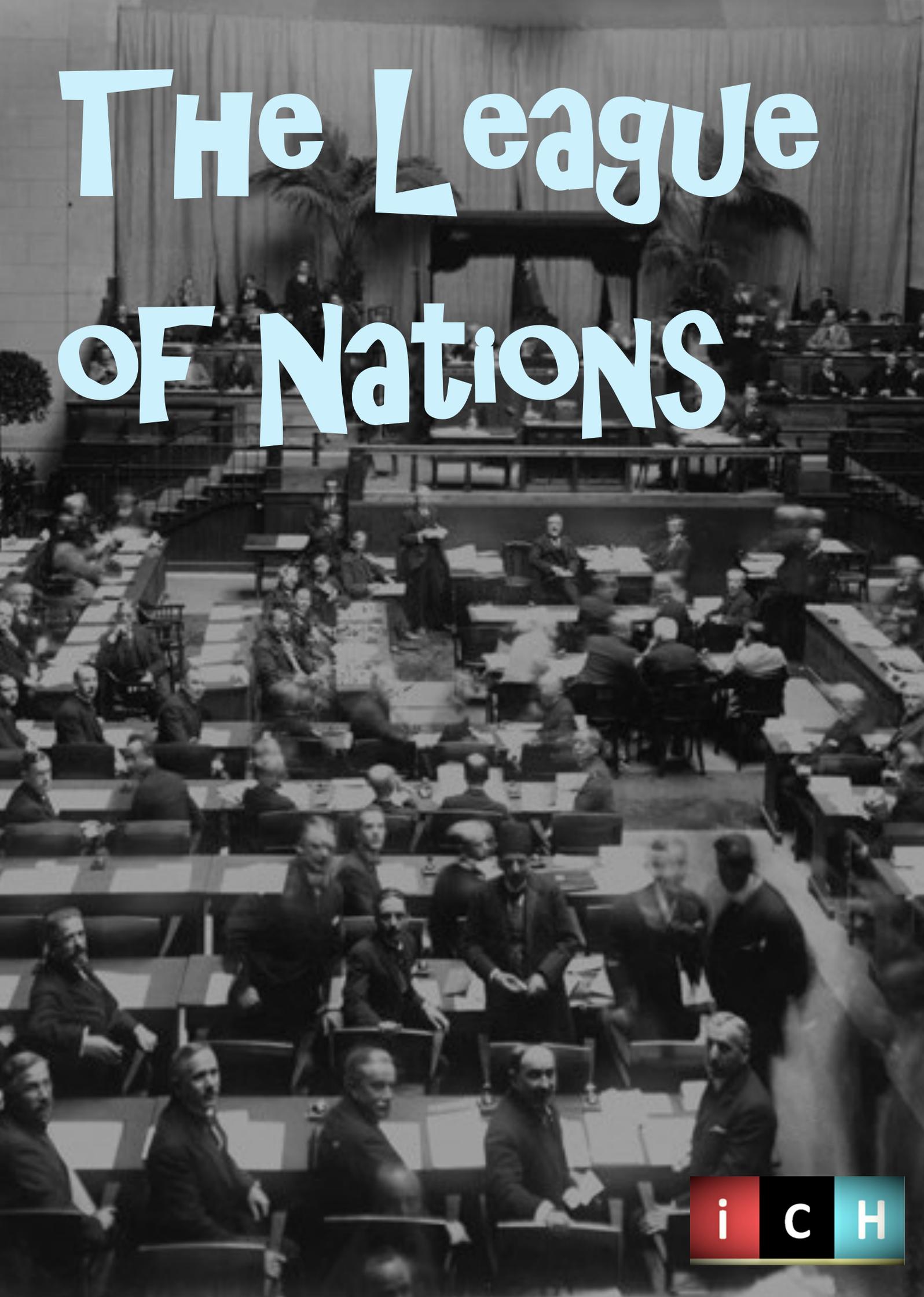


# The League of Nations



# 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 ? 

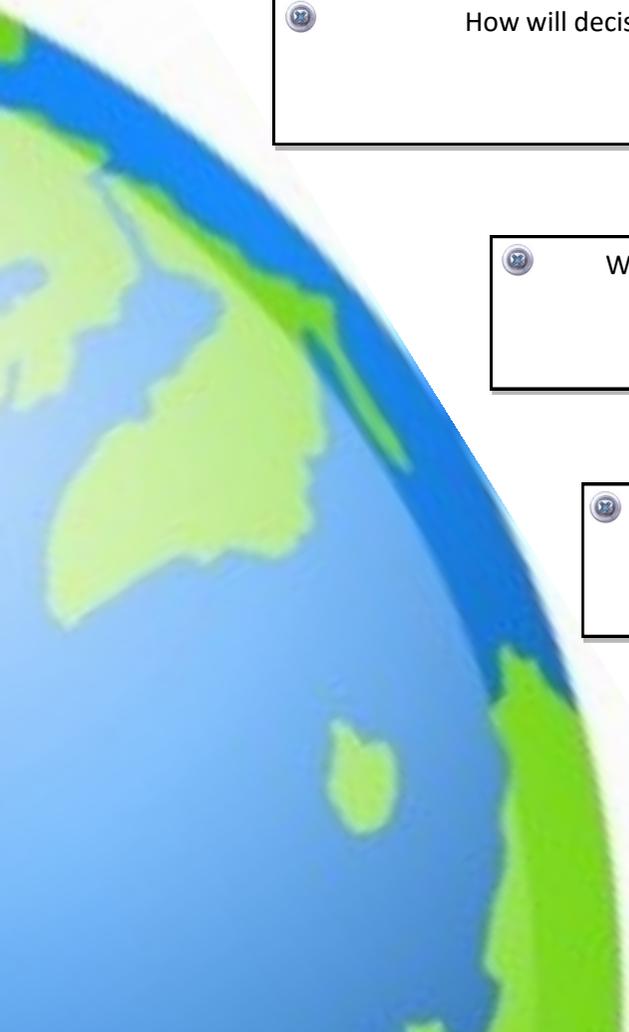
 Will the League have a leader, is so, who? 

 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 - unit key words

 **For teacher** = answers. The post it section can be used for students to 'guess' then write up as a group.



Word	Definition	Related word	
Refugee	A person who has been forced away from their home.		A
Idealist	Someone who thinks that 'perfect is possible'.		B
Desperate	To be in need or want something very badly.	Dire Straits	C
Sanction	A form of punishment, often involving a ban on trade.	Embargo	D
Aggression	The threat or use of force.		E
Democracy	About things being fairly decided or voted for.	Suffrage	F
Manchuria	A region controlled by China in 1934.		G
Collective Security	Joining together to stop aggression and create peace.	Union	H
Ignore	To refuse to listen or to follow rules.		I
Protectionism	A way of reducing foreign imports by putting tariffs on them.		J
Congress	A powerful ( law making ) part of the American government.	Senate	K
Unanimous	When a decision is made by EVERYONE agreeing.	Consensus	L
Abyssinia	A place in Ethiopia, Africa.		M
Dispute	Argument or disagreement.	Quarrel	N
Tariffs	Taxes on goods.		O
Enforce	To make something happen.	Instigate	P
Foreign Policy	The relationship / behaviour / actions towards other countries.		Q
Condemn	To tell off - say something is wrong.		R
Hypocritical	To claim something is wrong - then doing that exact thing yourself.		S
Veto	A powerful blocking 'vote'.		T
Isolationism	When a country is a 'alone' and stays out of overseas affairs.		U
Structure	The shape of something or how it is built.		V
Social Unrest	When the public / people get angry.		W
Covenant	An agreement between a group of ... people / countries.	Pact	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?

---

2: What is the meaning of covenant?

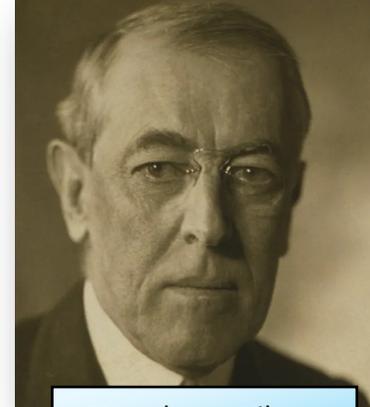
---

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

---



WW1 Destruction



Woodrow Wilson



Message?

# Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

5 mins



 **Mission** - to understand who Woodrow Wilson was, what he wanted and his plan to achieve it!

## FOURTEEN POINTS

### **Free trade between countries.**

No tariffs / trade deals.

### **Oceans / seas are FREE.**

Not controlled by any nation.

### **Use end of WW1 to solve the Balkans issue.**

Self determination for these people.

### **Return Alsace Loraine to France.**

Germany had taken this border town in 1871.

### **Turkish / Ottoman Empire broken up.**

Self determination for these people.

### **End Militarism.**

Disarm all nations.

### **End the concept of empire building.**

Self determination - e.g. Africa.

### **No secret treaties.**

Such as the alliances that led to WW1.

### **Poland to be an independent state.**

With access to the sea.

### **Out!**

German troops to get out of Russian territory.

### **Independence for Belgium.**

### **NEW global organisation = League of Nations.**

Create security, cooperation + peace.

### **Transfer the borders of Italy and Austria.**

Adjust the existing boundaries.

### **Serbia gains access to the sea.**



Woodrow Wilson was elected to US president 1912. He was an idealist - a man who believed that a better / 'perfect' world was possible and within reach after WW1.

He encouraged Germany to surrender in 1918 - and proposed a peace that would be based on his 14 Points.

The 14 Points were seen by Wilson and Germany as a way not to destroy or humiliate Germany.

Key to make Wilson's aims was the creation of a new global organisation called the League of Nations. Its main principle would be peace though **collective security**.

#### **The League's aims were to...**

- Stop future wars
- Improve lives and working conditions
- Disarm after WW1
- Enforce the treaties of WW1

#### **Note ...**

Not all of Wilson's 14 Points would be achieved after WW1. Much to the frustration of Wilson + anger of Germany who would be dealt with severely.

# 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.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_

How often it met : \_\_\_\_\_

Members : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of blocking vote : \_\_\_\_\_

Weakness : \_\_\_\_\_



Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_

How often it met : \_\_\_\_\_

Members : \_\_\_\_\_

Method of voting : \_\_\_\_\_

Weakness : \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Role : \_\_\_\_\_

Weakness: \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Role 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Role 2: \_\_\_\_\_



Name

Role



# Comparing Cartoons

**Skill:** to compare two cartoons use the 'COP' method.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

Published in the British magazine Punch, December, 1919.

A



Published in an American newspaper, January 1920.

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.

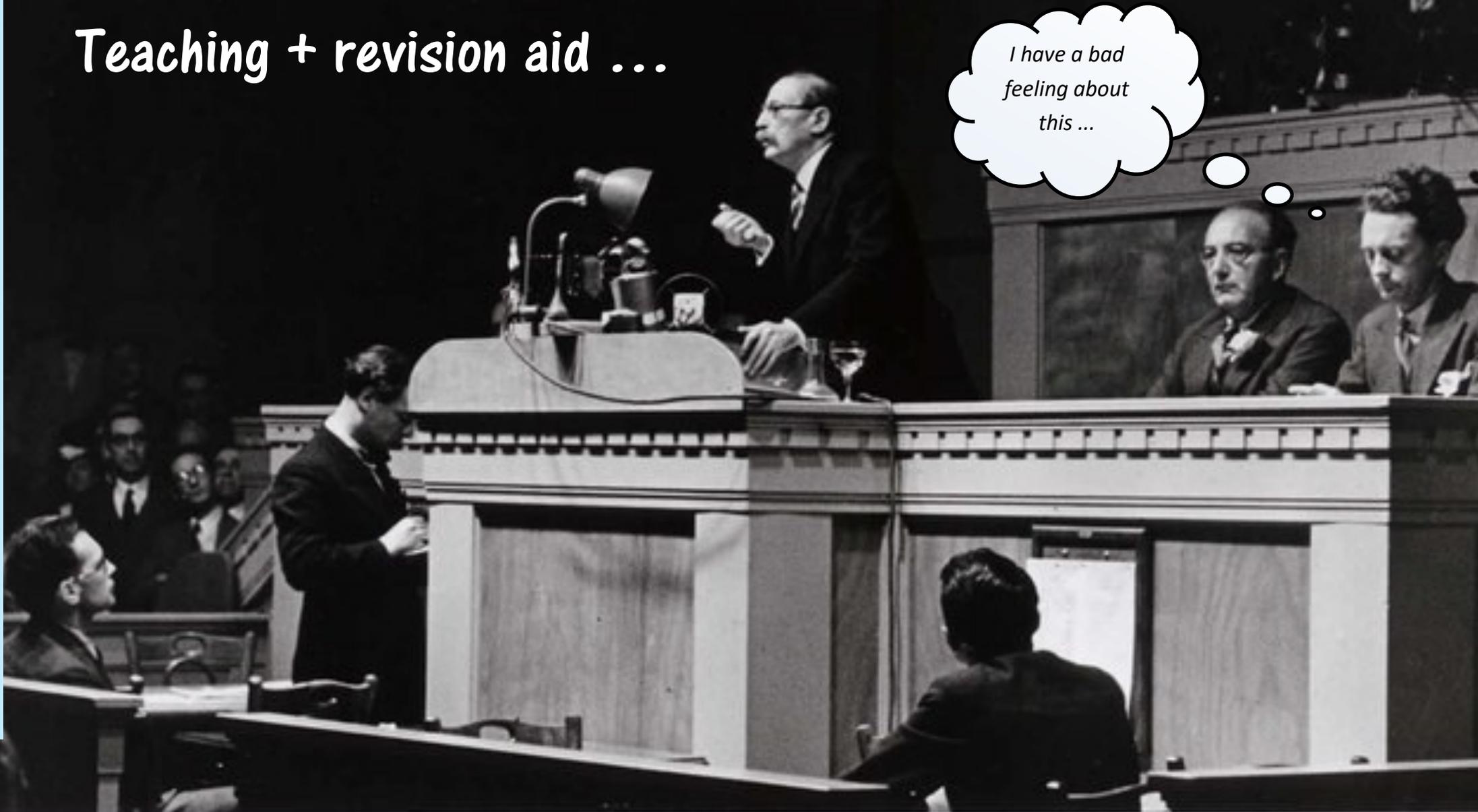
**Origin:** is the ( who, when, where ) are / are not similar.

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

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Teaching + revision aid ...

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



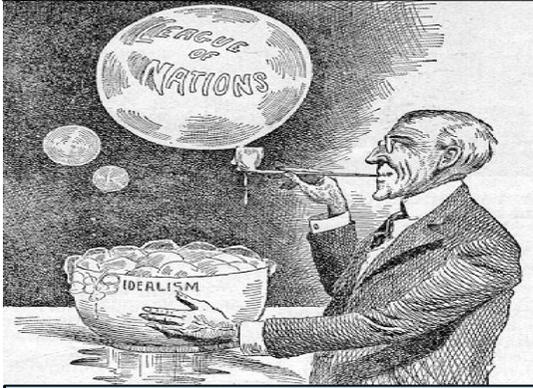
# 1. The League of Nations Beginnings - Wilson's Impossible dream ?

