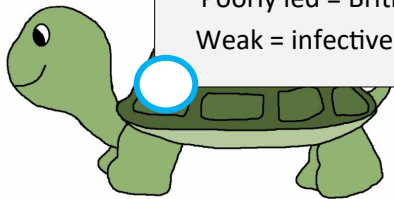


**The Issue of Trade.**  
Japan was a major trading partner with Britain.  
Britain feared losing this trade link + the USA could easily fill in any trade gap created.

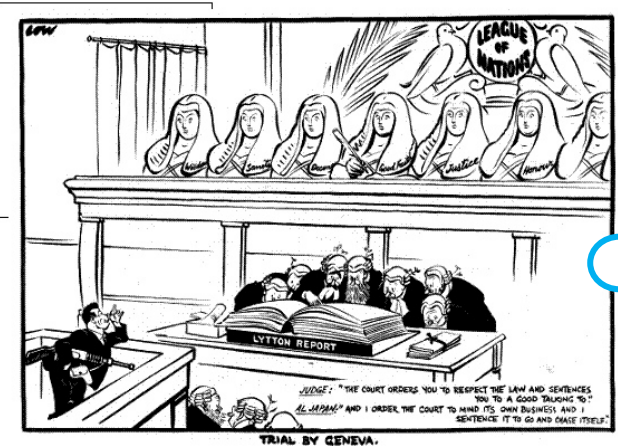
**General Hatred + Racism**  
The Japanese viewed the Chinese as sub-human and Manchuria had to be colonised / civilised / stabilised.



**League Structure**  
Slow react = 12 months  
Poorly led = British selfish  
Weak = infective sanctions



**What's the message here?**  
Japan walks over the League  
League is cowardly  
Japan is aggressive  
League is damaged  
  
League has been humiliated

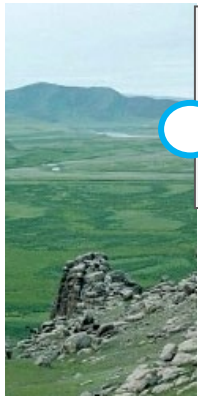


**What's the message here?**  
League is scared / confused.  
The report was big / slow.  
Japan is aggressive.  
Japan doesn't respect the League  
League values betrayed  
  
League is weak + ineffective

# The Manchuria Invasion - 1931 / 1932



Task 1 = Write a short summary to explain each image Task 2 = Colour code ( A ) Causes ( B ) How League failed ( C ) Why failed ( D ) Effects.



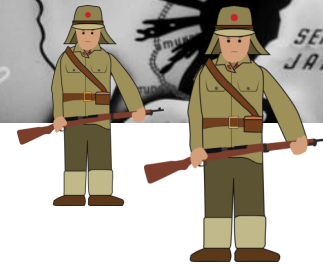
Empire + Resources



The Mukden Incident



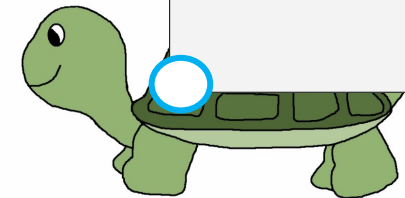
Military took power in Japan



The Lytton Report.



League Structure

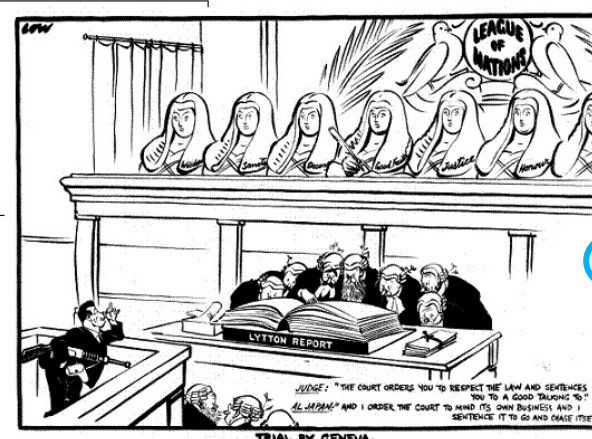


The Issue of Trade

General Hatred + Racism



What's the message here?



What's the message here?

