

TOPIC 1: WORLD WAR ONE/FIRST WORLD WAR/GREAT WAR

1. Background
2. Causes of WW1 : Long term causes
Short term causes
3. Course of WW1
4. Results of WW1 : Social Results
Economic Results
Political Results

BACKGROUND

- World War one was a global war centred in Europe which started on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918.
- It was predominantly called World War One or The Great War from its occurrence until the start of World War Two in 1939, and the First World War thereafter.
- It involved all the world's great powers which were assembled in two **opposing/hostile** alliances: the Allied Powers/ Allies (based on the Triple Entente of Britain , France and Russia) and the Central Powers (originally the Triple Alliance of Germany, Italy and Austria – Hungary.)
- These alliances both re-organized (Italy fought for the Allies) and expanded as more nations entered the war.
- Ultimately, more than 70 million military personnel, including 60million Europeans, were mobilized in one of the largest wars in history.
- More than 9 million combatants were killed, mainly because of technological advancements that led to enormous increases in the lethality of weapons without corresponding improvements in protection or mobility.
- World War one subsequently paved the way for various political changes, such as revolutions in many of the nations involved.

Long Term Causes of World War One (SUMMARIZED)

- The system of alliances initiated by Bismarck caused the First World War.
- The colonial clashes or conflicts by European powers caused the 1914 war.
- The naval race especially between Britain and Germany increased tension in Europe.
- Arms race by European powers increased enmity among European powers.
- Militarism in Europe also caused the 1914 war.
- Nationalism was another cause of world war one.
- The first Moroccan crisis [1905] and the second Moroccan crisis [1911] also

contributed.

- German Weltpolitik [a policy aimed at dominating Europe] also caused this war.
- War plans such as the Schlieffen plan by Germany caused the 1914 war.

Long Term Causes of World War One (DETAILED)

- In order to have a full appreciation of the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, it is vital to briefly examine the existing or prevailing social and political conditions that created a war situation in the world.

1. First Moroccan Crisis, 1905

- Problems started when Britain recognized French ambitions in Morocco as part of the Entente Cordiale Agreement of 1904.
- The Entente Cordiale was an agreement between Britain and France in which Britain recognized French interests in Morocco and France recognized British interests in Egypt.
- The Entente Cordiale was not a military agreement.
- As soon as the Kaiser gained information of the secret clause on Morocco, which meant exclusion of German interests in Morocco, strong diplomatic pressure was brought to bear on France.
- The Kaiser visited Tangier in 1905 and assured the Sultan that Germany would support the independence of Morocco and did not intend to recognize any other agreement.
- Kaiser demanded the calling of a European conference on Morocco.
- The conference was held at Algeciras, Spain in 1906.

The Algeciras Conference of 1906

- ✓ This conference was held in Spain.
- ✓ It was attended by Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Russia and Italy.
- ✓ At this conference it became clear that British backing for France was real.
- ✓ At this conference the Kaiser was humiliated. He had wanted to appear as a major power in Africa.
- ✓ Instead, his views were rejected.
- ✓ He was particularly bitter about the way he was treated, as if he had no right to speak on such matters.
- ✓ Only Austria-Hungary supported her, the rest supported French control of

Morocco.

- ✓ It was agreed that Morocco should remain independent, but French and Spanish police forces were to keep order there.
- ✓ The Kaiser who felt humiliated vowed to reverse the decision when Germany's navy was powerful enough.

Terms of the Algeciras Conference of 1906

- Policing of Morocco was to be placed under France and Spain.
- Morocco was placed under international control.
- France was free to proceed with its peaceful penetrations.
- The State Bank of Morocco was to be controlled by Britain, France, Germany and Spain.
- Germany got trading rights in Morocco.
- The independence of the Sultan of Morocco was recognised.
- The principle of open door for all countries was recognised.

2. SECOND MOROCCAN CRISIS/ PANTHER CRISIS OF 1911

- The Kaiser William II had been disappointed by the outcome of the Algeciras conference in 1906.
- In 1908, the French secured the election of a new Sultan of Morocco because the previous one was against the French policy in Morocco.
- In 1911, the Moroccan tribes rebelled against this new Sultan and in order to suppress it the French forces occupied the Moroccan capital, Fez.
- In 1911, claiming that Algeria was endangered by disorder in Morocco; French troops occupied FEZ which was under attack from nomadic tribes.
- FEZ was the capital of Morocco at that time.
- Germany denounced the French move as illegal according to the Algeciras conference.
- In July 1911, the Kaiser sensing danger of total control of Morocco by France sent a German gunboat called the Panther, to the west coast port of Morocco of Agadir claiming to protect Germans who lived there but there were none.
- The real reasons were [a] to frighten France into giving her some colonial territory in compensation for the likely occupation of the whole of Morocco by France. [b] Germany also wanted to test the strength of the Anglo-French Entente of 1904.
- Germany claimed that she was protecting her interests in Morocco and demanded all of French Congo as compensation.
- For a time, feelings were so high that war between France and Germany

seemed possible.

- German action excited British opinion as Agadir was close to Gibraltar.
- Britain immediately sided with France in the crisis.
- British fleet was prepared for action.
- This forced Germany to withdraw embarrassed, as it was clearly a French victory. (A diplomatic defeat for Germany and a diplomatic victory for France.)
- An agreement was reached whereby France was recognized as giving a protectorate over Morocco but in return the German Cameroons were enlarged by two substantial slices from the French Middle Congo.

Contribution of the Moroccan Crisis to the outbreak of World War One

- It made/caused Germany to speed up her war preparations.
- Although war was averted it was only a matter of postponement.
- French hopes of a better relationship with Germany were wrecked.
- It led to further division of Europe into two hostile camps.
- The relationship between Britain and France was further strengthened. Britain and France signed a naval agreement in 1912.
- The British and French realised that they had to take a firm stand against the Kaiser's bullying tactics.
- It increased opposition against Germany in Europe.

3. BOSNIAN CRISIS OF 1908

- After the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Austria-Hungary was given the mandate to govern Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- On the other hand Serbia wanted to control them since the inhabitants of the two provinces were Serbs/ Slavs.
- The Young Turks' central aim was to revitalise the weakening Turkish / Ottoman Empire and then maintain the autocracy.
 - In 1908 there was the Young Turks revolt against the Turkish Sultan.
- The revolution shocked the major powers of Europe, especially Russia and Austria-Hungary since a strong Turkey would disturb their interests.
- Such a strong Turkish government could make Austria-Hungary lose her control over Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Austria- Hungry took advantage of the political instability and annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two provinces she had been administering since 1878.
- This was a blow to Serbia which was encouraging Slav nationalism and wanted to acquire the two provinces which had three million Serbs.
- Serbia wanted to create a South Slav State i.e. Yugoslavia.

- Serbia appealed for help from fellow Slavs.
- Serbia mobilized her army against Austria- Hungary.
- Russia called for a European conference and expected support from Britain and France.
- Russia mobilized in support of Serbia
- Germany declared that she would assist Austria- Hungary military if she was attacked.
- Russia alone could not fight Austria because she had not fully recovered from the defeat in the Russo- Japanese war of 1904 to 1905.
- When it became clear that Germany would support Austria, Russia demobilized.
- The crisis increased the tension between Serbia and Austria- Hungary.
- Austria- Hungary kept Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- It humiliated Russia as well.
- The Bosnian Crisis led to the formation of the famous **terrorist** group, **Black Hand** or **Union of Death**.

Contribution of the Bosnian Crisis to the outbreak of World War One

- It encouraged Russia to increase her army further.
- It worsened relations between Germany and Russia.
- The enmity between Russia and Austria-Hungary was increased.
- It increased tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary that at any given time the two countries would fight over Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- It led to the formation of the Black Hand.

4. ALLIANCE SYSTEMS

- An alliance is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if it is needed.
- When an alliance is signed, those countries are known as **Allies**.
- A number of alliances had been signed by different countries between 1879 and 1914.
- These were important because they meant that some countries had no option but to declare war if one of their allies declared war first.
- A number of examples are gives below to explain the concept of alliances.

Dual Alliance of 1879

- Germany and Austria- Hungary made an alliance to protect themselves

from Russia.

Terms of this treaty

- The two countries promised each other mutual aid if one of them was attacked by Russia.
- The two promised mutual aid if one of them was attacked by any power assisted by Russia.
- They promised each other aid if either of them were attacked by two or more powers.
- They promised each other neutrality in the case of an attack by any other country, for example, France.
- The treaty clearly promised support to Germany in the event of a joint attack by France and Russia.

Austro-Serbia Alliance of 1881

- Austria- Hungary made alliance with Serbia to stop Russia from gaining control of Serbia.

1882 Triple Alliance

- Germany and Austria- Hungary made an alliance with Italy to stop Italy from taking sides with Russia.

It was signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. It was an enlargement of the 1879 Dual Alliance to include Italy. Italy joined because she resented/hated French expansion in North Africa. Bismarck secretly encouraged French ambitions in North Africa, mainly to divert her from scheming to recover Alsace –Lorraine and to bring France into collision with Italy, who had ambitions and some 20 000 settlers in Tunis area. In 1881 the French reluctant to see an Italian colony established on the borders of French Algeria, took Bismarck's hint and occupied Tunis. This threw Italy into the arms of Germany and the following year [1882] Italy joined the two powers of the 1879 Dual Alliance to form the Triple Alliance.

Terms of this Treaty

- Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed to help Italy if she were attacked by France.
- Italy agreed to help Germany if she were attacked by France.
- Each of these powers agreed to help if either of the powers were attacked by

any two or more powers.

-Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed that they would help each other against a Russian attack of either of them.

-In case of any war that involved Britain, Italy was to remain neutral.

-Each of these powers agreed to remain neutral if either of them was attacked by a single.

-the alliance was joined in the following year [1883] by Romania and later on by Turkey.

Franco-Russian Alliance of 1894

- Russia formed an alliance with France to protect herself against Germany and Austria- Hungary.

It was signed by Russia and France. France was without an ally but by 1890 she felt she needed one, partly because of her weakness in relation to Germany and partly because she was increasingly coming into conflict with Great Britain and Italy over colonial matters. Russia had a tradition of alliance with Germany but she had come to realise that whenever Austrian and Russian interests clashed in the Balkans, Germany was likely to support Austria. Therefore in 1890 when her existing treaty with Germany lapsed, she did not renew it. The dismissal of Bismarck in 1890 marked a turning point in the relations of European countries. French isolation died a natural death as a result of Kaiser's policies. When the Re-insurance treaty needed to be renewed in 1890, Kaiser William ignored. Russia signed the Dual Alliance with France because since 1888 Russia was being given French loans, which greatly helped her to finance her industrial progress.

Terms of this Treaty

-If France was attacked by Germany alone or by Germany and Italy, Russia would help her.

-If Russia was attacked by Germany alone or by Germany and Austria-Hungary, France would help her.

-The alliance was to continue as long as the triple alliance was in force [a clear indication that they were geared towards a war].

-If the members of the triple alliance mobilised, France and Russia were to mobilise immediately.

Entente Cordiale of 1904

- This was an agreement but not a formal alliance, between France and Britain.

Triple Entente of 1907

- This was made between Russia, France and Britain to counter the increasing threat from Germany.
 - It was signed by Britain, France and Russia. France brought her two friends together. Britain and Russia ironed out their differences. The support given by Russia to France and Britain at Algeiras Conference in 1906 drew them together. This alliance was described as the anti-German club of Britain, Russia and France. This alliance was meant to counter the triple alliance.

Terms of this Treaty

- They agreed to divide Persia [Iran] into three spheres of influence.
- The Northern sphere including Tehran was to be under Russian influence.
- The Southern sphere was to be under British influence.
- Tibet which was of interest to both was declared to be neutral.
- They agreed that neither of them would interfere in Tibet's internal affairs.
- China's sovereignty was to be recognised.
- A complete balance of power was struck.

Contribution of the Alliance System to the outbreak of World War One

- It called for the inconvenience of many countries because of the feeling of insecurity.
- Bismarck's alliances helped to increase the fears of other nations especially France, which began a frantic search for allies to counter the triple alliance.
- It led to the division of Europe into two armed and equally opposing camps, that is, triple alliance and triple entente.
- The two camps increased strength year after year.
- The relations between the two camps worsened.
- The alliances operated to convert a local quarrel into a general war.
- These two camps were the ones that fought the war of 1914.
- The armies ready for war on the continent were the largest ever formed in Europe in time of peace.

Triple Entente of 1914

- Britain, France and Russia agreed not to sign for peace separately.

- By 1914, Europe had been divided into two **antagonistic** camps namely the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy and the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.
- Without the alliances, probably the quarrel between Austria and Serbia would not have degenerated into a world war due to two possible reasons :
 - i) Serbia was so small and much weaker than Austria- Hungary that she could have been crushed.
 - ii) Serbia could have accepted the whole ultimatum sent by Austria after the Sarajevo incident and war would have been avoided.
- However, this was not possible because each little or small power was in one way or the other allied to one of the major powers which were in turn members of either the Triple Alliance or Triple Entente.
- This implied or meant that a conflict between a small power supported by the Triple Alliance and another small power with the backing of the Triple Entente would suck in the major powers from the opposite sides.

5. COLONIAL RIVALRY/ COLLISIONS IN AFRICA AND THE FAR EAST/ IMPERIALISM

- Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or other countries and makes them subject to their rule.
- By 1900, the British Empire had extended over five continents and France had control over larger areas of Africa.
- With the rise of industrialism, countries needed new markets.
- The amount of land owned by Britain and France increased the rivalry with Germany who had entered the scramble to acquire colonies late and only acquired small areas of Africa.
- Several conflicts between major powers over colonies contributed to the heightening of international tension as was shown by the following notable examples.
 - i) The Russo-Japanese conflicts in China of 1905
 - ii) The conflict over Morocco between France and Germany (1905 and 1911)
 - iii) Austria –Hungary clashed with Russia over the Balkans.
- In all the above examples international tension was worsened and therefore imperialism played a **pivotal/ crucial** role in causing the outbreak of the First World War.

6. MILITARY RIVALRY/ MILITARISM

- Military means that military forces are given a high profile by the government OR military personnel have a high level of influence on ideas of the government or policies of a country/state.
- For the purpose of power and prestige, and for the defence of nationalism and imperialism, nations developed large armies and navies.
- The growing European divide had led to an arms race between the main countries.
- The armies of both France and Germany had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for the control and mastery of the Seas.
- The British had introduced the **Dreadnought**, an effective battleship, in 1906.
- The Germans soon followed suit introducing their own battleships.
- Germany had emerged from its wars of unification in 1870 with the largest and strongest army in Europe, and this army was retained not only to defend the new nation from possible attack, especially from defeated France, but also as a symbol of German greatness.
- Other countries followed suit and by the start of the 19th century, European Nations possessed larger peacetime armies than at any other stage in history.
- Many people across the world were eager to let the rest of the world know how strong and important their country was.
- Compulsory military training was typical of all countries and vast amounts of money were being spent annually on armaments.
- German, Russian and Italian defence expenditure rose thrice in twenty years before the war broke out while that of Britain and Austria more than doubled.
- France also increased her expenditure.
- By 1914, there were over three and half a million soldiers in Europe and millions more were trained reserves.
- As each country tried to ensure its own security by increasing the size of the army, the nervous tensions grew and the danger/ possibility of war grew
- The Schlieffen plan drawn up by the Germany Army chief of staff, Von Schlieffen, involved attacking France through Belgium if Russia made an attack on Germany.
- The plan, first approved in 1905 and modified in 1911 by von Moltek, assumed that France would automatically join Russia, so that the bulk of German forces were to be sent through Belgium to knock out France in Six weeks.

THE SCHLIEFFEN PLAN IN DETAIL

- The plan aimed at capturing Paris, the French capital in very short space of time before returning to Russia after 39 days only.
- The plan of attack was called the Schlieffen plan.
- It was revised in 1905.
- Germany troops were to march through Belgium within twelve days.
- The plan was devised in such a way as to avoid fighting on two fronts.
- The plan aimed at capturing Brussels, the Belgian capital within 19 days.
- Germany soldiers were to occupy channel ports in order to prevent the landing of British reinforcements.
- It was aimed at preventing the invasion of Alsace – Lorraine.
- The plan was to concentrate an overwhelming proportion of their forces in the west to knock out France and then turn east to deal with Russia.
- German superiority in numbers, organization, training and equipment carried all before it.

7. NATIONALISM

- Nationalism means the desire to achieve political independence, especially by a country under foreign control or by a people with a separate identity and culture but no state of their own.
- The congress of Vienna, held after Napoleon's exile, aimed at sorting out problems in Europe.
- Delegates from Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia (the winning allies) decided upon a new Europe that left both Germany and Italy as divided states.
- Strong nationalist elements led to the re-unification of Italy in 1861 and Germany in 1871.
- The settlement at the end of the Franco – Prussian war left France angry at the loss of Alsace – Lorraine.
- Large areas of both Austria- Hungary and Serbia were home to different nationalist groups, all of whom wanted freedom from the states in which they lived.

8. THE NAVAL RACE

- The only country that was not involved in the race to build up armies was Britain

- The British had always relied on their navy to defend their islands from foreign attack, and ever since Drake had defeated the Spanish Armada some three and half centuries earlier, the British Navy had been the almost unquestioned "mistress of the seas."
- However, the German colonial ambitions required the development and growth of a strong navy to support them and the growth of the German Navy after 1897 was regarded by Britain as a direct threat to her sea power.
- Believing that, for her safety, her navy needed to be as large as the combined fleets of any two European powers, Britain embarked on a vast ship building programme.
- She developed a new type of battleship called the "Dreadnought" with such strength and firepower that no other ship could come within range of it without being blown out of water.
- When the Germans began to build a similar type of ship, the naval race developed in earnest.
- The British believed that the only reason for the greatest military nation in the world to build a great navy was because it intended to use the army outside Europe.
- In 1912, to offset the growing German naval threat, Britain agreed to defend the North Sea while France safeguarded the interests of both countries in the Mediterranean.
- It was not likely that international competition in the building of navies would in itself cause a war but as European nations devoted increasing sums of money to military expenditure and were obviously becoming increasingly more prepared for war, the actual danger of the war also increased.

9. The Balkan Wars

CAUSES OF THE FIRST BALKAN WAR

- The Balkan League wanted to drive Turkey out of the Balkans.
- League members wanted to obtain a portion of the territory under Turkey

a] First Balkan War of 1912

-On 12 October 1912 the First Balkan League which comprised of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria declared war on Turkey.

-They gained a swift victory.

-They drove Turks out of most of the European territory of the Balkans.

-The Turkish government attempted to introduce a common law, a national language and so on.

- In addition, real power in Turkey rested with a few ambitious army officers who suppressed the subject peoples.
- The renewed Turkish persecution forced the Balkan states to cast their rivalry and jealousies.
- All these caused resentment to the minorities against Turkey.
- The Balkan League wanted to drive Turkey out of all her European territories.
- Each member of the Balkan League hoped to obtain a portion of the territory still under Turkish rule.
- The Balkan states witnessed the weaknesses of Turkey when it fought with Italy in 1911 in Libya.
- The Italians had declared war on Turkey in 1911 and attacked the Turkish province and very quickly defeated the Turkish forces.
- When the Serbians and Bulgarians captured Adrianople, Turkey was forced to make peace.
- Austria-Hungary and Germany had stood aside expecting that the Turks would defeat the Balkan League, but both had gravely miscalculated.
- Turkey was defeated in roughly 6 weeks.
- The great powers were shocked by this remarkable success of the Balkan states.
- They immediately called for a meeting in London to decide the future of the Balkan affairs

The Treaty of London [1913]

- By this treaty Turkey lost nearly the whole of her territory in Europe to the Balkan states.
- Greece was to get Thrace and Salonika.
- Serbia was to get a larger part of Macedonia.
- The Greek government felt cheated as it did not gain a larger territory in Macedonia.
- Bulgaria was dissatisfied by this treaty and was determined to revise this treaty.
- Each government felt it gained little.
- As a result, the First Balkan League [coalition] soon fell apart.
- Austria-Hungary was concentrating on the setting up of a small state, Albania in the Eastern part of Serbia to block Serbia from possessing a port in the Adriatic Sea.
- This angered Serbia as it was its key territorial objective since it was a landlocked country.

Balkan States involved in the First Balkan War

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| -Greece | -Serbia |
| -Montenegro | -Bulgaria |

Balkan States before World War One

-Albania	-Macedonia
-Bulgaria	-Serbia
-Greece	-Bosnia
-Herzegovina	-Montenegro
-Romania	-Thrace
-Crete	-Salonika

Impact of the First Balkan War

- The first Balkan War contributed to increased tension in Europe.
- The first Balkan War weakened the Turkish Empire which might otherwise have kept Serbia under control. This tilted the balance of power in Europe in favour of Russia.
- Serbia was frustrated by its failure to get Albania because as a land-locked country it wanted to have access to the Adriatic Sea.
- The Greeks were also unhappy because they got a small part of Macedonia.
- Bulgaria also complained that it did not get enough territory.
- Russia felt humiliated that its ally Serbia did not get Albania.
- Germany had firmly supported Austria-Hungary in the creation of an independent Albania to stop Serbia from becoming too strong.



b) The Second Balkan War of 1913

- This war was fought over how to distribute the spoils of victory of the First Balkan War.
- Bulgaria was angry with the settlement [Treaty of London] of 1913.
- She was not satisfied by her spoils of the war.
- She felt other countries gained at her expense.
- Bulgaria greatly resented the Greeks getting Salonika.
- Bulgaria was not happy about Serbia being given part of Macedonia because these areas were supposed to have been part of Bulgaria's share of the spoils.
- Bulgaria claimed part of Macedonia which Serbia refused to give up.
- The war broke out in June 1913 when Bulgaria attacked Serbia.
- This forced Greece, Romania and Turkey to declare war on Bulgaria.
- Serbia, Greece and Romania had formed the Second Balkan League.
- The Turks joined the war because they had seen in this dispute an opportunity of regaining some of their lost European territory.
- In less than a month Bulgaria had been quite easily defeated.

The Treaty of Bucharest [1913]

- This treaty was signed after the Second Balkan War.
- Bucharest was the capital city of Romania.