**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)



S	I
D	E

Impact of WW1



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?



In	Out
----	-----

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 ...

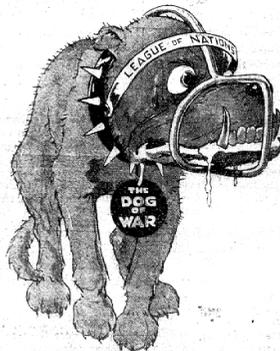
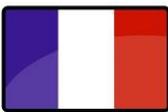
# 2. The League of Nations in the 1920s - Structural Weakness and Setbacks.

<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?
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

		<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.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

 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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Do Nothing		Morale Pressure																																	
Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force																																	
 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.

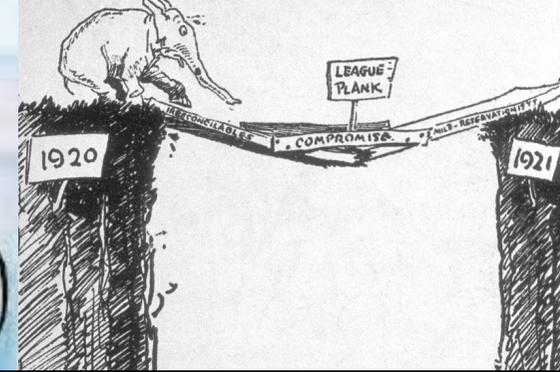
**1924: The Geneva Protocol:** The Corfu Incident showed the League could be weakened even by COUNCIL members. A plan was made to ensure this didn't happen again.

**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.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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**

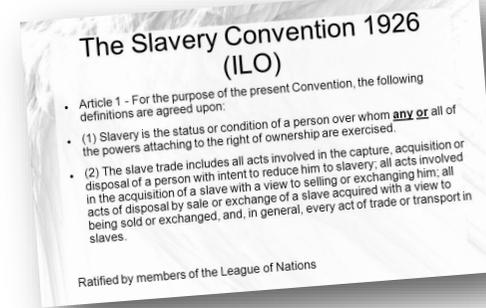
48

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 ...



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:

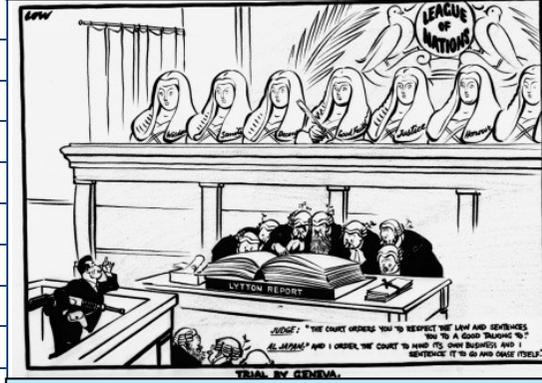
2:

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.



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 1935?

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:

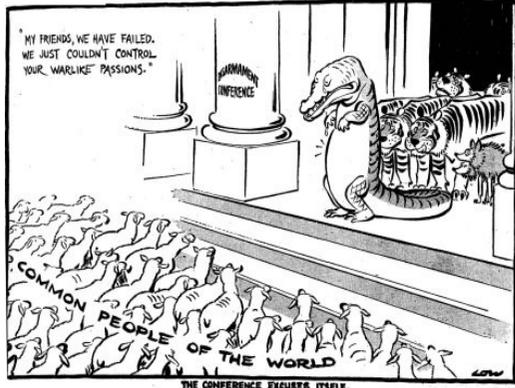
2:

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'**

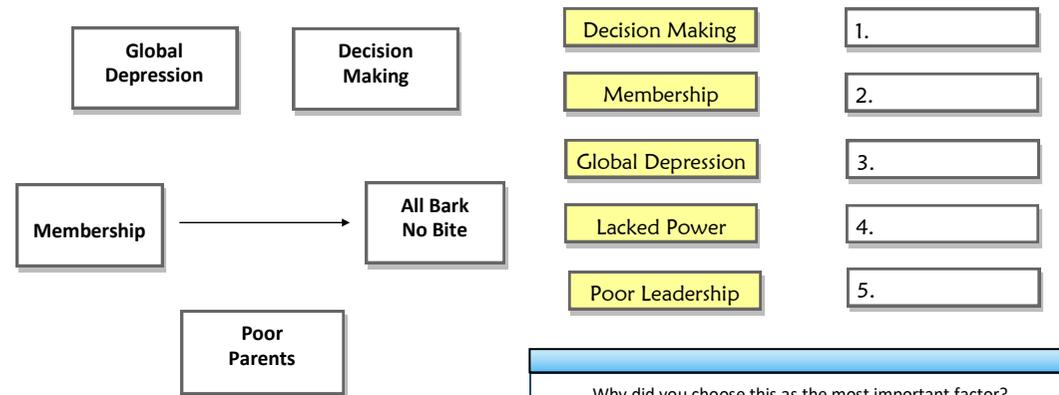
Point	Membership	Point	Decision Making	Point	Lacked Real Power
Example 1	No USA	Example 1		Example 1	No Army
Explain	Missed USA's power and resources	Explain	This was a powerful block vote	Explain	
Explain	USA free to trade ...	Explain	This was not democratic	Explain	
Link	Weak as had no strong leader	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	



Why did you choose this as the most important factor?

Draw arrows to show connections between factors behind the failure of the League of Nations.

PEEL = Point, Example, Explain, Evidence, Link back to the question

Complete a structured PEEL paragraph of your own.

# 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 CA

# Land Disputes and Conflicts in the 1920's

 **Discover:** the details of disputes and conflicts of the 1920's **Explore:** how the League dealt with these disputes **Skill:** identifying evaluation.

## Vilna



France  
Germany

Italy, League Council, bombed the Greek island of Corfu.

The League condemned the Greeks, ordered it to leave and pay compensation.

After a split vote it was decided to share the area. Each supplying the other with water and electricity.

Hypocritical Failure

## Upper Silesia



Greece  
Bulgaria

They argued over who should control them.

She was a League Council Member. The League did nothing.

Again, the League was seen as hypocritical for supporting a COUNCIL member that had used force.

Idealistic success

## Aaland Islands



Poland  
Lithuania

Greece invaded Bulgaria after a Greek soldier had been shot.

The League asked Poland to leave but Poland ignored it.

The Greeks agreed. This showed that some countries were afraid of upsetting the League. But they complained about double standards.

A Limited Success

## The Ruhr Occupation



Italy  
Greece

Germany didn't pay its war reparations so France invaded the German Ruhr.

The League arranged a plebiscite (vote) to decide who should control the ar-

The League was seen hypocritical for not stopping a Council member from using force against a weaker country.

Bad Parent.

## The Corfu Incident



Germany  
Poland

Poland invaded Vilna, the capital of Lithuania.

However, the League blamed Greece and made it pay money.

The League failed its first test. France did not want to lose Poland as an ally. This made the League look weak.

Success

## War of the Stray Dog



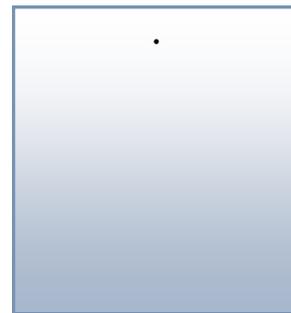
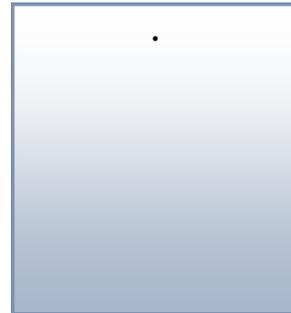
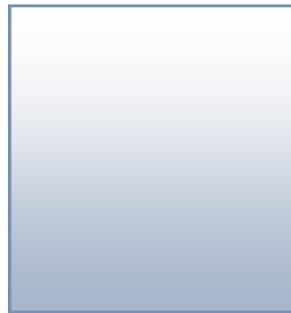
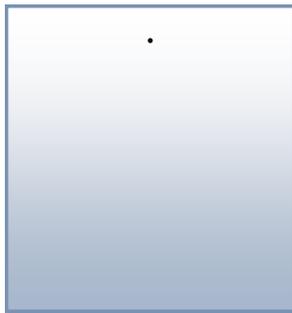
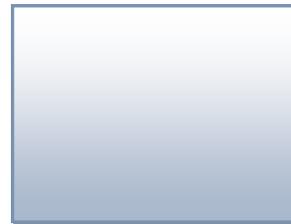
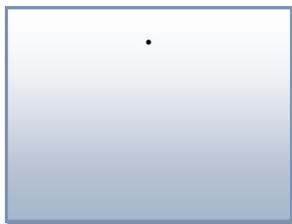
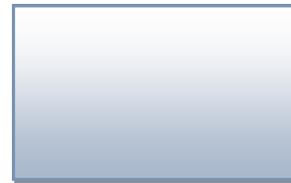
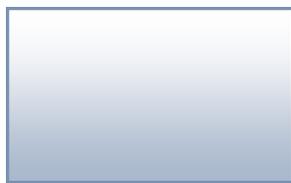
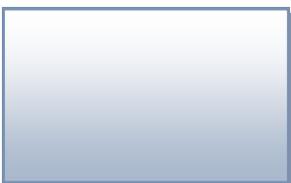
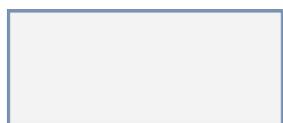
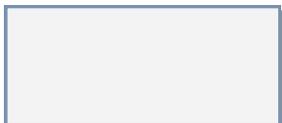
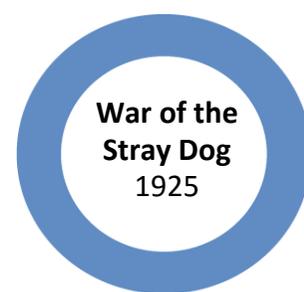
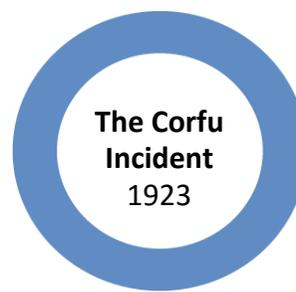
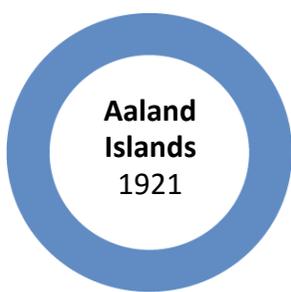
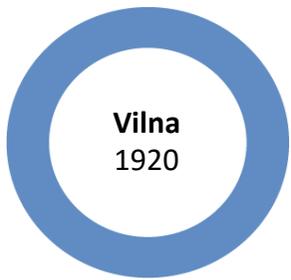
Sweden  
Finland

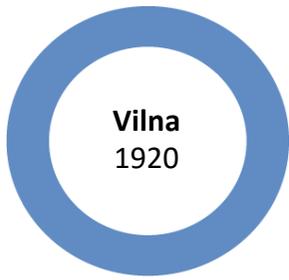
They both wanted control of this area rich in iron and steel.

They asked the League to decide. It said they should be given to Finland.

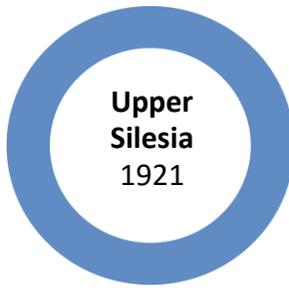
Sweden accepted the decision. This showed some smaller countries respected the League.

First Failure

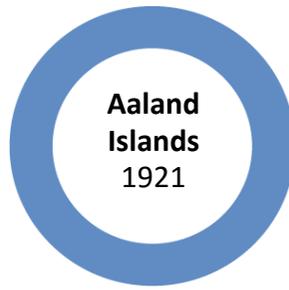




Vilna  
1920



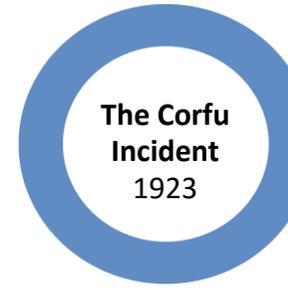
Upper  
Silesia  
1921



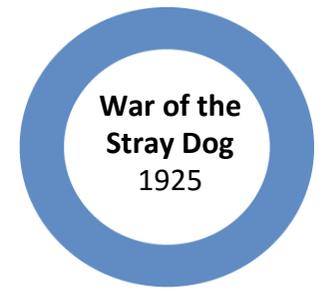
Aaland  
Islands  
1921



The Ruhr  
Occupation  
1923



The Corfu  
Incident  
1923



War of the  
Stray Dog  
1925

Answers

Poland  
Lithuania

Germany  
Poland

Sweden  
Finland

France  
Germany

Italy  
Greece

Greece  
Bulgaria

Poland invaded Vilna, the capital of Lithuania.

They both wanted control of this area rich in iron and steel.

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The League asked Poland to leave but Poland ignored it.

The League arranged a plebiscite (vote) to decide who should control the area.

They asked the League to decide. It said they should be given to Finland.

She was a League Council Member. The League did nothing.

However, the League blamed Greece and made it pay money.

The League condemned the Greeks, ordered it to leave and pay compensation.

The League failed its first test. France did not want to lose Poland as an ally. This made the League look weak.

After a split vote it was decided to share the area. Each supplying the other with water and electricity.

Sweden accepted the decision. This showed some smaller countries respected the League.

The League was seen hypocritical for not stopping a Council member from using force against a weaker country.

Again, the League was seen as hypocritical for supporting a COUNCIL member that had used force.

They Greeks agreed. This showed that some countries were afraid of upsetting the League. But they complained about double standards.

First Failure

Idealistic success

Success

Bad Parent.

Hypocritical Failure

A Limited Success

**Model**

**League Of Nations**



# Model League of Nations.



**Mission:** to run a mock session of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations was set up in 1920 after the First World War. Its aims can be spelt using the word S.I.D.E. This was to stop war, improve lives, disarm and to enforce the treaties of the WW1. The most important weapon to help achieve these aims was the use of collective security. This involved countries banding together or to 'gang up' on any countries that were aggressive or not following the rules. The decision making bodies of the League were the Council and the Assembly. In theory they had 3 options when dealing with disputes, invasions or aggression.

- 1: **Condemnation:** this involved condemning the action, saying they are wrong.
- 2: **Sanctions:** this involved putting economic restrictions on a country.
- 3: **Force:** this would involve an armed attack.

We are going to turn the classroom into a Model League of Nations. You will present, judge and rule on eight real cases that occurred between 1920 and 1935.



## Council Assembly



	Agenda / Case Log	
Britain + France	Introduction + Welcome	Italy + Japan
Lithuania	1: Vilna, 1920.	Poland
Poland	2: Upper Silesia, 1921.	Germany
Finland	3: Aaland Islands, 1921.	Sweden
Germany	4: The Ruhr Invasion, 1923.	France
Greece	5: The Corfu Incident, 1923.	Italy
Bulgaria	6: War of the Stray Dog, 1925.	Greece
China	7: Manchuria, 1931.	Japan
Ethiopia	8: Abyssinia, 1935.	Italy
All Members	The Reckoning : evaluation of the League.	All Members

## Your roles explained

### The Chairman

Your role is to organise the cases, control the debate, introduce delegates, run questioning and make sure that each team listens to the other.