# The Manchuria Invasion

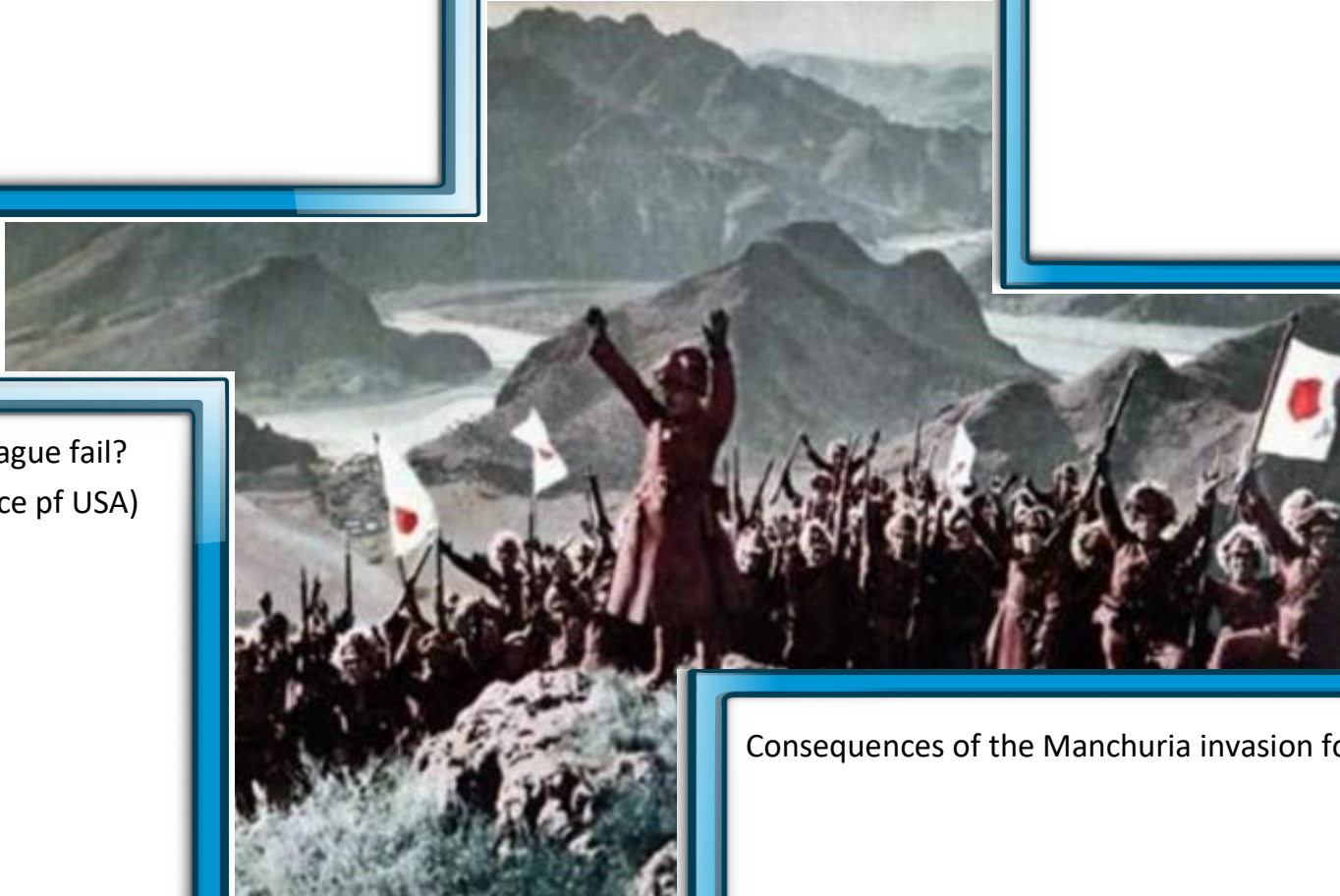
1931 - 1932

Why did Japan attack Manchuria in 1931?

How League failed ...

Why did the League fail?  
(Consider absence of USA)

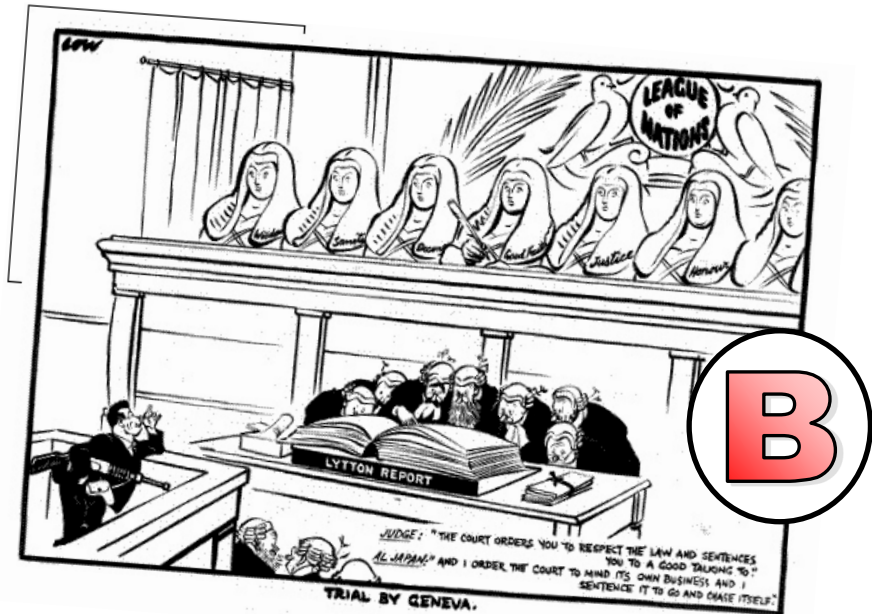
Consequences of the Manchuria invasion for the League?



# Comparing Cartoon Sources

 **Task:** to compare two cartoons use COP - Content, Origin and Purpose **Skill:** cartoon analysis and evaluation - including corroboration.