- By this treaty, Serbia and Greece kept those parts of Macedonia, but under the Austro-Hungarian and Germany pressure.
- For its part, Turkey regained Adrianople. Bulgaria was forced to give up Adrianople.
- The Serbs were once again denied the Adriatic port.
- Romania got part of Bulgarian Dobruha.
- Austria-Hungary was again determined to keep Serbia landlocked.

Balkan States which took part in the Second Balkan War

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| -Serbia | -Greece |
| -Romania | -Montenegro |
| -Bulgaria | |

Contribution of the Balkan Wars to the outbreak of World War One

- The wars intensified bad relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
- Austria-Hungary with German support was determined to suppress or to destroy Serbia.
- Serbia emerged from the war victorious, stronger, more confident and aggressive than ever.
- Austria-Hungary frustrated Serbian national aims when after the Balkan wars she insisted on the formation of Albania as an independent state on the Adriatic. This move deterred Serbian expansion to the Adriatic coastline. This means Austria-Hungary was determined to keep Serbia a landlocked country.
- The Serbs were now confident that the Austrians wanted to gain a continuous territory across the Peninsula from the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea and for this purpose Serbia which stood directly in their path would have to be removed from the map as an independent state.
- The wars made the Franco-Russian and the Austro-German commitments tighter.
- The Kaiser assured the Austrians of his support if they fought a war with Serbia [the so called blank cheque].
- Turkey of course would be relied upon to support such a move.
- Serbia began to encourage Pan-Slavism in Austria-Hungary while Austria-Hungary was determined to crush Slav nationalism in her country.
- Thus after the two Balkan wars, Austria-Hungary was prepared to wage a preventive war while Serbia was prepared to wage a war of liberation.

Balkan States that had become independent from Turkey by 1912

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| -Montenegro | -Romania |
| -Bulgaria | -Serbia |
| -Greece | -Albania |

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| -Macedonia | -Thrace |
| -Salonika | -Crete |

Ethnic Groups in the Balkan States

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| -Albanians | -Serbs |
| -Bulgarians / Bulgars | -Greeks |
| -Macedonians | -Croats |
| -Bosnians | -Montenegrins |
| -Romani / Romanians | |

SHORT TERM CAUSE(S) OF WORLD WAR ONE

- The First World War began in August 1914.
- It was directly triggered by the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand who was heir to the Austro- Hungarian throne together with his pregnant wife, Sophie.
- They had three children.
- Francis Ferdinand was, however, very unpopular because he had made it clear that once he became Emperor he would make drastic changes to the Empire.
- Austria had annexed Bosnia in 1908, a move that was not popular with Bosnian people as about 3 million of them were Serbs.

SARAJEVO INCIDENT OF 28 JUNE 1914

- Francis Ferdinand decided to visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to make an inspection of the Austro- Hungarian troops there.
- The inspection was scheduled for 28 June 1914.
- It was planned that Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophie would be met at the station and be taken by car to the city Hall where they would have lunch before going to inspect the troops.
- A Serbian terrorist group, called the ***Black Hand or Union of Death***, had met and decided that the Archduke should be assassinated and the planned visit provided the ideal opportunity.
- Seven young men who had been trained in bomb throwing and marksmanship were stationed along the route that Francis Ferdinand's car would follow from the city Hall to the inspection centre.
- The first two terrorists were unable to throw their grenades because the

streets were too crowded and the car was travelling quite fast

- The third terrorist, a young man called Cadrinovic, threw a grenade which exploded under the car following that of the Archduke.
- Although the Archduke and his wife were unhurt, some of his attendants were injured and had to be taken to hospital.
- After lunch, at the city hall, Francis Ferdinand insisted on visiting the injured attendants in hospital.
- However, on the way to hospital, the driver took a wrong turn.
- Realizing his mistake, he stopped the car and began to reverse and this is when all hell broke loose.
- Another terrorist named Gavrillo Princip; again a member of Black Hand, an anti-Austrian organization allegedly sponsored by Serbia, stepped forward and fired two shots.
- The first shot hit the pregnant Sophia in the stomach, she died almost instantly.
- The second shot hit the Archduke in the neck, and he died a short while later.
- Gavrillo Princip was arrested but was not executed because he was under 20 years.
- He was sentenced to twenty years in prison where he died of tuberculosis (TB) in 1918.
- After the assassination of the Archduke and his wife, Austria sent an ultimatum (final demand) to Serbia which had three demands namely:
 - i) Serbia was to suppress all anti- Austrian terrorist organizations including Black Hand.
 - ii) Serbian police were to investigate the murder of the Archduke and his wife.
 - iii) Austrian officials were to be allowed to enter Serbia to make sure the first two demands were carried out.
- The Austrian chancellor welcomed the assassination as an excuse for war against Serbia by claiming that the Serbian government had planned the assassination though there was no evidence to show involvement of the Serbian government.
- Serbia accepted the first two demands and rejected the third one.
- Serbia offered to take part in an international conference to settle outstanding differences with Austria hence failing to meet demands of the ultimatum.
- Austria, with the promise of Germany support (blank cheque), declared war on Serbia on 28 July 1914
- The Russians, anxious not to let Serbia down ordered a general mobilization on 29 July 1914.
- The German government demanded Russia to cancel mobilization on 31 July

1914 and when Russia refused to comply, Germany declared war on Russia on 1 August 1914. France mobilized in support of Russia.

- Germany declared war on France on 3 August 1914.
- All these declarations of war signalled the start/ beginning of the Great War.
- The war was to have profound effects on the future of the world.

Contribution of the Sarajevo Assassination to the outbreak of World War One

- It increased enmity between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- It became the match stick that lit the bone fire.
- The incident showed the extent of German support for Austria-Hungary and Russian support for Serbia.
- The event brought the clash between the Triple alliance and the Triple entente.
- The incident heightened Slav nationalism and the desire for self determination.
- It was important in that it started the war.
- There were many long term causes of the 1914 war but this incident came as an immediate cause.

Who was to blame for the outbreak of World War One? / Contribution or part played by European powers in the outbreak of World War One

a] Germany

- Bismarck's alliance system which was an attempt to isolate France led to the division of the world into two hostile camps. This made it difficult to localise the war.
- The German Schlieffen plan [war plan] was an indication that she was anticipating war.
- Germany took part in arms race which caused the war.
- German naval race with Britain caused the war.
- Kaiser's utterances provoked Britain, for example, he congratulated Paul Kruger after the Jameson raid failure.
- The colonial clash between Germany and France over Morocco in 1905 and 1911 caused tension.
- After the Sarajevo incident Germany gave Austria-Hungary a blank cheque to attack Serbia.
- Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium which brought Britain into the war.
- Germany supported Austria-Hungary in the Bosnian crisis.
- She fully backed Austria-Hungary's aggressiveness over Serbia thinking that Britain would not intervene.
- German's Weltpolitik since 1890 was a threat to world peace.
- She declared war on France
- She declared war on Russia

b] Austria-Hungary

- Austria-Hungary is blamed for declaring war on Serbia.
- She pursued a careless foreign policy towards the Balkans.
- She failed to respect the sovereignty of the Balkan states by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina which angered Russia and Serbia thereby breeding hatred and grudge.
- She wanted to destroy Serbia once and for all.
- She made unreasonable demands meant to punish Serbia for the death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
- She supported the creation of an independent Albania at the treaty of London [1913] which created enmity with Serbia.
- Austria-Hungary made an agreement with Russia to partition the Balkans which angered Serbia.
- She opposed the creation of a Russian backed Slav nation in Serbia.
- This would attract the support of the Slavs inside Austria-Hungary.
- She was involved in the system of alliances.
- She involved herself in the Balkans to make up for the losses in Italy and Germany [which became unified in 1870 and 1871 respectively].

b] France

- She refused to remain neutral when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and this forced Germany to declare war on France.
- She took part in arms race.
- She took part in militarism.
- She took part in the alliance system.
- France had a war plan called plan 17.

c] Russia

- She gave unrestricted support to Serbia making Serbia more reckless.
- She refused to remain neutral [and mobilised against Austria-Hungary] when Austria- Hungary declared war on Serbia and this forced Germany to declare war on her.
- She took part in arms race and militarism.
- It was opposed to Austrian and German influence in the Balkans.
- She was involved in the system of alliances.
- It protected other Slav peoples as it was the largest of Slav nations.
- It was hostile to Germany which ruled Polish Slavs.
- She made an agreement with Austria-Hungary that Austria-Hungary should take Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- She influenced the formation of the Balkan League.
- She supported Pan Slavism.

d] Britain

- She should be blamed for arms race.
- She took part in naval race.
- She supported France against Germany over Morocco in 1905 and 1911.
- She declared war on Germany on 4 August 1914.

e] Serbia

- She engineered the Sarajevo assassination which led to the outbreak of the 1914 general war.
- She sponsored anti-Austrian propaganda and terrorist activities in Austria-Hungary.

COURSE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Battle Fronts/War Fronts

Battle Front	Countries Involved
Western Front	Britain, France, Belgium and USA Vs Germany
Eastern Front	Russia Vs Germany and Austria-Hungary
Balkan Front	Romania, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Greece, Russia, Britain and France Vs Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary
Gallipoli	Britain and France Vs Turkey
Middle East	Britain, France and India Vs Jordan and Turkey

Major Battles

Western Front	Eastern Front	Other battles
Marne	Tannenberg	Gallipoli
Ypres	Masurian lakes	Carporetto
Verdun	Brusilov offensive	Isonzo

Somme		Lemberg
Arras		Jutland
Mons		
Ludendorff offensive		

Weapons Used During First World War

Tanks, Poison gas, Machine guns, U-boats/ Submarines, Zeppelins/aeroplanes, Depth chargers, Hydrophones, Dreadnoughts, Howitzers, torpedos, grenades /bombs and mines.

Army leaders during the First World War

Britain	Germany	Russia:	France:	USA
Admiral Jellicoe	General Hindenburg	General Brusilov	General Foch	General Pershing
Admiral Craddock	General Falkenhayen	General Samsasonov	General Joffre	
Admiral Sturdee	General Ludendorff		General Petain	
Winston Churchill	General Moltke		General Galieni	
Lord Kitchener	General Sanders		General Serrail	

Douglas Haig (Field Marshal).	Admiral Scheer			
	Admiral Speer.			

The Schlieffen Plan

- It was a war plan designed by German General Chief of Staff by the name Count Alfred Von Schlieffen.
- The assumptions behind the plan:
 - (a) In any future war Germany would fight against France and Russia.
 - (b) Russian mobilization would be slow.
 - (c) France will be defeated and make peace within 6 weeks.
 - (d) Germany to face Russia after the capitulation or surrender of France.
 - (e) Belgium will be overrun or defeated easily.

Aims of the Schlieffen Plan

- To attack France through Belgium and Luxembourg.
- To fight both France and Russia in any future war.
- To avoid a two front war (Western front and Eastern front).
- To capture Paris in 6 weeks.
- To face Russia after the defeat of France.
- To ensure a quick victory in the Western front.
- To occupy channel ports in order to prevent landing of British reinforcements.
- To attack Paris from the west or rear.
- To fight Russia for 6 months in the Eastern front.
- Germany to be offensive or strike France first.

Design/Frame work of the Schlieffen plan

- Seven divisions or battalions of Germany army would attack or invade France

through Belgium and Luxembourg.

- These forces were to be deployed on the basis of their strength.
- The extreme right wings of the 7th and 6th divisions were to be the strongest.
- The effectiveness of the plan was based on:
 - (a) Germany' superiority in numbers, organization, training and equipment.
 - (b) The effective use of railway lines to move troops.
- A large army of Germany (3 – 7 battalions) would attack France in a pincer or hammer formation.
- These battalions would make a flanking attack on Paris from the rear.
- Germany commanders in the flanking attack were to keep regular contacts with their central command.
- The army would receive regular supplies of food and ammunition.
- Germany forces were expected to conquer France in 6 weeks.
- The flanking attacking battalions were expected to establish free zones and deploy armies of occupation in defeated areas.
- The weaker battalions (1st and 2nd divisions) were to attack France first.
- These battalions were to engage French armies on the Franco-Germany boundary at the Alps Mountains.
- They were also expected to keep the French armies on that war front engaged until Germany Flanking battalions attacked them from the rear.

Outbreak of the war and Implementation of the Schlieffen Plan (How the plan was used)

- The Schlieffen Plan was put to use by Count Helmuth Von Moltke, the successor of Von Alfred Schlieffen.
- Moltke used the pincer or hammer attacking formation in the Western front offensive.
- Moltke made the following changes to the Schlieffen Plan:
 - a. He ordered the rightwing forces not to attack neutral Holland.
 - b. He strengthened the leftwing of German advance instead of the right wing.
 - c. Moltke withdrew some German divisions from the Schlieffen Plan attack and redeployed them to the Eastern front.
 - d. Germany commanders did not make a flanking attack on Paris instead

they directly advanced towards Paris.

- e. He assigned 3 instead of 2 divisions to directly engage through France on the common Franco-Germany boundary.
- f. Germany commanders failed to keep regular contact with German High Command to keep posted or informed of new changes and new strategies.

Reasons for the failure of the Schlieffen Plan

- The plan failed to anticipate British entry into the war in defense of Belgium.
- The British Expeditionary Force (BEF) landed in France holding up the German advance at Mons
- Russia mobilised more quickly.
- Belgium put up stiffer resistance.
- Belgians destroyed railway lines
- German forces in Belgium were weakened when some forces were withdrawn to go and fight Russia.
- British resistance at Mons gave the French more time to prepare.
- Von Kluck Germany commander in France realized that he could not keep to the Schlieffen Plan.
- He changed the plan of attack.
- The French and the British checked the Germans at the river Marne.
- Germany was forced to retreat.
- British troops checked German forces at Ypres.
- Heat which affected German soldiers.
- Inadequate supply of resources.
- Fighting the war on two fronts.
- The death of Alfred Von Schlieffen.
- The plan was outdated.
- The plan was leaked to France.
- France had a counter plan called Plan 17.

Successes of the Schlieffen Plan

- German forces were able to advance into enemy zones.
- Germany entered France as far as 24 Km from Paris. They could see the Eiffel Tower from that point.
- Brussels was captured.
- German forces won early battles in both France and Belgium.
- Germany caused heavy casualties on the Allied powers in the early battles.

Failures of the Schlieffen Plan

- The Germans failed to give a quick blow to Belgium as was planned. The Belgian resistance held the Germans for 2 weeks.
- France was not conquered in 6 weeks as was planned.
- German soldiers failed to capture channel ports as per plan. The Allied powers successfully defended these ports.
- German commanders in the flanking attack worked as individuals and failed to keep regular contact with their central command.
- German forces lost regular supplies of food and reinforcements.
- Germany fought in two fronts against the principles or dictates of the Schlieffen plan.

Battles in the Western Front

Battle of Marne

- The Germans pursued the Schlieffen plan and marched through Belgium. They invaded Northern France.
- French armies were forced to retreat.
- The Germans advanced to within 32km of Paris.
- The French launched counter attack on the offensive of Germany.
- Private transport (taxis, personal cars and public buses) was used by the French to support the war effort.

- French troops under General Joffre and Gallieni stopped the Germans at River Marne and this was the beginning of the Battle of Marne.
- Business was stopped and schools were closed as the French defended their capital.
- The Germans suffered heavy casualties in this battle.
- The Germans were defeated.
- The Germans were pushed back (about 100km) to River Aisne.
- Moltke resigned.
- Marne battle ended in September 1914.
- The Germans did not surrender instead they dug trenches along the whole Western Front.

The Trench Warfare

- Trenches were defensive positions dug by Germany and Allied forces.
- They were introduced by the Germans at the end of battle of Marne as a way of avoiding surrender and continuous retreat against French counter attack.
- Trenches covered the whole of Western Front (stretched from Nieuport through Ypres, Arras, Sissions and Reins to Verdun).
- Soldiers fought from these trenches.
- Barbed wire was erected on the side facing the enemy.
- The territory between the two trenches was called '**no man's land**.'
- Trenches resulted in stalemates as neither side could advance.
- Trenches protected soldiers from gunfire explosions of artillery shells.
- Soldiers fought for days and months in order to get a small piece of land.
- Attack and counter attack became the order of the day.
- A gain of a few hundred yards resulted in heavy casualties for the side attempting to move forward.
- Trenches became soldiers' 'homes' or 'prisons'.
- Trench warfare lasted for the whole duration of the war.
- The trenches had the following effects or results:
 - Soldiers suffered from trench foot in winter because of standing in water for days.

- Cavalry tactics (soldiers on horsebacks) were replaced by infantry tactics.
- Many people were killed.
- Many soldiers were injured.
- Food shortages were experienced.
- Soldiers were also affected by frost bite.
- Trenches were hot and dusty in summer.
- Loss of morale as soldiers spent too much time in trenches.
- Trenches were smelly due to rotting corpses, sewage and unwashed bodies.
- War of position replaced war of movement.
- Trenches were infested with lice and rats ('fat corpse rats').
- They delayed the war.
- They also caused stalemates (no winner).
- Introduction of new weapons like poisonous gases, war planes and tanks.
- Trenches generated a sense of comradeship or unity among soldiers as they shared the dangers of war and unpleasant conditions.

Battle of Ypres, 1915

- Germany offensive in Belgium against the Allied Powers.
- Germany wanted to capture the Channel Ports.
- Germany attack did not yield any breakthrough to the Channel Ports.
- British losses were heavy.
- Germany Zeppelins bombed London and Yarmouth.
- As Zeppelins proved easy to shoot down, the Germans started using aeroplanes in aerial raids over England
- Germany introduced poisonous gas.
- Trenches were introduced at Ypres and stalemate continued in the Western Front.

Battle of Verdun, 1916

- This was an attack or offensive carried out by the Germans in February on France's stronghold or fortress of Verdun.
- German offensive was led by Falkenhayn and Moltke.
- The Germans had the following objectives or aims:
 - a. To release pressure on Marne.
 - b. To weaken Britain by conquering France.
 - c. To force France to withdraw her strongest armies from other battle fronts so as to defend Verdun their military centre.
 - d. To conquer the strongest French armies at Verdun and force her into surrender.
- The Germans believed that successful drive on Paris lay with the capture of Verdun.
- 19 Germany divisions heavily armed with artillery were directed to Verdun by General Moltke.
- A heavy artillery bombardment of Verdun was started followed by Germany Infantry.
- The French responded with artillery bombardment.
- Britain rushed to the assistance of France.
- Allied powers (Britain, Russia and Italy) launched new attacks on Germany in order to reduce pressure on Verdun.
- The French Marshal Petain strongly and successfully defended Verdun.
- The French slogan was 'we did it at Marne, they shall not pass'.
- The Germans upon realisation that they could not conquer Verdun withdrew their soldiers from Verdun in June 1916.
- Both sides lost many soldiers.

Battle of Somme (May 1916)

- This was an Allied offensive against Germany on Somme.
- These were a series of attacks by the British on the Germans at Somme.
- These battles were planned and led by the British army under Field Marshal Douglas Haig.
- Haig conscripted volunteer armies in May 1916.

- This was more of a British undertaking because the French were tied up at Verdun.
- The British had the following aims:
 - a. To reduce pressure on Verdun.
 - b. To prevent Germany from sending reinforcements to the Eastern Front.
 - c. To divide German attention in order to weaken her attack on Verdun.
 - d. To keep Germany busy so as to tie her and weaken her.
- Germany pumped sewage downhill into the British trenches.
- Somme battles were suicidal because most of them were open field fights. Soldiers fought mainly on open spaces like valleys and plains.
- Germany lost most of her trained men.
- Britain introduced tanks for the first time.
- Tanks were sent to France disguised as water tankers in order to keep the secret from Germany.
- Tanks advanced ahead of the infantry, crushing barbed wire defenses and spraying the enemy with machine gun fire.
- However, tanks had short training before the Somme, some tanks broke down before reaching the battlefield and others were bogged in mud.
- Tanks were immediately successful but not enough were used to break the deadlock of the trenches.
- Somme battles were ended in November 1916.
- Haig stopped these attacks because he was heavily criticized for his volunteer schemes which caused heavy losses.
- No side claimed victory but the casualties (death and injuries) were high on both sides.

Battle of Arras, 1917

- The heaviest offensive undertaken by Britain.
- Germany army suffered serious damage.
- The British captured Vimy Ridge which was part of the Hindenburg line.
- Germany was able to hold on and only a few miles were gained by the attackers.
- The French under Neville launched a plan of capturing the immensely fortified heights to the north of River Aisne (Hindenburg line).

- The French offensive succeeded in capturing most of the heights.
- However, the casualties were so enormous that the offensive was brought to a halt.
- Neville offensive was followed by mutinies in the French army.
- Petain who replaced Neville used firing squads to suppress the mutineers.

Eastern Front

- Fighting involved Russia against Austria Hungary and Germany.
- In August 1914 Russia scored early successes in East Prussia and Galacia against Germany and Austria Hungary respectively.
- The Serbs even managed to recapture their capital Belgrade from the Austrians.
- Germany recalled Hindenburg from retirement and withdrew part of her forces in the Western Front and redeployed them to the Eastern Front to help Austria Hungary.
- Germans under Hindenburg and Ludendorff defeated the Russians at the battles of Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes in 1914.
- The Germans followed up these successes by driving the Russian armies out of Galacia, Lithuania, Coloumland and Poland.
- Warsaw, the Polish capital fell to the Germans in August 1915.
- Despite of all these military campaigns, there was a deadlock/stalemate (no winner) in the Eastern Front because:
 - a. Russian army was ill equipped and poorly led to break through.
 - b. Austrian army was inefficient as a result it failed to defeat Serbia to make a break through.
 - c. Austria directed most of its troops to fight the Italians.
 - d. Most of Germany soldiers were fighting in the Western Front.
- In June 1916 the Russians launched the **Brusilov offensive**.
- The offensive which was led by Brusilov broke the Austrian Front and captured 4000 prisoners and weapons.
- The Brusilov offensive contributed to the collapse of the Austro - Hungarian Empire.
- The Russian success persuaded Romania to join the Allied powers.
- Romania attacked Austria.