### The Delegation Teams

Similar to lawyers, your job is to present your case to the Council and Assembly. This should be a biased and persuasive version of events that makes YOUR country look good and the other bad.

But... try not to make things up!



### The Council

You are the most powerful countries in the most powerful body. Your role is to listen to the cases present and judge on them. Each of you has the power of veto. You can block ANY decision you disagree with.



### The Assembly

You represent the remaining countries in the League. You decide who is right or wrong then put your recommendations to the Council. Importantly, any decision made in the Assembly must be unanimous, This means everyone must agree.



# The Model League of Nations : decision and actions.

 **Mission:** to put yourself in the seat of a member of the League of Nations and play your part in the decision making process.

**How it works** 1: Both sides of a case presented 2: Assembly members question delegation teams 3: Council members questions delegation teams 4: Assembly discusses its recommendation 5: Assembly votes on a recommendation 6: IF, a unanimous recommendation agreed a suggested course of action decided 7: Assembly recommendations passed to the Council 8: Council discuss recommendations 9: Council decide to either support or reject Assembly recommendations. 10: Council may rule on a separate course of action if all in agreement.

The Council and Assembly should nominate a scribe to record their decision making process in the table below.

Cases to be heard	Vilna 1920	Upper Silesia 1921	Aaland Islands 1921	Ruhr Invasion 1923	Corfu Incident 1923	War of Stray Dog 1925	Manchuria 1931	Abyssinia 1935
<b>Assembly Decision</b>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Germany: <input type="radio"/>	Support Finland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Germany: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Bulgaria: <input type="radio"/>	Support China: <input type="radio"/>	Support Ethiopia: <input type="radio"/>
	Support Lithuania: <input type="radio"/>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Sweden: <input type="radio"/>	Support France: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Japan: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>
	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>
<b>Action:</b> IF Assembly members voted unanimously								
<b>Council Decision</b>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Germany: <input type="radio"/>	Support Finland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Germany: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Bulgaria: <input type="radio"/>	Support China: <input type="radio"/>	Support Ethiopia: <input type="radio"/>
	Support Lithuania: <input type="radio"/>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Sweden: <input type="radio"/>	Support France: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Japan: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>
	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>
<b>Action:</b> IF Council members are in complete agreement.								
<b>Successful Outcome?</b>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>
	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>

Successful Cases:

Unsuccessful Cases:



The League of Nations decision making process is an effective one.  
Do you agree with this statement?

Yes

No

# The Model League of Nations : decision and actions.

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	Support Lithuania: <input type="radio"/>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Sweden: <input type="radio"/>	Support France: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Japan: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>
	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>
<b>Action:</b> IF Assembly members voted unanimously	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>
	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>
	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>
	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>
<b>Council Decision</b>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Germany: <input type="radio"/>	Support Finland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Germany: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Bulgaria: <input type="radio"/>	Support China: <input type="radio"/>	Support Ethiopia: <input type="radio"/>
	Support Lithuania: <input type="radio"/>	Support Poland: <input type="radio"/>	Support Sweden: <input type="radio"/>	Support France: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>	Support Greece: <input type="radio"/>	Support Japan: <input type="radio"/>	Support Italy: <input type="radio"/>
	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>	Could not agree: <input type="radio"/>
<b>Action:</b> IF Council members are in complete agreement.	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>	Do Nothing: <input type="radio"/>
	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>	Condemnation: <input type="radio"/>
	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>	Sanctions: <input type="radio"/>
	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>	Use Force: <input type="radio"/>
<b>Successful Outcome?</b>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>	Yes: <input type="radio"/>
	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>	No: <input type="radio"/>

Successful Cases:

Unsuccessful Cases:



The League of Nations decision making process is an effective one.  
Do you agree with this statement?

Yes

No

# Place Cards

---

Assembly

Remember your power of VETO!

---

# Britain



Permanent Council Member

Remember your power of VETO!

---

# France



Permanent Council Member

Remember your power of VETO!  
Leave the League if you do not get the  
decision over Manchuria.

---

# Japan



Permanent Council Member

Remember your power of VETO!  
Leave the League if you do not  
get the decision over Abyssinia!

---

# Italy



Permanent Council Member

1926.

Only allowed into the League in

---

# Germany



Assembly

Assembly member:

---

# Poland



Assembly

Assembly member

---

# Greece



Assembly

Assembly member

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# Lithuania



Assembly

Assembly member

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# Sweden



Assembly

Assembly member

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# Finland

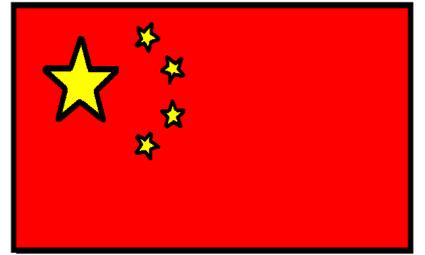


Assembly

Assembly member

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# China



Assembly

Assembly member

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# Ethiopia



Assembly

Assembly member

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# Bulgaria



Assembly

# Model League Of Nations Review



 **Task :** to review the Model League of Nations activity.

<b>How decisions were made in the Assembly</b>	<b>How decisions were made in the Council</b>
<b>The nature of the relationships between League members - differences between Council and Assembly?</b>	<b>The treatment of non-members</b>
<b>How the League followed its aim to stop war, enforce the treaties of WW1 and the use of 'collective security'</b>	<b>Manipulation of information and bias</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>Key weaknesses?</b>

# 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 Depression Weakens the League.

International Goodwill Eroded.

1

League Members Too Busy With Their Own Problems.

2

Dictators Challenge the League.

3



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.

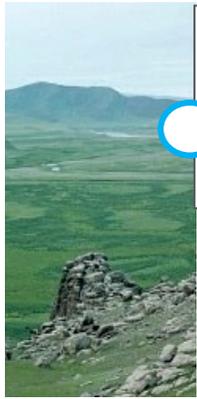
Japan was also crowded with an increasing population. Manchuria was almost 200,000 square kilometers – more than enough to home a growing population.



# 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.

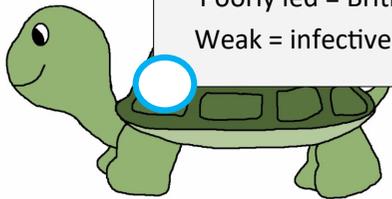


**The Issue of Trade.**  
Japan was a major trading partner with Britain.  
Britain feared losing this trade link + the USA could easily fill in any trade gap created.

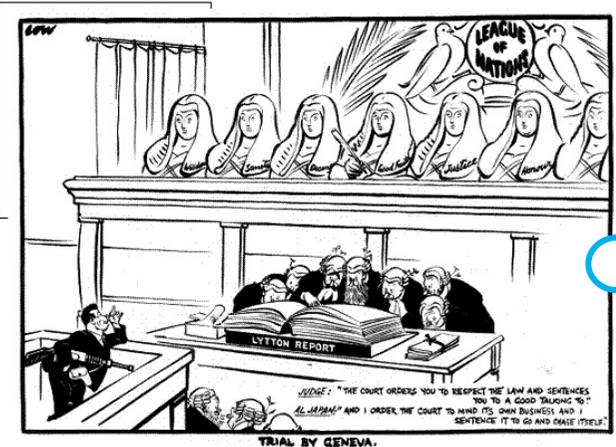


**General Hatred + Racism**  
The Japanese viewed the Chinese as sub-human and Manchuria had to be colonised / civilised / stabilised.

**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

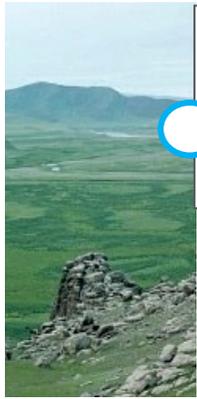


**What's the message here?**  
League is scared / confused.  
The report was big / slow.  
Japan is aggressive.  
Japan doesn't respect the League  
League values betrayed  
  
League is weak + ineffective

# The Manchuria Invasion - 1931 / 1932



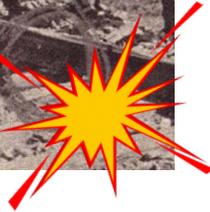
Task 1 = Write a short summary to explain each image Task 2 = Colour code ( A ) Causes ( B ) How League failed ( C ) Why failed ( D ) Effects.



Empire + Resources



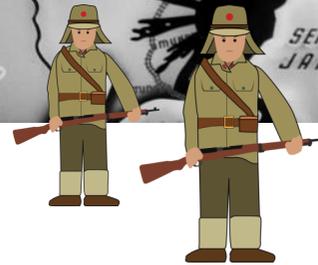
The Mukden Incident



Military took power in Japan



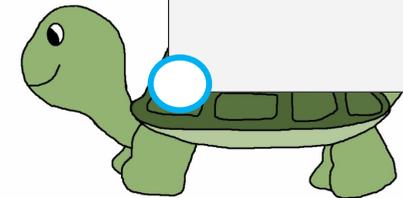
The Lytton Report.



The Issue of Trade



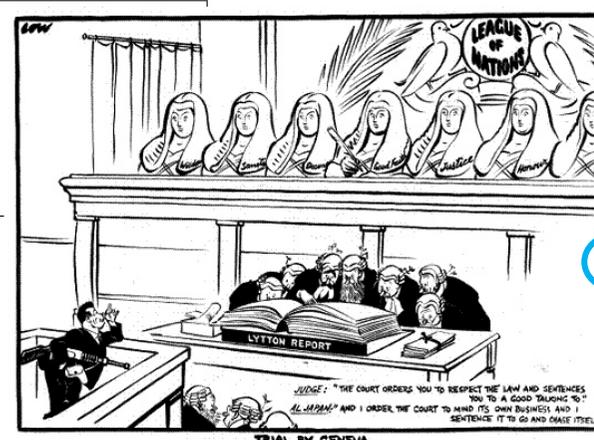
League Structure



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 Sideways Cartoon About the Woman Lying on the Floor.

**Know** : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Understand** : how to interpret these features **Skill** : cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A David Low Cartoon published in 1931

THE DOORMAT.

**Message** of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**Describe** the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Explain** what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**Context**: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**Reliable or Not?** (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

# The Cartoon About:

 **Task** : create a cartoon of your own to show how Japan humiliated the League or how the League failed over the Manchuria invasion



**M**essage of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

A cartoon created by:

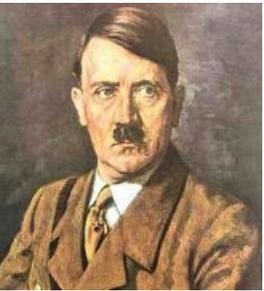
Titled:

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   Reliable

# Why did the Disarmament Conferences Fail in the 1930's?

**Discover:** which countries refused to cooperate **Explore:** the reasons for this **Skill:** source comparison and evaluation.

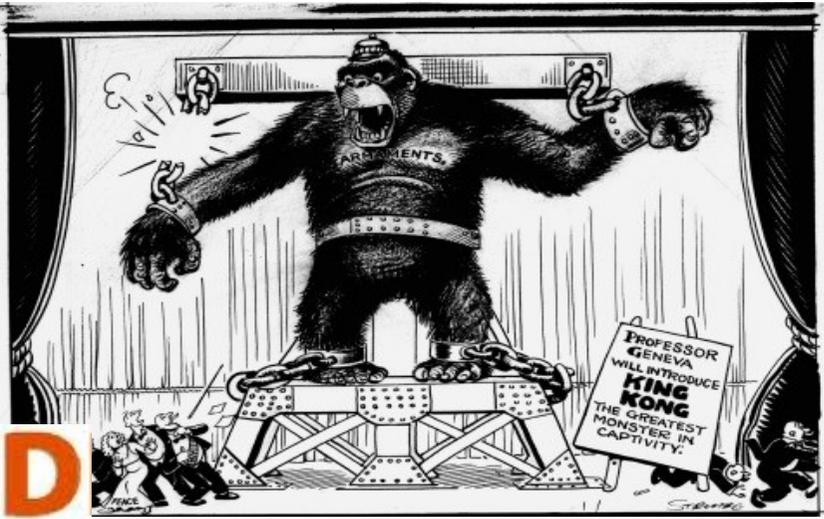


One of the aims of the League of Nations was disarmament. In 1923 the League planned its first disarmament treaty but Britain refused to agree to it, for fear of having to send its soldiers which were needed to defend the Empire. A Disarmament Conference didn't begin until 1932, during a time when European affairs had become more complicated because of the Global Depression. Nevertheless, the Conference looked promising, as it included Russia and the USA. By July 1932, the Conference had passed resolutions including: no bombing of civilians, and banning chemical warfare - but there were no decisions on *how* these resolutions were to be achieved. The biggest issue facing the conference was Germany. Should Germany be allowed to re-arm to the level of its European neighbours, or should the rest disarm to Germany's level set in 1919?

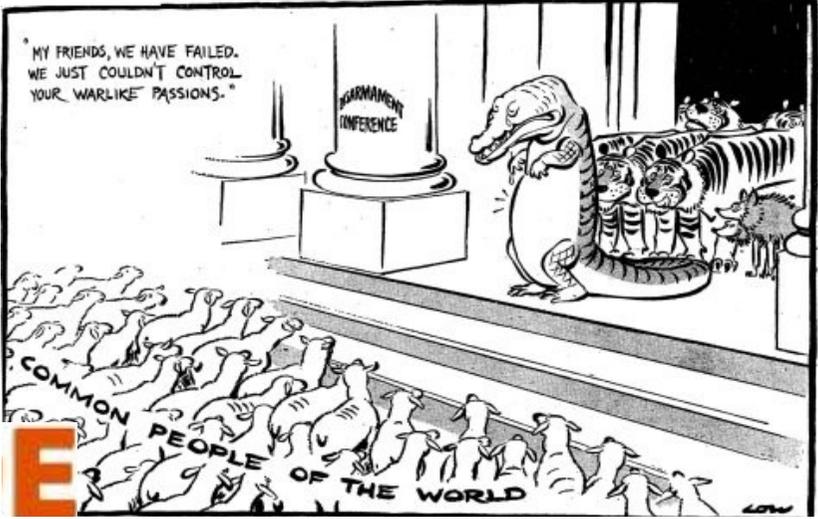
[www.cartoons.ac.uk/group/league-nation](http://www.cartoons.ac.uk/group/league-nation) **A**

**B** Germany had been involved in the League for 6 years and many people now accepted that Germany should be treated more fairly than it was said in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The question was, should everyone disarm to the level that Germany had been forced to or should the Germans be allowed to rearm to the level of other countries? The Germans walked out of the conference in July 1932 when the other countries refused to disarm to the level that Germany had had to. In May 1933, Hitler returned to the conference and promised that he would not re-arm if "in five years all other nations destroyed their arms". [www.allinfo.org.uk/revision-gcse/hitler.htm](http://www.allinfo.org.uk/revision-gcse/hitler.htm)

The British delegation tried to persuade Germany to return to the conference, but these only angered France (who saw them as an attempted 'sell-out'). The conference ended in April 1934 with the so-called 'Barthou note' in which French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou announced that France would no longer play any part in the conference, but would look after its own security in 'whatever way was necessary'. [www.johndclare.net](http://www.johndclare.net).