**A**





**B**


**How similar are sources A and B ?**

**Introduction:** the sources are not similar, somewhat similar, largely similar.

**Content 1:** ( what it shows) The MAIN messages are / are not similar. 

**Content 2:** ( what it shows) The sub-message are / are not similar. 

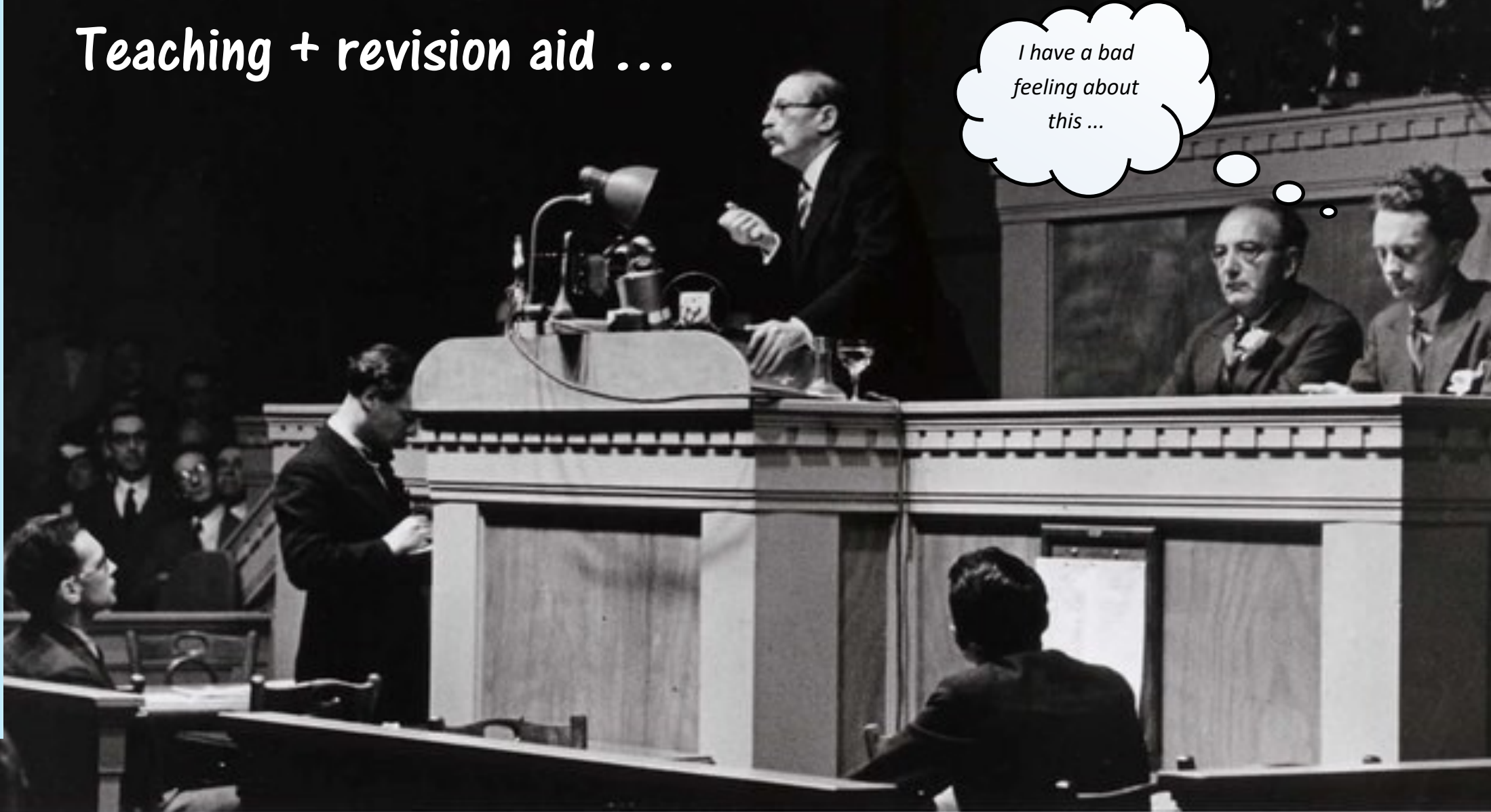
**Origin:** is the ( who, when, where ) are / are not similar. 

**Purpose:** (why/ motive) the motives are / are not similar. 

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Teaching + revision aid ...

*I have a bad  
feeling about  
this ...*



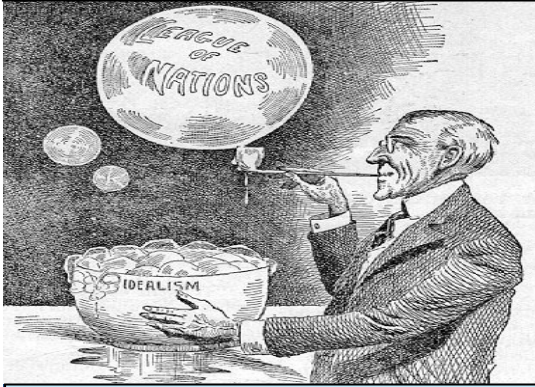
# 1. The League of Nations Beginnings - Wilson's Impossible dream ?

**1919:** Once upon a time there was a man named Woodrow Wilson. He was an idealist and wanted a League of Nations to help create a safer, better world.

**January 1920:** Wilson's dream came true. The League of Nations was created. It was to be based in Geneva, a city on a beautiful lake in Switzerland.

The League of Nations had four main aims. Use the website to identify the aim AND show the reason behind the aims.  
[www.johndclare.net/league\\_of\\_nations\\_revision.htm](http://www.johndclare.net/league_of_nations_revision.htm)

The League aimed stop war using the principle of COLLECTIVE SECURITY. Watch the following video:  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=LU8DDYz68kM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LU8DDYz68kM)



<b>S</b>	Impact of WW1	<b>I</b>	
<b>D</b>		<b>E</b>	



What is the message of this cartoon?

Why was Switzerland chosen as the home of the League?  
  
 What is the capital of Switzerland?

**S TOPPING FUTURE WARS**  
  
**I**  
  
**D**  
  
**E**

Explain the concept of **Collective Security**

**March 1920:** The USA rejects the treaty of Versailles AND refuses to join the League of Nations.  
[www.johndclare.net/America2.htm](http://www.johndclare.net/America2.htm)

Americas refusal to ratify (support ) the Treaty of Versailles or to join the League of Nations would have serious effects on the future of the world.

**A League for Winners?**  
 the League was criticised because it only allowed the winning countries of WW1 to join.

**The structure of the League:** the League was divided into many different parts. Sketch + label a diagram of structure.  
[www.johndclare.net/league\\_of\\_nations\\_revision.htm](http://www.johndclare.net/league_of_nations_revision.htm)

Which part of US government stopped entry into the League?  
  
 Give three reason the USA didn't join the League of Nations.  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 How, when, why did Woodrow Wilson die?



