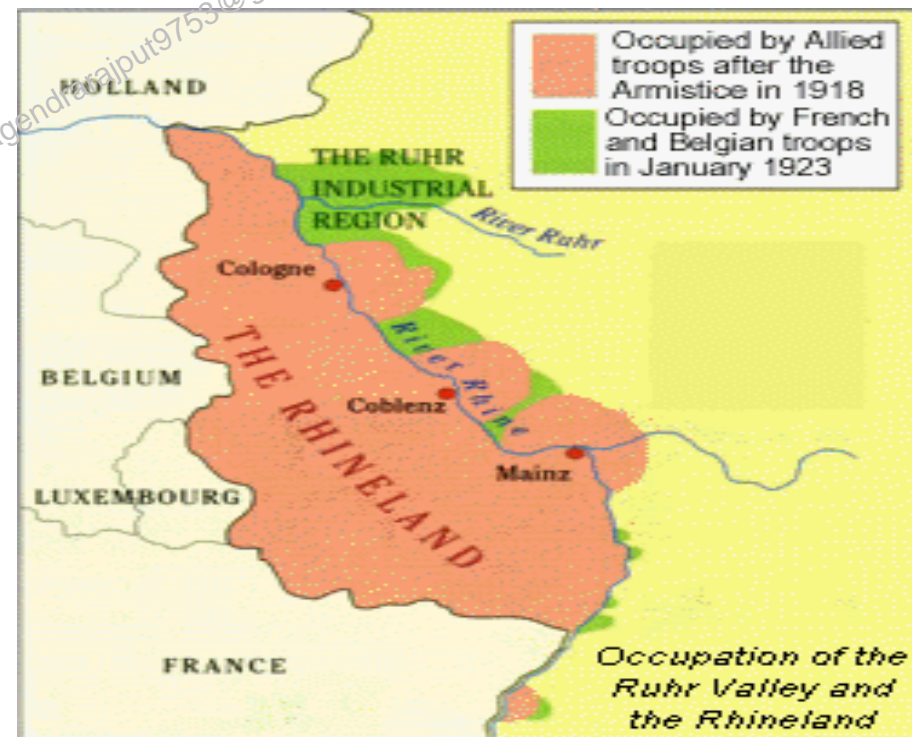


1] The World from 1919-23:

- Turkish nationalism:
- Italian unhappiness with peace treaties:
 - Corfu 1923 (Albania-Greece Boundary)
 - Fiume 1924 from Yugo
- US full repayment of war debt to Europe
- Question of German Reparations:
 - Br soft, Fr hard
- Russian Civil War (1918-20):

2] Attempts after the World War I to improve International relations:

- LoN 1920: PoCollectiveSecurity
- Anglo-Russian Trade treaty (1921): to get FDI
- Washington Conference (1921-2):
 - retain Gr Pacific
 - give Kiachow Shantung
 - no naval base within striking range
 - neutrality of China guaranteed
 - respect each others possessions in Far East
 - 5:5:3
- Genoa Conference (1922):
 - Fr-Gr hostility
 - War debt to US
 - diplomatic ties with Russ
 - -> Rapallo Agreement 1922
 - Fr occupation of Ruhr 1923



- Dawes Plan (1924):
- Locarno Treaties (1925):
- Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928):
- Young Plan (1929):
- France also hedged by signing alliances

- » Q] The Great Depression destroyed the Locarno spirit and brought back the old conflicts in Europe. Discuss.

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US Foreign Policy (1919-23)

- Washington Conference (1921-2):
- Policy of Isolation
 - denounced LoN
 - Didn't ratify ToV
 - Suspicious towards EU remaining peaceful
 - Rejected Geneva Protocol 1924 (Collective Security)
 - Pol—> Inaction @ acts of aggression eg Manchuria 1931
- Reason for Wall Street Crash becoming the World Economic Crisis:
 - EU war debt
 - US insisted on full repayment
 - US kept high tariffs which hurt EU growth
 - Web of Loans

Broad events (1933-9)

- Rise of Fascist powers
- Period of Appeasement
- Rise of extreme nationalism in Gr,
Italy, Jap

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Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- 1919-24:

Corfu incident 1923 (LoN overruled by CoA @ compensation by Greece)

Fiume 1924

- 1924-34:

Two Concerns

- Italy-Fr rivalry coz Fr an ally of Yugoslavia (Little Entente)
 - + Competition for influence of Mediterranean & Balkan area.
- Italy feared Gr @ Austria