**D**



**E**

The main reason for failure was that France and Germany could not agree. The French wanted to be certain that if they reduced the size of their armed forces that they would not be threatened by Germany. The Germans wanted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which restricted the size of their armed forces, abolished. Neither side would give way. After Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933, he refused to accept any reductions in armed forces and claimed that since Germany was already disarmed, the other countries should follow its lead.

[www.dhahranbritish.com/history/Disarmament.htm](http://www.dhahranbritish.com/history/Disarmament.htm) **F**

What question regarding Germany needed be addressed at the 1932 conference ?

How far does source C support F?

Points of support / corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported / corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports  Does not support

How similar are the messages in sources D / E ?

Message of source D

Message of source E

Mostly similar  Not similar

**Quick Questions**

What does King Kong represent in D?

What about the crocodile, tigers and hyena in E?

Most to blame for the failed 1932 conference?

What is NOT suggested in A that is in B-F?

The

Abyssinia

Invasion

Italy over Ethiopia ( 1935 )



# The Abyssinia Invasion / Crisis

 **Match:** use a textbook and this [LINK](#) to help fill in the page

## The Abyssinia Crisis

1	Year	
2	Aggressor	
3	Invaded	
4	Why invade	
5	Why invade	
6	Why invade	
7	How League failed	
8	How League failed	
9	How League failed	
10	Why League failed	
11	Why League failed	
12	Why League failed	
13	Consequence	
14	Consequence	
15	Consequence	Mussolini buddies up with Hitler

The image tiles in the grid are as follows:

- 1: A hand shaking another hand.
- 2: A portrait of Benito Mussolini.
- 3: A flag with a lion (Ethiopia).
- 4: The word "REVENGE" in pink letters.
- 5: A field of yellow flowers.
- 6: A portrait of Benito Mussolini with the text "Increasingly Unpopular".
- 7: A green circle with the word "GO" in white.
- 8: An aerial view of the Suez Canal with a ship, labeled "Suez Canal".
- 9: A red oil barrel with a hose.
- 10: A portrait of Benito Mussolini with a large red "X" over it.
- 11: A woman hugging a child.
- 12: A sign that says "GOT A TRADE?" with a Union Jack and an Italian flag.
- 13: The word "EXIT" in large white letters on a red background.
- 14: A tombstone with "RIP" written on it.
- 15: A pile of colorful, wrapped candies.

# The Abyssinia Invasion / Crisis

 **Answers** - expand as necessary.

## The Abyssinia Crisis: ( Answers )

1	Year	1935
2	Aggressor	Mussolini / Italy
3	Invaded	Abyssinia / Ethiopia
4	Why invade	Revenge for loss ( Adwa 1896 )
5	Why invade	Minerals / Land
6	Why invade	Social unrest: Mussolini unpopular in Italy (distraction)
7	How League failed	Hoare-Laval Pact
8	How League failed	Britain didn't block the Suez Canal to stop supplies from Italy
9	How League failed	Sanctions not effective: did not stop oil.
10	Why League failed	Fear from BR = BR that Mussolini would team up with Hitler
11	Why League failed	Effects of the Global Depression: focus on own problems
12	Why League failed	Italy was a major trading partner with Britain
13	Consequence	Italy left the League
14	Consequence	<i>'The real death of the League was in 1935' AJP Taylor .</i>
15	Consequence	Mussolini buddies up with Hitler

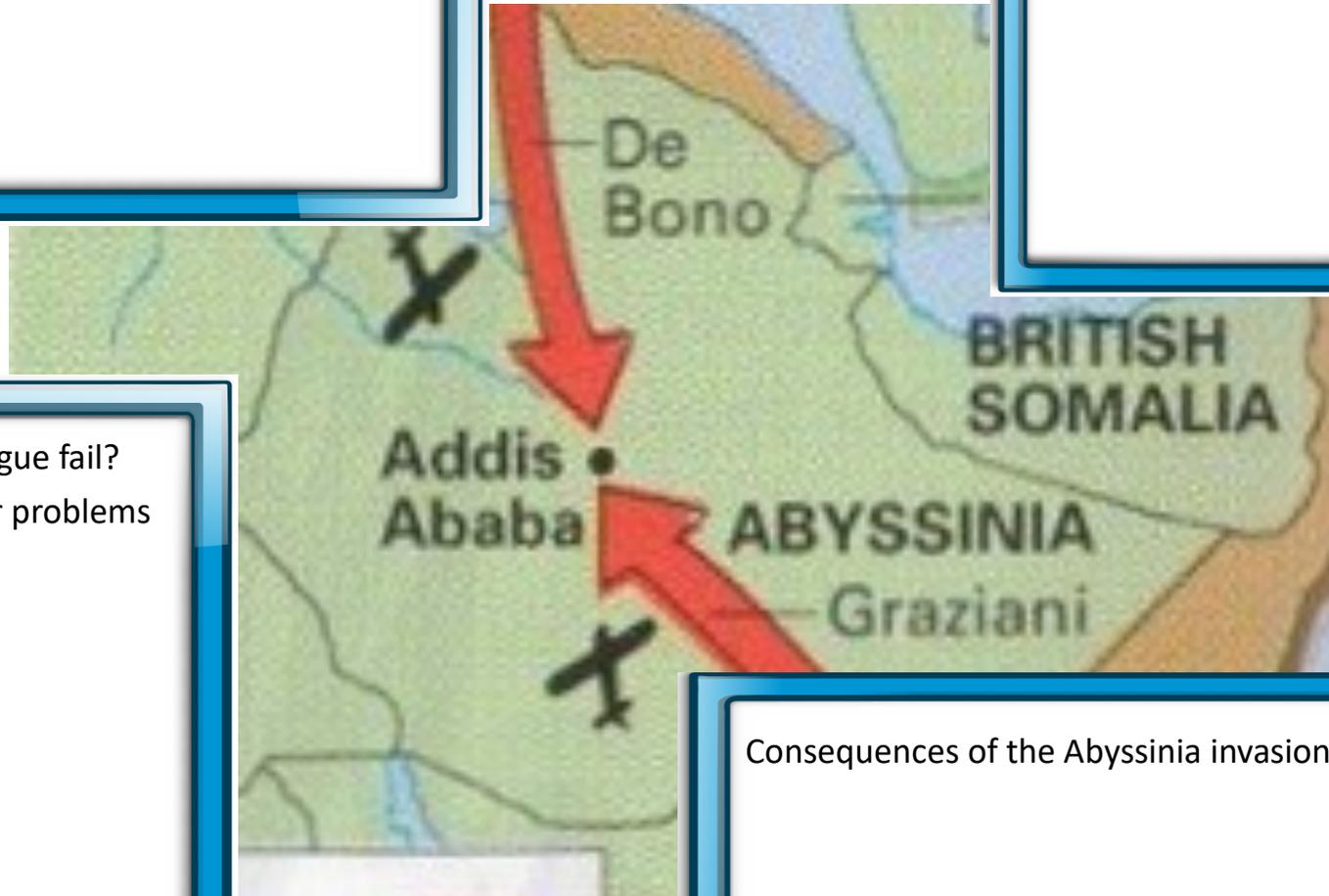


# The Abyssinia Invasion

## 1935

Why did Italy attack Abyssinia in 1935?

How the League failed ...

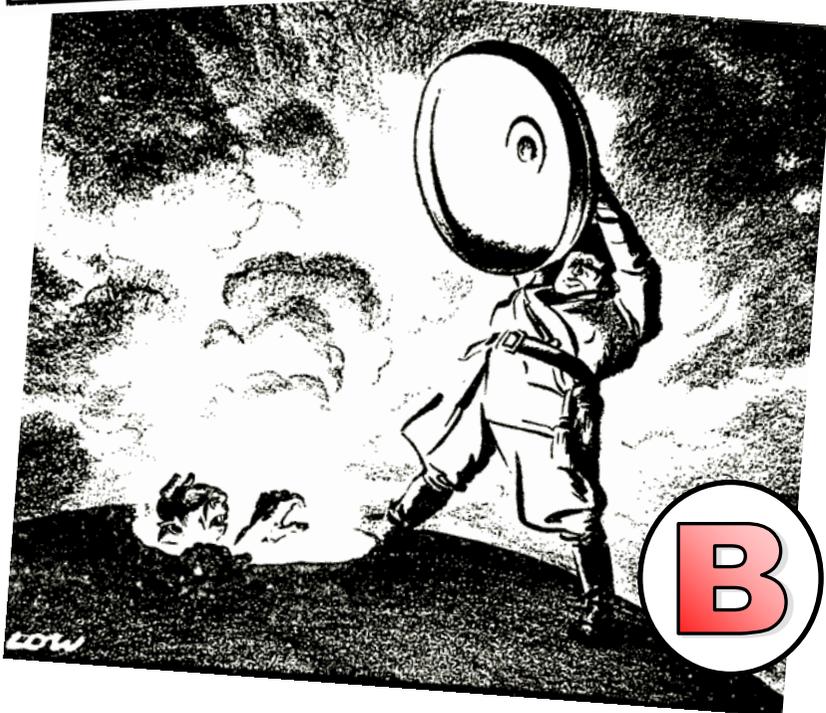
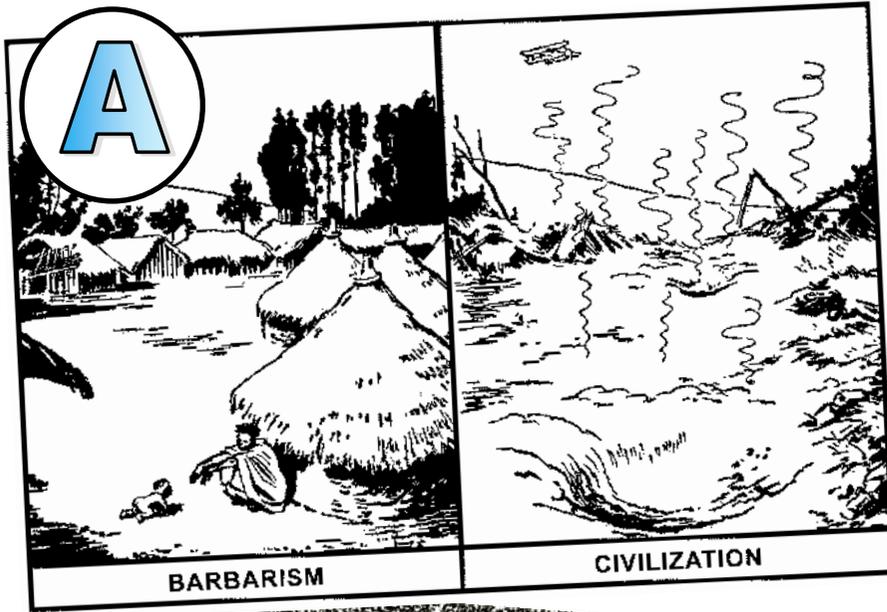


Why did the League fail?  
Remember deeper problems

Consequences of the Abyssinia invasion for the League?

# Comparing Cartoon Sources

 **Mission:** to analyse and evaluate the messages of two cartoon



**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. 

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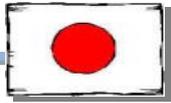
**Origin:** is the ( who, when, where ) are / are not similar. 

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

# The League Collapse the 1930's: Review.

 **Review:** the process and impact of the economic, global depression on the League.

After some success in the 1920's the League would fail completely after 1929. The Global Depression was a MAJOR factor behind this failure. Events during the 1930's exposed the many weaknesses in the Leagues structure and membership and leadership.



## Manchuria Incident

Year :  
 Attacker :  
 Attacked :  
 Why invaded?  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 How the League Failed?  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 4:  
 Why the League Failed?  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 Outcome :  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:

(Failed Disarmament Conference 1932)

Depression: Land + Resources  
 Depression: Land + Minerals Italy  
 1931 Increase Mussolini's popularity  
 Hoare Laval Pact Japan China  
 Military Took Control VERY Slow  
 Britain didn't block Suez Canal 1935  
 Slow : No Army : Bad Leadership  
 Sanctions Fail: Oil (USA increased)  
 League Humiliated Kept Abyssinia  
 Revenge for Adowa Lytton Report  
 Kept Manchuria 'The League is Dead'  
 British Trade Partner Condemn Only  
 Slow : No Army : Bad Leadership  
 Depression: No will to act Left League  
 Wanted Mussolini as an ally Ethiopia  
 Chinese were 'subhuman' Left League  
 Slow Depression : no will to act



## Abyssinia Invasion

Year :  
 Attacker :  
 Attacked :  
 Why invaded?  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 How the League Failed?  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 4:  
 Why the League Failed?  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:  
 Outcome :  
 1:  
 2:  
 3:

 How did the Global Depression Weaken the League? 