<b>In</b>		<b>Out</b>	
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What is meant by isolationism?




What is the message of this cartoon?

Why do you think the League was criticised for this?

Two decision making parts of the League?  
 1:  
 2:  
 The most powerful one was the ...


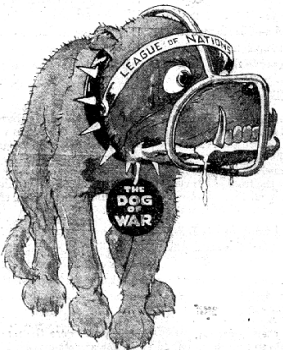


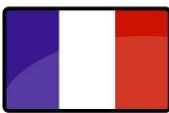



# 2. The League of Nations in the 1920s - Structural Weakness and Setbacks.

<b>Structural Problem 1:</b> The COUNCIL was dominated by the four permanent and most powerful members. Research online or use textbooks to find out who they were.	<b>Structural Problem 2: The Council's Power.</b> The four Council members had a veto. What was the power of veto?	<b>Structural Problem 3: Finding time to meet.</b> The COUNCIL met ____ times a year. The ASSEMBLY met ____ times a year.	<b>Structural Problem 4: The Assembly.</b> Assembly decisions had to be unanimous. What does unanimous mean?
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>January</td><td>February</td><td>March</td><td>April</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td><td>June</td><td>July</td><td>August</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September</td><td>October</td><td>November</td><td>December</td> </tr> </table> <p>Imagine you work for the League Secretariat - create the best meeting schedule for the Council and Assembly for the year on the calendar.</p> <p>Council <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Assembly <input type="radio"/></p>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
January	February	March	April												
May	June	July	August												
September	October	November	December												

1:	What was the problem of the power of VETO?	Why could this be a problem?	Decisions of the Assembly had to be unanimous. Problem?
2:			
3:			
4:			

If a decision could be agreed upon. The League had x 3 main ways to deal with countries causing trouble. Only 2 of the 3 were realistic.	<b>Structural Problem 5: No Army.</b> The League of Nations didn't have its own army.	<b>Dispute, Vilna 1920:</b> Vilna was a city in Lithuania. Poland invaded because more Poles lived there compared to Lithuanians. Lithuania asked the League to help them.	<b>Dispute, Ruhr Occupation 1923:</b> Germany could not pay its reparations in 1922. In response, France (and Belgium) sent troops into the German industrial area of the Ruhr.
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 MAROL PSESURER =		 Poland V Lithuania 	 France V Germany 																																
 SNATCOISN =		<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="4">What would you do?</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Blame Poland</td> <td></td> <td>Blame Lithuania</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do Nothing</td> <td></td> <td>Morale Pressure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apply Sanctions</td> <td></td> <td>Use Military Force</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	What would you do?				Blame Poland		Blame Lithuania		Do Nothing		Morale Pressure		Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force		<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="4">What would you do?</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Blame France</td> <td></td> <td>Blame Germany</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do Nothing</td> <td></td> <td>Morale Pressure</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apply Sanctions</td> <td></td> <td>Use Military Force</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	What would you do?				Blame France		Blame Germany		Do Nothing		Morale Pressure		Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force	
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 WRA =																																			

Which of the above would be the most effective?	What is the message of this cartoon?	What did the League decide?	How did the League respond?
Which of the above was not realistic?		What message did this send out about the League?	What message did this send out about League Council?

# 3. The League of Nations in the 1920s - From Failure to Success.

**1923 - The Corfu Incident:** During an investigation in Albania, Italian general Enrico Tellini and four companions were shot dead. Blaming Greece, Italy bombed then invaded Corfu. Greece appealed to the League.

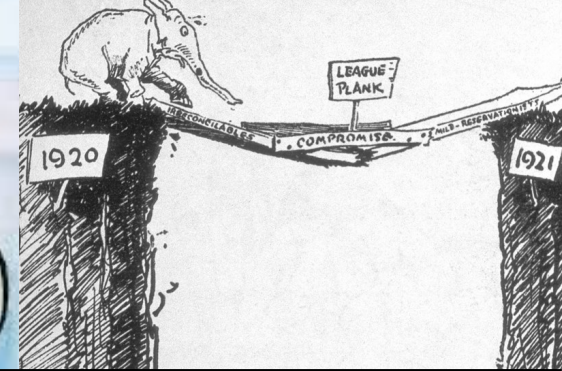
**1924: The Geneva Protocol:** The Corfu Incident showed the League could be weakened even by COUNCIL members. A plan was made to ensure this didn't happen again.

**1920s Weakness = Poor Guardians:** The League was Woodrow Wilson's baby. However, he was forced to give his baby over to Britain + France. They were poor guardians.

**1920s Weakness = Structural Problems:** The League was said to have many structural weaknesses that would make it's functioning very difficult.



The Geneva Protocol, official name **Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes**, was a **League of Nations** draft treaty to ensure **Collective Security** worked in Europe. The French enthusiastically supported the **protocol**, but it failed after it was rejected by the British in 1924.



What would you do?			
Blame Italy		Blame Greece	
Do Nothing		Morale Pressure	
Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force	

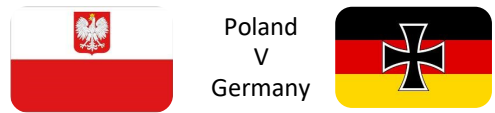
What did the League decide?	What did the Geneva Protocol propose / aim to do?	Give an example of League Council members behaving badly:	Give one structural problem or difficulty for each below:
		Britain:	League Council:
Why did the League made this decision?	Which country effectively VETOED the Geneva Protocol?	France:	League Assembly:
		Italy:	Enforcing Decisions:

**Strength:** The League DID have some success. For example, 42 countries joined the League at the start and this would rise to over 60 by 1930.