Locarno Treaties 1925 and Italy:

- Gr reaffirmed Demilitarised Rhineland
- Gr, Fr, Belgium agreed to respect each others frontiers with It & Br as guarantors
- Gr- Poland & Cz: Arbitration
- Fr guaranteed Poland & Cz frontiers
- Italy-Austria frontiers were not guaranteed

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- 1924-34 (contd)

Italy tried to increase influence in the Balkans

- good relations with Albania (which was
<>Yugoslavia since 1st Balkan) for control over
Adriatic sea

Italy and Britain

- good relations esp @colonies eg supported Br
over Turkey @Mosul dispute & Br gave part of
Somaliland to Italy

Non-Aggression Pact with USSR (1933) recognized
USSR

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- After 1934 Italy gradually drifted to Gr

Austria, Germany and Italy:

- strengthened anti-Nazi Austrian govt by trade agreements
- Sent troops in 1934 at Aus-It frontier when Nazis killed Chancellor

Stresa Front (1935):

- Br, Fr guaranteed Italy's & Austria's frontiers
- Condemned conscription of Gr 1935
- reaffirmed Locarno treaties

Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935) allowed

Submarines to Hitler

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

Invasion of Abyssinia (1935):

- avenge 1896
- divert public attention from eco probs of Gr8 Depression
- Get export market
- Why Br, Fr didn't act eg no blockade on Coal, Steel, Oil import?
- Cunning Hitler

Italy sent troops in Spanish Civil War (1936)

- naval bases in Sp to threaten Fr
- another fascist state

Rome-Berlin Axis (1936): aim was alliance building

Joined Anti-Comintern Pact: 1937-popularity decreased coz
seen as war mongerer

Munich Conference (1938): popularity increased

Invasion of Albania (1939):

Pact of Steel (1939):

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Hitler

•Hitler's Aims

- destroying ToV
- Strong army
- Third Reich
- Saar, Danzig, Polish corridor
- Lebensraum
- Conquest of Africa & bases in Atlantic



Hitler's successes:

- World Disarmament Conference (1932-3):
- Ten year Non-Aggression Pact with Poland (1934)
 - majority pop was Polish
 - Br saw Gr in good light
 - ruined Little Entente
 - Po will remain neutral when Gr<>Cz & Austria
 - improved Fr-Russ



- SAAR (1935)
 - to pacify Fr after Gr-Po NAP34 said SAARs transfer ended all Gr grievances <> Fr
- Conscription (1935):
 - Fr increased tenure of C & Br increased AirForce
 - announced goal to raise army of 6 lakh
- Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935): 35% of Br Navy
- Rhineland Remilitarized (1936): Br,Fr were busy in Abyssinian crisis
- Rome Berlin Axis (1936):
- Anti-Comintern Pact (1936): signal to Fr,Br that Hitler<>Communism only
- Spanish Civil War (1936):Hitler bombed Spain

- Anschluss with Austria (1938)
 - demands to Chancellor of having a Nazi Home Minister
 - Plebiscite called by Chancellor made H anxious
 - hurt Cz coz now encircled from 3 sides
- Munich Conference (1938): due to fear that H may attack Cz to get Sudetenland & frontiers of rest of Cz guaranteed
 - Fr didn't adhere to Locarno treaties
 - Cz lost 70% industry & good fortifications
 - Slovakia started demanding independence
- Annexation of Rest of Czechoslovakia (1939):
- Invasion of Poland (1939)
 - was not justified
 - Hitler demanded Danzig (95% Gr pop) & rail road connectivity

- Japanese Aggression:
 - Invasion of Manchuria (1931):
 - Invasion of the North East China (1933)
 - Full scale invasion of China (1937)

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Policy of Appeasement

- Avoid War:
- Economic Crisis (1929):
- Public Opinion:
- Sympathy:
- Failure of League of Nations:
- Economic Cooperation:
- Fear of Communist Russia
- To buy time:

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Other aspects of Appeasement:

- perception amongst Fascists that none will act
- Attempts of other powers to check Germany:
 - Fr, It, USSR <> Custom Union 1931
 - Fr signed alliances
 - 1934 Italy prevented Anschluss
 - Fr made USSR enter LoN 1934
 - It signed NAP 1933 with USSR, Fr signed alliance with USSR 1935 (non military)
- Why did France followed Appeasement?
 - L-R divide

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