1:



2:

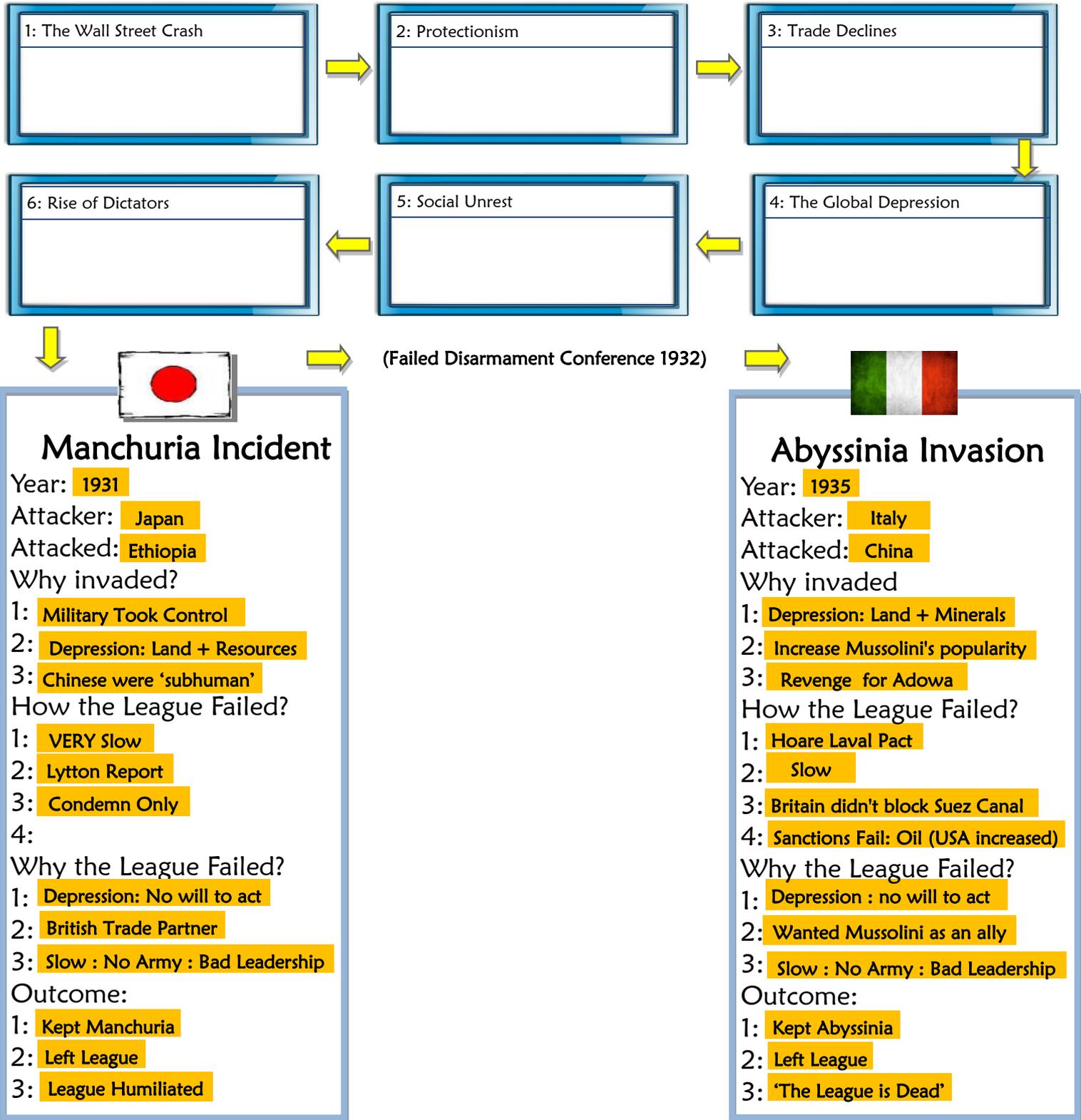


3:

# The League Collapse the 1930's: Review.

**Review:** the process and impact of the economic, global depression on the League.

After some success in the 1920's the League would fail completely after 1929. The Global Depression was a MAJOR factor behind this failure. Events during the 1930's exposed the many weaknesses in the Leagues structure and membership and leadership.



## How did the Global Depression Weaken the League?



1 : Nations focused on their own economic problems  
End of international cooperation and goodwill that had been growing during the 1920's



2 : Distrust between nations  
Protectionism led to conflict and disunity.



3 : Rise of Dictators  
Extreme or radical ideas now seemed like attractive solutions to national problems.



*'I was sad to see everyone at the League so dejected (sad). The Assembly was a dead thing. The Council was without confidence in itself. Benes (the Czech Leader) who is not given to hysterics said': "They are too frightful. I tell them we are not going to have war now. We have five more years before us, perhaps six. We must make the most of them."*

An extract from a letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain, he visited the League of Nations during the Manchuria crisis in 1932.

**Who** created this source: \_\_\_\_\_ their job, role or position:

**Who** is it for / audience: \_\_\_\_\_

**When** was it created : Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Century: \_\_\_\_\_ BCE  CE  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

**Where** is the person who created the source from ?

**What** type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other :

**What** is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : \_\_\_\_\_

Furthermore it reveals : \_\_\_\_\_

Additionally it illustrates : \_\_\_\_\_

Finally it shows us : \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.**

**Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration**

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have a motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

**Unreliable**      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10      **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

Example : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

Example from the source : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

3: The source motive (why) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / **corroborated**?

# Why Did The League of Nations Fail?

 **Summarise:** the reasons for the League's failure **Explore:** the relationship between factors **Skill:** making links.

## 1: Membership



No USA  
A League For Winners  
Links to: 3 + 4

## 2: Structure: No Army



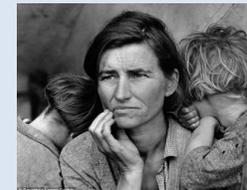
Links to:

## 3: Structure: Decision Making



Links to:

## 6: The Global Depression



Links to:

## 4: Poor Parents / Leadership

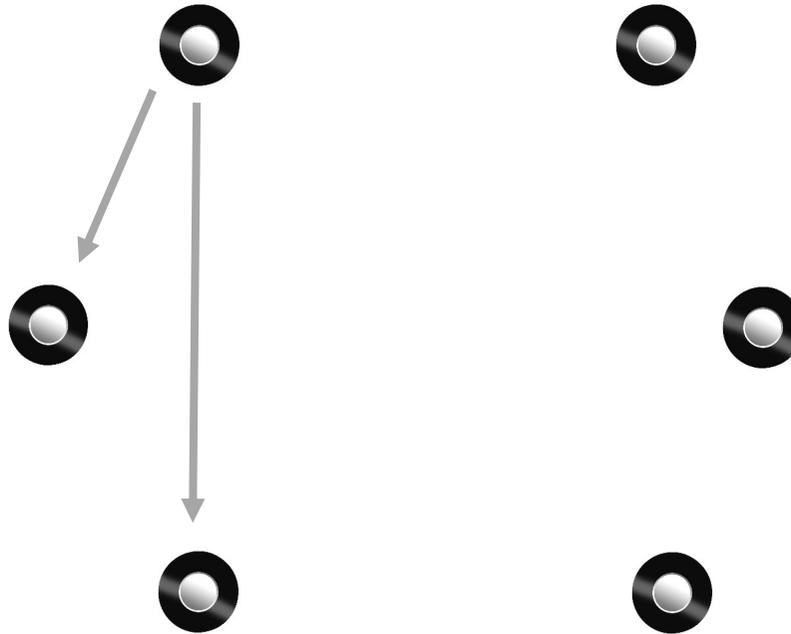


Links to:

## 5: The Treaties of WW1



Links to:



# ACTIVITY # 18 / 101 - FOLLOW ME

## How it works ?

- 1: Select 6 students - assign each, one of the causes of the League's failure Allow time to prepare a short 'speech' to show why their cause was most important.
- 2 : Present a concise opening argument to the class.
- 3 : Students then join / follow their cause of choice.
- 4: Continue the debate allowing students to contribute once they follow a cause.
- 5 : Students can change at any time.
6. Wrap up and rank outcome.



## Suggestions

Teacher to join / help the person with least followers

## Skills

Persuasion  
Debate  
Listening

## Adapt to

Any causes / reason for failure / most significant person topic

# **THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES**

**DECISION**

**MAKING**

**PROCESS**

**NO**

**ARMY**

**MEMBERSHIP**

# **THE GLOBAL DEPRESSION**

**POOR PARENTS**  
**( LEADERSHIP )**



# Examination 'Why' Questions .

- Write a short 3 point plan.
- Start with a short introduction that gives the BIG answer.
- Develop your points into skeleton plan
- Finish with a short conclusion, a fresh sentence or a relevant quote.

## Why did the League of Nations fail?

PLAN									
Introduction:									
P1: Firstly,									
E									
E									
P2: Moreover,									
E									
E									
P3: Finally,									
E									
E									
Conclusion:									
				My mark :		Peer mark :		Teacher mark :	

# Examination 'Why' Questions .

- Write a short 3 point plan.
- Start with a short introduction that gives the BIG answer.
- Develop your points into skeleton plan
- Finish with a short conclusion, a fresh sentence or a relevant quote.

## Why did the League of Nations fail?

PLAN									
Introduction:									
P1: Firstly,									
E									
E									
P2: Moreover,									
E									
E									
P3: Finally,									
E									
E									
Conclusion:									
				My mark :		Peer mark :		Teacher mark :	

# Essay Plan: Why did the League of Nations Fail?

**Introduction:** 1: Use a full sentence to answer the question. Outline the most important reason and note the other factors you will write about.

<b>Points</b>	<b>Examples</b> to support your point	<b>Explain</b> the examples you have used	<b>Evidence</b> A "quote" or statistic?	<b>Evaluate</b> Importance in answering the ?
<b>Firstly, primarily</b>  1: _____	  Furthermore....			
<b>Also, secondly,</b>  2: _____	  Furthermore....			
<b>Finally, in addition.</b>  3: _____	  Furthermore....			

**Conclusion:** Explain how you have shown your introductory statement to be true. Describe importance of / how factors are linked.

# The League's Successes and Failures.

Refugees

Kellogg  
Briand Pact  
1928

Upper Silesia  
1921

Ruhr  
Occupation  
1923

Locarno  
Treaty  
1925

Abyssinia  
1935

Slavery

War of the  
Stray Dog  
1925

Geneva  
Protocol  
1923

Corfu  
Incident  
1923

Disarmament  
Conference  
1932

Washington  
Treaty  
1922

Manchuria  
1931

Working  
Hours for  
Children

Aaland  
Islands  
1921

Smallpox

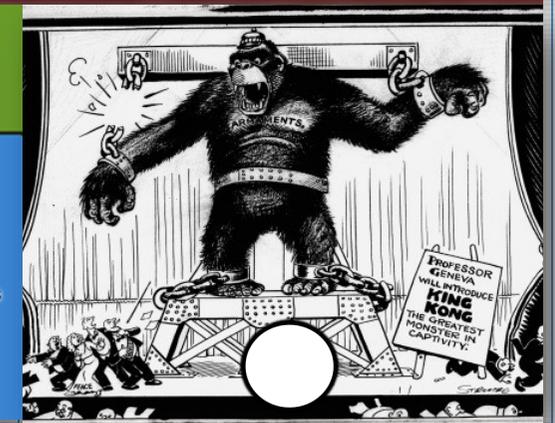
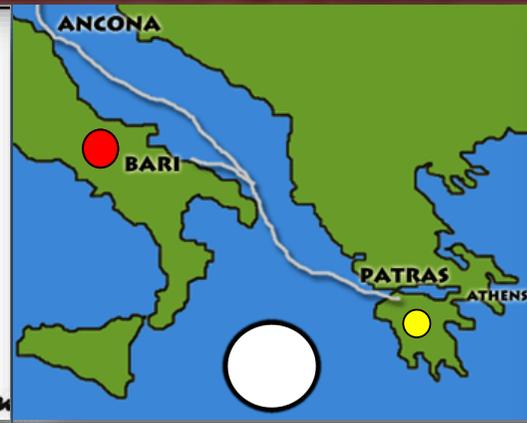
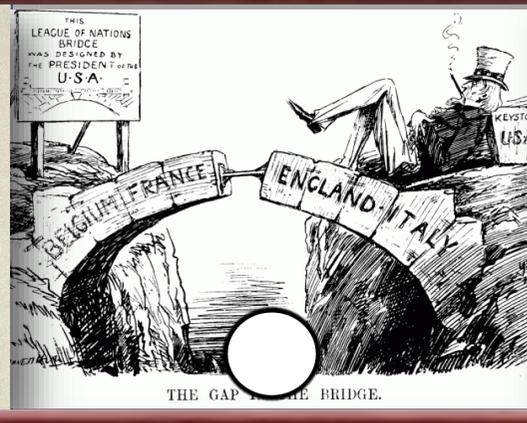
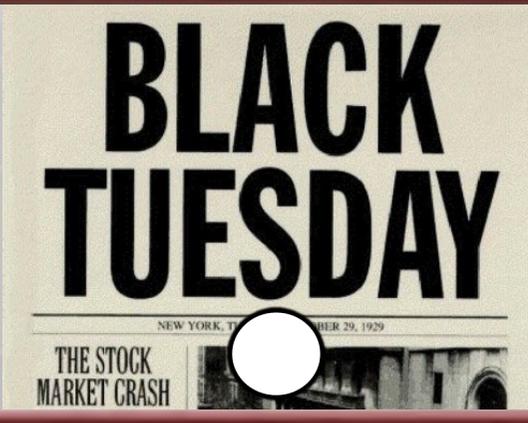
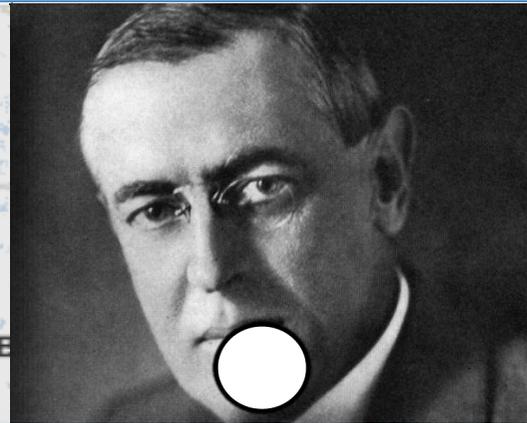
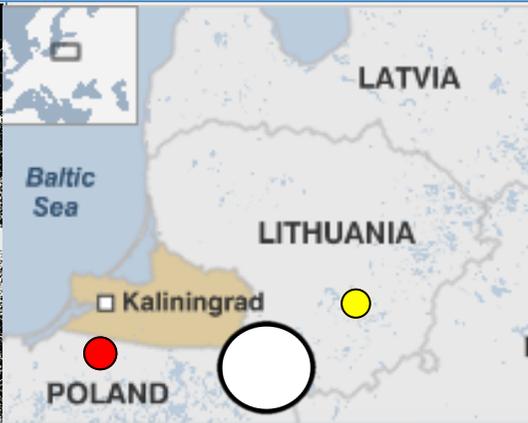
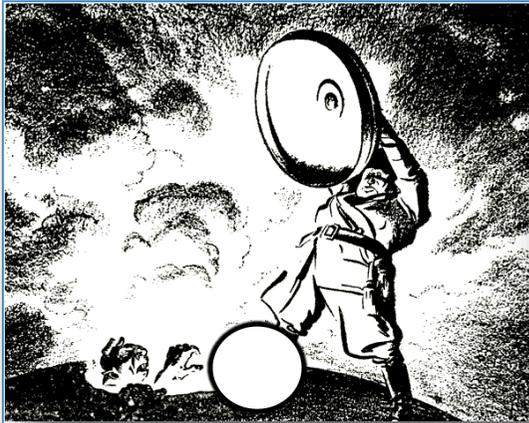
Vilna  
1920