**Dispute, Upper Silesia 1921:** Upper Silesia was an industrial area bordering Germany + Poland. A plebiscite (vote) to decide who should control it was split almost 50 - 50.

**Dispute, Aaland Islands 1921:** the islands lay between Finland and Sweden. They threatened to go to war but instead asked the League to decide what to do with them.

**Dispute, The War of the Stray Dog 1925:** A Greek soldier chased his dog into Bulgaria. The soldier was shot dead. In response, the Greeks invaded the Bulgarian town of Petrich.



What would you do?			
Give to Poland		Give to Germany	
Do Nothing		Arrange 2nd vote	
Share the area			

[www.historylearningsite.co.uk/leagueofnations.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/leagueofnations.htm)



What would you do?			
Give to Finland		Give to Sweden	
Do Nothing		Arrange a plebiscite	
share the islands		Use Military Force	

[www.historylearningsite.co.uk/leagueofnations.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/leagueofnations.htm)



What would you do?			
Blame Bulgaria		Blame Greece	
Do Nothing		Morale Pressure	
Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force	

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident\\_at\\_Petrich](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_at_Petrich)

What is the message of this cartoon?	What did the League decide?	What did the League decide?	How did the League respond?
	Did Germany and / or Poland accept the decision?	Was this accepted by Sweden?	Was the decision accepted?
	Poland = Yes / No    Germany = Yes / No		



# 4. Successes of the League in the 1920s - Humanitarian Work

<b>Helping Refugees:</b> The League did great work getting POWs ( prisoners of war) and refugees home after WW1. It also helped refugees after an earthquake hit Turkey, 1922.	<b>Helping Workers:</b> ILO helped improve conditions for workers = lead was banned from paint, working hours for children reduced and a maximum 48 hr week <u>suggested</u> .	<b>Improving Health:</b> The League helped reduce diseases such as leprosy, small pox and malaria. Even the USSR followed its advice after a plague in Siberia the early 1920s.	<b>Abolishing Slavery:</b> League created the Slavery Convention. In 1926 many countries signed up and pressured Burma and Sierra Leone into making slavery illegal in 1927.
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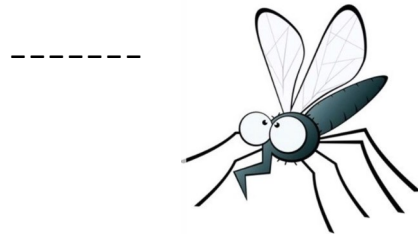
In the 1920s, the League was successful in its aim to create a b \_ \_ \_ \_ world. It helped half a million P \_ \_ s return home after WW1. Also helped T \_ \_ \_ \_ after an earthquake hit Vallenar.

**BBC History**

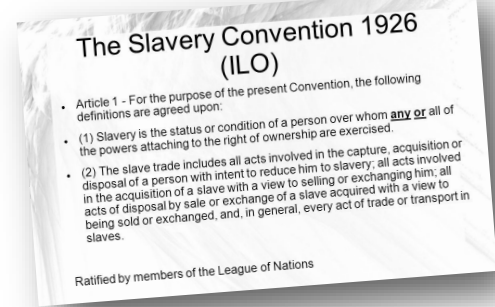
48

Link and annotate

The disease linked to mosquitoes?



**Note: organised by ILO not Slavery Commission.**



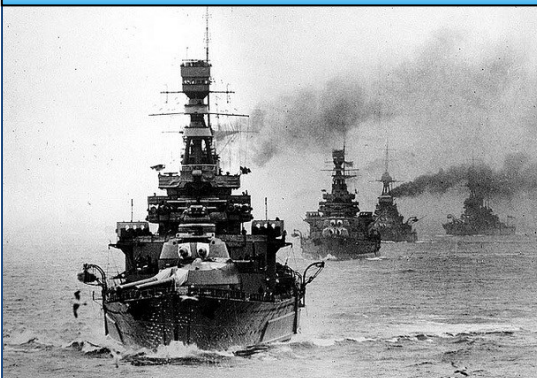
Main achievements of the REFUGEE Commission	Why was a 48 hr working week hard to enforce?	Give two achievements if the Health Commission	Give two achievements if the Slavery Commission
1:		1:	1:
2:	Which League body was responsible for this work?	2:	2:
League aim addressed ( SIDE ) =		League aim addressed ( SIDE ) =	Abolish means =

**The Washington Conference 1921-22:** following WW1 many countries still had huge armies, navies and weaponry. The League was given the job of reducing them.

**1925, Locarno Treaty:** Delegates from Britain, France, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia met in Locarno, Switzerland. <http://gssibhistory.wikispaces.com/Locarno>

**1928, The Kellogg Briand Pact:** This could be argued to be the HIGH POINT and greatest success of the League. Over 60 countries signed up to it!

**The Global Depression:** The good work of the League would be destroyed in 1929 after the American economy went into meltdown. This would impact the whole world.



*'The Locarno agreements gave new hope that the League of Nations might assume the role which Wilson had expected of. If one looks at the European scene between 1925 and 1929 and without the knowledge of what came after there seemed to be some grounds for hope.'*

**Historian: James Joll, 1983.**

*'The Kellogg-Briand Pact was an agreement between 62 countries which also included Germany as an equal partner. The agreement was for countries to agree not to use war as to settle disputes. Crucially the agreement included the United States (not a League member) but who still wanted to help secure peace. This was also significant for Germany as it showed Germany to be a respected + trusted European nation again.'*

**Tutoru.net (Edited)**

<b>Mass Unemployment</b> Factories close as there is no one to sell goods to. This creates mass unemployment.	<b>USA Recalls Loans</b> America stops / recall loans made to struggling post war countries. (E.G Germany)
<b>Protectionism</b> To protect their economies many countries tax imports. International trade dries up.	<b>The Wall Street Crash</b> The American economy completely collapses.
<b>Social Unrest</b> Hungry, unemployed, people become desperate for solutions to their problems.	<b>The Rise of Dictators</b> People look to aggressive, leaders such as <b>Hitler</b> and <b>Mussolini</b> . They will push the League to its limits.