- Germany intervened and occupied the whole of Romania and seized her wheat and oil supplies.
- The Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia brought a Communist government into power. This new government ended the war with Germany by a treaty known as Brest-Litovsk.
- Russia under Brest Litovsk lost her industries and the following territories Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia and Finland to Germany.

Gallipoli Campaign, 1915

- This was an Allied attack to conquer Turkey.
- The aim was to attack the Central powers from their weakest points (i.e. Turkey & Austria Hungary) which they called 'soft underbelly' of the Central Powers.
- Lloyd George described the campaign as, 'knocking out the props from under Germany'.
- Winston Churchill the head of the Royal Navy and Lord Kitchener the commander of the war effort persuaded the government to attempt an attack on the Dardanelles.
- The Royal Navy was expected to go through the Dardanelles, attack Constantinople and drive Turkey out of the war.
- The aims of Gallipoli campaign were to:
 - a. Open a sea route to the Russian Front in order to get supplies to the Russians.
 - b. Establish a new front so that the Allied troops could march through the Balkans and attack Austria Hungary.
 - c. Reduce pressure on the Russian Front.
- Warships began their assault in March 1915.
- They bombarded the strong forts that lined the straits and made their advance.
- The British and French ships hit mines and were attacked by shells from the forts on the shore as they entered the straits.
- Three battle cruisers were sunk and others were damaged.
- Allied naval attack on the Dardanelles failed.
- The Allied forces containing Australians and New Zealanders (ANZAC) landed on the Gallipoli peninsula in April 1915.
- The Allied forces occupied some beaches but some were fiercely defended by the Turks.

- Both sides lost many soldiers.
- Allied powers failed to capture Constantinople and withdrew from Gallipoli in 1916.
- The failure of this campaign resulted in Bulgaria joining the Central Powers.
- A combined force of Germany, Austria Hungary and Bulgaria defeated Serbia and Montenegro.
- Allied Powers lost control of the Balkans.

Problems faced by the Allied Powers on Gallipoli Campaign

- The straits had steep cliffs. This made it difficult to land troops.
- The coasts were bare and windswept with few bays.
- The water ways were mined.
- The land was well defended by troops under Germany command. General Sanders was in charge of Turkish defense.
- Lack of support from Land based troops/ground forces.
- The Turks had advantage of high ground.

The Balkan campaign

- Allied powers landed in Salonika in Greece in October 1915.
- Their aim was to help Serbia defeat Austria and Bulgaria and then create a new front against Germany.
- The campaign had the following problems: Russia was not comfortable working with the Greeks because of their rivalry in the Balkans and Greece was neutral and wanted to stay out of the war.
- Bulgarian resistance held Allied troops.
- A stalemate developed here again.
- Troops were affected by malaria and dysentery.
- The stalemate was broken in September 1918.
- The Bulgarians were defeated.

War at Sea or Naval Warfare

- This was the fighting in water (Seas & Oceans).
- It was mainly contested by Britain and Germany.
- U.S.A and Japan also took part in naval warfare.
- Some of the naval battles involved:
 - a. Battle of Falkland Islands.
 - b. Allied naval blockade.
 - c. Submarine warfare or German U-boat campaign.
 - d. Battle of Jutland
- Naval warfare started when Admiral Spee of German Pacific fleet sank and destroyed a small British Far Eastern Squadron under Admiral Craddock of the Coast of Chile.
- The Royal Navy responded by sending part of its Grand Royal fleet to the Falkland Islands to revenge the sinking of Far Eastern Squadron by the Germans.

Falkland Island Battle, 1914

- This was part of war at sea fought between Britain and Germany.
- It was planned by the British as a way of revenge for the sinking of British Far Eastern Squadron by Germany.
- Admiral Sturdee was given the responsibility of carrying out this revenge mission.
- Sturdee took 2 new battle ships and 5 cruisers to Falkland Islands.
- The Royal Navy used a fake radio signal to trick and lure a Germany fleet to Falkland Islands.
- Germany Navy under Von Spee arrived to attack the British on the Falkland Islands.
- The Germans found Falkland Islands fortified by British battleships.
- German fleet turned away and sped off.
- The British pursued them and sank 4 German ships.
- The Germans lost many sailors including Spee.
- Britain later introduced Allied Blockade on Germany.

Allied Blockade or Allied Naval Blockade

- It was the blocking of ships from leaving and entering areas of Central Powers.
- Ships of Central Powers were prevented from leaving Europe and other ships were prevented from entering the Central Powers.
- It was introduced by the British.
- The aims of Allied Blockade were to:
 - i. Prevent goods from leaving and entering Central Powers.
 - ii. Starve the Central Powers.
 - iii. Enable the Allied powers to get supplies of the war.
 - iv. Transport British troops to war zones.
 - v. Keep British troops deployed in France and Belgium well supplied via channel ports.
- The Royal Navy officials patrolled high seas and regulated ship movements.
- They stopped and inspected all vessels they encountered.
- They captured ships and goods meant for their enemies.
- The British Navy stopped and searched all neutral, military, civilian and cargo ships which they suspected to be destined for enemy hands.
- Central Powers were deprived of raw materials, war resources and their international trade was affected.
- Germany responded to this Blockade by introducing Submarine warfare.

Battle of Jutland

- It was a naval clash between Britain and Germany in 1916.
- It happened on Jutland Peninsula in Northern Denmark.
- It was launched by Admiral Von Scheer of Germany.
- He tried to trick the British Grand Fleet to get out of their base.
- He sent Admiral Hipper's battle cruiser squadron ahead into Jutland Peninsula as bait on the British Grand Fleet. His assumption was that only a few vessels would come out at a time.
- Admiral Jellicoe did not buy this trick instead he sent a large number of battle cruisers to attack the Germans.
- The two sides continuously shelled each other.

- Germany lost 11 ships and 2500 sailors while Britain lost 14 ships and 6000 sailors.
- The German fleet slipped away to its base at night.
- The fleet remained there until the end of the war.
- Both sides claimed victory.
- Allied blockade continued.

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Submarine Warfare or German U-boat Campaign

- It was part of war at sea.
- It was initiated by Admiral Scheer of Germany.
- Germany wanted to cut off British supply lines or to starve Britain by sinking her merchant ships.
- Germany adopted unrestricted submarine warfare.
- The Germans declared that the seas around the British Isles were a war zone in which enemy ships would be sunk.
- Germany sunk the British ship Lusitania which was carrying Americans and British civilian citizens.
- USA protested against German barbarism.
- Germany temporarily stopped the U-boat attacks.
- Germany resumed the unrestricted U-boat campaign in 1916.
- The Germans sank another British ship the Sussex which was carrying American civilians.
- The Campaign was successful initially as many British ships were sunk.
- The submarine warfare caused food shortages in Britain (Britain was left with only 6 weeks supply of food).
- Consequently, Britain introduced food rationing of the following commodities sugar, meat, butter, jam, marmalade, tea, coffee and chocolate biscuits.
- Britain used counter methods like use of
 - i. Convoy system (merchant ships were protected by war ships)
 - ii. Radar
 - iii. Depth chargers
 - iv. Hydrophones
- Britain survived because of an expansion of ship building, American entry and

Japanese naval assistance.

Why did USA join the war in 1917?

USA joined the war because of the following reasons:

- The sinking of Lusitania and Sussex by Germany.
- Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and sank many American ships.
- American sympathy to the Allied powers.
- The attempts by Germany to seek Mexican help in the fight against USA
In the Zimmermann telegram, Germany persuaded Mexico to declare war on USA so that on winning the World War 1 Mexico would get Arizona, Texas and New Texas.
- The alleged sabotage of US communication system by German agents in USA.
- Allied debts to USA. It was feared that if Germany won the war the debts may not be repaid.
- The Americans condemned Germany as the aggressor and disliked the invasion of Belgium.
- German militarism was regarded as a threat to democracy.

Ludendorff Offensive, 1918

- It was Germany's last offensive in the Western Front which was led by General Ludendorff.
- He wanted to break through the Allied lines before the arrival of American reinforcements.
- The offensive started with the attack of British lines at Arras.
- Ludendorff started with huge bombardment and gas attacks.
- He followed up with attacks by smaller bands of specially trained and lightly equipped soldiers.
- He took advantage of the heavy fog along the entire front line.
- The first stages of the onslaught were successful.
- German troops crossed the River Aisne and once again reached the Marne.
- Ludendorff broke through Allied lines in many places.

- German troops were now within 64km of Paris.
- Paris was in the range of gunfire.
- Many of the planned advances were held up as Germans stopped to loot food and supplies from the captured trenches and villages.
- However, by the time Ludendorff reached Marne he had lost over 50 000 soldiers.
- Problems encountered by Ludendorff included an undisciplined army, losing many soldiers, losing his experienced soldiers, food shortages, flu epidemic, demoralized army, lacked reserves or reinforcements and mutinies.
- The Allied forces retreated allowing the Germans to stretch themselves and giving time for the arrival of Americans.
- General Foch was the Allied commander.
- The arrival of 700 000 American troops boosted the Allied forces' morale and provided the most valuable reserves.
- The well fed Allied army was supported by tanks, aircraft and improved artillery.
- The big guns with improved accuracy provided smokescreen/cover for attackers.
- The Allied forces pushed the Germans back.
- Germany lost her earlier gains.
- Germany resistance became hopeless following the defeat of Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey.
- Mutinies broke out in Germany Navy.
- The Kaiser fled to neutral Holland.
- Germany agreed to an armistice which was signed in November of 1918.

End of the war

Reasons for the defeat of Germany

Germany was defeated because of the following reasons:

1. Failure of the Schlieffen plan

France was not conquered in 6 weeks as was planned. The Belgians put

up a stiffer resistance and delayed the Germans. Russia mobilized more quickly and Germany was forced to fight on two fronts. Above all, the coming in of Britain to the aid of Belgium was not envisaged (considered) in the plan. These developments weakened German attack.

2. Allied Powers were more in numbers

This meant more weapons, food, soldiers and war ideas.

3. A joint Allied High command

The Allied powers joined their troops under one command in 1918. This gave them a unified strategy and improved the discipline of the troops. Their defense and offense was synchronized.

4. Failure of U-boat campaign

The unrestricted submarine warfare failed to destroy Britain and instead it brought USA into the war. The anti-submarine devices and the convoy system effectively protected Allied shipping.

5. The entry of USA into the war in 1917

The USA helped to effect naval blockade on Germany.

It brought loans, food, weapons and fresh soldiers to the Allied powers. This gave them a morale boost.

USA boosted the resources of the Allied powers at a time when the German resources were almost exhausted.

6. The Allied Blockade

The Allied Powers successfully blocked ships from Central Powers from leaving and entering Central Powers. This caused food shortages and lack of war supplies and raw-materials to the Central Powers while the Allied Powers were fully supplied. As a result, Germany lost her international markets and her army was weakened.

7. Weak Allies

Germany was constantly called to the aid of her allies. This reduced her impact against her enemies in the Western front and Eastern front.

8. Collapse of Turkish Empire

- Turkey directed her attention to fighting her own subjects and this denied Germany maximum support.

9. Collapse of Austria- Hungarian Empire

This deprived Germany of manpower and resources.

10. Failure of Ludendorff Offensive

Germans abandoned the trenches and stretched their manpower. Many experienced soldiers were lost by Germany in this campaign.

11. The defeat of Germany allies

Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria were all defeated in 1918 and this weakened Germany's fighting spirit

12. Naval mutiny in 1918

German naval mutiny spread to other military groups and this weakened the morale of the army.

13. Social unrest in Germany, 1918

There was a revolution in Germany and this weakened the war effort.

14. Germany fought on many fronts

Germany and her allies fought the war on many fronts and this strained and overstretched their resources.

15. Competence of Allied war time leaders.

The Allied war time leaders (Lloyd George & George Clemenceau) were good leaders whose speeches and guidance inspired their nations to victory while the erratic Kaiser caused a mutiny.

16. Abdication of the Kaiser

This killed the morale of the army. The new government was prepared to negotiate for peace.

Results of the First World War

Social Results

The First World War had the following social results:

Many people lost their lives.

Many people were wounded.

Some people were declared missing.

Number of orphans increased.

Increase in single parent headed families.

Many soldiers and war victims suffered from stress.

Shortage of basic commodities like bread, cooking oil e.t.c.

Strikes and demonstrations in Germany and Italy.

Homelessness.

Breakdown of the family system.

Recognition of women's rights i.e. voting and admission into professions.

Change of attitudes towards women (gained men's respect).

Advance in medicine for example new drugs and new surgery methods were introduced.

Starvation and diseases.

War eroded class barriers. Different classes fought alongside each other and developed oneness.

Political Results

The political results of the First World War included the following:

- Defeat of the central powers
- Collapse of four empires and their monarchies

Empire	Monarch/Dynasty
Russia	Romanov
Germany	Hohenzollern
Turkey	Ottoman
Austria	Hapsburg

- Signing of peace treaties with defeated powers

Creation of new states e.g. Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland and Latvia.

Rise of extremist parties e.g. Nazis in Germany, Fascists in Italy and Communists in Russia.

Development of new ideologies e.g. Communism in Russia, Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany e.t.c.

Creation of League of Nations.

Abdication of the Kaiser of Germany.

Establishment of democratic governments in Germany and Austria i.e. the fall of monarchism.

Rise of banditry especially by demobilised soldiers.

Emergence of USA as a super power.

Growth of republican governments (democratic governments) e.g. in Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia.

Growth of dictators in Italy and Germany.

Spread of nationalism outside Europe e.g. in India, Middle East and Africa.

Economic Results

The First World War had the following economic results or effects:

War gave commercial advantage to the industrialised nations outside Europe e.g. Japan and USA.

America got a large share of world trade and became greatest creditor nation.

European countries had a huge war debt.

High taxation on Europeans.

Destruction of infrastructure i.e. industries, bridges, roads.

High inflation in Germany and Italy.

Boom in the USA.

Technological advancement e.g. internal combustion engines and electric lights were introduced.

Communication improved through the use of cars, buses, telephones, aeroplanes and radios. BBC was established in 1922.

Mass production of goods.

Food shortages.

Payment of reparations by defeated powers.

Bankruptcy among European countries.

Countries like India began to build factories of their own instead of depending on European countries.

Widespread unemployment in Europe soon after the war.

Positive Results Of The War

Advances in medicine.

Mass production of many goods.

Liberation of women (i.e. right to vote, equal opportunities, family planning became accessible and gained men's respect).

Created employment for soldiers in industries which manufactured armaments.

War speeded up technological advancements.

Made people realise the need to maintain peace and use diplomacy and negotiations to get over crises.

Creation of the League of Nations.

Self-determination (independence) was given to minority groups e.g. Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Finland.

Improved communication.

Eroded class barriers.

Negative Results Of The First World War

Many people died.

Many people were either wounded or missing.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among the soldiers and war victims.

Starvation and diseases.

Europe became poor.

Destruction of infrastructure.

Reparations ruined economies of defeated powers.

Demobilisation created unemployment and a high rate of criminals.

Homelessness.

Orphans increased.

Strikes and demonstrations.

Rise of dictators.

Left most European countries bankrupt.

A lot of wealth was wasted.

TOPIC 2: PEACE TREATIES SIGNED WITH DEFEATED POWERS

Country	Treaty
Germany	Treaty of Versailles
Austria	Treaty of St Germain
Hungary	Treaty of Trianon
Bulgaria	Treaty of Neuilly
Turkey	Treaty of Sevres
	Treaty of Lausanne

Germany agreed to peace based on Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points.

Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points

An end to secret diplomacy i.e. no secret treaties.

Freedom of navigation on the seas.~

Free trade between countries.

Disarmaments (reducing armaments to the level of defence only).

Colonies to have a say in their own future.

Germany troops to leave Russia.

Independence for Belgium.

Return of Alsace and Lorraine to France.

Italy to receive her proper frontiers/boarders.

Independence for the people of Austria-Hungary.

Restoration of Serbia, Romania and Montenegro. Serbia to have access to the sea.

Independence for the people in the Turkish Empire.

Poland to become an independent state with access to the sea.

League of Nations to be set up to guarantee the independence of all states both great and small.

Paris Peace Settlement/ Conference 1919

Attended by Woodrow Wilson (USA), Lloyd George (Britain), Georges Clemenceau (France), Vittorio Orlando (Italy), Jan Smuts (South Africa) and Venizelos (Greece).

Russia was not represented at the conference because she had become a communist state.

The defeated powers Germany, Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey were not invited to the conference.

The conference was dominated by the 'Big Three' namely Georges Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson.

Problems faced by Statesmen in Peace-making

- Competing views of the statesman.
- Pressure from people at home (e.g. British expected to make Germany pay, to hang the Kaiser and Squeeze the Germans until pips squash. The French wanted revenge).
- The venue was not suitable for fair peace.
- The attitude of American people. The Americans did not want USA to be involved in European affairs.
- Chaotic situation in Europe.

- Fear of communism by statesmen.
- Spanish flu pandemic.
- Newly created states and problems associated with them.
- Reintegrating soldiers returning home.
- Mass starvation in Europe.

Views of Lloyd George

To end the Germany threat to the British navy and Empire.

Germany to lose its navy and colonies which threatened the British Empire.

To make Germany non aggressive.

To make peace with justice (Germany to be justly punished but not harshly).

Create an opportunity for Germany to become a real democracy.

To secure some measure of compromise between Wilson and Clemenceau.

To prevent Germany becoming economically weak.

To prevent Germany from becoming so poor such that she turns to communism.

Create a balance of power so that no one European power or country can threaten others.

To keep in mind British interests and views. His promise to the British public was that he would "hang the Kaiser and make Germany pay."

To avoid humiliating Germany so that she would have no reason to seek revenge.

To facilitate quick recovery of Germany so that trade with Britain can be restored.

Georges Clemenceau's Views

His political nickname was the 'Tiger'.

His attitude of mind is shown by his cynical comment on Wilson's fourteen points, "The Good Lord himself had only 10."

He chaired the conference.

Mainly concerned with the security of France. All other matters were of secondary concern.

To punish Germany for the humiliation caused on France in the Franco-Prussian war.

To have revenge on Germany for France's suffering.

To make Germany pay for the damages i.e. compensate the damages she was "alleged" to have caused.

Opponent of everything German and a fanatical upholder of the idea of French glory and power.

To ensure Germany would never be able to attack France again.

To weaken Germany militarily and economically.

To annex the Rhineland.

Wanted Germany to lose Upper Silesia, Danzig and East Prussia.

Views of Woodrow Wilson

An idealist who believed that it was an opportunity to make a better world

Author of the 14 points which formed the base of the conference

To have a fair settlement

Wanted to see justice done at Versailles

Opposed to a policy of revenge against Germany demanded by Britain and France

Viewed revenge as seeds for a future war

Not interested in vengeance or more territory

Wanted peace without victory

Wanted the USA to guarantee the peace settlement and support the League of Nations

Wanted Germany to be a buffer/ barrier against Bolshevism/Communism.

Punish Germany for her aggression but avoid forcing her to pay very heavy damages.

Self determination to minorities.

To create a world safe for democracy

Combined views of the Big Three

- To bring political order in Europe.
- To promote everlasting peace and stability throughout the world.
- To prevent the occurrence of another war of this nature.
- To punish the guilty.
- To draft treaties with Central Powers ending the war.
- To redraw the map of Central and Eastern Europe in accordance with the new political situation.

Criticism of the Big Three

- Ignored the ideas of others.
- The Italian delegation under Orlando was ignored. Orlando wanted the port of Fiume for Italy but it was given to Yugoslavia.
- Japan's view of equal treatment for all the races was ignored.
- The call by the Pan-African Movement to address the colonial problems of Africans was ignored.
- German colonies in Africa were given to victorious powers as mandates.
 - Dictated terms to the defeated powers.
 - Disarmament was directed to the defeated powers alone.
 - Self-determination had many problems.

Problems of self determination

Minority elements and foreign groups remained in the newly formed countries.

Language was used to determine a separate race or nation but the problem was that many subjects used the language of their conquerors.

In the Balkans, races were too mixed up to be divided without large scale movements of population.

German speaking population of Austria wanted union with Germany. The Versailles Treaty forbade union between Germany and Austria (Anschluss).

Real countries cannot be created by drawing lines between racial groups.

NB A country needs industries, railways, ports, agricultural land and frontiers that are protected by seas, rivers or maintains. Czechoslovakia for instance, its industry was strengthened by Sudetenland which was inhabited by 3 million Germans.

Versailles and Wilson's 14 points

14 Points	Outcome
1. No secret treaties	- adopted at the conference. -However allied leaders met in secret.
2. Freedom of navigation on seas	Britain objected and it was dropped.
3. Disarmaments	-only defeated powers were disarmed. -victorious powers did not disarm.
4. Free trade between countries	-trade barriers increased. -new nations created by the treaties put up huge tariff barriers to protect

	their industries.
5. Colonies to have a say in their own future	-colonies were governed purely in the interests of the colonial power. -Britain and France increased their colonial holdings.
6. Germany troops to leave Russia	-Germany troops left Russia. - But Allied Powers sent troops to attack the Bolsheviks. - This denied Russia the freedom to choose her government.
7. Independence for Belgium	-Accepted and Belgian independence was restored
8. Return for Alsace-Lorraine to France	-adopted
9. Italy to receive her proper frontiers	-boundary of Italy was not settled
10. independence for the people of Austria-Hungary	- adopted. - Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were created out of Hapsburg Empire
11. Restoration of Serbia, Romania and Montenegro. Serbia to have access to the sea	-adopted
12. independence for the people of Turkish Empire	-adopted
13. Poland to become an independent state with access to the sea	-Post war Poland contained millions of Germans
14. Formation of the League of Nations	-adopted. -but the League of Nations never worked as Wilson had hoped and wished.

