


The League of Nations Review

Aims	20's	30's
S	TOP WARS	
I		
D		
E		
League Powers		
	M	
	P	
	E	
	S	
	F	= X

Successes	Failures
	Vienna - 1920
Aaland Islands - 1921	
Upper Silesia - 1921	
Washington Conference - 1921 USA, UK and Japan agree to limit naval building. Note, the US organised and so not directly a League success but was in the spirit of the League's aims.	Ruhr Occupation - 1923
Working - ILO	Corfu Incident - 1923
Incident at Petrich (Stray Dog) Greek soldier shot by Bulgarian soldier on border Led to fighting between the two countries League ordered Greece to pay £45 000 and to withdraw their troops. Greece did as told.	The Geneva Protocol - 1924 Proposal by Benes to use sanctions as a tool for collective security. Loved by France— rejected by Britain.
Locarno Treaties 1925 - 1926	Incident at Petrich (Stray Dog) The Greeks complained about the League decision—comparing it to CORFU. They said same rules didn't apply to more powerful nation = hypocritical
	The Wall Street Crash is a key turning point ...NO notable successes after 1929!
Kellogg-Briand Pact - 1928	

Why The League Failed

Structure and Organisation

 -

 - 'A t _____ shop'

No Army

 - 'All bark no _____'

Membership

 - "If the USA does not join .."

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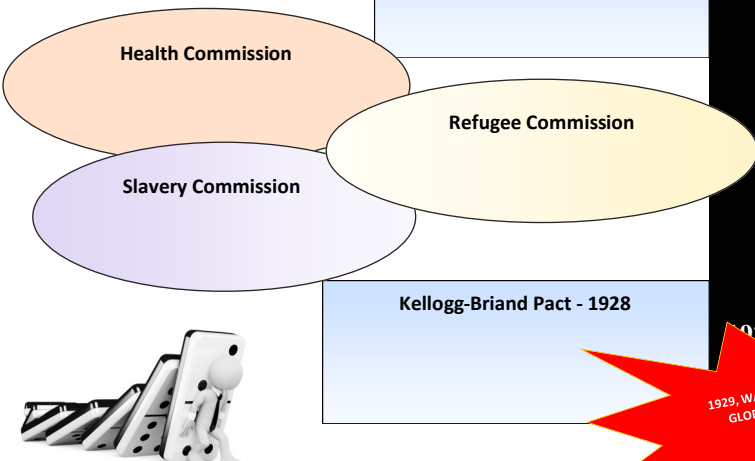
Poor Parents / Leadership

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Global Depression

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League Failures 1930's

How did the Global Depression weaken the League?
A domino effect – put in order and explain each step.

Aggressive Foreign Policy	WSC - Global Depression
Protectionism	Social and Economic Problems
Militarism	The Rise of Extremism

1931	1932	1935
Japan Attacks Manchuria  Why Japan Invaded? 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ HOW THE LEAGUE FAILED 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED? 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ CONSEQUENCES 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____	Disarmament Conferences FAIL 	Italy Attacks Abyssinia  Why Mussolini Invaded? 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ HOW THE LEAGUE FAILED 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED? 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ CONSEQUENCES 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

The League of Nations Review

Note: also revise the [League's Structure](#). You have a worksheet / diagram on this but this is also linked above.

Aims	20's	30's
S	TOP WARS	
	50%	0%
I	improve lives	
	80%	0%
D	disarmament	
	40%	0%
E	enforce treaties	
	50%	0%

League Powers	
	Moral Pressure
	Economic Sanctions
	Force = X

Successes	Failures
<p>Aaland Islands - 1921 Sweden V Finland Small disputed islands Swedes appealed to League League gave to Finland + Sweden accepted Showed 'small' countries listened to League</p> <p>Upper Silesia - 1921 Germany V Poland Both claimed the area League government a plebiscite Both agreed to split / cooperate EG power Showed exactly how League worked in the ideal</p> <p>Washington Conference - 1921 USA, UK and Japan agree to limit naval building. Note, the US organised and so not directly a League success but was in the spirit of the League's aims.</p>	<p>Vilna - 1920 Poland V Lithuania Poland invaded the Lithuanian capital The League ordered that Poland withdraw Poland ignored this decision The League did nothing</p> <p>Ruhr Occupation - 1923 France + Belgium V Germany Poland invaded the Lithuanian capital The League ordered that Poland withdraw Poland ignored this decision The League did nothing</p> <p>Corfu Incident - 1923 Italy V Greece. General Tellini murdered on Greek soil. Mussolini invaded the Greek island of Corfu. League told Greece to pay compensation. Greeks agreed but upset Council members got their way!</p> <p>The Geneva Protocol - 1924 Proposal by Benes to use sanctions as a tool for collective security. Loved by France— rejected by Britain.</p> <p>Incident at Petrich (Stray Dog) The Greeks complained about the League decision—comparing it to CORFU. They said same rules didn't apply to more powerful nation = hypocritical</p>
<p>Working (ILO) ILO was had limited success in getting employers to keep to a 48 hour workweek. Did manage to get lead banned from paint.</p> <p>Incident at Petrich (Stray Dog) Greek soldier shot by Bulgarian soldier on border Led to fighting between the two countries League ordered Greece to pay £45 000 and to withdraw their troops. Greece did as told.</p> <p>Locarno Treaties 1925 - 1926 Arranged between Brit, France, Belgium, Italy + Germany. This guaranteed existing western borders and Germany was admitted into the League as a permanent council member.</p>	<p>1928 The Wall Street Crash is a key turning point ...NO notable successes after 1929!</p>

