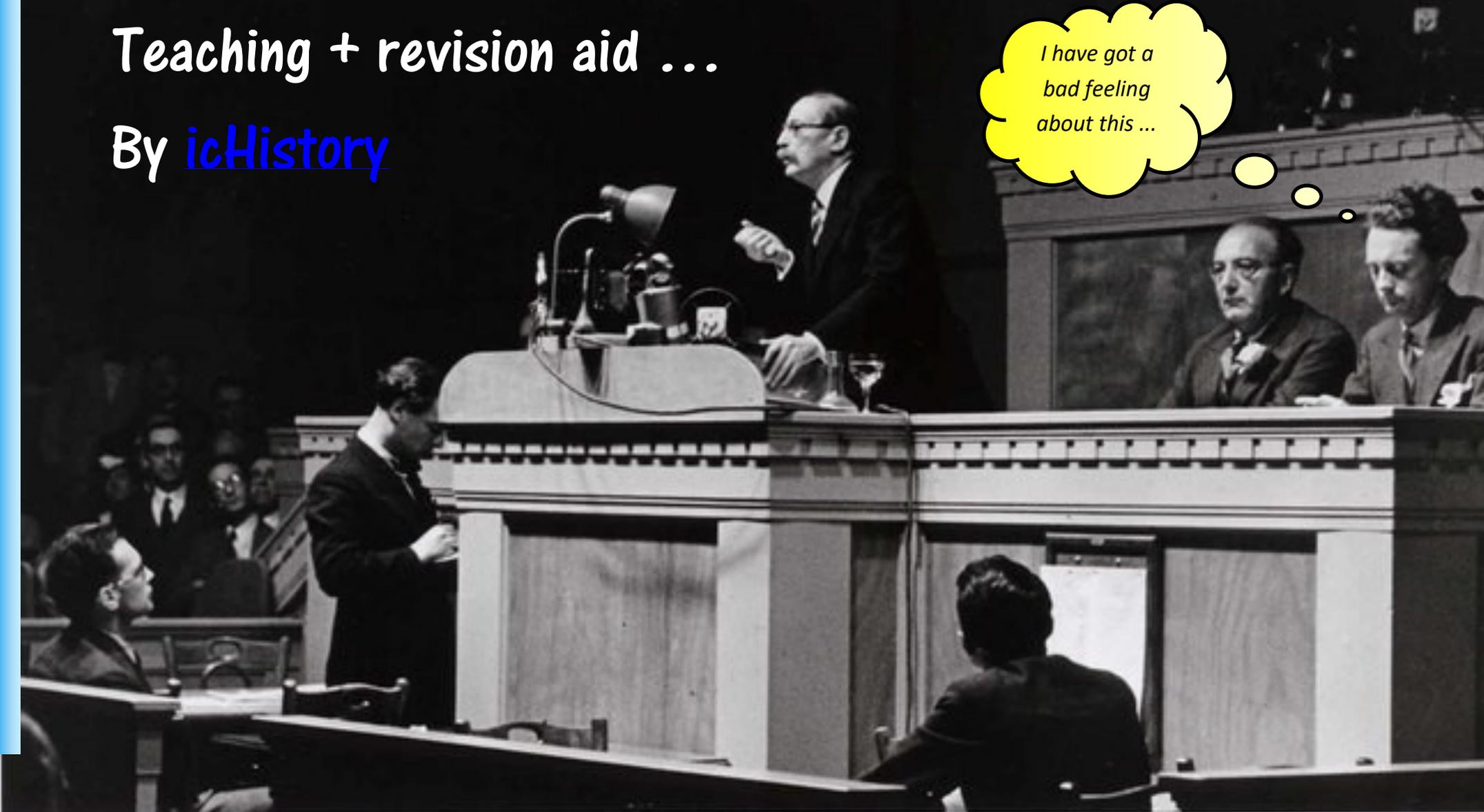


THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Teaching + revision aid ...

By [icHistory](#)

*I have got 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

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



S **I**

D **E**



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

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

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.

Structural Problem 1: The COUNCIL was dominated by the four permanent and most powerful members. Research online or use textbooks to find out who they were.

Structural Problem 2: The Council's Power.
The four Council members had a veto.
What was the power of veto?

Structural Problem 3: Finding time to meet.
The COUNCIL met ____ times a year.
The ASSEMBLY met ____ times a year.

Structural Problem 4: The Assembly.
Assembly decisions had to be unanimous. What does unanimous mean?



Imagine you work for the League Secretariat - create the best meeting schedule for the Council and Assembly for the year on the calendar.

Council
Assembly



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.

Structural Problem 5: No Army.
The League of Nations didn't have its own army.

Dispute, Vilna 1920: Vilna was a city in Lithuania. Poland invaded because more Poles lived there compared to Lithuanians. Lithuania asked the League to help them.

Dispute, Ruhr Occupation 1923: 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 =		<p>Poland V Lithuania</p>	<p>France V Germany</p>																								
	SNATCOISN =		<p>What would you do?</p> <table border="1"> <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>	Blame Poland		Blame Lithuania		Do Nothing		Morale Pressure		Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force		<p>What would you do?</p> <table border="1"> <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>	Blame France		Blame Germany		Do Nothing		Morale Pressure		Apply Sanctions		Use Military Force	
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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.