N.B Wilson's policy of self-determination was realised in a number of newly created states. These states included Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Terms of Versailles Settlement

Non-territorial terms

(a) Reparation Clause

- Germany was to pay reparation to the allied powers in cash and kind (coal, ships, cattle, chemicals and dye stuffs)
- She was asked to pay the sum of 6.6 million pounds for restoration of devastated regions and damaged civilian property

- Build ships for the Allies for 5 years
- To pay annual tribute of coal to France, Belgium and Italy for 10 years
- to pay the cost of war pensions in Allied countries

(b) War Guilty Clause

- Clause 231 gave Germany and her allies the entire blame for causing the war

(c) Disarmament clause

- Germany to reduce her armed forces to 100 000 men
- German General Staff was disbanded and not to be reformed
- no tanks for Germany
- Production of heavy artillery was forbidden
- No air force (Luftwaffe was banned).
- Compulsory conscription was banned, soldiers to be volunteers
- Soldiers to serve for 12 years
- No submarine for Germany
- Navy to be reduced to 6 battle ships, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. The rest of her naval weapons were to be handed over to the Allied powers
- Navy was reduced to 15 000 men
- Naval base at Heligoland was demolished
- Rhineland was demilitarised

(d) French flags captured in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 were to be returned to France.

(e) Establishment of a new liberal constitution.

Territorial Terms

- Alsace and Lorraine was returned to France
- The Saar was put under international control (League of Nations Commission) for 15 years and after that a plebiscite would determine its fate

- France was to administer the Saar basin on behalf of the League of Nations until 1935
- Germany lost her colonies in Africa (Namibia, Tanzania, Togo, Rwanda, Burundi, Cameroon and German New Guinea). They became mandates of the League.
- Eupen, Moresnet and Malmedy were surrendered to Belgium
- North Schleswig went to Denmark
- Newly created Poland was given Posen, Upper Silesia and West Prussia
- Rhineland was demilitarised and internationalised.
- Memel went to Lithuania.
- The Polish Corridor divided East Prussia from the rest of Germany
- Danzig was declared a free city under the League of Nations
- German rivers like the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder and the Memel were placed under international control
- Anschluss (Germany union with Austria) was forbidden
- Germany gave up territories taken from Russia (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Finland). These were given independence.

Territories lost by Germany

Territories	Benefiting Countries
<u>In Europe</u>	
Alsace, Lorraine	France
Saar Coal Basin	International control
Eupen, Malmedy, Moresnet	Belgium
North Schleswig	Denmark
Posen, Upper Silesia, West Prussia, Polish corridor	Poland
Memel	Lithuania
Danzig	Free city
Rhineland	Internationalised
<u>In Africa</u>	

German south west Africa (Namibia)	South Africa
German East Africa (Tanganyika/Tanzania)	Britain
Burundi, Rwanda	Belgium
Cameroon, Togo	France
German New Guinea	Australia

Fairness of Versailles Treaty

- Germany militarism needed to be checked, hence disarmament.
- Although she was deprived of her armaments, she remained with much capacity to produce and replace them in future.
- France and Belgium needed compensation for destruction.
- Demilitarisation of the Rhineland was meant to give France security
- Germany followed an aggressive foreign policy.
- Germany gave a blank cheque to Austria-Hungary. This unlimited support made caused Austria to act carelessly.
- Germany had prepared the Schlieffen plan way back before 1914. Therefore she had a war mongering attitude prior to 1914.
- Germany imposed harsher terms on Russia under Brest Litovsky. Had she won the Great War, she would have imposed harsher terms on Allied powers.
- The alliance system was initiated by Germany.
- Germany's World Policy clashed with other powers.
- Germany was the aggressor i.e. invaded Belgium and declared war on France and Russia.
- Germany challenged Britain's naval supremacy.

Unfairness of Versailles Treaty

- Germany was not invited to the deliberations. The treaty was therefore a diktat.
- Reparations were unrealistic, too high for Germany's ability to pay.
- Germany's territory was destroyed during the war. Who was going to restore her ruined territories?
- War guilt clause put greater responsibility on Germany alone.
- The treaty was crafted to secure British and French interests.
- The Germans in Austria wanted union with Germany.
- Disarmament left Germany with an army incapable of maintaining internal problems.
- The allied powers did not disarm.
- Demobilisation created unemployment and political instability.
- Germany colonies were taken and benefited the allied powers.

Responsibility of Other Countries for the Outbreak of the War

Countries		Blame
Germany		Prepared Schlieffen plan Gave unlimited support to Austria-Hungary Initiated alliance system World Policy threatened other states Challenged Britain's naval supremacy She declared war on Russia, Belgium and France
Austria-Hungary		- Annexed Bosnia and

		<p>Herzegovina which angered Serbia and Russia</p> <p>Eager to destroy Serbia once and for all</p> <p>She tried to gain Italian support in 1913 to attack Serbia</p> <p>She frustrated Serbian ambitions in 1912 at London Conference by insisting on the formation of a new state of Albania which blocked Serbian access to the sea</p> <p>Sent an almost impossible ultimatum to Serbia</p> <p>Played the role of an aggressor by declaring war on Serbia</p>
Serbia		<p>Acted as a champion of Slav nationalism</p> <p>Sponsored anti-Austrian propaganda</p> <p>Sponsored terrorist activities in Bosnia</p> <p>Followed a policy of provoking Austria</p>
Russia		<p>Acted as a big brother to Serbia</p> <p>Backed Serbia which made her become too big for her shoes</p>
Britain		<p>Felt threatened by Germany</p> <p>Jealous of Germany</p> <p>Needed to maintain naval superiority</p> <p>Her splendid isolation was mistaken for cowardice</p>
France		<p>Hated Germany for the defeat in Franco-Prussian war</p> <p>Wanted to regain Alsace and Lorraine</p> <p>Sought revenge against Germany</p>

Treaty of St Germain

Signed between Austria and Allied powers in August 1919.

She took the blame for causing the war.

Austria was required to pay reparations.

Lost her population to her neighbours.

Her population was reduced from about 30 million to 6.5 million people.

Her area was reduced from about 115 000 square miles to 32 000 square miles.

Her army was reduced to 30 000.

Her NAVY was reduced.

Conscription was banned.

Unification with Germany and Hungary was forbidden.

Monarchy was banned and Austria became a Republic.

She lost Trieste, Istria and South Tyrol to Italy.

Bohemia, Moravia, Part of Silesia and lower part of Austria went to the new state of Czechoslovakia.

Bukovina was surrendered to Romania.

Galacia was given to Poland.

Bosnia and Herzegovina went to Yugoslavia.

Territory Lost	Benefiting Country
1. Trieste 2. Istria 3. South Tyrol	Italy
4. Bohemia 5. Moravia 6. Part of Silesia 7. Lower Part of Austria	Czechoslovakia
8. Bukovina	Romania
9. Galacia	Poland
10. Bosnia 11. Herzegovina 12. Slovenia 13. Dalmatia	Yugoslavia

Treaty of Neuilly

Signed between Bulgaria and the Allied powers in November 1919

She took the blame for causing the war

She was to pay reparations

Her army was reduced to 20 000

Lost Western Thrace to Greece

Dobruja taken by Romania after the second Balkan war was retained by Romania

Treaty of Trianon

Hungary signed this treaty in June 1920.

Hungary became independent of Austria.

She took the blame for causing the war.

She was to pay reparations.

Army was limited to 35 000.

No conscription.

Her population was reduced from 22 million to 8 million.

Slovakia and part of Ruthenia were lost to Czechoslovakia.

Croatia, Slovenia and part of Banat went to Yugoslavia.

Transylvania and the remaining part of Banat of Temesvar went to Romania.

Burgenland went to Austria.

Treaty of Sevres

Signed with Turkey in August 1920

Turkey renounced claims to all territory occupied by non-Turkish people for example the Arab world.

Syria and Lebanon became French mandates.

Palestine, Jordan and Iraq became British mandates.

Armenia became independent.

Eastern Thrace and part of Aegean Islands went to Greece.

Adalia and Rhodes went to Italy

Greece was to administer Smyrna for five years, after which a plebiscite would be held.

Saudi Arabia became independent.

Bessarabia was given to Romania.

Turkey retained Constantinople and a small strip of territory in Europe north of the sea of Marmora.

The Dardanelles Straits became an international zone governed by a 6 power commission under the League of Nations.

The straits were opened to international shipping.

However, the Treaty of Sevres was revised following a revolution in Turkey under Mustata Kemel. Turkey recovered her territories given to Greece.

Treaty of Lausanne, 1923

Negotiated at Lausanne in Switzerland.

It replaced the Treaty of Sevres.

The treaty recognised Turkey's gains in the revolution.

Eastern Thrace, Aegean Islands and Anatolia were recovered from Greece.

The straits went back to Turkey but they were demilitarised.

Gallipoli was given back to Turkey.

River Maritsa became the frontier between Greece and Turkey.

Capitulations (a system whereby foreigners lived in Turkey without paying taxes or obeying the law) were abolished.

Arrangements were made to send home all Greeks living in Turkey and all Turks living in Greece.

Countries' reactions to the peace settlement

France

She was satisfied because:

Germany was disarmed and the Rhineland was demilitarised.

Alsace- Lorraine was restored.

Received former Germany colonies as mandates.

She was going to receive compensation from Germany.

France was to enjoy Saar wealth for 15 years.

However, France wanted to keep the Saar permanently but this was rejected by Britain and U.S.A.

The French also wanted a new state created between France and Germany on German soil in order to guarantee France's future security. This was rejected by Britain and France.

Italy

She was not satisfied because the Allied powers did not fulfil what they promised her under the Treaty of London.

Italy joined the war in 1915 following the Treaty of London with Britain, France and Russia.

She was promised Trentino, Southern Tyrol, Istria, Trieste, Adalia and Dalmatia Islands.

Dalmatia was given to Yugoslavia.

At the conference she demanded what was promised to her.

Wilson objected because he disliked the fact that these promises had been made in a secret agreement which was a breach of his fourteen points.

Italy felt cheated.

Wilson thought that Yugoslavia had a better claim to some of the lands.

Italy was frustrated as a result.

Consequently, Wilson became unpopular in Italy. His portraits were torn down by angry mobs or decorated with German helmets.

However, Italy got Trieste, Istria, and South Tyrol.

U.S.A.

Wilson was happy because his 14 points became the basis of the Versailles settlement.

The League of Nations' clause was included in all the peace treaties.

However, the American Congress did not ratify the Treaty/covenant of the league.

This was because the USA did not want to be too involved in European affairs.

Britain

Satisfied with the fact that Germany was punished for her aggression.

She was happy that Germany threat to her navy was removed.

Benefited by getting some of Germany's colonies.

However, the British were worried that a weakened Germany would affect Britain's trade with her.

Japan

She got control over Germany colonies in Asia and the Pacific.

This increased her influence in these areas.

However, she was not happy with the refusal of Allies to include a declaration of racial equality in the covenant of the League of Nations.

China

She felt humiliated because Allies refused the Chinese' claims.

China wanted the peace settlement to end foreign concessions in China.

She also wanted the Allies to stop Japan's claims in China, and she hoped to have control of all Chinese territories which were formally controlled by Germany

Chinese representatives withdrew from the Peace Conference and refused to sign treaties.

TOPIC 3: The League of Nations

Origins

- The 14th point of Woodrow Wilson's 14points talks of the formation of an international organization which will be responsible for peace, independence of nations and good international relations. This idea was supported by Jan Smuts (South Africa), Leon Bourgeois (France), Clemenceau (France), Lloyd George (Britain) Lord Robert Cecil (Britain), Sir Edward Grey (Britain), Ikhali Inaki (Japan) and Venizelos (Greece). The clause setting the League of Nations was included in all peace treaties after the First World War. The league was set up in 1920 with signatures from 42 countries. Its headquarters were in Geneva, Switzerland. However, the USA did not join the League of Nations because its congress did not ratify the League constitution. The aims of the League, rules of membership and procedures were all contained in a document called the covenant which was kept at the headquarters. League members met annually to discuss any matters within the sphere of action of the League or affecting world peace.

Aims of the League of Nations

- To reduce armaments to the level of defense only.

- To protect member states from aggression.
- To settle disputes by arbitration
- To protect newly created nations e.g. Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland from aggression.
- To prevent another major war.
- To promote health of mankind.
- To prevent secret diplomacy.
- To control drug trafficking
- To safeguard rights of refugees.
- To supervise administration of mandated territories.
- To reduce diseases, poverty and injustices in the world.
- To bring war to end in the event that it has started.
- To stop selling of girls as prostitutes.
- To promote respect of International law
- To oversee living and working conditions within member countries

The structure of the League of Nations

- The League consisted of five permanent organs and a number of special commissions.

Organs of the League

The Assembly

- The main body of the League
- Made up of representatives from all member states.
- All the members had equal vote (one vote for each nation)

- Met once a year in Geneva, Switzerland to discuss issues affecting world peace and security.
- The debating chamber of the league.
- Appointed the League's top officials
- Decided on general policy and issues unanimously
- Voted on the annual budget of the whole League.
- Discussed and agreed on admission of new members to the league.
- Helped in the election of the League's Secretary General.
- Decided on general policy and issues unanimously.
- Handled the League's finance.
- Elected non-permanent members to join the council.

The council

- The most important body of the league.
- It consisted of permanent members and non-permanent members.
- The permanent members were five and the non-permanent members were nine.
- The major victorious powers. Britain, Italy, France, Japan and USA were offered permanent seats in the Council. However the USA did not join the Council.
- Non-permanent members held their seats for two years.
 - Met three times a year.
 - Met in times of crisis.
 - Discussed problems that affected world peace.

- Dealt with issues referred to it by the Assembly.
- Submitted recommendations to the Assembly.
- Recommended impositions of sanctions.
- Tried to work collectively by making unanimous decisions.

The Secretariat

- Made up of the workers of the League.
- Headed by the Secretary General.
- Kept records of the League.
- Organized meetings.
- Provided documentary and office services for the League.
- Prepared resolutions
- Wrote the minutes.
- Looked after all the paperwork of the League
- Prepared the agenda.

Court of International Justice (CIJ)

- Headquarters were Hague in Holland/Netherlands.
- Set up to settle international disputes
- Consisted of 15 Judges from different countries.

International Labour Organisation

- Peace treaties provided for the setting up of ILO.
- It consisted of 4 representatives of each nation (2 government representatives, 1 employer and 1 worker)

Functions

- To improve working conditions throughout the world.
- To limit working hours.
- To prevent child labour.
- To improve wages.
- Issue guidelines on safety measures at work places.
- Make member states sign conventions to improve working conditions.
- Condemn unfair labour practices.
- Recommend pensions and worker compensations.
- Facilitate in organizing international labour compensation.
- Facilitate in organizing international labour conferences.
- Persuaded governments to pass laws to improve conditions of labour.

Work of League's Agencies/ Special Commissions

(i) Disarmament Commission

- Held a meeting in 1923.
- Drew proposals to be discussed by member countries
- Aimed to persuade member states to reduce armed forces and weapon stocks.
- Disarmament conferences held in 1926, 1930, 1932, and 1934.

(ii) Drugs Committee

- Aimed to stop the smuggling and misuse of drugs.
- Persuaded states to tighten up customs and postal control, and educate people about dangers of drugs.

- Investigated drugs trade & published findings.
- Tried to control population growing.
- Decided on whether a drug should be placed under international control or should be monitored.

(iii) Refugee commission

- To repatriate prisoners of war after the WWI and to find homes for refugees.
- Led by Norwegian explorer, Fridtjof Nansen
- Finding homes for people who had fled Bolshevik Revolution
- Repatriating over a million Greeks from Turkish territory
- Raised money, found transport, designed houses, provided medical aid.
- Provided passports for stateless people.

(iv) Mandates commission

- Gave general guidelines for administration of mandates to the countries governing or administering these mandates.
- Took charge of former German and Turkish territories or colonies
- These territories were ruled by other powers on behalf of the League of Nations

Former Germany Colonies

Colony	Mandatory Powers
South West Africa (Namibia)	South Africa
Togoland	France and Britain

Rwanda	Belgium
Tanganyika (Tanzania)	Britain
Cameroon	France and Britain
Samoa	New Zealand
Nauru	Britain and New Zealand

Former Turkish Colonies

Colony	Mandatory Power
Syria	France
Lebanon	France
Palestine	Britain
Iraq, Trans Jordan	Britain

(v) Governing commission of the Saar territory.

(vi) **Minorities committee**

- Dealt with the problems of the national minorities in the new Eastern European states.
- Guaranteed minority people the right to practice their own religion and speak their own language
- Supervised those states that had agreed to give rights to minorities

(vii) **Health commission.**

- Dealt with dangerous diseases
- Educated people about health and sanitation
- Collected information throughout the world on diseases, drugs, and

standards of nutrition

- Dealt with outbreaks of cholera and typhoid that devastated the world after World War 1
- Started global campaign to fight mosquitoes

(viii) **Slavery commission**

(ix) High commission for the city of Danzig.

Work of the League of Nations (1920-1939)

- In 1920 the League settled the dispute between Finland and Sweden over Aaland Islands. The League decided that Finland should keep the islands.
- The League intervened in the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna in 1920. The League asked the Polish to withdraw but they refused. The matter was referred to the conference of Ambassadors which then awarded Vilna to Poland.
- In the Soviet-Polish War of 19120 the League did nothing as France assisted Poland with weapons.
- In 1921 the League settled the boundary dispute between Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia. The League decided to split Silesia between Germany and Poland. Both countries were not pleased with the decision.
- Mussolini attacked Corfu a Greek Ireland in 1923. The League council failed to deal with Italian aggression and handed the matter to the Conference of ambassadors which ruled against Italian aggression and ordered Greece to pay compensation. Italy withdrew from Corfu after compensation was paid.
- In 1925 the League stopped the war between Greece and Bulgaria. The League ordered Greece to withdraw from Belgravia and to pay compensation to Bulgaria
- The League also settled boundary disputes between Albania and Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

- In 1932 the League set up the Lytton commission to investigate the conflict between China and Japan over Manchuria. The commission condemned Japanese aggression. Consequently, Japan withdrew from the League in 1933. The League failed to take any action.
- The League attempted to deal with disarmament by doing the following:
 - a. The Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance of 1923 was signed suggesting that any country wishing to disarm would have its security guaranteed by other League members. However, the treaty was rejected especially by Britain because it did not consider the non-League members.
 - b. The Geneva Protocol of 1924 came up with the definition of an aggressor, banned use of poisonous gas and resolved the imposition of sanctions on aggressors.
 - c. The Disarmament Commission of 1925 was set up by the League to organize conferences on disarmament.
- The league settled the dispute between Turkey and Iraq over Mosul in 1926. The League decided in favour of Iraq.
- It also settled the dispute between Peru and Columbia, Paraguay and Bolivia.
- In 1935 the League imposed sanctions on Italy following her invasion of Ethiopia. However the sanctions had little effect because they excluded oil, coal, and steel. Other countries also continued to cooperate with Italy.
- The health organization was successful in valuable research work into diseases, creating practical medical aid to developing countries and curbing epidemic disease.
- Expelled Russia from the League in 1939 after her occupation of Finland.
- The League tried to spread disarmament to other nations. The result was the disarmament Conference of 1932. This was successful until 1933 when Hitler withdrew from the League.

Japanese Invasion of Manchuria 1931

- Manchuria was a province of China.
- Japan had imperialistic and economic interests in Manchuria.
- Japan viewed Manchuria as a source of Coal, market, cheap labour and place of settlement.
- In 1931 she invaded Manchuria. The invasion followed the attempt by the Chinese army to sabotage railway lines.
- Both China and Japan were members of the League of Nations.
- China appealed to the League for help.
- The League ordered the two countries to withdraw their forces to the position held before the conflict.
- The USA reminded the two countries to respect the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928. This pact renounced war as an instrument of national policy.
- In 1932 the League appointed the Lytton Commission to investigate the nature of the conflict. The Commission's findings were:-
 - a. Japan had not been acting in self-defense in Manchuria.
 - b. Manchuria was not independent of China as claimed by Japan.
 - c. Japan was the aggressor.
- The Commission condemned Japan for the aggression and recommended Japanese withdrawal from Manchuria.
- Japan ignored the Commission's recommendations. She proceeded to establish a Japanese satellite in Manchuria called Manchukuo.
- Consequently in 1933 she withdrew from the League.
- The League failed to deal with this aggression.

Successes of the League

- Stopped the war between Bulgaria and Greece.
- It encouraged disarmament.
- Succeeded in resolving disputes between **Sweden and Finland, Albania and Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland, Turkey and Iraq, Peru and Columbia, Paraguay and Bolivia, Columbia and Venezuela, Chile and Peru.**
- Administered the Saar Basin and mandated territories successfully.
- ILO managed to improve the working and living conditions of workers:
 - (a). reduced working hours to 8 hours a day
 - (b). paid annual holidays for workers
 - (c). recognition of workers' rights to form trade unions
 - (d). banning of child labour
- Resettled prisoners of war and refugees.
- Abolished slavery.
- Gave financial assistance to Hungary and Austria.
- Controlled opium and other dangerous drugs.
- Gave assistance to needy states.
- Provided famine relief.
- Provided medical assistance to developing nations.
- Health Commission contained outbreaks of cholera and typhoid

Failures

- Failed to prevent another major war.
- Wages continued to be low for most workers.

- Child labour continued.
- Could not apply pressure to some member states that refused to sign the ILO covenant.
- Failed to disarm only defeated powers disarmed. Watched helplessly as Hitler rearmed Germany.
- Could not stop Japanese, Italian and Germany aggression.
- It was not successful in the dispute between Poland and Lithuania. It allowed Poland to keep Vilna which she had invaded.
- Failed to deal with Italian aggression against Ethiopia in 1935 and Albania in 1939.
- Failed to maintain impact of sanctions on Italy.
- Did not take action when Hitler destroyed the Versailles Treaty e.g. he remilitarized the Rhineland and proclaimed the Anschluss.
- Failed to deal with Japanese aggression in China.
- Failed to handle the Corfu incident Italy openly defied the League resulting in the matter being handled over to the conference of Ambassadors a non-League body.
- Failed to retain membership of Germany and Italy who withdrew from the League.