POW's

# The League of Nations Timeline

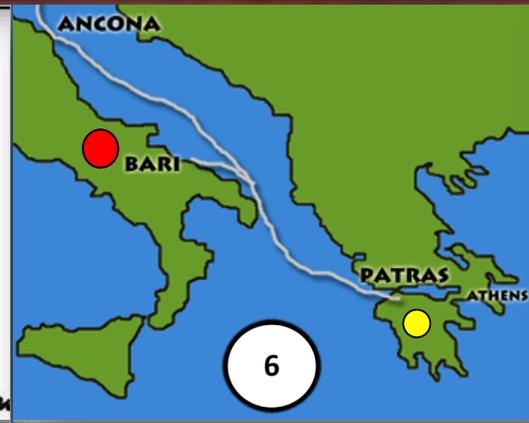
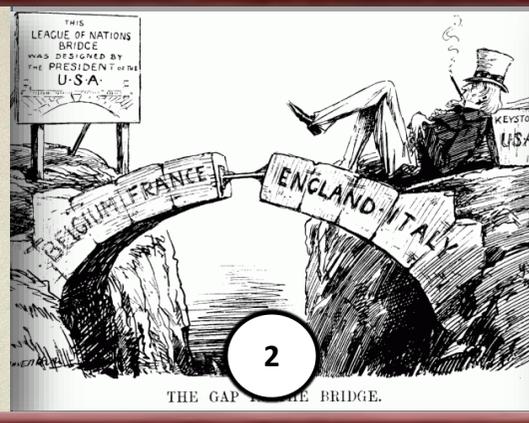
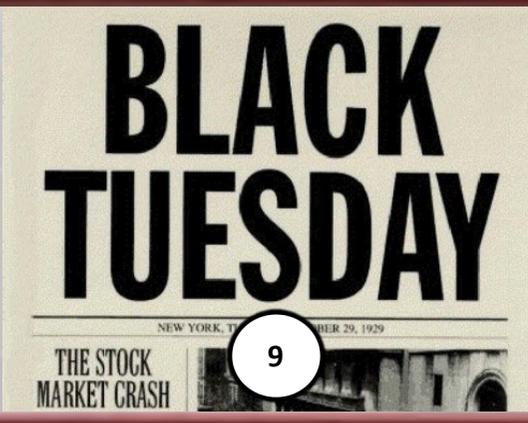
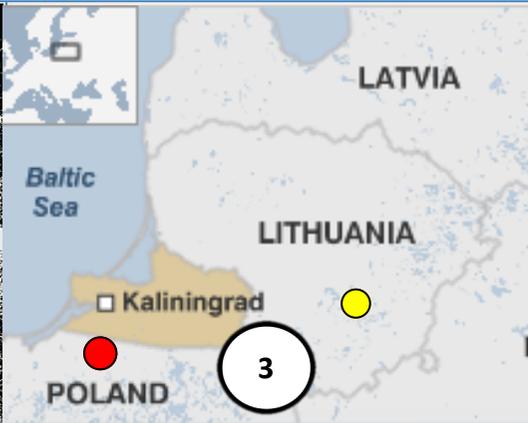
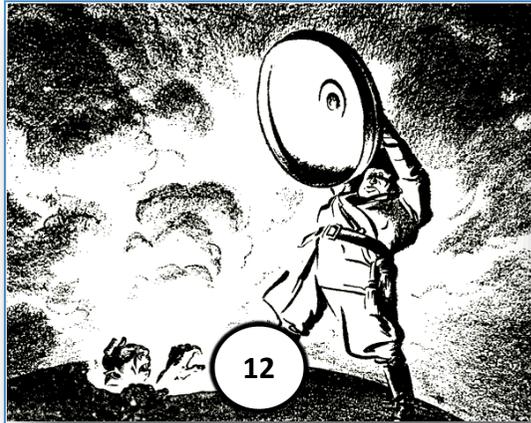
**Starter** : use the jumbled events list to help identify images and put them into chronological order 1-12



# The League of Nations Timeline

Answer

🎯 **Starter** : use the jumbled events list to help identify images and put them into chronological order 1-12







# The League of Nations Timeline

Name :

Class :

 **Extension** : complete the questions relating to the League of Nations

**Clue**

<p><b>The League Founded : 1919</b> The country where it was based ? _____</p> <p>The city where it was based ? _____</p> <p>Whose idea was the League ? _____</p>	<p><b>The USA does not join :</b> Why did the USA not join the League? * = Clue _____ _____ _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>* TSOSILAIOTNI</b></p>	<p><b>The Vilna Occupation :</b> The perpetrator ( attacker ) _____ The victim ( country attacked ) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p><b>Upper-Silesia Plebiscite :</b> Countries involved : 1 : _____ 2 : _____ What is a plebiscite ? _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>
<p><b>Aland Islands Question :</b> Countries involved : 1 : _____ 2 : _____ Islands awarded to ? _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p><b>The Corfu Incident :</b> The perpetrator ( attacker ) _____ The victim ( country attacked ) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p><b>The Locarno Treaty :</b> Main terms of the treaty 1: _____ 2 : _____ 3 : _____ Country that entered the League in 1926 : _____</p>	<p><b>Kellogg– Briand Pact :</b> How many countries signed this? 1: _____ What did they agree on ? _____ _____</p>
<p><b>The Stock Market Crash :</b> Add steps of the 'domino effect' 1 : Stock market crash leads to ... 2: _____ 3: _____ 4: _____ 5: _____ 6: _____</p>	<p><b>The Manchuria Invasion :</b> The perpetrator ( attacker ) _____ The victim ( country attacked ) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p><b>Disarmament Conference :</b> Aim of the conference / s _____ Key sticking point _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p><b>The Manchuria Invasion :</b> The perpetrator ( attacker ) _____ The victim ( country attacked ) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>



# Evaluation : Success, failures, reasons and reactions

 **Mission** : to assign 3 items of evaluation to each of the events recorded in the timeline.

Year	Event	Explain	Eval
1919	The League created	Germany and USSR not allowed in	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1920	USA does not enter	US Congress voted against entry	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1920	The Vilna Occupation	Poland occupied Vilna in Lithuania	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1921	Upper- Silesia Plebiscite		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1921	Aland Island Question		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1922	Washington Treaty		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1923	Ruhr Occupation		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1923	The Corfu Incident		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1924	Geneva Protocol	France vetoed army proposal	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1925	Locarno Treaty		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1926	League slavery convention	Pressured Burma to end slavery	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1929	US stock market crash		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1931	Japan invades Manchuria		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1932	Disarmament Conferences		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
1935	Abyssinia Invasion		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

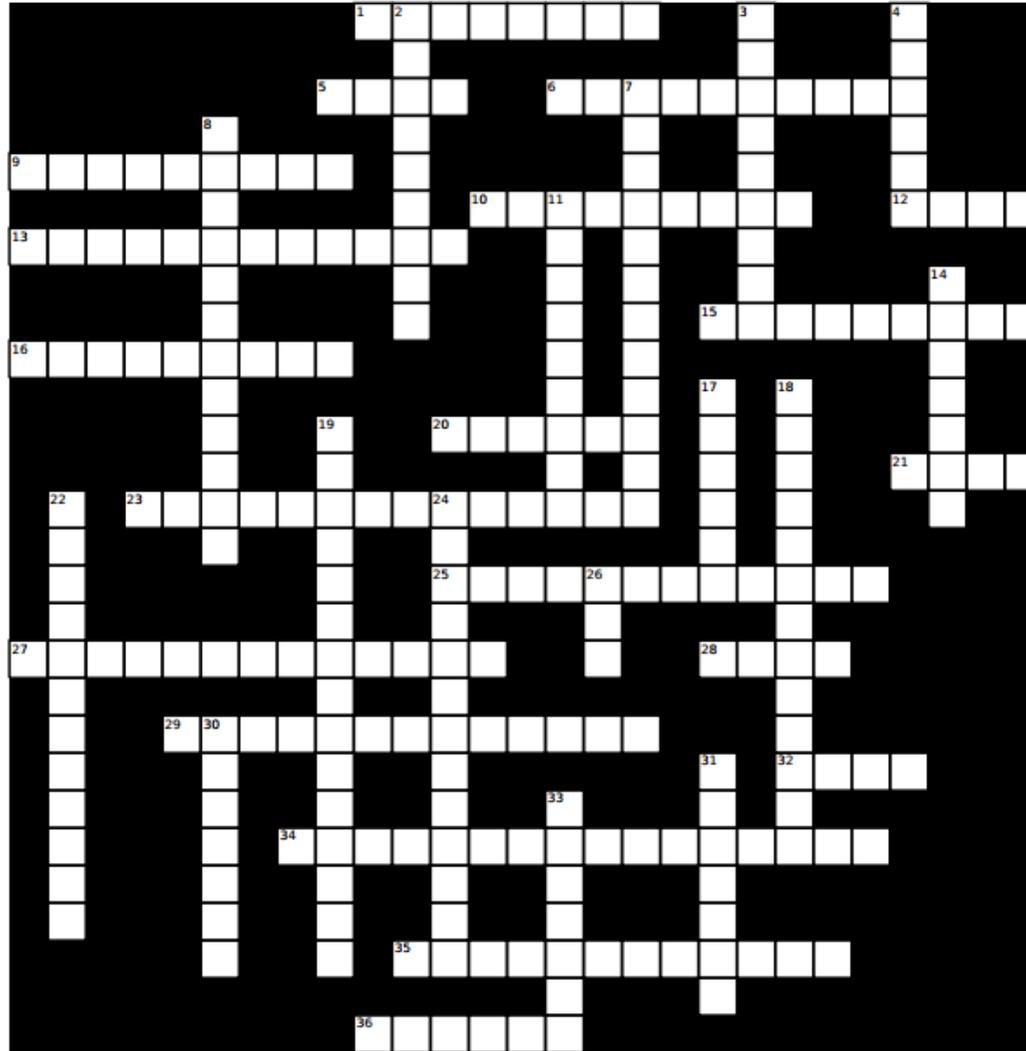
- Failure
- Success
- Improved Lives
- Membership Problems
- Hypocritical leadership
- Too slow to act
- Special treatment for Council members
- Humiliation
- Upheld WW1 treaties
- Smaller nations respected decisions
- WW1 Peace Treaties caused conflict
- Council Members behaved badly
- League's biggest success
- Eroded co-operation
- Improved reputation
- Effects of depression
- Undemocratic
- Weak structure
- Damaged reputation
- A League for winners
- Ended conflict
- Promoted international cooperation
- Larger nations ignored the League
- Helped radicals into power
- Ended the League

# Still Puzzled About the League of Nations?

 Task : unit review

## Across

- 1 Health Commission helped reduce this **(A)**
- 5 Not a member.
- 6 A successful disarmament treaty.
- 9 'The Real Death of the League was in 1935'
- 10 Made decision making difficult **(B)**
- 12 The League never had one of these.
- 13 A league for winners was seen as un...
- 15 A punishment the League did use.
- 16 Invasion that killed the League in 1935.
- 20 'All bark...'
- 21 The League's aims, not front or back.
- 23 They agreed this behind the League's back.
- 25 It took 12 months.
- 27 A pact when 65 countries rejected war.
- 28 Helped 400 000 of these get home. **(C)**
- 29 Tariffs on imports
- 32 The Assembly was described as 'A talking...?'
- 34 They became the parents of Wilson's baby
- 35 Why the USA didn't join **(D)**
- 36 Bullied by Italy but then bullied Bulgaria



## Down

- 2 Britain didn't want him to ally Hitler **(E)**
- 3 Event that humiliated the League in 1931.
- 4 Where the League lived.
- 7 When people get desperate and angry.
- 8 Do as I say not as I do **(F)**
- 11 Didn't join as membership was seen as unfair.
- 14 Where permanent members sat.
- 17 Where one of these ran **(G)**
- 18 Absent father of the League.
- 19 The trigger of the economic, global depression.
- 22 Just a telling off.
- 24 Finland and Sweden wanted these.
- 26 Sanction on Italy but importantly not this.. **(H)**
- 30 One of the commissions or committees
- 31 Allowed to join in 1926 after the Locarno Treaty.
- 33 Commission to run the colonies.



**A**



**B**



**C**



**D**



**E**



**F**



**G**



**H**



# The League of Nations: Multiple Answer Review 1.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is :59

<b>1</b>	Where was the League based and when was it created?	<b>11</b>	Percentage of Japanese factories shut down in the Depression
	Geneva, Switzerland, 1920.	<b>A</b>	20 %
	Geneva, Sweden, 1920.	<b>B</b>	30 %
	Geneva, Switzerland, 1921.	<b>C</b>	40 %
	Geneva, Sweden, 1921.	<b>D</b>	50 %
<b>2</b>	List the aims of the League	<b>12</b>	How did the Global Depression weaken the League?
<b>S</b>		<b>A</b>	It reduced international goodwill and increased tensions
<b>I</b>		<b>B</b>	Countries too busy with their own problems to solve the problems of others
<b>D</b>		<b>C</b>	France and Germany withdrew from the League
<b>E</b>		<b>D</b>	It opened the door for dictators and military leaderships
<b>3</b>	Permanent Council Members were:	<b>13</b>	Why did Japan invade Chinese Manchuria in 1931?
	USA, Britain, France, China.	<b>A</b>	China crossed into Japan blew up a railway line there
	Italy, Britain, France, Japan.	<b>B</b>	To take natural resources + land to ease the economic problems
	Germany, France, USSR, Belgium.	<b>C</b>	The Japanese military had taken control
	Switzerland, Britain, France, Japan.	<b>D</b>	To provide important naval bases for Japan
<b>4</b>	Not allowed in or did not want membership of the League	<b>14</b>	The League Response to Manchuria: How (H) Why (W)
<b>A</b>	USA, Germany, USSR, Japan.		Very slowly : The Lytton report
<b>B</b>	USA, Germany, USSR, France.		Japan was a powerful country and major British trade partner
<b>C</b>	Argentina, USSR, Britain, Austria		Condemnation
<b>D</b>	USA, Germany, USSR, Austria.		The Global Depression made countries in the League less willing to act
<b>5</b>	Problems with America being absent	<b>15</b>	Why did the 1932 Disarmament Conference Fail?
<b>A</b>	The League missed Wilson's Leadership (the father of the League)	<b>A</b>	France would not disarm to the level of Germany
<b>B</b>	The League missed the USA's money, power and resources	<b>B</b>	Italy would not disarm to the level of France
<b>C</b>	The USA was free to trade which weakened any sanctions imposed by the League	<b>C</b>	Britain would not disarm to the level of Italy
<b>D</b>	The USA may have been able to push for a League army	<b>D</b>	Germany would not disarm to the level of Britain
<b>6</b>	Success (S) or Failure (F)	<b>16</b>	Why did Italy invade Ethiopian Abyssinia in 1935?
	Vilna	<b>A</b>	Revenge for a military defeat (Adowa) in 1891.
	Aaland Islands	<b>B</b>	To take natural resources + raw materials to ease the economic problems
	Upper Silesia	<b>C</b>	Mussolini wanted to distract Italians from the own economic problems
	Corfu Incident	<b>D</b>	Revenge for a military defeat (Adowa) in 1901.
<b>7</b>	Success (S) or Failure (F)	<b>17</b>	The League * Response to Abyssinia: How (H) Why (W)
	Ruhr Invasion		Slowly: Sanctions but not oil
	War of the Stray Dog		Hoare-Laval Pact *
	Abyssinia		The Global Depression made countries in the League less willing to act
	Kellogg Briand Pact		Wanted to keep Mussolini as an ally against Hitler
<b>8</b>	Humanitarian Successes	<b>18</b>	Put these events in order (1-4)
<b>A</b>	400 000 POW's helped back to their homeland after WW1		Wall Street Crash
<b>B</b>	Set a guideline of a 48 hr working week		Geneva Protocol Vetoed By Britain
<b>C</b>	Helped reduce diseases such as smallpox and leprosy		Kellogg - Briand Pact
<b>D</b>	Tanganyika railway (Africa) workers death rates reduced from 50 % to 4 %		Washington Treaty
<b>9</b>	How many slaves were freed in British controlled Sierra Leone?	<b>19</b>	Put these events or ideas in order (1-4)
<b>A</b>	200		Japan Leaves the League
<b>B</b>	20 000		Germany enters the League after the Locarno treaty
<b>C</b>	200 000		Italy Leaves the League
<b>D</b>	2 000 000		'The real death of the League was in 1935':
<b>10</b>	The Wall Street Crash created a 'domino effect' : order 1-4	<b>20</b>	Why did the League Fail ? (give an example for each)
	Social Unrest	<b>*</b>	Membership :
	Global Depression	<b>*</b>	Decision Making Problems:
	Wall Street Crash	<b>*</b>	Seen as weak :
	Protectionism	<b>*</b>	The Global Depression :