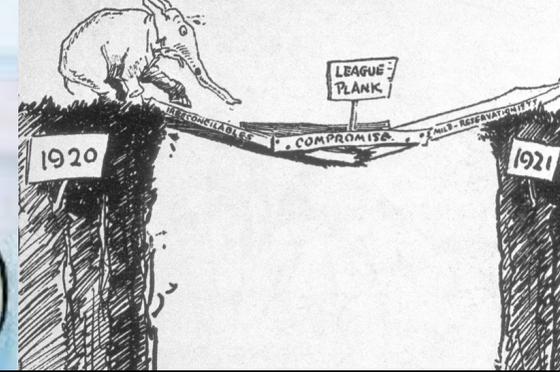
1924: The Geneva Protocol: The Corfu Incident showed the League could be weakened even by COUNCIL members. A plan was made to ensure this didn't happen again.

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	

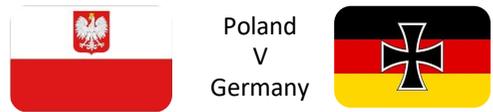
What did the League decide?	What did the Geneva Protocol propose / aim to do?	Give an example of League Council members behaving badly:	Give one structural problem or difficulty for each below:
		Britain:	League Council:
Why did the League made this decision?	Which country effectively VETOED the Geneva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



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



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

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

Helping Refugees: 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.	Helping Workers: ILO helped improve conditions for work-ers = lead was banned from paint, working hours for children reduced and a maximum 48 hr week <u>suggested</u> .	Improving Health: 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.	Abolishing Slavery: League created the Slavery Conven-tion. In 1926 many countries signed up and pressured Burma and Sierra Leone into making slavery illegal in 1927.
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In the 1920s, the League was successful in its aim to create a b _ _ _ _ world. It helped half a million P _ _ s return home after WW1. Also helped T _ _ _ _ after an earthquake hit Vallenar.

BBC History

48

Link and annotate

The disease linked to mosquitoes?

Note: organised by ILO not Slavery Commission.

The Slavery Convention 1926 (ILO)

- Article 1 - For the purpose of the present Convention, the following definitions are agreed upon:
- (1) Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom **any or** all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.
- (2) The slave trade includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

Ratified by members of the League of Nations

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, Ger-many, 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.
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‘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)

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

What was agreed at the 1921 Washington Conference ?	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.

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.

Structural Problems: Membership

Structural Problems: Decision Making

Structural Problems : Toothless ... 'All Bark No Bite'

Point	Membership
Example 1	No USA
Explain	Missed USA's power and resources
Explain	USA free to trade ...
Link	Weak as had no strong leader
Example 2	A League for winners
Explain	Defeated powers not invited
Explain	Seen as unfair and undemocratic
Link	Weakened the League's reputation

Point	Decision Making
Example 1	
Explain	This was a powerful block vote
Explain	This was not democratic
Link	
Example 2	
Explain	Every country had to agree
Explain	Very hard to make a decision
Link	

Point	Lacked Real Power
Example 1	No Army
Explain	
Explain	
Link	
Example 2	Sanctions were not effective
Explain	
Explain	Non League countries free to trade
Link	



What is the message of this cartoon?

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

Complete a structured PEEL paragraph of your own.

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

Global Depression:

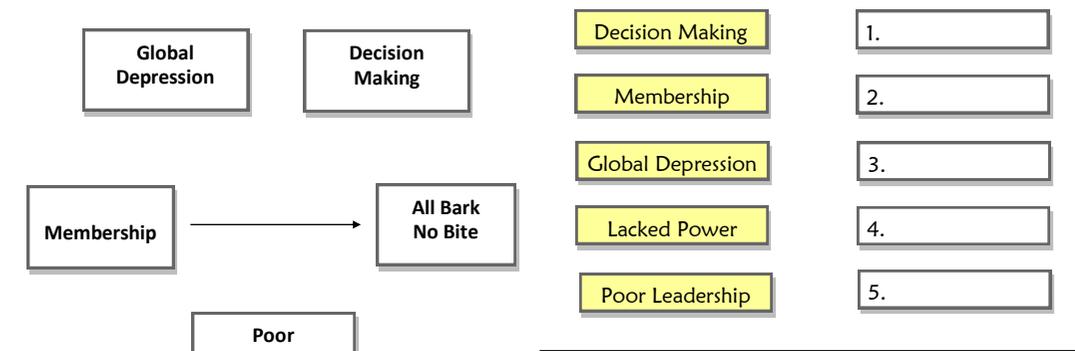
Poor Parenting / Leadership

Making connections: the factors behind the failure of the League do not stand alone, but share a relationship and are often caused by or influence other factors.

Rank Order: order the five factors that led to the League failure into order of importance. Put the most important one at the top and least important at the bottom.

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

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



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

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

Why did you choose this as the most important factor?