Reasons for the failures of the League

- Disagreement between Britain and France as to how the League should operate.
- Lack of finance
- Favouritism. It allowed some countries to act as they wished
- Conference of Ambassadors undermined League authority

- Constitutional Defects;
 - a. Lack of army to enforce its laws. Diplomatic pressure was not enough for e.g. sanctions did not work against Italy.
 - b. Principle of unanimity weakened the effectiveness of the organization
 - c. Irregular general meetings. The assembly met once a year and this was not enough to finish all the work awaiting it. Even the three times a year the council met was not enough
 - d. The Vague terms, sphere of action of the league were to cause much trouble. Any nation not wishing to have its affairs discussed could plead that they were not within the League's jurisdiction or authority.
 - e. Depended on voluntary cooperation of members
- Absence of other great powers;
 - a. USA did not join; this weakened the League from the onset.
 - b. Germany excluded at first and granted membership in 1926 but left the League in 1933.
 - c. Russia joined in 1934 but expelled in 1939.
 - d. Japan the founding member walked out of the League in 1933 after she was criticized for her aggression in China.
- Viewed as a club of the victors
- Many countries disagreed with the constitution which gave every state one vote. Industrial powers like Britain and France had equal powers as small economies in Africa and Asia
- Member states were interested in national issues and not international issues (countries put their self-interests first).
- Paid a blind eye to a **Policy of Appeasement** pursued by Britain and France
- Associated with a hurried peace settlement.

- Born out of war and hurried conference. Tried to solve problems peacefully at a time when others tried to solve these problems by force. The peace makers hurried to make quick decision instead of the right decision.
- Associated with faults of treaties and this made it unpopular among the defeated powers.
- Failure of disarmament. Great powers failed to disarm. This gave Germany an excuse to rearm.
- Viewed as a League of European Nations. The League was dominated by European powers. Its policy was determined by France and Britain. Some Asian, African and South American states in particular resented the domination of the old world (Britain and France) which made them feel almost second class members.
- Tried to make history stand still by insisting on maintaining the status quo established by the Paris conference. Thus it attempted the impossible.

Other Factors

- Great Depression
- Rise of totalitarian states e.g. in Italy, Germany, Russia and Spain
- Signing of agreements outside the League e.g.
 - (a). Little Entente
 - (b). Locarno Treaty
 - (c). Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - (d). Anglo-German Naval Pact
 - (e). Stresa Front

TOPIC 4: RISE OF EUROPEAN DICTATORS

Definition

- Dictatorship refers to a system of government whereby decisions (economic, social and political) are made by a single force without consultation.
- Dictators are rulers with complete power over their states.
- Authority is not questioned but adhered to. People do as they are told and not as they wish. The people are the extension or shadow of the leader.

Reasons for the Rise of Dictators

Unpopularity of Treaty of Versailles in Germany and Italy.

The unpopularity of this treaty in Germany and Italy provided an impetus or a push to the rise of Mussolini and Hitler.

Weakness of Parliamentary Democracy

Parliamentary Democracy brought in many political parties. These parties did not have a majority to form a government. As a result short-lived coalitions were formed. Therefore weak governments were the end product.

- Failure of governments in Italy and Germany to deal with socio-economic and political problems.
- Oratory skills of Hitler and Mussolini gained them support from the people.
- They promised people stable governments.
- Mussolini and Hitler stood as a buffer or barrier against communism and socialism.

- Effective use of propaganda appealed to the different groups in Germany and Italy.
- People cherished the days of strong armies. The Versailles weakened the German armies. Hitler promised the people the glory days of Bismarck and the Kaiser.
- Poverty among Italians and Germans.

Characteristics/ Features of Dictatorship

- No consultation.
- No freedom of speech.
- Unfair elections.
- One party government/ state.
- Press censorship.
- Absolute power.
- Violation of human rights.
- No independent press.
- Arbitrary arrests.
- Imposition of decisions.
- Elimination of opponents.
- No independent trade unions
- Terrorisation of political opponents. (i.e. beating, killing, torching houses)
- Overdependence on the army to enforce party ideas.

ITALY 1919-1945

Background

- Italy was a frustrated country after WW1 because she did not get the territories which she expected.
- Versailles Treaty did not give her Dalmatia, Adalia, Albania, Fiume and mandates.

Problems faced by Italy after First World War (1919-1922)

Economic Problems

Italy experienced the following economic problems:

Unemployment

This was caused by war, destruction & closure of industries, scaling down of operations and demobilisation of soldiers.

War debts

The government had borrowed from outside in order to finance the war. The debts had to be repaid but the government was bankrupt

Land seizures

Inflation

Low wages

Low industrial production

Falling standard of living

Southern Italy was economically and socially backward. It was agro-based.

Social Problems

The following social problems were experienced in Italy:

- Widespread strikes.
- Prostitution.
- Poverty.
- Hunger and starvation.

- Domestic violence.
- Demonstrations and street fight.
- Overpopulation in Southern Italy.
- Lack of social security in industry.
- Lawlessness or high crime rate.
- High corruption.

Political Problems

Italy experienced the following political problems:

- Lack of strong democratic tradition.
- **Weak government**
This was due to political instability resulting from too many political parties.

e.g.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Fascist party (Black shirts) | e) Nationalist party (Blue shirts) |
| b) Communist party (Red guards) | f) Liberal party (Grey shirts) |
| c) Socialist party | g) Christian democrats |
| d) Republic party | h) Catholic party or Popular party |

The weakness of the government was also seen in the number of Prime Ministers in Italy between 1916 and 1922 e.g. **Orlando, Giovanni Giolitti, Ivanhoe Bononi, Salandra, Buselli Nitti and Benito Mussolini**

Resentment of Versailles Treaty

This treaty was resented because it did not give Dalmatia, Adalia, Fiume, Albania and mandates to Italy.

Fear of Communism and Socialism among the Catholics and the business class.

- a) Catholics feared red atheism (ungodliness) posed by the communists.
- b) The business class feared losing its property to the communists and socialists who threatened to give this property to workers.
- **Italy had a long tradition of political violence.**
- **Inefficient and corrupt civil service.**
- **Conflict between the Church and the state**
The Pope refused to recognise the new kingdom because it took the Church property during the Italian unification.

Banditry

Caused by armed militia which terrorised civilians. This was aggravated/worsened by demobilisation and unemployment.

NB The government failed to offer solutions to these problems (economic, social and political) and this resulted in disillusionment among the people. People now regarded Mussolini as a panacea (solution) to their problems. His violent sermons against the government received much sympathy and following among the Italians.

Mussolini and Fascist party (FASCISM)

- Fascism refers to an extreme form of nationalism manifested in totalitarian or dictatorship form of government.
- It was popularised by Mussolini in Italy

Characteristics/Features or Principles of Fascism

- Excessive nationalism and patriotism.
- Extensive use of army and police
- Racism.
- Believed that they were superior and alienated or isolated certain groups like **Blacks, Jews, Gypsies, Catholic and the handicapped**
- No free elections.
- Glorification of war.
- Disrespect for women
- Supremacy of the state
The Fascists believed that the interests of the state precede (come before) those of the individual. This was seen as a sign of patriotism. Emphasis was placed on state rather than the individual.
- One party government.
They believed that only one party can make good governance in Italy. Discussion and opposition were seen as not important since one party with a strong leader was what a nation needs.
- Suppression of human rights.
- National Unity
Close alliance between government and big industrial business. Class struggles were strictly forbidden.
- No consultation.
- Press censorship.
- Mandatory for members to wear uniforms.
- Use of violence
Treated opponents violently and did not believe in peace. Aggression was their way of life

Rise of Mussolini to Power

- He worked as a teacher, butcher boy, stonemason, manual labourer, socialist secretary, soldier, journalist and Editor before becoming a Prime Minister.
- He formed the Fascist party in 1919 under a background of chaos and disorder in Italy.

Fascist Party

- It was formed by Mussolini in 1919.
 - The party was made up of thugs, unemployed and ex-soldiers.
 - The party used a symbol of fasces as a sign of authority and power (symbol was derived from Ancient Rome).
 - Members wore black uniforms.
 - Formed a private army called Black Shirts in 1920
- The fascist slogans were:
- i. **Believe, obey, fight**
 - ii. **Mussolini is always right**
 - iii. **War is to the male what child bearing is to the female**
 - iv. **A minute in the battlefield is worth a lifetime of peace**
 - v. **The man who has iron has bread**
 - vi. **Bayonets turn ideas into revolutions**
 - vii. **If I go forward follow me, if I go back kill me, if I die avenge me**
 - viii. **Better one day as a lion than 100 years as a sheep.**
- The Fascists believed in action. They took action against strikers, brigands and hooligans.
 - Their actions against strikers earned them support of landlords and industrialists.
 - They destroyed Peasant Leagues set up by communists.
 - Communists and socialists were attacked on streets and their meetings were disrupted.
 - The Fascists conducted police work more efficiently than the state police. Mussolini became the guarantor of law and order.
 - In 1922, the Fascists thwarted a general strike organised by the socialists. They burnt down offices of the Avanti and drove the socialists out of the town hall. This action won them popular support.
 - Consequently, the Fascists capture the cities of Milan, Genoa and Livorno.
 - By 1923, Mussolini had 26 000 armed followers.
 - The Fascists took part in 1921 general elections and won 35 seats out 533 seats.
 - However, election results continued to disappoint Mussolini. In 1922 he lost patience and planned to seize power.

The March on Rome

- This was the final step which brought Mussolini to power in 1922
- Mussolini demanded a share in the government of Italy
- He declared that, "either the government will be given to us or we shall take it".
- He organised a Fascist March to Rome.
- Thousands of armed Black Shirts guarded the roads to Rome and other strategic places.

- The aim of the March was to seize public buildings and force the government to comply with Mussolini's demands.
- The Prime Minister advised the King to declare a state of emergency and use the army and police to crush Mussolini's Fascists.
- However, the King was against the plan. He hoped for a coalition government with Mussolini.
- The Prime Minister resigned.
- The King then invited Mussolini to become Prime Minister.
- He travelled to Rome from Milan by train
- Therefore, the so called March on Rome was peacefully concluded.
- On 29 October 1922, Mussolini became Italy's youngest Prime Minister at the age of 39.

Reasons for the successes of March on Rome

The government surrendered to Mussolini because:

- The government was too weak to fight the Fascists. The weakness was due to socio-economic and political challenges facing the government.
- The government itself sympathised with Mussolini.
- The king thought that the Fascist would provide a strong government capable of restoring law and order in the country.
- The army and the police were frustrated with the state of affairs such that they did not want to fight.
- The king refused to use the army to stop the Black Shirts because he hoped for a coalition government with Mussolini.
- The king feared that resistance to the Black Shirts would lead to a civil war.
- The King feared losing his throne to his cousin (Duke of Aosta) who was supporter of Fascism.
- The Queen Mother, Margherita was a supporter of Mussolini.
- The Fascists had the support of the Pope.
- Fascists had support from influential members of Italian society like industrialists and land owners.

Methods Used by Mussolini to rise to Power

Violence

The Fascists' Black Shirts attacked and killed opponents. The socialists and the communists were the main target. Rallies of political opponents were disrupted.

Mussolini's oratory skills

He was an orator or a demagogue. He had the ability to rouse emotions of people because he spoke fluently, eloquently and convincingly.

Propaganda

He promised to disregard Treaty of Versailles.
He promised a stable government.

Mussolini promised military glory.

He assured Italians that he would destroy Communism and Socialism completely.

Mussolini promised to end socio-economic and political problems.

His propaganda targeted all the discontented groups e.g. Unemployed, Ex-soldiers, Industrialists, Land owners, Catholics, Conservatists and Workers.

He promised to deal with issues affecting different groups:

- i. Industrialists – He promised an end to strikes that threatened their industries and assured them of security of their property.
- ii. Workers - He promised better wages and improved working conditions.
- iii. Land owners- assured them security of their property.
- iv. Ordinary people- promised them a better Italy that recognises their pride and dignity.
- v. Ex-soldiers- He promised re-admission into the army.
- vi. Unemployed –He promised them employment.
- vii. Catholics – He promised freedom of their religion.
- viii. Monarchists- Mussolini promised to preserve the monarchy.
- ix. Conservatists - Mussolini promised them old traditional society.

Intimidation

Fear was introduced into opponents.

The opponents of fascism were asked to drink castor oil or swallow live toads.

- **Rallies**
- **Elections**
- **Use of slogans**

Rise of Mussolini / Steps taken by Mussolini to rise to power

- Identified himself with the poor and supported Socialist ideas at first.
- Supported seizure of factories by workers in the early days.
- He changed sides and started supporting wealthy business people.
- He formed the Fascist Party in 1919.
- Mussolini formed a private army called the Black shirts.
- Used slogans.
- Attacked the Socialists.
 - Burnt down the offices and printing press of the socialists.
 - This gained him support of the Catholics, industrialists and landowners.
 - He received financial support from them.
- Participated in elections.
- Fascists crashed the General strike of 1922 organised by the Socialists.
- Mussolini took control of important cities such as Milan, Genoa, and Leghorn (Livorno).
- Mussolini announced his support for the Monarchy in 1922.
- Fascists used violence.
- Mussolini was good orator.

- Mussolini forced people to join the Fascist party.
- Forced opponents to drink castor oil and swallow live toads.
- Propaganda
- Rallies helped Mussolini to spread his propaganda.
- He demanded power from the government.
- Mussolini organised the March on Rome to seize power.

Fascist Officials

Ross (Head of Press Bureau),
Bottai (Minister of Corporations),
Stefani (Finance Minister),
Count Volpi (Finance Minister),
Galeazzo Ciano (Foreign Minister, Minister of Press and Propaganda),
Arturo Bocchini (Leader of OVRA)

Mussolini's Domestic Policy/Consolidation of Power/Establishment of Fascist Dictatorship or Totalitarian state

Political Reforms

Arcebo Law of 1922

- The law gave a party with majority votes in any election two-thirds of seats in the Chamber of Deputies.
- In 1924 elections the Fascists won majority votes. This enabled them to fast track any bill through parliament.

Press Censorship

- Private or independent media was banned.
- Media was ordered to print pro-fascist stories.
- Opposition media was either banned or had their editors replaced with Fascist editors.
- Fascist press was established under the leadership of Mussolini's brother.
- Theatre, films and radios were also controlled.
- Journalism was restricted to Fascists only.
- Criticism of Mussolini in the media and Chamber was forbidden.
- As a result most of non-Fascist quit the Chamber of Deputies.

Banned Political Parties

- All political parties were banned except the Fascist party.
- The ban came as a result of attempts on Mussolini's life.
- Italy became a one party state with Mussolini as Deuce (leader).
- Opponents of Fascism were taken to Lipari Islands (exile).
- Black Shirts killed Fascists opponents. Matteoti and Amendola were murdered for openly criticising the Fascists.
- Opponents of Fascism were forced to drink castor oil and swallow live toads.

Mussolini took charge of all important ministries.

- Converted the Blackshirts into a permanent Fascist army called Volunteer Militia.
- It swore allegiance to Mussolini.
- Its main task was to ensure that Mussolini remained in power forever

Ruled by Decree

- In 1926 Mussolini was given power to pass any law without consulting the Chamber.

As a result, the few remaining opponents of Fascism resigned from the Chamber of Deputies.

Banned Free Trade Unions

A Fascist Labour Front was set up to look into labour issues.

OVRA

This was a secret police created to hunt down Fascist enemies. OVRA operated everywhere.

Fascist Grand Council

- It was headed by Mussolini.
- Made all important decisions.
- Took over the role of Chamber of Deputies.
- Nominated parliamentary candidates.

Propaganda

Used to make the people support the regime.

Promoted through the press, radio, cinema, wall posters and schools.

- **Set up a committee to reform the constitution.**
- **Abolished Local governments run by elected mayors and councils.**
Towns were now being run by Fascist officials from Rome.

Social Reforms/Policy

Mussolini introduced the following social reforms:

- Working hours were reduced to 8 hours.
- The Labour Charter of 1927 proclaimed health, unemployment and accident insurance for workers.
- Annual holidays for workers with pay were introduced.
- Workers also benefited from social security and free Sundays.
- Theatre facilities were provided for people's leisure.
- Health services improved
For example infant mortality rate was reduced and cases of TB and Malaria declined.

Battle of Births

- ❖ Encouraged high birth rate.
- ❖ Large families received state assistance.
- ❖ Presented medals to mothers with many children (Mother of the Year award).
- ❖ Believed that overpopulation was useful in justifying Italy's need for colonies.
- ❖ Bachelors had to pay tax to encourage them to marry.
- ❖ Divorce was outlawed (illegal).
- ❖ Newlyweds received loans from the government.
- ❖ Abortion and contraceptives were banned.
- ❖ Adultery and abortion were illegal.

Sports

- ✓ Sport was controlled by the state.
- ✓ Mussolini encouraged success in sports to demonstrate superiority of Fascism.
- ✓ Fascists controlled Olympic Games Committee.
- ✓ Boxing was regarded as an important sport.
- ✓ Tennis players were ordered to wear Blackshirts
- ✓ Regarded women as inferior to men.

Education Policy

- Education was pro-fascist.
- The government closely supervised education. It came directly under the Fascist Party.
- Children were encouraged to criticise teachers.
- Teachers had to wear uniforms.
- Teachers and professors were to sign an oath of loyalty to the Fascist party.
- New textbooks were written to glorify the Fascist system.
- The Curriculum was changed to suit Fascism.
- Emphasis was put on patriotism and obedience
- Children were taught, "Mussolini is always right."
- Children were encouraged to join Fascist Youth Organisations.
- Indoctrination of children i.e. teaching children to love fascism

The Lateran Treaty, 1929

- Signed between Mussolini and the Pope.
- Ended hostilities (differences) between the Catholic Church and the state.
- The Pope recognised the Italian state and Mussolini recognised the Pope's authority over the Vatican City state.
- Catholicism became the state religion.
- Religious education was left in the hands of the Catholic Church.

- The church accepted compensation for property acquired earlier by the Italian state during Italian Unification.
- The church was exempted from paying tax.
- Marriages in the Catholic Church were recognised by law.
- The crucifix was placed in all schools.
- Catholic organisations were allowed to operate without hindrance from the state.
- The treaty gave Mussolini total control over all citizens.

- **Youth Brigades**

- In 1926 a law was passed which made it compulsory for all children to join the Fascist Youth Brigade.
- The Fascist Brigades indoctrinated to love war and taught slogans which glorified Mussolini and violence.

Name of Fascist Brigade	Age Group
Sons of the she wolf	4-8 years
Balilla	8-14years
Vanguard	15-18 years
Young Fascists	19-21 years

Economic policy

- His economic policy was driven by autarky/self sufficiency.

Corporate State

- It organised unions and employers into corporations.
- The state was represented in each of the corporations
- Established to promote cooperation between workers and employers.
- Each industry (e.g. manufacturing, agriculture, film making) had its own corporation.
- The corporations were under the Ministry of Corporations.
- The Minister was answerable to Mussolini.
- Workers and employers were to support the interests of the state before theirs.
- Strikes, lockouts and class warfare were forbidden.
- Trade unions were banned.
- Disputes were solved by compulsory arbitration.
- The Corporations fixed wages and working hours.
- The Fascist Union was the sole Labour union.
- The union regulated wages, conditions of work and working hours.

- Local unions of workers and employers' associations were organised into corporations.
- The corporations fell under National Council of Corporations.
- Workers neither owned nor controlled the industries.
- Mussolini's aim was to control the workers and the production.

Industry

- Reduced control over industries.
- Corporate tax was reduced in order to stimulate or attract investment.
- Industry was given subsidies by the government. This resulted in increase in iron and steel production.
- Telephone companies were restored to private companies.
- State monopoly over insurance companies was ended.
- Tourism was encouraged by construction of ancient buildings.
- Industries which manufacture weapons, aircrafts and vehicles were promoted. This created employment.
- Hydro-electric power generation was started.

Battle for Lira

- ❖ Mussolini revalued the Lira
- ❖ An attempt was made to strengthen the lira by controlling wages and inflation.

Negative effects of revaluation of the lira

- i. Italian exports became expensive
- ii. Orders of Italian goods decreased.
- iii. Wages were reduced.
- iv. The number of tourists declined.

Agriculture (Battle for Wheat/Grain)

- ✓ Farmers were encouraged to concentrate on wheat production to promote self sufficiency
- ✓ The Battle for Grain involved destruction of vineyards and olive orchards which had taken years to grow.
- ✓ A programme of land reclamation was launched which involved draining of marshes, irrigating and planting of forests in mountain areas.
- ✓ Fertiliser was manufactured on a large scale for use in reclaimed marsh lands.
- ✓ Destroyed peasant leagues set up by socialists,

Positive results of Battle for Grain

- i. Reduced wheat imports.
- ii. Grain production increased between 1922 and 1939.
- iii. Introduction of use of machine in agriculture.
- iv. Improved methods of agriculture were used.

- v. More land for agriculture became available.
- vi. Food supply increased in Italy

Negative results of Battle for Grain

- i. Other forms of agriculture were neglected
- ii. Cost of grain remained very high.
- iii. The climate in south Italy was better suited to grazing and orchards than growing wheat.
- iv. Wages of agricultural workers fell
- v. The rich remained with plenty of land but the poor remained landless.
- vi. Wheat could have been bought at cheaper price from the USA.

Public works

- ✓ This was carried out to reduce unemployment and improve Italy's infrastructure.
- ✓ This involved:
- ✓ Building of motorways.
- ✓ Draining of Pontine Marshes.
- ✓ Construction of bridges, blocks of flats, canals and railway lines, schools, hospitals and sports stadiums.
- ✓ Construction of historical archaeological buildings and national museums in Rome

Achievements in Domestic Policy/ Benefits of Mussolini's Domestic Policy

- Peace and order returned to Italy.
- A stable government was established in Italy.
- Strikes were outlawed. This brought stability to industry and economy.
- The Lateran Treaty ended the conflict between the state and the Church. This fostered unity.
- Unemployment was reduced.
- Food supply increased. Italy became self-sufficient.
- Welfare of workers improved through social security, annual holiday with pay and reduced working hours.
- Health improved i.e. mortality rate decreased.
- Standard of life improved through provision of leisure facilities.
- Banning of communists and socialists gave security to the industrialists and Catholics.
- Marriages were preserved through the banning of divorces.

Problems of Mussolini's Domestic Policy / Non Benefits of Mussolini's Domestic Policy

- Mussolini had no respect for democracy and human rights.
- People had no freedom.
- People lived in perpetual fear of the fascists.

