**League of Nations**

The League of Nations (1919-1946) was an intergovernmental organization formed during the inter-war period to mediate disputes among its member nations through diplomacy and collective security. The League was promoted by President Woodrow Wilson, and he hoped to avoid in the future the sort of interventionist policies that sparked the First World War. Despite Wilson’s involvement, the United States Congress would never vote to join the organization. America’s noninvolvement is often cited as a key factor in the League’s failure. At the outbreak of World War Two, a general lack of confidence in the organization began to take hold among both politicians and citizenry of the League’s member nations. Distrust in the ability of the League to resolve international problems led to its dissolution in 1946. Despite its failures, the organization was an early attempt at globalization in an increasingly interconnected world. This early effort at globalization is a symptom of Modernism and its preoccupation with urban life, industrialization, and warfare. On the other hand, the failure of the coalition’s collective security reinforced Modernist conceptions of individualism and distrust in humanity’s ability to exercise self-restraint. The League is often touted as the predecessor to the United Nations.

**Bibliography:** *The League of Nations Online Bibliography*.Indiana University. (http://www.indiana.edu/~league/bibliography.php).

Patrick V. Day  
Florida State University