# The League of Nations: Multiple Answer Review 1 Answers.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is :59

<b>1</b>	Where was the League based and when was it created?	<b>11</b>	Percentage of Japanese factories shut down in the Depression
<input type="radio"/>	Geneva, Switzerland, 1920.		20 %
	Geneva, Sweden, 1920.		30 %
	Geneva, Switzerland, 1921.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	40 %
	Geneva, Sweden, 1921.		50 %
<b>2</b>	List the aims of the League	<b>12</b>	How did the Global Depression weaken the League?
S	Stop War	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	It reduced international goodwill and increased tensions
I	Improve Lives	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Countries too busy with their own problems to solve the problems of others
D	Disarmament		France and Germany withdrew from the League
E	Enforce treaties	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	It opened the door for dictators and military leaderships
<b>3</b>	Permanent Council Members were:	<b>13</b>	Why did Japan invade Chinese Manchuria in 1931?
	USA, Britain, France, China.		China crossed into Japan blew up a railway line there
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Italy, Britain, France, Japan.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	To take natural resources + land to ease the economic problems
	Germany, France, USSR, Belgium.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The Japanese military had taken control
	Switzerland, Britain, France, Japan.		To provide important naval bases for Japan
<b>4</b>	Not allowed in or did not want membership of the League	<b>14</b>	The League Response to Manchuria: How (H) Why (W)
	USA, Germany, USSR, Japan.	H	Very slowly : The Lytton report
	USA, Germany, USSR, France.	W	Japan was a powerful country and major British trade partner
	Argentina, USSR, Britain, Austria	H	Condemnation
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	USA, Germany, USSR, Austria.	W	The Global Depression made countries in the League less willing to act
<b>5</b>	Problems with America being absent	<b>15</b>	Why did the 1932 Disarmament Conference Fail?
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The League missed Wilson's Leadership (the father of the League)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	France would not disarm to the level of Germany
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The League missed the USA's money, power and resources		Italy would not disarm to the level of France
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The USA was free to trade which weakened any sanctions imposed by the League		Britain would not disarm to the level of Italy
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The USA may have been able to push for a League army		Germany would not disarm to the level of Britain
<b>6</b>	Success (S) or Failure (F)	<b>16</b>	Why did Italy invade Ethiopian Abyssinia in 1935?
F	Vilna	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Revenge for a military defeat (Adowa) in 1891.
S	Aaland Islands	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	To take natural resources + raw materials to ease the economic problems
S	Upper Silesia	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Mussolini wanted to distract Italians from the own economic problems
F	Corfu Incident		Revenge for a military defeat (Adowa) in 1901.
<b>7</b>	Success (S) or Failure (F)	<b>17</b>	The League * Response to Abyssinia: How (H) Why (W)
F	Ruhr Invasion	H	Slowly: Sanctions but not oil
S	War of the Stray Dog	H	Hoare-Laval Pact *
F	Abyssinia	W	The Global Depression made countries in the League less willing to act
S	Kellogg Briand Pact	W	Wanted to keep Mussolini as an ally against Hitler
<b>8</b>	Humanitarian Successes	<b>18</b>	Put these events in order (1-4)
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	400 000 POW's helped back to their homeland after WW1	4	Wall Street Crash
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Set a guideline of a 48 hr working week	2	Geneva Protocol Vetoed By Britain
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Helped reduce diseases such as smallpox and leprosy	3	Kellogg - Briand Pact
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Tanganyika railway (Africa) workers death rates reduced from 50 % to 4 %	1	Washington Treaty
<b>9</b>	How many slaves were freed in British controlled Sierra Leone?	<b>19</b>	Put these events or ideas in order (1-4)
	200	2	Japan Leaves the League
	20 000	1	Germany enters the League after the Locarno treaty
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	200 000	3	Italy Leaves the League
	2 000 000	4	'The Real Death of the League was in 1935' :
<b>10</b>	The Wall Street Crash created a 'domino effect' : order 1-4	<b>20</b>	Why did the League Fail ? (give an example for each)
4	Social Unrest		Membership : No USA / A League for winners
3	Global Depression		Decision Making Problems: Veto / Unanimous / Slow
1	Wall Street Crash		Seen as weak : No army / Sanctions not used effectively
2	Protectionism		The Global Depression : Increased global tensions / rise of dictators



# The League of Nations: Multiple Answer Review 2.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is :59

<b>1</b>	Where was the League based and when was it created?	<b>11</b>	Percentage of Japanese factories shut down in the Depression
	Geneva, Switzerland, 1920.	<b>A</b>	40 %
	Geneva, Sweden, 1920.	<b>B</b>	50 %
	Geneva, Switzerland, 1921.	<b>C</b>	60 %
	Geneva, Sweden, 1921.	<b>D</b>	70 %
<b>2</b>	<b>Explain</b> these aims of the League	<b>12</b>	How did the Global Depression weaken the League?
<b>S</b>	Stop War:	<b>A</b>	It reduced international goodwill and increased tensions
<b>I</b>	Improve Lives:	<b>B</b>	Countries too busy with their own problems to solve the problems of others
<b>D</b>	Disarm:	<b>C</b>	France and Germany withdrew from the League
<b>E</b>	Enforce the treaties:	<b>D</b>	It opened the door for dictators and military leaderships
<b>3</b>	Permanent Council Members were:	<b>13</b>	Why did Japan invade Chinese Manchuria in 1931?
<b>A</b>	USA, Britain, France, China.	<b>A</b>	China crossed into Japan and blew up a railway line there
<b>B</b>	Italy, Britain, France, Japan.	<b>B</b>	To take natural resources + land to ease the economic problems
<b>C</b>	Germany, France, USSR, Belgium.	<b>C</b>	The Japanese military had taken control
<b>D</b>	Switzerland, Britain, France, Japan.	<b>D</b>	To provide important naval bases for Japan
<b>4</b>	Not allowed in or did not want membership of the League	<b>14</b>	The League Response to Manchuria: How (H) Why (W)
<b>A</b>	USA, Germany, USSR, Japan.		Very slowly : The Lytton report
<b>B</b>	USA, Germany, USSR, France.		Japan was a powerful country and major British trade partner
<b>C</b>	Argentina, USSR, Britain, Austria		Condemnation
<b>D</b>	USA, Germany, USSR, Austria.		The Global Depression made countries in the League less willing to act
<b>5</b>	Problems with America being absent	<b>15</b>	Why did the 1932 Disarmament Conference Fail?
<b>A</b>	The League missed Wilson's Leadership (the father of the League)	<b>A</b>	France would not disarm to the level of Germany
<b>B</b>	The League missed the USA's money, power and resources	<b>B</b>	Italy would not disarm to the level of France
<b>C</b>	The USA was free to trade which weakened any sanctions imposed by the League	<b>C</b>	Britain would not disarm to the level of Italy
<b>D</b>	The USA may have been able to push for a League army	<b>D</b>	Germany would not disarm to the level of Britain
<b>6</b>	Give the dates for the following events	<b>16</b>	Why did Italy invade Ethiopian Abyssinia in 1935?
	Vilna	<b>A</b>	Revenge for a military defeat (Adowa) in 1891.
	Aaland Islands	<b>B</b>	To take natural resources + raw materials to ease the economic problems
	Upper Silesia	<b>C</b>	Mussolini wanted to distract Italians from the own economic problems
	Corfu Incident	<b>D</b>	Revenge for a military defeat (Adowa) in 1901.
<b>7</b>	Give the dates for the following events	<b>17</b>	The League * Response to Abyssinia: How (H) Why (W)
	Ruhr Invasion		Slowly: Sanctions but not oil
	War of the Stray Dog		Hoare-Laval Pact *
	Abyssinia		The Global Depression made countries in the League less willing to act
	Kellogg Briand Pact		Wanted to keep Mussolini as an ally against Hitler
<b>8</b>	Humanitarian Successes	<b>18</b>	Give the dates for the following events
<b>A</b>	400 000 POW's helped back to their homeland after WW1		Wall Street Crash
<b>B</b>	Set a guideline of a 48 hr working week		Geneva Protocol Vetoed By Britain
<b>C</b>	Helped reduce diseases such as smallpox and leprosy		Kellogg - Briand Pact
<b>D</b>	Tanganyika railway (Africa) workers death rates reduced from 50 % to 4 %		Washington Treaty
<b>9</b>	How many slaves were freed in British controlled Sierra Leone?	<b>19</b>	Give the dates for the following events
<b>A</b>	200		Japan Leaves the League
<b>B</b>	20 000		Germany enters the League after the Locarno treaty
<b>C</b>	200 000		Italy Leaves the League
<b>D</b>	2 000 000		'The real death of the League was in 1935':
<b>10</b>	The Wall Street Crash created a 'domino effect' : order 1-4	<b>20</b>	Why did the League Fail ? (give an example for each)
	Social Unrest	<b>A</b>	Membership :
	Global Depression	<b>B</b>	Decision Making Problems:
	Wall Street Crash	<b>C</b>	Seen as weak :
	Protectionism	<b>D</b>	The Global Depression :

# Why Did The League of Nations Fail?

 **Review:** the reasons for the League's failure. **Skill :** making and explaining links between these factors.

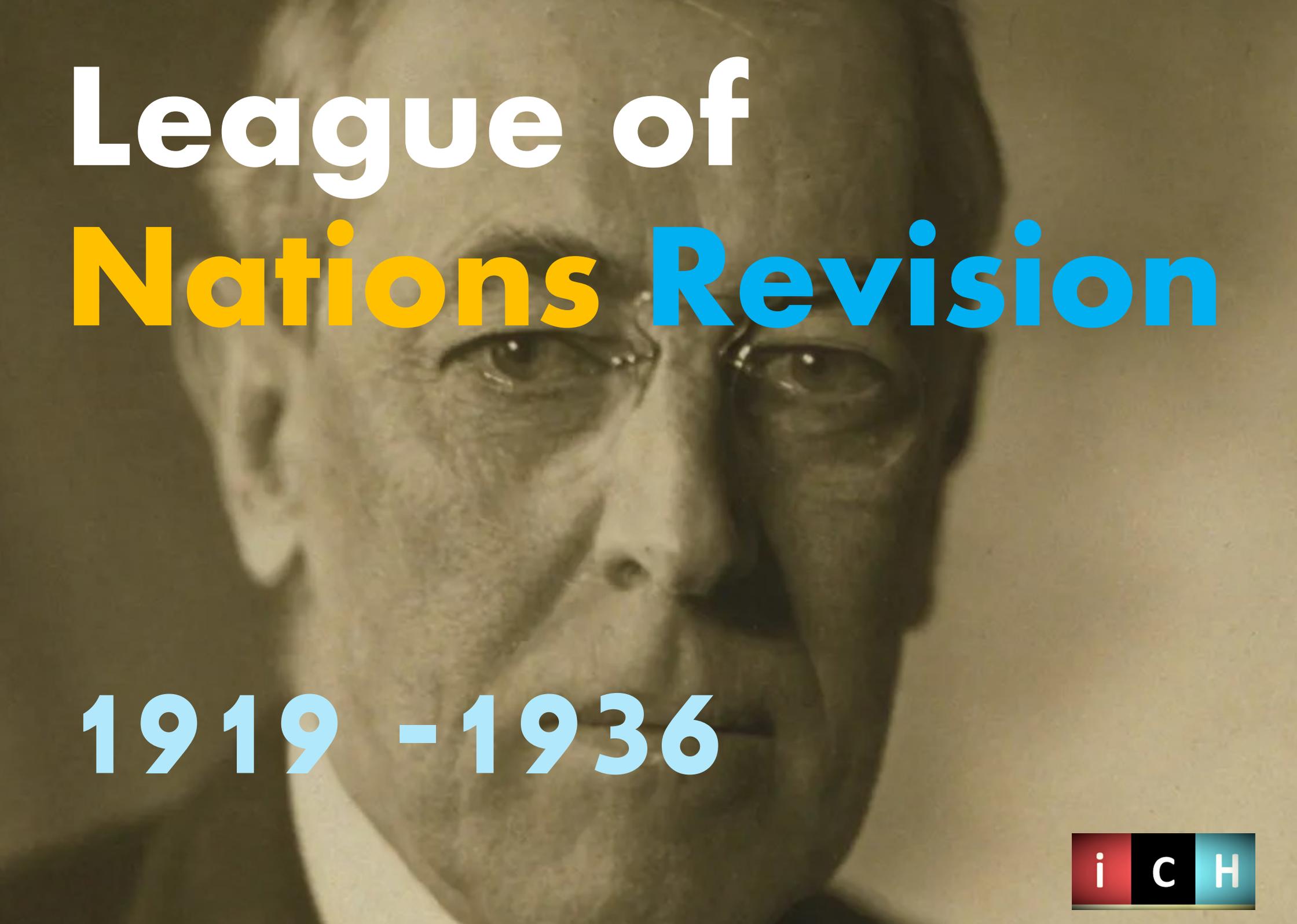
Membership



No Army

**because :** without the powerful leadership of the USA , the League was never able to organise or even agree on the concept of a League army.





# League of Nations Revision

1919 - 1936



# LEAGUE OF NATIONS EVENTS RECAP

NO GERMANY, USA, USSR,  
OTHER DEFEATED NATIONS



Wilson's League Aims ..  
**S**top Wars  
**I**mprove Lives  
**D**isarmament  
**E**nforce Peace Treaties

1919



Congress blocks Wilson's dream.



The League begins.  
Geneva  
Switzerland.

1920

THE LEAGUE WOULD  
BE DOMINATED BY  
THE COUNCIL - BRITAIN,  
FRANCE, ITALY + JAPAN.

1920



**Vilna**  
Poland V Lithuania  
First Failure  
League did nothing.

1925



**Incident at Petrich**  
Bulgaria V Greece  
Greece did as told  
BUT - hypocrisy!



1921

**Washington Conference**  
An agreement to limit size of navies

1921



**Aaland Islands**  
Sweden + Finland  
Sweet Success  
Sweden Accepts

**COLLECTIVE  
SECURITY?**

1923



**Corfu Incident**  
Italy V Greece  
Greece had to pay !  
**BAD Council!**

1923



**Ruhr Occupation**  
France V Germany  
100 workers killed  
**Bad Council!**

1921



**Upper Silesia**  
Poland + Germany  
Plebiscite  
Sharing = caring



# 1920s

## Humanitarian Work

- Refugees** = half a million POWs back home after WW1.
- Slaves** = 200 000 freed in Burma and Sierra Leone.
- Health** = reduction of smallpox and leprosy.
- Health** = advise given to the USSR how to combat plague outbreak in Siberia.
- Work** = pushed for a 48 hour work week.
- Work** = poisonousness lead removed from paints.