- Disrespected individual liberty. The state was more important than the individual interest.
- Battle for wheat was done at the expense of other projects (i.e. it involved the destruction of vineyards and olive orchards which had taken years to grow).
- Press censorship blocked freedom of expression.
- One party state deprived people of choice.
- Opponents of fascism were killed.
- Mussolini disrespected women. He regarded them as baby making machines.
- Workers were denied independent trade unions.
- Workers' wages were too low.
- Corrupted the young ones' minds by glorifying violence. This created a violent and aggressive youth.
- Education system was pro-fascist and biased.
- No health insurance.
- Embezzlement or misuse of public funds was common.
- Unemployment was not completely wiped out. After Great Depression unemployment rose to 1.1 million.
- Discrimination of Jews.

Conclusion on Mussolini's Domestic Policy

All in all, Mussolini's reforms were meant to perpetuate Fascist dictatorship. Fascist propaganda popularised the regime. The little benefits to the people did not make for widespread violation of human rights. There was little progress towards happier, more prosperous and freer life for ordinary people. Consequently Fascism had total control over all aspects of life and this hampered creativity and freedom of expression. More so participatory government (democracy) was put in intensive care.

Mussolini's Foreign Policy

Mussolini viewed himself as a successor to the **Caesar** and not his immediate predecessors.

Aims of Mussolini's foreign policy

- a. To make Italy great.
 - b. To make Italy respected.
 - c. To make Italy feared.
 - d. To dominate Mediterranean Sea.
 - e. To extend Italy's colonies in Africa.
 - f. To disregard the Versailles Treaty.
- **Versailles Treaty:** Mussolini detested or hated the Versailles Treaty for not giving Italy: Dalmatia, Adalia, Corfu, Albania and mandates.

Corfu Incident, 1923

- o This involved Italy and Greece.
- o The problem was brought about by the murder of four Italian nationals on

Greek soil by unknown assailants.

- o These Italians were among a commission sent to draw a frontier line or boundary between Greece and Albania.
- o Mussolini decided to use this incident as an opportunity to create Fascist glory and triumph.

He sent an ultimatum to Greece demanding an apology, a salute to the Italian flag, an enquiry by Greece with the assistance of an Italian official and the payment of a large reparation i.e. compensation of 50 million lira.

- Greece refused to accept the demands of the ultimatum and denounced them as outrageous and violating the sovereignty of Greece.
- Mussolini seized the Greek Island of Corfu.
- Greece appealed to the League of Nations.
- Mussolini refused to cooperate with the League of Nations.
- The matter was referred to the **Conference of Ambassadors**.
- A commission of enquiry was sent to investigate the issue.
- This commission presented its report without having discovered who was guilty of the murders.
- The Conference of Ambassadors then ordered Greece to pay 50 million lira.
- The amount was paid and Italian forces withdrew from Corfu.
- In 1924 Mussolini came to an agreement with Yugoslavia by which Italy gained Fiume.

Locarno Pact, 1925

- ✓ Mussolini signed the Locarno Pact which agreed that:
 - i. Germany's frontiers with France and Belgium should be maintained forever.
 - ii. The Rhineland should remain permanently demilitarised.

Kellogg-Briand Pact

- Italy signed this pact or agreement which renounced war as a way of solving international problems.
- Kellogg-Briand Pact, also called the Pact of Paris and, more formally, the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, was a multilateral treaty signed by 15 nations in Paris on August 27, 1928. The treaty was sponsored and drafted by U.S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand of France.
- The Kellogg-Briand Pact had its genesis in the international antiwar and disarmament conferences held in the 1920s in the aftermath of World War I. In 1927, Briand suggested that the U.S. and France abolish the possibility of war between them. Kellogg expressed the U.S. desire to cast the proposal in a general treaty among all world powers. As a result of the negotiations that followed, the pact bound its signatories to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to settle international disputes by peaceful means.

Disarmament Conference

- Mussolini participated in disarmament conferences which sought general disarmament.
- Between 1923 and 1934 he followed a more diplomatic foreign policy.
- Thus during this period he cooperated with Britain and France. This gave an impression that he was one of the League of Nations' pillars of strength.
- In 1934 Mussolini supported the Austrians against Nazi aggression and thwarted Hitler's attempt of uniting Germany and Austria (Anschluss).

Stresa Front, 1935

- Mussolini renewed Locarno obligations with Britain and France.

Invasion of Abyssinia/Ethiopia, 1935

- Mussolini invaded and defeated Ethiopia in 1935.

Reasons for invading Ethiopia:

- a) To remove the stigma of 1896 Battle of Adowa. The Italian army was defeated at this battle by the Ethiopian army.
- b) To enlarge Italian empire by linking Ethiopia with Italy's existing colonies of Somalia and Eritrea.
- c) To get land for resettling Italians.
- d) Creating employment for Italians i.e. people would be employed as soldiers.
- e) To bring Fascist glory.
- f) To create markets for Italian goods.
- g) To acquire raw materials.
- h) To divert public attention from the failures at home.

Events of invasion of Ethiopia

- Mussolini used oasis attack (30 Italian soldiers were killed) as an excuse to attack Ethiopia.
- Mussolini demanded compensation from Ethiopia.
- Ethiopian Emperor, **Haile Selassie** appealed to the League of Nations.
- The League tried to negotiate with the two countries to avoid war.
- Meanwhile, Mussolini was pouring troops into Ethiopia.
- Negotiations failed and Mussolini launched a full scale invasion of Ethiopia.
- The League condemned Italy and imposed economic sanctions on her.
- Oil, steel and iron were excluded from sanctions.
- More so, Germany, Japan and USA did not respect the sanctions. These countries continued to trade with Italy. Therefore sanctions were less effective
- Italian Army was headed by General De Bono.

- Mussolini appealed for support from the Italians.
- People supported the war effort by giving valuable possessions like jewellery.
- The Italian army used air power, poisonous gas and mechanised equipment to subdue Ethiopians.
- Adowa was captured.
- General Badoglio replaced De Bono and defeated the Ethiopian army at the battle of **Lake Ashingi** in 1936.
- Italy completed her conquest of Abyssinia.
- The Ethiopian Emperor fled.
- Addis Ababa was captured and the King of Italy was proclaimed emperor of Ethiopia.
- In July 1936 the League lifted the sanctions imposed on Italy.

Spanish Civil War, 1936

- The war was fought between Nationalist rebels and the Republican Government.
- Mussolini sent army to help General Franco form a Fascist dictatorship in Spain.
- General Franco and his Nationalist rebels won.

Rome-Berlin Pact, 1936

Signed between Germany and Italy. Mussolini agreed not to interfere with Nazi movement in Austria.

The two countries agreed to support each other in case of aggression. Germany recognised Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Anti-Comintern Pact / Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, 1937

Signed by Germany, Italy and Japan. These powers were against communism.

- **Mussolini walked out of the League of Nations in 1937**
- **Mussolini gave a go ahead to German's union with Austria**
- **Pact of Steel, 1939:** It was a military alliance between Mussolini and Hitler
- **Invasion of Albania 1939.**

Mussolini's achievements in Foreign Policy

- He brought additional territory to Italy e.g. Ethiopia and Albania.
- Military glory in Corfu, Ethiopia, Spain and Albania.
- Created markets for Italian goods in conquered lands.

Failures in Foreign Policy

- Did not realise his goal of making Italy great and feared.
- Military adventures in Ethiopia and Spain were costly to Italy financially and in terms of human life.

- Ethiopia was of little economic benefit and proved to be a burden to Italy.
- His dream of reviving the Caesarean era was a fiasco.
- Sanctions though less effective affected the economy of Italy.
- His withdrawal from the League of Nations and involvement in Spanish Civil War cost him the friendship of Britain and France.
- His association with Hitler precipitated the Second World War which contributed to his downfall.

Summary of Mussolini's Foreign Policy

- Mussolini managed to acquire additional territories for Italy but at a high cost. His aggression in Ethiopia, involvement in Spain and withdrawal from the League of Nations highlighted his shortcomings and miscalculations. Hence, his dream of reviving the Caesarean era was a utopia or a dream. Thus the loud mouthed Caesar proved to be nothing but a paper tiger.

Germany Chancellors 1919-1933

Name	Party	Year of coming to power
Gustav Stresemann	Liberal party	1923
Herman Mueller	Social Democrat	1928
Heinrich Brüning	Centre party	1930
Von Papen	Nationalist party	1932
Von Schleicher	Socialist party	1932
Adolf Hitler	Nazi party	1933

Adolf Hitler's early life (1889-1945)

- He was a German born in Austria in 1889.
- He wanted to be an artist but he failed the entrance test. Worked as a manual labourer, post card vendor, soldier and chancellor.
- As a soldier during WWI, he was awarded an iron cross for bravery.
- Joined the Nazi Party in 1919 and became its leader in 1921.

Nazi Party

- Formed in 1919 as the German Workers Party.
- Hitler became the member of this party in the same year.
- Hitler became the leader of the party in 1921.
- The leadership of the party included:
Hitler, Ernest Rohm, Alfred Rosenberg, Rudolf
Herman Goering, Julius Stricher, Joseph
and Dietrich Eckhart.
- The Nazis hated Jews and Communists.
- The party used a swastika as its symbol.
- The Nazis wore brown shirts.
- The party promised the following :



Hess,
Goebbels

- To reject the Versailles Treaty.
 - Unification of Austria and Germany.
 - Union of all Germans into a greater Germany.
 - Nationalisation of biggest industries.
 - Conscription.
 - Control and censorship of press.
 - Establishing a strong central government.
 - Obtaining colonies for the expanding Germany population.
 - Exclusion of Jews from Germany citizenship.
 - Agrarian reforms.
 - Prohibition of land speculation.
 - Employment.
 - Economic prosperity.
 - Strong government.
 - National unity.
 - To crush communists and socialists.
- They earned the support of industrialists and landowners because of its anti-communist and anti-socialist stance.
 - The Nazis organized armed squads called Stormtroopers (SA) to protect party meetings and to attack socialists and communists.
 - In 1923, the Nazis attempted a coup (Nazi Putsch). The attempt to seize power resulted in the arrest of Hitler. Hitler wrote a book while in prison called Mein Kampf

Mein Kampf (My struggles)

His ideas in this book include:

- Tearing up of the Versailles Treaty.
- Recovery of all Germany lost territory.
- Rearmament of Germany.
- Exclusion of Jews from Germany citizenship.
- Enlarging Germany's territorial boundaries.
- Restoration of Germany to her dominant position in Europe.
- Establishment of the third Reich.
- Creation of more living space for the German Aryan race.
- Elimination of communism and socialism.
- Unification of all Germans.
- German expansion in the East.
- To have one person with absolute power in Germany

Factors assisting the rise of Hitler

- Offered national unity, prosperity and full employment.
- Hitler was a capable orator.
- Unpopularity of Weimar Republic.
- Use of parades and rallies.
- Failure of socialists and communists to unite against Nazis

- Great Depression
Left many people unemployed, poverty increased, wages fell and prices of goods increased.
- Use of violence
The Storm troopers (SA) or Brown shirts terrorized political opponents. They organized riots and disrupted meetings of political opponents. Jews and Communists were targeted.
- Use of propaganda
His propaganda targeted different groups in Germany by promising them to fulfil their expectations.

He promised:

- (a) Unemployed – Employment.
- (b) Army – expansion and rearmament.
- (c) Demobilised soldiers – readmission into the army.
- (d) All citizens - law and order, eradication of economic crisis and social misery of Germany.
- (e) Industrialists- to remove threat of communism and socialism
- (f) Nationalists- to abolish Versailles Treaty
- (g) Peasants - more land.
- Hitler's anti-communist stance gained him the support of industrialists and wealthy landowners.
- Private army (SA) was attractive to young people out of work.
- Failure of democracy. Many political parties none with majority to form a government.
- Theory of the Aryan race (pure race) was appealing to Germans.
- Attack on the government's policy of compromise on reparations
This opened opportunities for the Nazis to access propaganda channels (i.e. radio, newspapers, and television).
- The "stab in the back myth" attracted ex-servicemen who were looking for a way to justify their defeat in the WWI.
- Weimar's political suicide
The government appointed Hitler as the Chancellor hoping that they would control him. Unfortunately the government failed to control him.

Methods used by Hitler to rise to power

- Use of violence
- Gift of oratory
- Use of propaganda
- Use of parades
- Use of rallies
- Participation in elections
- Promises
- Use of posters
- Scapegoating

- Blamed Jews and Weimar government for the problems facing the country.

Nazi Officials

- Hitler - Chancellor
- Rohm - leader of SA
- Goering - leader of Gestapo
- Goebbels - Minister of propaganda
- Muller - Chief of Operations
- Werner Best - Jurist
- Robert Ley - leader of Labour Front
- Himmler - leader of Gestapo
- Schacht - Economic Minister
- Von Sohrach - leader of Nazi Youth Movement

Hitler's Domestic Policy/Consolidation of power

Aims

- Establishment of Nazi dictatorship.
- Eradication of unemployment.
- Creation of strong government.
- Restoration of peace and order.
- Elimination of Jews from Germany.
- Bringing prosperity and raising standards of living of Germany people.
- Self-sufficiency in the economy.
- Eliminate other parties and create one party government.

Steps taken by Hitler to consolidate his power or establish total control:

Political Reforms

- Enabling Act (1933) enabled Hitler to become a complete dictator. The law transferred power to make law and amend constitution from the Reichstag to Hitler.
This law suspended basic human rights of Germans and gave Hitler unlimited powers to arrest imprison and execute without trial.
- Banned Communist and Socialist parties.
He charged them of setting fire on the Reichstag Building.
- All political parties except the Nazi Party were banned.
This made Germany a one party state.
- Trade unions were banned.
They were replaced by German Labour Front led by Robert Ley.
- Storm troopers disregarded the law and broke up meetings of other political parties.
- Police state
Germany had different police groups which aimed to physically control and reduce opposition to Hitler:
 - (a) Gestapo – secret police
 - (b) SS – Nazi protection unit responsible for killing
 - (c) Death's Head Units – in charge of concentration camps
 - (d) Regular police

- (e) Criminal police
- (f) Rural police
- The police force was under Hitler.
This enabled the Nazi to take the law into their own hands.
- Strict press censorship.
Nazi propaganda dominated the media. Independent press was banned.
- A secret police known as Gestapo was set up.
It was under Goering and later under Heinrich Himmler. It hunted down state enemies and had power to arrest and punish without trial.
- Night of Long Knives (1934).
Opponents of the Nazi within the party and outside the party were killed.
All the undesired elements in the party were killed during this night. Captain Rohm leader of the SA was shot.
Victims of the Night of Long Knives: Rohm, Gregor Strasser, Gustav von Kahr, Kurt von Schleicher and Edgar Jung
- Strikes were banned.
- Civil service was purged.
Jews and other suspected enemies were removed.
- Judges took instructions from the Nazi.
Trials with pre-arranged results became common.
- After the death of President Hindenburg in 1934, Hitler fused the post of Chancellor and President to become the Fuhrer (leader).
- No elections for the president were held.
Through extensive propaganda, the Germans accepted Hitler as head of state in a plebiscite held in 1934.
- The army took unconditional obedience or oath of loyalty to the Fuhrer who was now the army commander.
- Use of Nazi governors in all states.
- Ministry of Propaganda was established under Goebbels
Every office, restaurant, public place and most homes had a radio through which Hitler and Goebbels sought to control the minds of the Germans. Only Nazi version of the news was given to the people.

Social Reforms/Policy

Nazi relations with the church

- ❖ Religion was brought under state control after Concordat with the Pope in 1933.
- ❖ Hitler disregarded this agreement and started attacking the church.
- ❖ He dismantled the Catholic Youth League and forced its members to join Hitler Youth.
- ❖ Catholic schools were taken over by the Nazi.
- ❖ Religious studies were abolished in schools because they clashed with Nazism.
- ❖ Priests were not to take part in politics.

- ❖ Hitler established the Reich Church under Ludwig Muller in 1933.
- ❖ He wanted to unite all the protestant churches under Nazi control.
- ❖ However, the Reich Church failed to control the protestant churches
- ❖ Disagreement with the Church in 1937 led to the arrest and imprisonment in concentration camps of priests and nuns.
- ❖ Concentration camps were set up
- ❖ Enemies of the state and undesired elements were thrown into these camps.
- ❖ Victims included: Jews, beggars, alcoholics, homosexuals, Communists, Socialists, lesbians, Catholics, Trade Unionists, Jehovah's Witnesses and disabled.

Education System was Pro-Nazi.

- Education of children came under Nazi control.
- Children were taught to live and die for the Fuhrer.
- Children were taught to spy on their parents and teachers and to report them to the Gestapo.
- History textbooks were re-written to conform to Nazism i.e. greater things can only be achieved by force.
- Textbooks against Nazism were burnt.
- Teachers were to take an oath of loyalty to Hitler.
- The curriculum emphasized History, Biology and Physical Education.
- Children were taught about the superiority of the Aryan race (pure German race)
- Boys joined Hitler's youth organisation at the age of 14.
- Girls joined the League of German maidens and a chanted slogan, the Fuhrer is always right.
- Intensive physical training hardened the children for later years demand.
- Admission into universities depended more upon support for Nazism than upon scholastic ability.
- Education system was controlled and children were indoctrinated.
- Children were encouraged to betray parents to Gestapo.

Anti-Jewish/ Anti-Semitism.

- It was a general hatred campaign against the Jews.
- He accused the Jews of:
 - i. Causing Germany defeat in WWI.
 - ii. Supporting communism.
 - iii. Causing economic depression.
- Jewish professionals e.g. doctors, lawyers, bankers and engineers were banned.
- Jewish music and musicians were banned.
- Unethical experiments were conducted on Jews.
- Crystal Night (1938):
Jewish homes, property, shops and synagogues were attacked and burned and shops were looted.

- Nuremberg Laws:
Deprived Jews of their citizenship classified anyone with even one grandparent as a Jew, prohibited marriage and sexual intercourse between Jews and non-Jews.
- Government took insurance money of the Jews.
- Final solution
Jews were killed in concentration camps using gas chambers.
- Anyone with mixed blood was hunted and thrown into concentration camps.
- Qualifications of Jewish doctors were cancelled.
- Jewish children were banned from attending German schools.
- Jewish property and jewels were confiscated.
- Night Curfew was imposed on Jews.
- German children were taught to hate Jews and all they stood for.
- Jews were not allowed in the civil service.
- They were excluded from special public places.
- Women had to write the name Sarah before their names

Youth Movements

- Youth Movement or Youth League was led by Von Sohirach.
- It was compulsory for young people to belong Nazi Youth League.
- Young people were indoctrinated to become fanatical believers of Nazism
- Boys were taught: Nazi songs, Nazi ideology, to read maps, throw hand grenades, march, clean and fire rifles.
- Girls served in the League of Germany maidens. They were trained on health, racial purity and child rearing. They were also encouraged to marry and have many children.
- Women were encouraged to give up their jobs and become respectable mothers.
Their duties were captured in the slogan, 'Children, Church and Kitchen'
- Large families were subsidized.
- High birth rate was encouraged.
- Workers were taught to devote themselves to Nazism.
- Recreational facilities were improved.
- Loans were advanced to workers to buy cars.
- Holidays for workers were introduced.
- Offered marriage loans and tax allowances for dependent children.

Economic Policy.

- He wanted self-sufficiency in food and essential raw-materials.
- Unemployment was reduced through highway construction, expansion of armament industries and compulsory conscription.
- Embarked great public works (road construction and repair, re-afforestation,

- building of hospitals and schools
- Private industry was assisted by the government especially the manufacture of machinery.
- Building industries boomed.
- Armaments industry was expanded
- Production of synthetic fuel, rubber and other products was undertaken to reduce dependence on imports.
- Trade agreements were made with Balkan and South American countries- this widened Germany markets.
- Taxation remained high.
- Workers were denied independent trade unions.
- Wages and prices were strictly controlled by the government.
- Food was imported from Eastern Europe.
- Standards of living of people improved e.g. people could afford electric goods and cars.
- Secured loans from other countries to revive Germany economy.
- Young men between 18 – 25 years were made to join National Labour Service for 6 months and equipped with basic skills to work in targeted disciplines.

Benefits/Successes of Hitler's Domestic policy

- Economic recovery and prosperity was enjoyed.
- Industries boomed and inflation was tamed.
- Unemployment was reduced.
- Widened German market.
- Standard of living improved.
- Food supply increased and Germany's reliance on agricultural imports fell.
- To the industrialists Hitler was a bulwark against socialism and communism.
- Infrastructure improved e.g. wide roads.
- Political and economic chaos disappeared.
- Law and order returned to Germany.
- Workers benefited through programmes like Strength through joy (holiday cruises, cultural and sporting activities).

Weakness/Failure of Hitler's domestic policy

- People lost political liberty i.e. right to vote.
- Freedom of movement and speech was lost because of the presence of Gestapo.
- People lived in fear of the SS.
- Independent trade unions were banned.
- Employment was created through evil means
- People lived in fear of Nazi violence and Gestapo.
- Arbitrary arrests became common.
- Opposition parties were banned this denied Germans independent political choice.
- Destroyed Weimar constitution and its parliamentary democracy.
- Persecution of Jews.

- Professionals (e.g. doctors, teachers, professors, lawyers and engineers) left the country.
- Promoted racism- Anti-Semitism created divisions among people.
- Education standards decreased- teachers and university professors left the country.
Education ceased to be objective as it was tailor made to perpetuate Nazism.
Quality was replaced with devotion and fanaticism.
- People were denied access to independent news.
- Biased judiciary system.
- Indoctrination of youth- this created a violent youth.
- Disrespected women.

Hitler's successes in consolidating power

- He became a complete dictator.
- Persecution of opponents reduced opposition to him.
- Remained in power for 12 years.
- Succeeded in crushing open resistance.
- Indoctrination of the youth made him a cult figure.
- Propaganda and press censorship denied people true picture of what was happening.
- Nazi violence went unchecked since the police and army was controlled by Hitler.
- Enabling act enabled him to establish Nazi dictatorship without opposition.

However

- Catholic Church and some members of the armed force continued to resist his rule.
- Socialists and communists continued to exist after they were banned.
- Some young people did not join Hitler's youth movements.
- Some nationalists resisted his rule.
- Underground resistance continued i.e. stickers and posters that were anti-Nazi were placed in public places at night.