Why The League Failed

Structure and Organisation



- P - Veto
- E - Undemocratic
- E - Misused by Council



- P - Slow decision making
- E - Unanimous
- E - 'A talking shop'.

No Army



- P - No Army
- E - Could not enforce
- E - 'All bark no bite'

Membership



- P - No USA
- E - Missed leadership
- E - "If the USA does not..."

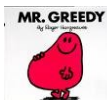


- P - League for winners
- E - Seen as unfair
- E - Argentina boycott

Poor Parents / Leadership



- P - Hypocritical
- E - Actions of members
- E - Italy / Corfu 1923



- P - Greedy
- E - Self Interest of BR / FR
- E - Geneva Protocol

Global Depression



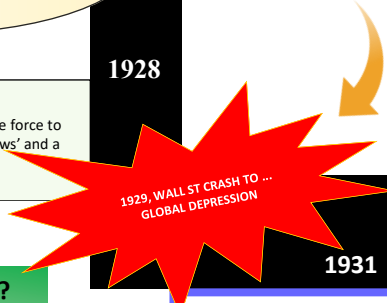
- A domino effect that led to a rise of extremism. League members had their own problems and were unwilling to stand up to aggressive actions of Japan, Italy and Germany.

Health Commission
Helped to combat disease such as small-pox and leprosy. Also advised USSR how to cope with a plague outbreak in Siberia.

Refugee Commission
League helped get 400 000 POW's back home after WW1. Also helped rehome people in Turkey after an earthquake.

Slavery Commission + ILO
League agree to the slavery convention in 1926. Helped free 200 000 slaves from Sierra Leone and Burma.

Kellogg-Briand Pact - 1928
62 countries ratified the agreement not to use force to settle disputes. This was like a 'renewal of vows' and a promise to follow the concept of peace via Collective Security.



League Failures 1930's

How did the Global Depression weaken the League?

A domino effect – put in order and explain each step.

<p>6</p> <p>Aggressive Foreign Policy Jap, Italy and Germany pushed the League beyond its limits and exposed its weaknesses.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>WSC - Global Depression. The Wall Street Crash destroyed the US economy. This would have a global impact.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Protectionism. In an attempt to protect their own trade countries began to put tariffs on imports. This created a 'tit for tat' response. It also damaged relationships.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Socio / Economic Problems As trade dried up jobs were lost creating unemployment, homelessness and hunger. (40% Japan's factories closed)</p>
<p>5</p> <p>Militarism Extreme leaders began to build up their military capabilities.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>The Rise of Extremism. Desperate people turned to extreme leaders who promised radical solutions.</p>

1931	1932	1935
<p>Japan Attacks Manchuria</p> <p>Why Japan Invaded? 1 Military had taken over 2 Hit hard by G Depression 3 Manchuria = land + resources 4 Chinese = sub human</p> <p>HOW THE LEAGUE FAILED 1 Slow = 12 months 2 KNOW= Lytton Report 3 _____ 4 Only condemned Japan</p> <p>WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED? 1 Global Depression impact 2 Japan major Brit trade partner 3 Slow - weak leaders - no army</p> <p>CONSEQUENCES 1 Japan left (Council member) 2 League humiliated 3 Hitler + Mussolini watched "with interest"</p>	<p>Italy Attacks Abyssinia</p> <p>Why Mussolini Invaded? 1 To boost his falling popularity 2 Revenge - 1996 Adowa defeat 3 Hit by G Depression 4 Abyssinia = Land + Minerals</p> <p>HOW THE LEAGUE FAILED 1 Slow 2 KNOW = Hoare - Laval Pact 3 Sanctions weak = No Oil 4 Britain didn't block Suez Canal</p> <p>WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED? 1 Global Depression impact 2 Keep Mussolini on side + away from Hitler 3 General weakness exposed</p> <p>CONSEQUENCES 1 Italy left (Council member) 2 Rome Berlin Axis = 1936 3 "The real death of the League was in 1935". AJP Taylor.</p>	