What was agreed at the 1921 <a href="#">Washington Conference</a> ?	What was agreed at Locarno?	Why was the Kellogg - Briand Pact significant?
1	1:France and Germany agree to settle problems through the League	1:
2	2:	2:
League aim addressed ( SIDE ) =	3:	3:

Put the statements in a logical order numbering 1 - 6.

# 5. The Death of the League in the 1930s - Manchuria and Abyssinia.

**Manchuria Invasion 1931:** The Japanese claimed that Chinese soldiers blew up a Japanese built railway in Manchuria. Japan invaded the disputed area of Manchuria.

Who controlled Manchuria before the invasion in 1931?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3x3nbnk/revision/1>

What was the Lytton Report?

1:

A cartoon about the Manchuria response ...

Japan
China

V

What would you do?			
Blame Japan		Blame China	
Do Nothing		Morale Pressure	
Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force	



How long did the Lytton Report take?

1:

How did the League respond to the Manchuria invasion?

1:

What did Japan do next and what happened to Manchuria?

1:

2:

How did the League fail in Manchuria?

1:

2:

3:



Why did Japan invade Manchuria in 1931?

1:

2:

3:

What position did Japan have in the League?

Give a previous example of a League member acting in such a way.

Why did the League fail in Manchuria?

1:

2:

3:

What is the message of this cartoon?

**The Abyssinia Crisis 1935:** Following an argument over an oasis 80km inside Abyssinia, Ethiopia. Mussolini the Italian leader began to ready his army to invade Abyssinia.

Who did Abyssinia belong to before the invasion in 1935?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3x3nbnk/revision/1>

What was the Hoare-Laval Pact?

1:

**A quote about Abyssinia:** the Abyssinia incident and how the League dealt with it is seen as the final nail in the coffin. *"The real Death of the League came in 1935"* AJP Taylor.

Italy
Ethiopia

V

What would you do?			
Blame Italy		Blame Ethiopia	
Do Nothing		Morale Pressure	
Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force	



What did the Hoare-Laval Pact say about Britain and France?

1:

How did the League respond to the Abyssinian invasion?

1:

What did Italy do next and what happened to Abyssinia?

1:

2:

How did the League fail in Abyssinia?

1:

2:

3:



Why did Italy invade Abyssinia in 1931?

1:

2:

3:

What position did Italy have in the League?

Italy's behaviour was very ...

H y \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ l and S \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ h

Why did the League fail in Abyssinia?

1:

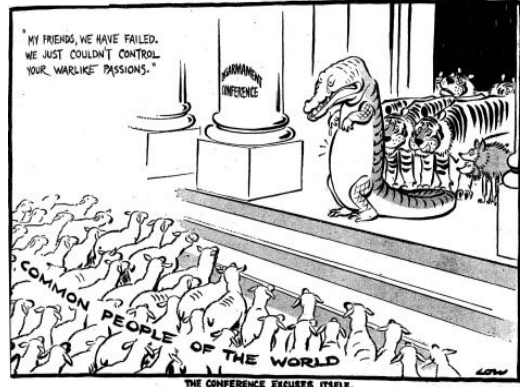
2:

3:

What is the message of this cartoon?

# 6. Summary and Reflections - Why did The League Fail?

**Disarmament Conference Fails, 1933:** Germany argued only she had disarmed and other countries should too. After talks Germany quit the League and talks collapsed.



What is the message of this cartoon?

**Structural Problems: Membership**      **Structural Problems: Decision Making**      **Structural Problems: Toothless ... 'All Bark No Bite'**

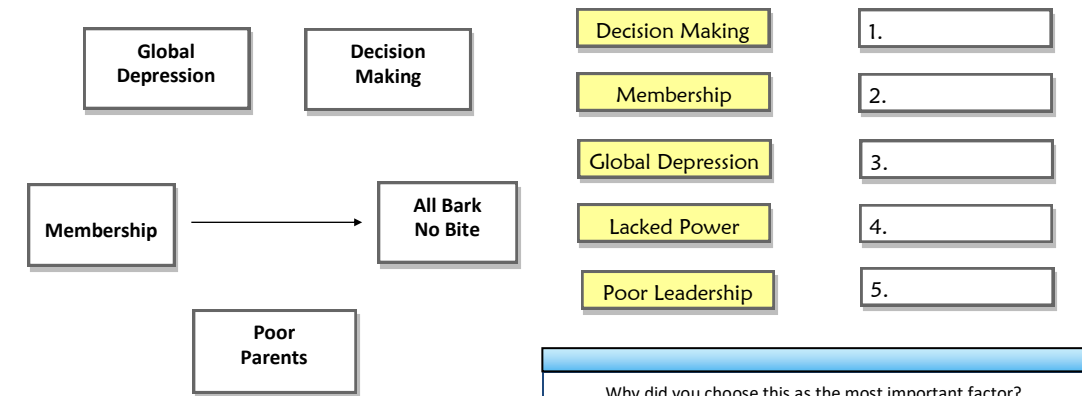
Point	Membership	Point	Decision Making	Point	Lacked Real Power
Example 1	No USA	Example 1		Example 1	No Army
Explain	Missed USA's power and resources	Explain	This was a powerful block vote	Explain	
Explain	USA free to trade ...	Explain	This was not democratic	Explain	
Link	Weak as had no strong leader	Link		Link	
Example 2	A League for winners	Example 2		Example 2	Sanctions were not effective
Explain	Defeated powers not invited	Explain	Every country had to agree	Explain	
Explain	Seen as unfair and undemocratic	Explain	Very hard to make a decision	Explain	Non League countries free to trade
Link	Weakened the League's reputation	Link		Link	