Hitler's Foreign Policy

His foreign policy was aimed at:

- Restoration of Germany as the most powerful nation.
- Recovering Germany's lost territories and colonies.
- Extension of Germany frontiers.
- Creating living space for the Aryan race i.e. through annexing Czechoslovakia, Ukraine and Russia.
- Destroying or disregarding the Versailles treaty.
- Bringing all Germans living outside Germany under his Reich.
- Stopping the spread of communism
 - He took Germany out of Geneva Disarmament Conference in 1933.
He did this on the pretext that Germany was not being treated fairly by other members who had failed to disarm.
 - Withdrew Germany from the League of Nations in 1933.

- He took this action because the League failed to revise the Versailles treaty.
- Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Poland in 1934
This pact guaranteed Polish neutrality in the event of Germany's move to unite with Austria.
 - Attempt at Anschluss (Union with Austria) 1934.
Hitler's attempt to unite with Austria was thwarted or prevented by Mussolini.
 - In 1935 he announced Germany's rearmament.
 - Re-united the Saar and Germany (1935).
 - Signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement in 1935.
Hitler offered to limit the Germany Navy to 35 percent of the strength of British Navy.
 - Re-militarized the Rhineland (1936).
 - Signed the Rome-Berlin Axis.
 - He signed Anti-Comintern Pact/Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis (1937).
 - Cooperated with Mussolini in Spanish Civil War.
 - Anschluss/ union with Austria was achieved by Hitler in 1938.
 - Annexed Sudetenland in 1938.
 - Hitler occupied the remainder of Czechoslovakia.
 - Hitler signed the Pact of steel (1939).
It was a military alliance between Mussolini and Hitler.
 - Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939).
Hitler signed this non-aggression pact with Russia in order to avoid a two front war.
The two countries agreed to invade Poland and partition it between them.
 - He seized Memel from Lithuania in March 1939
 - Germany invaded Poland (1939)
Britain and France came to the aid of Poland and this marked the beginning of World War 2.

Successes in foreign policy

- Regained lost territories (e.g. Sudetenland, Saar, Danzig, Polish Corridor and Memmel).
- Union with Austria was realized.
- Successfully negotiated rebuilding of Germany Navy with Britain
- Abandoned Versailles treaty - this lifted the burden imposed by reparations
- Rearmament was a success.
- Expansionist policy created employment.
- Lebensraum (living space) was realized in Czechoslovakia.
- Markets were created in conquered areas.
- Remilitarisation of Rhineland was a success.
- Restored Germany military glory.
- Brought many Germans living outside Germany under his Third Reich

Failures in foreign policy

- Many Germans lost their lives in wars of conquest.

- His aggressive foreign policy caused Britain and France to abandon a policy of appeasement.
- His insatiable appetite precipitated World War 2.
-

Re-armament of Germany

- In 1935, Hitler announced re-armament of Germany.
- Goering was appointed the Air Minister and the Air force was started.
- Military expenditure was doubled exceeding the permitted military expenditure by the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler declared that Germany would no longer respect or observe the restrictions imposed in 1919.
- Conscription was introduced.
- An armoured division was started.
- Construction of German Navy was started.
- The 1935 secret treaty with Britain, allowed Germany to build a navy limited to 35 % of British strength.
- This secret treaty allowed re-armament of Germany.
- The Siegfried line was fortified.

Re-unification of the Saar and Germany (1935)

- The Saar plebiscite was held in 1935.
- Nazi propaganda and threats forced the Saarlanders to vote in favour of a return to Germany.
- The return of this province rich in coal meant that Germany was no longer dependent on the goodwill of Britain and France to provide her with coal.

Re-militarization of the Rhineland (1936)

- The Germans resented the Versailles treaty and regarded it as a diktat. However, they voluntarily accepted demilitarization at Locarno in 1925.
- In 1930 the allied powers made an early withdrawal from the Rhineland hoping that Germany would keep her promise.
- Hitler himself showed supported of Locarno Pact in 1935.
- But in 1936, 35 000 German soldiers marched into the Rhineland.
- Hitler justified the action by arguing that he was protecting Germany from encirclement by Franco-Russian-Czech alliances of 1935.
He promised that he had no more demands to make and offered a 25 year non aggression pact to Belgium and France.
- However, Belgium and France dismissed the offer.
- France appealed to the League Council. The League Council only condemned Germany action.
The Locarno guarantee of the demilitarization of the Rhineland was silent on the mode of action to be taken in the event of Germany violating the Locarno Pact.
- Germany's action was supported by Italy.
- Britain felt that Germany was only going into her back garden. She also made it clear that she would not support an action (i.e. sanctions, economic or military)

against Germany.

- Re-militarization of Rhineland was a success though it was taken as a gamble. German general staff had advised Hitler against it.

Union with Austria (Anschluss) of 1938

- Hitler was set out to absorb all Germans outside Germany into his third Reich.
- The Austrians were the largest German group outside the Reich.
- Nazi attempt to take over Austria were thwarted by Mussolini in 1934.
- Rome-Berlin Axis of 1936 brought Mussolini and Hitler together.
- The Austrian government forbade the Nazi party in Austria to wear uniforms and swastika.
- Through propaganda, Hitler told the world that his followers were being persecuted by the Austrian Government.
- In 1938, Hitler demanded:
 - a) Postponement of a plebiscite.
 - b) Resignation of the Austrian Chancellor.
 - c) Appointment of a Pro-Nazi, Seyss Inquart as the chancellor of Austria.
- Austria refused. Nazi troops massed on the border. The Austrian government seeing that resistance was useless eventually yielded without offering resistance.
- Thus, Seyss Inquart was sworn in as the new Austrian Chancellor.
- The new Chancellor invited the Germans to come and restore order in Austria.
- German troops marched into Austria and Hitler announced the Anschluss.
- In a plebiscite that followed, the Austrians voted in favour of the Anschluss.
- Opponents of the Anschluss were thrown into concentration camps.

NB* Britain and France, still pursuing a policy of appeasement did nothing to resist Hitler's actions.

Annexation of Sudetenland (1938)

- The Nazi party in Sudetenland led by Conrad Henlein was ordered by Hitler to make unreasonable demands from the Czech Government.
- Germany began to tell stories about persecution of Germans in Czechoslovakia.
- Czech leader, Dr Beners granted almost every concession of Henlein.
- Germany accused Czechoslovakia of ill treating Sudeten Germans, harbouring Russian air planes and constructing air fields for the Russians.
- Before Germany could attack Czechoslovakia, Chamberlain arranged a meeting with Hitler, Mussolini and Daladier of France in Munich.

The Munich Conference (1938)

- It was attended by Britain, France, Italy and Germany.
- Russia and Czechoslovakia were not invited.
- The conference resolved to cede Sudetenland to Germany.
- All factories, railways, communications and raw materials had to be left intact.
- No compensation was to be given to the Czechs who had lost everything they possessed in the area.
- The policy of appeasement by Britain and France continued again at the Munich

Conference.

Occupation of Czechoslovakia 1939

- Hitler took Czech lands of Bohemia and Moravia. Slovakia declared its independence from Czechoslovakia. A Germany Nazi puppet state was established in Slovakia.
- Eventually the whole of Czechoslovakia became part of the Third Reich in 1939.
- Thus living space for the Germans (lebensraum) was created.

Invasion of Poland (1939)

- Hitler's successes in Austria and Czechoslovakia made him to believe that he could attack Poland without opposition from Britain and France.
- Hitler demanded the sea port town of Danzig and Polish Corridor from Poland.
- Britain and France offered to protect Poland in the event of a war.
- The Polish refused to negotiate with Hitler.
- Hitler summoned the Polish representative to Berlin within 24 hours to conclude the matter.
- The Polish again refused.
- The possibility of a two war front was solved by the Russo-German Pact of 1939.
- The two countries agreed to secretly partition Poland between themselves and not to resort to war against each other.
- German Stormtroopers dressed as Polish soldiers at German frontier posts.
- Prisoners dressed in Germany army uniforms were killed.
- Hitler used this as an excuse to attack Poland.
- Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939.
- Britain and France came to the aid of Poland.
- This marked the beginning of World War II.

APPEASEMENT

- A policy followed by the British and later by the French, of avoiding war with aggressive powers such as Japan, Italy and Germany, by agreeing to their demands, provided they were not too unreasonable.
- Neville Chamberlain was the British Prime Minister who negotiated with Hitler in 1938.

LANDMARKS OF APPEASEMENT

- In 1933, Germany left the League of Nations and started to rearm in secret.
- In 1935, Germany announced conscription after the Anglo-Germany naval agreement and the Abyssinian Crisis
- In 1936, the Rhineland was remilitarized.
- March 1938, the Anschluss.
- September 1938, Sudetenland crisis and Munich Agreement.
- In 1939, Germany took over the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- In 1939 again, Britain and France abandoned appeasement and guaranteed to

defend Poland.

RESULTS OF APPEASEMENT

- Europe was saved from war possibly though some historians argue that if the Czechs, French, British and Russians had stood up to Hitler, he would have been defeated, and would have faced war on two fronts.
- Czechoslovakia was weakened by the loss of vital military defenses and resources.
- Germany gained the Sudetenland, another step towards Greater Germany.
- Britain and France gained time to build up their armed forces, but so did Germany.
- Hitler decided Britain and France were unlikely ever to oppose him by force.
- Stalin was offended at being excluded from the talks and decided that he could not rely on Britain to help/assist the USSR stand up against Germany.

TOPIC 5: THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1939-1945

1. Causes of the war
2. Course of the war: Opening moves
 - : Operation Sea-lion
 - : Operation Barbarossa
 - Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour
 - Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
3. Results/effects of war

CAUSES OF WW2

1. The Versailles Treaty has been blamed for filling the Germans with bitterness and the desire for revenge due to the fact that the provisions were deemed too harsh for the defeated powers and also because the treaties were viewed by the Germans as favouring the Victors' club i.e. the Allied Powers.
2. The League of Nations and the idea of collective security have been criticized because they failed to secure general disarmament and to control potential aggressors. Furthermore the League was viewed as a "toothless bulldog" which "had been tried but found wanting".
3. The world economic crisis/Great depression of 1929 enabled Hitler to come to power as he was viewed as the "Messiah" who could rescue Germany out of the Great Slump which affected most nations. Hitler was a good and great orator who used his oratory skills to persuade and motivate people to support his ideas.
4. Appeasement was equally to blame as other historians argue that Britain and France should have taken a firm line with Hitler before Germany had become too strong.
 - An Anglo- French attack on Western Germany in 1936 at time of the Rhineland occupation would have taught Hitler a lesson and might have toppled him from power.
 - By giving way to Hitler's demands and actions, the appeasers increased his prestige at home.
 - Success and the absence of resistance tempted Hitler as he might not have had definite plans for war but after the surrender at Munich, he decided to gamble on war with Poland.
 - Chamberlain has also been criticized for choosing the wrong issue over which to make a stand with Hitler.
 - It is argued that Germany claims for Danzig routes across the corridor were more reasonable than her demands for the Sudetenland which contained almost a million non-Germans.
 - Poland was difficult for Britain and France to defend and was militarily much weaker than Czechoslovakia.
 - Chamberlain hence should have made his stand at Munich and backed the Czechs.
 - Chamberlain's defenders claim that his main motive at Munich was to give Britain time to rearm for an eventual fight against Hitler.
 - However, his critics pointed out that if he had genuinely intended to curb Hitler, it

would have been better for Britain to have fought alongside Czechoslovakia, which was militarily and industrially strong.

5. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (Russia) has been accused of making war inevitable by signing the non-aggression pact with Germany.

- It is argued that she ought to have allied with the West and with Poland, thus frightening Hitler into keeping peace.

- However, the British were most reluctant to ally with the Russians.

- Like the Poles, Chamberlain looked down upon them because they were communists and he thought they were militarily weak.

- Russian historians justify the pact on the grounds that it gave the USSR time to prepare its defenses against a possible German attack.

6. The Spanish civil war provided Hitler, with a fertile ground to test new weapons, increase friends abroad and gain military experience which would be useful in his future plans of conquering the world and destroying powerful nations such as Britain and Russia.

7. The Acts of Aggression committed by the dictators were the matchsticks that lit the bonfire.

- German's invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939 culminated in various declarations of war by nations in support of either party i.e. Germany or Poland.

- Further invasions of Denmark, Norway in April 1940, Holland, Belgium and France on 10 May 1940 left most nations without an option but to fight for their allies who had been attacked by the dictators or who had the potential to be attacked.

COURSE OF THE WAR

- Unlike the 1914-1918 war, the Second World War was a rapid movement and was a much more complex affair, with major battles in the far East, in North Africa and Pacific and the heart of Russia, as well as in central and Western Europe and the Atlantic.
- The war falls into four fairly clearly defined phases which are as follows:
 1. Opening moves: September 1939 to December 1940
 2. The Axis offensives widens: 1941 to summer 1942
 3. The offensives held in check: Summer 1942 to summer 1943
 4. The Axis powers defeated : July 1943 to August 1945

1. OPENING MOVES: SEPTEMBER 1939 TO DECEMBER 1940

(a) POLAND DEFEATED

- The Poles were defeated because of the German Blitzkrieg (lightning war) which they were ill-equipped to deal with.
- It consisted of rapid thrust by motorized divisions and tanks (Panzers) supported by air power.
- The Luftwaffe (German Air Force) put the Polish railway system out of action and destroyed the Polish air force.
- Polish resistance was heroic but hopeless because they had no motorized divisions to stop advancing German tanks.

- Britain and France did little to help their ally directly because French mobilization procedure was slow and out-of-date, and it was difficult to transport sufficient troops to Poland to be effective.
- When the Russians invaded Eastern Poland, resistance collapsed totally.
- On 29 September 1939, Poland was divided up between Germany and the USSR as agreed in the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939.

a) THE "PHONEY WAR"

- Very little happened in the West for the following five months.
- In the east, the Russians took over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and invaded Finland in November 1939, forcing her to surrender frontier territories thus enabling the Russians to defend themselves better against any attack from the West.
- The French and Germans manned their respective defenses i.e. the Maginot and Siegfried.
- Hitler hoped that the pause would weaken the British and French and encourage them to negotiate peace.
- The lack of action pleased Hitler's generals, who were unconvinced that the Germany army was strong enough to attack in the West.
- It was the American press which described this period as the "phoney war" i.e. a period when enemies were officially at war but not actively engaged in armed conflict, e.g. the period of relative calm at the beginning of World War II

b) DENMARK AND NORWAY INVADED, APRIL 1940

- Hitler's troops occupied Denmark and landed at the main Norwegian ports on 9 April 1940.
- The invasion was aimed at securing the North sea Route which was used for shipping Swedish iron-ore when the Baltic was frozen.
- Germany wanted control because Narvik was the main outlet for Swedish iron ore, which was vital for Germans armaments industry.
- When a British destroyer chased the German vessel, Altmark and rescued the 300 British prisoners abroad, Hitler decided it was time to act.
- On 9 April, the Germans landed at Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim.
- Although the British and French troops arrived a few days later, they were unable to dislodge the Germans, who were already well established.
- The Germans were assisted by the local Nazis under their leader, Vidkun Quisling who gave the invaders every assistance they needed.
- In these operations, the Germans used parachute troops to capture and immediately launched an expedition to Narvik and severely damaged Norwegian naval forces in the areas.
- Allied plans were ill co-ordinated and confused.
- The Germans made superior use of air power to support their land and naval forces.
- The British had no air support, whereas the German air Force (Luftwaffe) constantly harassed the allies.

- The Norwegian campaign had vital results:
 - (i) Germany was assured of her bases and her iron ore supplies, but lost three cruisers and ten destroyers. This made the Germany navy less effective than it might have been.
 - (ii) It showed the incompetence of Chamberlain's government. Chamberlain was forced to resign and Winston Churchill became British Prime Minister.
- Denmark fell without fighting and Norway fell after two months.

IMPORTANCE OF INVASIONS TO THE GERMANS

- The invasions safeguarded iron-ore supplies from Sweden.
- It was a morale booster.
- More military bases were created in invaded areas.
- They caused panic to British leadership e.g. the resignation of Chamberlain.
- Britain and France lost Norwegian ports and airfields to the Germans.
- However, the invasions were still in the beginning so it was too early to assume decide the outcome as later followed e.g. Operation Sea lion, Operation Barbarossa etc.

(c) HITLER ATTACKS HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND FRANCE

- Attacks on Holland, Belgium and France were launched simultaneously on 10 May and again Blitzkrieg (lighting war) methods brought swift victories.
- The Dutch, shaken by the bombing of Rotterdam which killed almost a thousand people, surrendered after only four days.
- Belgium held out longer, but her surrender at the end of May Left the British and French in Belgium previously exposed as German motorized divisions swept across Northern France and only Dunkirk remained in Allied hands.
- The British navy played a pivotal role in evacuating over 338 000 troops, two thirds (2/3) of them British, from Dunkirk between 27 May and 4 June.
- This was a remarkable achievement in the face of constant Luftwaffe attacks on the beaches.
- Events at Dunkirk were vital because a third of a million Allied troops were rescued to fight again and Churchill used it for propaganda purposes to boost British morale with the "Dunkirk spirit."
- It was a serious blow for all their arms and equipment, so it became impossible for Britain to help France.
- The Germans swept southwards and Paris was captured on 14 June and France surrendered on 22 June.
- Due to Hitler's insistence, the armistice (cease fire) was signed at Compiegne in the same railway coach that had been used for the 1918 armistice.
- Germans occupied Northern France and the Atlantic coast, giving them valuable submarine bases, and the French army was demobilized.

OPERATION SEA-LION (12 AUGUST TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1940)

- Operation Sea lion was the codename given to the planned invasion of Great Britain/England in 1940 by Hitler.
- Hitler laid out four conditions that had to be met to ensure success. These

included:

- i. The elimination of the Royal Air Force (RAF) to ensure air superiority.
- ii. Clearing of the English Channel of mines and the laying of German mines.
- iii. The emplacing of artillery along the English Channel.
- iv. Preventing the Royal Navy from interfering with the landings.
 - This was fought in the air, when Goering's Luftwaffe tried to destroy the RAF as a preliminary to the invasion of Britain.
 - The Germans bombed harbours; radar stations, aerodromes and ammunition factories.
 - In September, they began to bomb London, in retaliation for a British raid on Berlin as the Germans claimed.
 - The RAF inflicted heavy losses on the Luftwaffe (1389 German planes were lost against 792 British planes).
 - When it became clear that British air power was far from being destroyed, Hitler called off the invasion.
 - Reasons/motives for the British success were
 - i. Their chain of new radar stations gave plenty of warning of approaching German attackers.
 - ii. German bombers were armed and were hampered by limited range as they could only carry enough fuel to enable them to stay in the air for about 90 minutes.
 - iii. The switch to bombing London was a mistake because it relieved pressure on the airfields at the critical moments.

SIGNIFICANCE OF OPERATION SEA-LION

- For the first time, the Germans had been checked and so they were not invincible.
- Britain was able to remain in the struggle, hence facing Hitler (who was about to attack Russia) with the fatal situation of war on two fronts.
- The efficiency of the Luftwaffe was severely compromised.

MUSSOLINI INVADES EGYPT, SEPTEMBER 1940

- Not wanting to be outdone by Hitler, Mussolini sent an army from the Italian colony of Libya which penetrated about 60 miles into Egypt in September 1940, while Italian army invaded Greece from Albania in October 1940.
- However, the British soon drove the Italians out of Egypt, pushed them at Bedaform, capturing 130 000 prisoners and 400 tanks.
- The Greeks forced the Italians back and invaded Albania.
- Mussolini was beginning to be an embarrassment to Hitler.

OPERATION BARBAROSSA

- Operation Barbarossa was the codename given to the invasion of Russia by Hitler on 22 June 1941.
- Barbarossa was the largest military attack of World War Two and was to have appalling consequences for the Russians.
- Three army groups namely Army Groups North, Center and South attacked Russia on 22 June 1941.

- Russia was defended by four army units.
- The attack started at 0300hours, Sunday morning 22 June 1941.
- In total, German and her allies used 3million soldiers, 3580 tanks, 7184 artillery guns, 1830 planes and 750 000 horses.
- Hitler's motives seem to have been mixed because of:
 - i. Fear that the Russians might attack Germany while she was still occupied in the West.
 - ii. Hope that the Japanese would attack Russia in the Far East.
 - iii. The more powerful Japan became, the less chance there was of the USA entering the war or so as Hitler thought.
 - iv. Above all was his hatred of communism and his desire for Lebensraum (living space).
- Important cities such as Riga, Smolensk and Kiev were captured.
- The Russians had been caught off their guard still re-equipping their army and air force and their generals were inexperienced.
- However, the Germans failed to capture Leningrad and Moscow.
- They were severely hampered by the heavy rains of October which turned the Russian roads into mud, and by the severe frosts of November and December when in some places, the temperature fell to -38°C.
- The Germans had inadequate winter clothing because Hitler had anticipated the campaigns to be over before winter.
- In the spring of 1942, no progress was made in the north and centre as Hitler decided to concentrate on seizing the Caucasus oil fields.

RUSSIAN CITIES ATTACKED BY GERMANY DURING WORLD WAR TWO

- Kiev
- Kursk
- Stalingrad
- Leningrad
- Minsk
- Rostov

JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOUR

- Japan was Germany's only ally in the east.
- The USA was brought into the war by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (their naval base in the Hawaiian Islands) on 7 December 1941.
- Until then, the Americans, who had not entered the war on either side, had remained neutral though after the Lend-Lease Act of April 1941, they had provided Britain with massive financial aid.
- The attack was brilliantly organized by Admiral Yamatato.
- There was no declaration of war.
- 353 Japanese planes arrived undetected at Pearl Harbor and in two hours, they destroyed 350 aircraft and 5 battleships.
- 3700 men were killed or seriously injured.
- President Roosevelt called 7 December 1941 a date which will live in infamy.

- Pearl Harbor had vital results:
 - i. It gave Japan control of the Pacific, and by May 1942 they had captured Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong and Burma e.t.c
 - ii. It caused Hitler to declare war on the USA.