**1925-6**

**THE LOCARNO AGREEMENT**

Germany allowed into the League Council— borders also confirmed.



**1924**



**Geneva Protocol**

Britain blocks Benes' proposals to strengthen collective security



**1931-32**

**Manchuria Invasion**

Japan attacks China  
Know - Lytton Report!

**1931-32**

Failed Disarmament Conferences



**1928**



**Kellogg Briand Pact**

62 Countries re-affirm commitment to achieving peace though collective security



**1929 +**

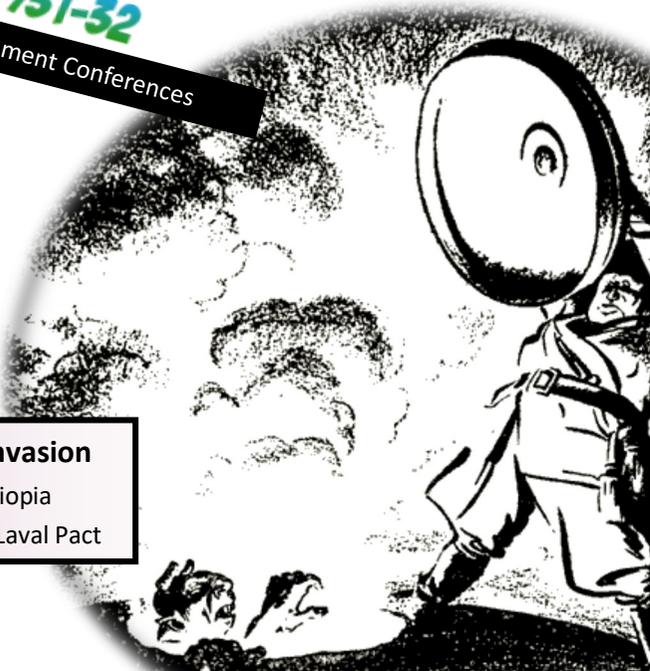
**Global Depression**

A turning point ...  
Say goodbye to cooperation!

**1935**

**Abyssinia Invasion**

Italy V Ethiopia  
Know - Hoare Laval Pact



# The League of Nations Review

Note - also know the League Structure



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

League Powers	
	Moral Pressure
	Economic Sanctions
	Force = X

Successes	Failures
<b>Aaland Islands - 1921</b> Sweden V Finland Small disputed islands Swedes appealed to League League gave to Finland + Sweden accepted Showed 'small' countries listened to League	<b>1920</b> <b>Vilna - 1920</b> Poland V Lithuania Poland invaded the Lithuanian capital The League ordered that Poland withdraw Poland ignored this decision The League did nothing
<b>Upper Silesia</b> Germany V Poland Both claimed the area League arranged a plebiscite ( people voted ) Agreed to split area + even share infrastructure! This was how League worked in the IDEAL.	<b>1921</b> <b>Ruhr Occupation - 1923</b> France + Belgium V Germany Germany unable to pay reparations in 1922 French + Belgian soldiers marched into the German Ruhr to take over production. Worker unrest - 100 workers killed.
<b>Washington Conference - 1921</b> USA, UK and Japan agree to limit naval building. Note, the US organised - so not directly a League success but was in the spirit of the League's aims.	<b>1922</b> <b>Corfu Incident - 1923</b> 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 own way!
<b>Working ( ILO )</b> ILO was had <b>limited success</b> in getting employers to keep to a 48 hour workweek. Did manage to get lead banned from paint.	<b>1923</b> <b>The Geneva Protocol - 1924</b> Proposal by Benes to use sanctions as a tool for collective security. Loved by France - VETOED by Britain.
<b>Incident at Petrich ( Stray Dog )</b> 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.	<b>1924</b> <b>Incident at Petrich ( Stray Dog )</b> See success element of this ... The Greeks withdrew but complained - comparing it to CORFU. They said same rules didn't apply to more powerful nations = <b>hypocritical</b> .
<b>Locarno Treaties 1925 - 1926</b> Arranged between Brit, France, Belgium, Italy + Germany. This guaranteed existing western borders and Germany was admitted into the League as a permanent council member.	<b>1925</b> <b>1925</b> <b>1926</b> The Wall Street Crash is a key turning point ... <b>NO</b> notable successes after 1929!
<b>Kellogg-Briand Pact - 1928</b> 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 <b>Collective Security</b> .	<b>1928</b>

## Why The League Failed

### Structure and Organisation

**VETO**

- 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*

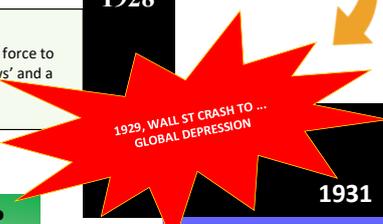
### Global Depression

A **domino effect** that led to a rise of extremism. League members had their **own problems** and were **unable** 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.

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

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



## How did the Global Depression weaken the League?

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

- Aggressive Foreign Policy**  
Jap, Italy and Germany pushed the League beyond its limits and **exposed its weaknesses**.
- 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**.
- Socio / Economic Problems**  
As trade dried up jobs were lost creating unemployment, homelessness and hunger. ( 40% Japan's factories closed )
- The Rise of Extremism.**  
Desperate people turned to extreme leaders who promised radical solutions.
- Militarism**  
Extreme leaders began to build up their military capabilities.
- WSC - Global Depression.**  
The Wall Street Crash destroyed the US economy. This would have a **global impact**.

## League Failures 1930's

1931	1932	1935
<b>Japan Attacks Manchuria</b>  <b>Why Japan Invaded?</b> 1 Military had taken over 2 Hit hard by G Depression 3 Manchuria = land + resources 4 Chinese = sub human <b>HOW THE LEAGUE FAILED</b> 1 Slow = 12 months 2 KNOW= Lytton Report 3 _____ 4 Only condemned Japan <b>WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED?</b> 1 Global Depression impact 2 Japan major Brit trade partner 3 Slow - weak leaders - no army <b>CONSEQUENCES</b> 1 Japan left ( Council member) 2 League humiliated 3 Hitler + Mussolini watched "with interest"	<b>Italy Attacks Abyssinia</b>  <b>Why Mussolini Invaded?</b> 1 To boost his falling popularity 2 Revenge - 1896 Adowa defeat 3 Hit by G Depression 4 Abyssinia = Land + Minerals <b>HOW THE LEAGUE FAILED</b> 1 Slow 2 KNOW = Hoare - Laval Pact 3 Sanctions weak = No Oil 4 Britain didn't block Suez Canal <b>WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED?</b> 1 Global Depression impact 2 Keep Mussolini on side + away from Hitler 3 General weakness exposed <b>CONSEQUENCES</b> 1 Italy left ( Council member) 2 Rome Berlin Axis = 1936 3 "The real death of the League was in 1935". AJP Taylor.	<b>Disarmament Conferences FAIL</b>  The League said the military restrictions on Germany were unfair. League tried to get other countries to disarm <b>BUT</b> , other countries refused - e.g. France. Britain signed its own naval agreement with Germany! Hitler became Chancellor and took Germany out of the League. He began re-arming in 1933.



## Wilson



The League of Nations was Woodrow Wilson's baby.

Sadly, for him the USA never took part in it due to its entry being blocked by Congress.

Instead his baby would be given to poor guardians. Bri + France + Italy + Japan.

**Idealist**

## League Aims

Stop Future Wars

Improve Lives

Disarmament

Enforce WW1 Treaties



**NO TO WAR**

## Collective Security



One of the KEY principles behind the League was achieving peace through Collective Security.

Banding together to stand up to bullying and aggression.

**ALL FOR ONE + ONE FOR ALL**

## Membership = Absentees

USA = Congress blocked

USSR = Communist

The defeated powers of WW1 were not allowed to join - Germany, Austria, Turkey.



**Democratic?**

## Vilna



### Poland V Lithuania

Poland invaded - Lithuanian capital. League ordered Poland to withdraw.

Poland ignored this decision. The League did ... nothing.

*"All bark no bite".*

**1920**

**1st Test = 1st Failure**

## Aaland Islands



Sweden + Finland  
Small disputed islands. Swedes asked to League help decide.

League gave to Finland + Sweden accepted.

Showed 'small' countries listened to League.

**1921**

**1st Success!**

## League Assembly- structure

All countries - not in Council

Unanimous Decisions

Met once a year - decided who was in / out of League. Sent recommendation to Council.



**A Talking Shop?**

## Upper Silesia



Germany with Poland  
Both claimed the area - League arranged a plebiscite - vote. Agreed to split area + even share infrastructure! This was how League worked in the IDEAL.

**1921**

**That's the way to do it!**

## League Council - structure

Brit, France, Italy + Japan

They had VETO power

Met 5 times a year and made decision put forth to them from the Assembly.



**Democratic?**

## No USA Impact - Membership

Without the USA the League of Nations was critically weak / damaged.

It lost the drive and leadership of Wilson.

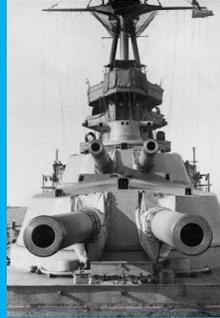
It lost the power, resources + prestige of the USA.

Also, the USA would be free to trade with any country - thus weakening any sanctions placed on countries by the League.



*"If the USA does not join the League of Nations there will be another war in 25 years".*  
**Woodrow Wilson**

## Washington Conference



### Washington Conference

The USA, UK and Japan agree to limit naval building. Note, the US organised — therefore not directly a League success but was in the spirit of the League's aim of disarmament.

**Disarmament - 1921**

## Ruhr Occupation

### France + Belgium V Germany

Germany unable to pay reparations in 1922. French + Belgian soldiers marched into the German Ruhr to take over industrial / coal production.

Worker unrest = 100 workers killed.  
League did not intervene



**1923**

## Corfu Incident



### Italy V Greece.

Italian general Tellini murdered on Greek soil.  
Mussolini invaded - Greek island of Corfu.  
League told Greece to pay compensation.  
Greeks agreed but upset!!  
Council members got their own way!

**1923**

## Geneva Protocol

Proposal by Benes (Czech leader) to use sanctions as a tool for collective security.

Loved by France - VETOED by Britain.



**POOR PARENT = UK**

**1924**

## Humanitarian Work



**Refugees** = half a million POWs back home after WW1.

**Slaves** = 200 000 freed in Burma and Sierra Leone.

**Health** = reduction of smallpox and leprosy.

**Health** = advise given to the USSR how to combat plague outbreak in Siberia.

**Work** (ILO) = poisonousness lead removed from paints.

**Work** (ILO) = pushed for a 48 hour work week.

**1920s**

## Incident at Petrich

### Greece V Bulgaria

AKA - The 'War of the Stray Dog'. A border skirmish led to Greek captain shot getting the dog! Greece then invaded Petrich. League ruled against Greece. The Greeks withdrew but complained - comparing it to CORFU. They said same rules didn't apply to more powerful nations = hypocritical.



**Mixed Result**

**1925**

## Locarno Treaties



Arranged between Britain, France, Belgium, Italy + Germany. This guaranteed existing western borders and Germany was admitted into the League as a permanent Council member. It demonstrated the progress made since WW1 and commitment to future peace.

**1925 - 26**

**'The Spirit of Locarno'**

## Kellogg Briand Pact

62 countries ratified the agreement not to use force to settle disputes. This was like a 'renewal of wedding vows' and a promise to follow the concept of peace via the principle **Collective Security**.



**1928**



## Impact of Depression

**Protectionism** - countries put tariffs on imports. Led to trade wars and further hurt the global economy. **Erosion of international goodwill.**

**Selfishness** - countries too busy dealing with their own problems rather trying to solve global ones.

**Social suffering / unrest** - leads to extreme solutions and **rise of dictators** - Italy, Germany + Japan. These leaders would push the League + help break it.

1929+

## Why Japan Invaded Manchuria?

The backdrop (excuse) for the attack was the Mukden incident - The Japanese blamed China for an attack on the Japanese owned railway.

But ... the impact of the Global Depression (massive unemployment in Japan) the military had taken control.

Manchuria = resources, land, iron, coal.

Japanese regarded the Chinese as sub human. 'Pigs'.



Mukden

1932

## Lytton Report = How Failed



The Lytton Report followed an investigation by Lord Lytton (UK) into the 'Mukden Incident' and **Japan's subsequent invasion of Manchuria.**

It took 12 months to conclude that Japan should leave Chinese controlled Manchuria. Japan refused and left the League. No actions were taken against Japan.

Manchuria - 1932

## Manchuria - Why Fail?



### WHY League failed?

- Lack of will to act due to Global Depression.
  - Structural problems - slow to act, no army.
    - Japan on League Council.
    - Weak, selfish Council members.
  - Britain had strong trade agreements with Japan and wanted to protect these.
- Impact** - Japan left League, humiliating, Japan did not leave Manchuria and kept it.

1931 - 32

## Disarmament



The League said the military restrictions on Germany were unfair. League tried to get other countries to disarm to German levels.

BUT, other countries refused - e.g. France. Britain signed its own naval agreement with Germany - allowing them to increase ships!

Hitler became Chancellor and took Germany out of the League. He began secretly re-arming in 1933.

1932 - 33

Failed Conferences

## Why Invade Abyssinia ?



The impact of the Global Depression had led to **unrest in Italy.**

To **boost Mussolini's falling popularity** - distraction!

**Revenge** - 1896 for previous embarrassing Adowa defeat.

Abyssinia had = **Land + minerals**

1935

## Hoare - Laval Pact = How Fail?



The Hoare - Laval Pact was a secret agreement that involved Britain and France. They agreed (behind the League's back) - to allow Italy to keep parts of Abyssinia. The plan was leaked to the French media and never went ahead but the damage was done.

**Note** - Britain, France and Italy were all on the League Council!

Abyssinia - 1935

## Abyssinia - Why Fail?

### WHY League failed?

- Still recovering from Global Depression.
- Failure to apply effective sanctions ( e.g. oil)
  - Italy on League Council.
  - Weak, selfish Council members.
- Britain and France feared upsetting Mussolini and pushing him towards Hitler.

**Impact** - Italy League, killed League, Italy kept Abyssinia + Rome Berlin Axis in 1936. Hitler invades Rhineland in 1936.



1935-36

## Why Did The League Fail?

**Structurally weak** = problems with Council + Assembly.

**Structurally weak** = No army - sanctions weak - USA free to trade.

**Membership** = No USA / Wilson - lacked leadership / resources.

**Membership** = A league for winners - many excluded - undemocratic.

**VERY Poor Parents** = Council was hypocritical + greedy + selfish!

**Manchuria + Abyssinia** = exposed ALL of the above weaknesses.



*The real death of the League was in 1935' AJP Taylor*

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Questions, feedback or suggestions most welcome.

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