PEEL = Point, Example, Explain, Evidence, Link back to the question.      Complete a structured PEEL paragraph of your own.      PEEL = Point, Example, Explain, Evidence, Link back to the question

**Global Depression:**      **Poor Parenting / Leadership**      **Making connections:** the factors behind the failure of the League do not stand alone, but share a relationship and are often caused by or influence other factors.      **Rank Order:** order the five factors that led to the League failure into order of importance. Put the most important one at the top and least important at the bottom.

Point	The Global Depression
Example 1	League members had own problems
Explain	
Explain	
Link	
Example 2	Aggressive leaders rise to power
Explain	
Evidence	By 1935 the 'League was dead'
Link	

Point	Bad Parents / Leadership
Example 1	
Explain	
Explain	
Link	
Example 2	
Explain	
Exp / Evid	
Link	



PEEL = Point, Example, Explain, Evidence, Link back to the question      Complete a structured PEEL paragraph of your own.      Draw arrows to show connections between factors behind the failure of the League of Nations.

Why did you choose this as the most important factor?

# The League of Nations - why did it fail?



**Mission:** to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to find out reasons why the League ultimately failed.



*'The clue lies in the name: the League of Nations. Not 'states' or 'countries' - 'Nations'. Wasn't it Wilson who insisted that self-determination was at the centre of the Treaty of Versailles? Wilson made a Peace which created a world of nations, but he formed a League which relied on 'moral persuasion' and 'collective security'. The League never had any chance of success. As soon as any of his nations found that its national self-interest was threatened, the League could go hang.'*

**The modern historian John Duncan suggests that the tension between national interest and the League's needs made the eventual failure of the League inevitable - book extract, 2000.**

**A**

**B** I know this sounds all wrong, perhaps immoral, when Japan is flouting the League of Nations, but:

- 1 - she (Japan) was greatly provoked.
- 2 - she must ere long expand somewhere - for goodness sake let or rather encourage her to do so there instead of Australia.
- 3 - her control of Manchuria means a real block against Communist aggression.

**A letter from the Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge University, to his friend**

There had to be unanimity for decisions that were taken. Unanimity made it really hard for the League to do anything. The League suffered big time from the absence of major powers — Germany, Japan, Italy ultimately left — and the lack of U.S. participation. The League showed the inherent limitations of collective security, which is basically an “all for one and one for all” ethos; countries have to treat the outbreak of war anywhere as worrisome and a threat and we have to respond to it. The reality is [that doctrine] doesn't take into account countries' other interests or the context. For instance, when Italy invaded Ethiopia in the mid-1930s, Britain and France who needed Italy as it was cozying up to Nazi Germany, chose to appease. Same thing when Hitler started gobbling up little bits of nearby countries.

**Time Magazine Article: Olivia Waxman, January 2019.**

**C**



**D**

THEY WON'T DOVETAIL  
—Bronstrup in San Francisco C

# Source Skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar ( Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar ( Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates ( supports ) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate ( support ) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason ( Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable )

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

# The Global Depression and The League of Nations.

**Discover:** the causes of the Global Depression **Explore:** how the Global Depression weakened the League **Skill:** sequencing and explanation.

The period following the Wall Street Crash can be seen as one of the great turning points in history. The collapse of the American economy came at a time when the League of Nations was beginning to show some potential. (The Kellogg Briand Pact had been signed in 1928). However, events after 1929 would result in the destruction of the League. As a result of the Wall Street Crash the USA stopped or recalled its loans. Many countries such as Germany relied on (needed) these loans. To try and protect their own goods countries began putting high tariffs on imports. This policy of protectionism only made the problem worse and global trade decreased. As a consequence, many factories were unable to sell what they made and they were forced to close. This created massive unemployment and the world fell into a global, economic depression. People became more and more angry and desperate. This was the perfect environment that allowed extreme leaders into to power. Aggressive leaders such as Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany offered radical promises to desperate people. Once in power these dictators would push the League beyond its limits. For example Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935, which ended in a humiliating defeat for the League. After this, the League was no longer taken seriously. The impact of the depression is well summed up by AJP Taylor who wrote. "The real death of the League was in 1935".

The Wall Street Crash

Social Unrest

Trade Reduced

Abyssinia Invasion

Factories Close

The League is Dead

Rise of Dictators

Protectionism

Unemployment

Global Depression

Recalls Loans

## The Depression Weakens the League.

International Goodwill Eroded.

1

League Members Too Busy With Their Own Problems.

2

Dictators Challenge the League.

3



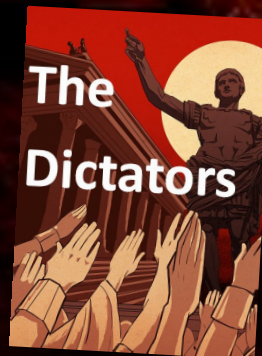
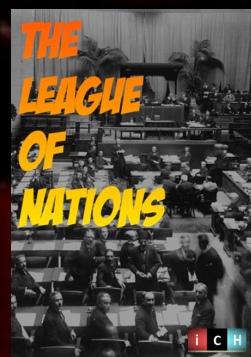
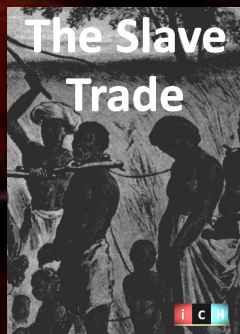
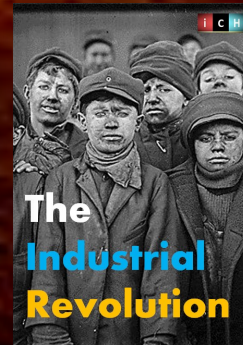
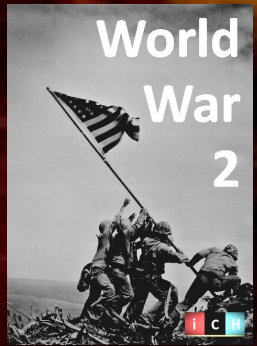
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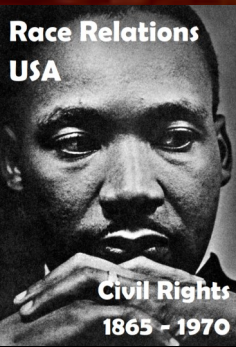
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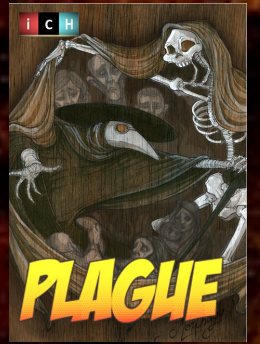
**Race Relations USA**  
Civil Rights  
1865 - 1970



**THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2**



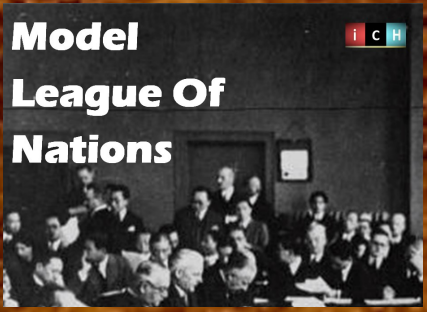
**PLAGUE**



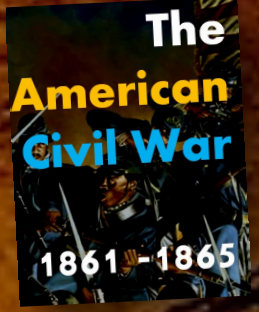
**JACK THE RIPPER**



**Model League Of Nations**



**The American Civil War**  
1861 - 1865



**USA BOOM**

*Give me your tired your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.*



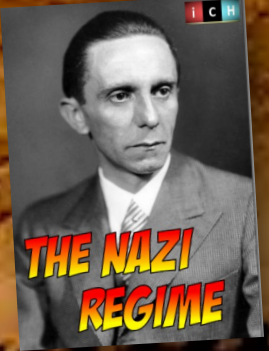
**History Detective**  
**RMS Titanic**



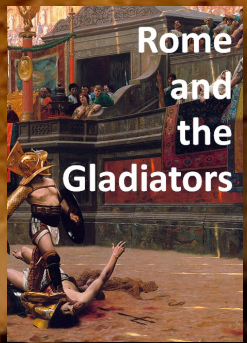
**The British Empire**



**THE NAZI REGIME**



**Rome and the Gladiators**



**THE BLITZ**



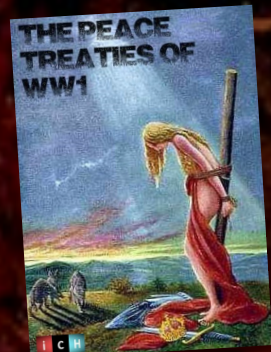
**Czechoslovakia The Prague Spring**  
1968



**Crime and Punishment**



**THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1**



**Genghis Khan**



**Russian Revolution**  
1900 - 1920



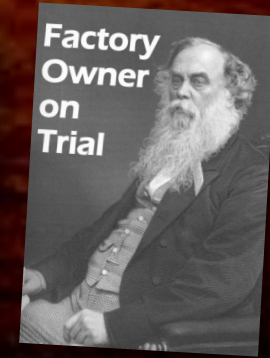
**The Witch Craze**



**VIETNAM WAR**



**Factory Owner on Trial**



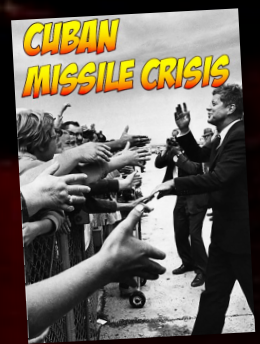
**HISTORY SKILLS**



**How secure was the USSR's control of Eastern Europe?**



**CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS**



**The Spanish Armada**



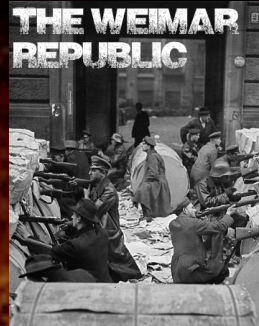
**THE ORIGINS OF THE GOLD WAR**



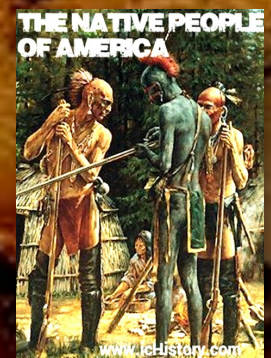
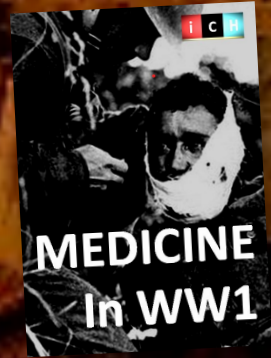
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