THE HOLOCAUST

- This was the almost complete destruction of Jews in Europe by Nazi Germany and its collaborators during WW2 (1939-1945).
- The leadership of Germany's Nazi Party ordered the extermination of 5, 6 to 5, 9 million Jews.
- The Holocaust was the worst genocide in history.
- Those who carried it out methodically created the means to efficiently round up and kill millions of people.
- Many harbored a prejudice against Jews that is known as anti-Semitism.
- Jews were accused of having accepted the harsh and cruel Versailles treaty and were labeled "November criminals."
- In the minds of anti-Semites, Jews represented mysterious, mythical and evil forces who played a sinister role in world history.
- Hitler, on the basis of his anti-Semitic views attacked the impressive role Jews had played in German society during the Weimar era and referred to them as a plague and a cancer.
- In Mein Kampf, Hitler blamed the plight of Germany at the end of WW1 on an international Jewish conspiracy and used terms such as extermination in relation to the Jews.
- Hitler claimed that Jews had achieved economic dominance and their own merit.
- He wrote of the need to eradicate their physical removal.
- On 1 April 1933, the Nazi party instigated a boycott of Jewish owned shops and Jewish professionals such as lawyers and doctors.
- On 7 April 1933, the Reichstag enacted a law that allowed the government to dismiss Jews from the German civil service.
- Later, quotas were adopted to limit the number of Jewish students.
- However, Hitler and the other Nazi leaders viewed these piecemeal regulations as insufficient, and so they decided to implement a comprehensive legal framework for their anti-Semitic policies.
- After the outbreak of WW2 in September 1939, the Nazis searched for what they termed a "final solution to the Jewish question."
- Leaders of the SS were put in charge of solving "Jewish question."
- All Jews who occupied official positions were interpreted to mean all adult Jews, who were immediately shot.
- In August 1941, the killings were expanded to include Jewish women and children.

- In the autumn of 1941, the Holocaust was extended to Jews in parts of Poland and Serbia.
- For these killings, Hitler used gas vans, specially sealed vans in which exhaust fumes from the engine were piped into a storage compartment filled with victims to asphyxiate them.
- In the spring of 1942, the intensive killing resumed to include Jewish slave Laborers.
- They used cyanide gas produced from Zyclone-B, the commercial name of a pesticide based on hydrocyanic acid.

AMERICAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR

- America's entry into the Second World War on the Allies' side was chiefly caused by Japan's bombing of Pearl Harbor and later by Hitler's declaration of war on the USA.
- America's entry boosted the Allies morale at a time when the chips were down.
- America brought in fresh soldiers, advanced weapons and brilliant new ideas, a feat that the Central Powers could not in the Pacific (June 1942), the Americans beat off a powerful Japanese attack, which included five aircraft carriers, nearly 400 aircraft, 17 large warships and an invasion force of 5000 troops.
- The British, with only three carriers and 233 planes, destroyed four of the Japanese victory against heavier odds:
 - i. They had broken all the Japanese radio code and knew exactly when and where the attack was to be launched.
 - ii. The Japanese were over confident and made two fatal mistakes of:
 1. Splitting their forces, hence allowing the Americans to concentrate on the main carrier force.
 2. Attacking with aircraft from all carriers simultaneously, so that when they were all rearming, the entire fleet was extremely vulnerable.
- At this juncture / stage, the Americans launched a counter attack by dive bombers which swooped unexpectedly from 19 000 feet, sinking two of the carriers and all of their planes.
- The Americans maintained their lead in carriers and aircraft, especially dive-bombers.
- The Americans under General MacArthur began to recover the Pacific Islands, beginning in August 1942 with landings on the Solomon Islands.
- The struggle was longer and bitter and bitter and continued through 1943 and 1944.

BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

- On 6 August 1945, the Americans dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima killing 75 000 people and leaving tens of thousands more slowly dying of radiation poison.
- 12 American navy fliers in Hiroshima city jail were also killed in the raid.
- On 9 August 1945, a second bomb (plutonium) was dropped on the city of

- Nagasaki killing nearly 40 000 people and destroying property and infrastructure.
- The Japanese government surrendered unconditionally and Far East war came to an end as Japan was Germany's only remaining ally in the Far East.
 - The dropping of these bombs was one of the most controversial actions of the entire war.
 - President Harry Truman's justification was that he was saving American lives, since the war could have dragged on for another year.
 - The effects of the bombings are still being felt today as blind and disabled children are still being born in Japan today.

HOW DID THE BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN

- The Americans wanted to end the war quickly but the Japanese fought stubbornly.
- The USA also feared loss of American lives in the war against Japan.
- Some military commanders wanted to fight to the last, but the bombings forced Emperor Hirohito to surrender.
- Hirohito did not know that Americans had no more atomic bombs.
- However, the Japanese economy was already collapsing as many factories were destroyed.
- Japan had been defeated at the battles of Coral Sea, Midway and Leyte Gulf.
- In 1945, many people were starving and industrial production collapsed.
- Japanese resources were over stretched.
- Japan had a too large area to control and defend

DEFEAT OF THE AXIS POWERS- JULY 1943-AUGUST 1945

(a The fall / demise of Italy

- This was the first stage in the Axis collapse.
- British and American troops landed in Sicily from the sea and air on 10 July 1943 and quickly captured the whole island.
- This caused the downfall of Mussolini, who was dismissed by the King.
- Allied troops crossed to Salerno, Reggio and Taranto on the mainland and captured Naples in October 1943.
- Marshall Badoglio, Mussolini's successor, signed an armistice and brought Italy onto the Allied side.
- The Germans, determined to hold on to Italy, rushed troops through the Brenner Pass to occupy Rome and the north.
- The Allies landed a force at Anzio, 30 miles south of Rome in January 1944, but bitter fighting followed before Monte Cassino and Rome were captured in May and June respectively.
- Milan in the north was not taken until April 1945
- The elimination of Italy did contribute towards the final Allied victory as;
 - i. Italy provided air bases for bombing the Germans in central Europe and the Balkans.
 - ii. German troops were kept occupied when they were needed to resist the

Russians.

(a) Germany defeated

- The Germans had bombed London and other important British cities and ports during 1940 and 1941, but these raids dwindled during operation Barbarossa which required all the Luftwaffe's strength
- The British and Americans retaliated with what they called a "strategic air offensive" which involved massive attacks on military and industrial targets in order to hamper the German war effort.
- The Ruhr, Cologne, Hamburg and Berlin all suffered badly
- At times, raids seem to have been carried out to undermine civilian morale, as when about 50 000 people were killed during a single night raid on Dresden in February 1945.
- A quick end to the war was delayed by desperate German resistance and by disagreements between the Americans and British
- Determined British and American action stemmed the advance and pushed the Germans back to their original position.
- The battle of the Bulge, as it became known, was vital because Hitler had risked everything on the attack and had lost 250 women and 600 tanks, which were irreplaceable at that stage.
- Early in 1945, Germany was being invaded on both fronts, from the east and the west
- The British still wanted to push ahead and take Berlin before the Russians, but supreme commander Eisenhower refused to be hurried, and Berlin fell to Stalin's forces in April 1945
- Hitler, not willing to surrender, ordered all armies to fight to the last round of the last men but his commanders could not risk lives of the remaining soldiers.
- Hitler, unable to face defeat, committed suicide together with his mistress, Eva Braun in an underground bunker in Berlin and Germany surrendered.

Why did the Axis Powers lose the Second War?

- The reasons can be summarized briefly:
 - i. Shortage of raw materials
 - ii. The Allies learned from their failures
 - iii. The combined resources of the USA, USSR and British Empire
 - iv. Serious tactical mistakes by the Axis powers
- Hitler's decision to attack to the USSR resulted in a war on two fronts i.e. Eastern and Western front
- The strength of the USA its wealth, resources and fighting forces led to the demoralization of the Axis powers
- The strength of the USSR, its people's will to resist, the Russian winter, vast army and ability to manufacture weapons was another factor.
- The German industry was seriously damaged by Allied bombing
- German's failure at Operation Sea Lion cost German heavy losses which were irreplaceable i.e. 1700 aircraft.

- The Allies had command of the air and sea.
- German resources were overstretched because they had to fight on the East, West and Italy as Mussolini was not adequately prepared. The invasion of Germany by the Allies cut off the supply of aid and other raw materials
- The defeat/demise/fall of Italy in 1943 left Germany fighting alone in Europe
- The dropping of the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki resulted in the defeat of Japan, German's only allies in Asia.
- German occupying forces faced strong resistance movements in many countries
- Manpower shortage seriously hampered the war effort on the Axis powers side.
- Use of inexperienced soldiers and forced labour added more salt to the already bleeding wound.

Importance of role played by USA in the defeat of the Axis Powers

- The USA provided its vast resources which tilted the scales in favour of the allies
- The USA's sea power was effective in defeating Japan i.e. 75% of Japan's merchant ships were sunk by USA submarines
- USA atomic bombings destroyed Japanese homes and factories
- The bombings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 caused Japan to surrender unconditionally
- The USA supplied war equipment to Britain and Russia
- The USA defeated Japan at the Battle of Midway, USA and Pacific Fleet defeated Japanese attack, sinking four enemy aircraft and destroying 296 aircraft.
- USA General Eisenhower led the allied forces on the D-Day landings and liberation of France
- The USA helped Britain in defeating Germany and Italy in North Africa
- However other factors also played a part
- There were resistance movements against Germany in France, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Denmark and Poland.
- Chinese resistance to Japan and the eventual defeat of Japan in China
- Failure of Germany to defeat Britain in Operation Sea Lion.
- Failure of Operation Barbarossa and the Russian winter also caused Germany's demise
- Weakness of Italy also contributed to the Axis powers defeated as Germany constantly helped out.

Countries invaded by Germany during WW2

- Poland
- Denmark
- Russia/USSR
- France
- Czechoslovakia
- Britain

- Belgium
- Norway
- Holland/Netherlands

Weapons Used during WW2

- Tanks
- Machine guns
- Submarines/ U-boats
- Torpedo boats
- Warplanes (Spitfires)
- Bayonets/Knives
- Bombs
- Landmines
- Radar
- Armoured cars

Eastern European States that fell under communist control

- Poland
- Czechoslovakia
- Romania
- Yugoslavia
- Bulgaria
- Hungary
- Albania

RESULTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Economic

- Destruction of infrastructure, roads, railway lines, bridges, factories and industries
- There was a shift in the line of production e.g. from arms of war to consumer goods.
- Economic co-operation among nations sharing common interests and ideology e.g. Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and the 1948 Marshall Aid Plan.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank under the United Nations Organization (UNO) offered lines of credit to developing nations

Political

- Division of Europe into two Political and economic blocs, East and West; Communism versus Capitalism, NATO versus Warsaw Pact.
- Creation of a new international organization, the United Nations Organization

(UNO).

- Emergence of new states e.g. North and South Korea, East and West Germany
- Fall of dictatorships in Italy and Germany
- The map of Europe was recreated
- Self-determination for some minorities e.g. creation of Jewish homeland
- The Cold War between the East and west
- The status of women changed e.g. they were given the franchise in some countries.
- There was no all-inclusive peace settlement like in the First World War
- The war caused the production of nuclear weapons
- Europe's domination of the rest of the world ended
- Emergence of super powers e.g. USA and Russia
- Decolonization was encouraged and achieved in some countries as people of different nationalities who had fought alongside their colonial masters/colonizers could not and were not willing to return to European rule.

TOPIC 6: THE COLD WAR.

The Cold War refers to the strained relations that existed between the **Capitalist** western world led principally by the United States of America (USA) and the **Communist** East led by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), after the end of the Second World War. It was so called because it was fought not with weapons, but with words, propaganda, military and financial aid to enemies of the opposing sides. It can be called or termed an ideological warfare because it was between two opposing ideologies namely CAPITALISM vs. COMMUNISM. Although there was no actual physical confrontation, Cold War was characterized by a conflict of the most serious and deadly kind.

Causes of the Cold War.

a) **Ideological differences.** There was deep-seated fear and mutual suspicion between

USA and USSR over the spread of their ideologies—capitalism and communism e.g. the establishment of the Soviet Union through acquisition of satellite states was a measure to contain capitalism.

b) **Disagreement over the issue of disarmament.** The use of atomic bomb on Japan by USA towards the end of World War II alarmed USSR. The two sides failed to agree on an arms reduction plan and continued to stockpile atomic bombs.

c) **Economic rivalry.** In 1947, the then USA President Harry S. Truman introduced the Marshal Plan, a scheme aimed at assisting western European countries that had been devastated by war. The USSR in turn formed Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), an economic cooperative plan for Eastern Europe. This further heightened the hostility between the west and the east.

d) **Formation of military alliances.** In April 1949, the USA, western European countries and Canada formed a military alliance through the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington D.C. (NATO). The formation of NATO ended America's isolationist policy. Russians responded by signing the Warsaw Pact, in May 1955, a military alliance of communist countries. These alliances fostered hostility between countries.

e) **The use of Russian veto powers in the UN.** Russia used her veto powers to defeat UN proposals, which she accused of being pro-USA. The struggle by the two powers to dominate the UN increased tension between them.

f) **Disagreement over the future of Germany as a whole.** Western allies wanted a strong Germany to assist in the economic prosperity of other nations. Russia was keen on a politically and economically weak Germany to safeguard against another invasion.

NB- in 1961, the USSR built the Berlin Wall, thus dividing East Berlin from West Berlin.

g) **America's military advancement.** By 1945, the USA was the only country that possessed

atomic weapons. This created fear.

COURSE OF THE COLD WAR.

The cold war was fought in Europe Asia, Latin America and Africa,

The course of the Cold War in Europe

The cold war in Europe involved a conflict between the West and the East. The highlights of this conflict included the USSR's overwhelming encroachment and dominance of Eastern Europe. Russia used her military might to impose communist governments on many states like Poland and Romania. They also fanned civil wars. e.g.

the Greek civil war of 1946. There were widespread outbreaks of violence and demands of freedoms in Poland and Romania, based on western ideologies, in politics and on the economy. In Czechoslovakia, communist Russia orchestrated protests against reforms based on western ideologies, by the Dubcek Government, which was supported by the west. Dubcek was arrested and flown to Moscow. Dr. Husak, a Russian ally was installed.

The following are the major developments that characterized cold war in Europe.

a) In March 1947, the US president Harry Truman, through 'The Truman Doctrine declared that the USA would support free people resisting subjugation by armed minorities. In 1947, USA took over Britain's commitment in Greece and Turkey to support the anti-communist regimes.

b) In 1947, the US Secretary of state, George Marshall came up with a proposal which was to become the Marshall Plan. This was a plan through which the US would make a major contribution to the economic recovery of Europe. The plan was rejected by USSR terming it an American interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

c) Stalin set up the Communist Information Bureau (COMINFORM) to coordinate the work of communist parties in Europe and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) to counter the US Marshal Plan.

d) The NATO and Warsaw Pact. By the treaty of Brussels in March 1948, Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg formed a defensive alliance against any form of aggression (It became the North Atlantic Treaty Organization-NATO, in April 1949 when other European Nations joined it. In response to NATO, the Soviet Union signed the Warsaw Pact in Poland on 14th May 1955 with East Germany and six Eastern European countries. The existence of NATO and Warsaw Pact only intensified the hostilities.

e) The Berlin Blockade. Germany was divided into two zones, East and West. Russia treated East Germany as a satellite state thus curtailing trade between east and west. This move almost led to starvation in the west as East Germany was the main producer. In May 1948, all roads and rail routes into West Berlin were sealed off by Russian troops. For over two years, food, coal medical supplies and other necessities to the 2 million people in West Berlin were airlifted since there was no land linkage. The blockade ended in may 1949 with devastating consequences.

f) Partition of Germany. The west was prepared to give freedom to the Germans as a whole to decide their own fate. Russia was determined to ensure that East Germany remained dominated by communism under Russian control. On 23rd may 1949, the western occupation zone in Germany became the Federal Republic of Germany with Konrad Adenauer as the chancellor in September elections. On 7th October 1949, the

soviet zone formed the Germany Democratic Republic. In August 1961, the East Germans built the Berlin Wall, curtailing communication and flow of refugees from the west.

The cold war in Asia.

In Asia, China was the first front of Cold War. She embraced communism, following the successful takeover of the country by the forces of Mao Tse-tung in October 1949, assisted by the Russians. The Sino-Soviet Treaty of friendship was signed in 1950. Korea, formerly controlled by Japan, was another front for cold war in Asia. When Japan was defeated in 1945, Korea was occupied from the south by American forces, from the north by Russians, placing the country under joint control. The occupying powers failed to unite the two Korea sections when she became independent. In 1948, the USA announced the formation of the Independent Democratic Republic of Korea in the South. The Russians formed the Peoples Republic of Korea in the north. On 25th June 1950, North Korea Forces invaded South Korea in an attempt to unite. UN condemned this and An American General, Douglas MacArthur led the UN forced that repulsed the invaders. The cold war spread to Vietnam, with USSR and USA clashing over Vietnam, formerly a colony of France that had been seized by Japan. The two super powers supported different nationalist leaders in the struggle for independence from France. The Russians supported Ho Chi-Minh who led a revolt by the Vietnamese, against the French. USA supported Ngo Dinh Diem. The Vietnam War erupted as a result. The Vietnam War was the heaviest cost of containing communism by Americans in a distant country. Americans were humiliatingly defeated in 1975 with a causality of 53,000, despite employing over 400,000 troops. The communist guerrillas, the Viet Cong, established a communist government in South Vietnam. The war strengthened American hostility towards Russia There was an armed conflict between the super powers in Afghanistan from 1978. The height of the conflict in Afghanistan was the Boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980 as a protest against USSR's involvement in Afghanistan. The conflict took the form of a civil war which was only eased in 1989 when the USSR began to withdraw its troops.

The cold war in Latin America (the Cuban Missile Crisis)

Cuba became the theatre of cold war when USA unsuccessfully supported the Cuban dictator, General Fulgencio Batista against Fidel Castro who was fighting to end Batista's regime. Fidel Castro overthrew the Batista regime in 1958. The new government immediately gained recognition from many world nations including USA and USSR. In 1960; Fidel began a communist nationalization programme of American oil refineries and sugar plantations. This strained relations between him and the US who attempted unsuccessfully to invade Cuba in 1961 at Bay of Pigs. In January 1962, Cuba was expelled from the Organization of American States. In May 1962, USSR leader

Nikita Khrushchev secretly built missile installations in Cuba as a means of countering any future American invasion, in exchange for sugar. The discovery, by American president John F. Kennedy in October 1962, of the Russian missile installations in Cuba was the beginning of the most serious cold war crisis. He declared that any nuclear missile attack from Cuba would be taken to be an attack by the USSR and USA would respond accordingly. USA declared a Naval Quarantine on Cuba to blockade any Russian Vessels. This most serious cold war crisis was only ended when the Russian leader Khrushchev removed the missiles from Cuba and dismantled Russia's bases in Cuba.

The Cold War in Africa.

The cold war in Africa was majorly witnessed in Ethiopia and Angola. In Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile – Mariam, overthrew Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, with the assistance of USSR. Haile Mariam introduced socialist programmes; however, they were short-lived up to the end of his rule in May 1991, when Russians withdrew their assistance. In Angola, on 11th November 1975, Angola attained her independence from Portugal, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and Cuba. Soon after, a bruising civil war broke out. USA supported the rebels, led by Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA movement based in Ovimbudu. Cuba and Russia supported the MPLA government based in Luanda. Democratic elections were held in Angola in 1989, when USSR eased their aid to MPLA.

Factors that led to the Cold War détente by world powers.

- a) **The death of Stalin and the flexibility of Stalin's successor, Nikita Khrushchev.** The successor of Joseph Stalin, after his death in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev, was more flexible and willing to relax both cold war abroad and Authoritarianism at home. He announced the policy of peaceful co-existence in 1956.
- b) **The willingness of David Dwight Eisenhower.** Truman's successor, Eisenhower reached compromise with the Soviet Union over a number of issues. For example he convened the Camp David Summit in 1959, with Khrushchev in which a cooperative spirit emerged between the east and the west. However this happened against the backdrop of the Cuban missile crisis.
- c) **The signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (The SALT Treaty) in 1972.** The treaty, signed between USA and Russia limited strategic arms to certain quantities. This was followed by the Improvement of the Chinese –American relations in 1972 and American relations with Russia. In 1972, President Nixon visited Beijing and Moscow
- d) **The introduction of reforms in Russia by Mikhail Gorbachev.** In 1985, Gorbachev introduced the Glasnost (openness policy) and the perestroika reforms (economic restructuring that appealed favourably to the west) which won him the Nobel peace

Prize in 1990.

- e) **The adoption of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) in 1983.** This initiative led to setting up of space stations that would destroy every missile in the sky. This was Star Wars.
- f) **The collapse of the Communist rule in Europe.** Russia's president recognized the independence of other republics of USSR in 1989 thus weakening Russia's position. Western democracy was introduced in Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- g) **The successful re-unification of Germany under Helmut Kohl in 1990.** The nations (East and West Germany) united to form the republic of Germany. This was a clear indicator of the joint commitment of the superpowers in maintaining that their spheres of influence had been weakened.
- h) **The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact.** With the fall of communism in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw pact started to fall apart. In November 1990, the Paris Charter was signed, effectively dissolving the Warsaw Pact.
- i) **The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990.** Several of its states seceded. Russia officially became an aid receiver instead of an aid donor.
- j) **The signing of the START Treaty [Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty].** The START treaty was signed in 1991 by Mikhail Gorbachev and George Hebert Walker Bush, after the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks. The treaty officially ended the cold war. Destruction of weapons of mass destruction commenced.

Effects of the Cold War

- a. It brought immense divisions and conflict to people of the same continent, region and countries based on pro-west or pro-east ideologies. e.g. in Angola
- b. Oppressive regimes found their way to power, supported by either the west or the east.
- c. There was untold suffering to the people. Disease, poverty and refugee camps became common sights.
- d. There was destruction of the economy as infrastructure was destroyed by war. As communist systems failed to produce wealth, unemployment and poverty set in.
- e. It created mistrust and suspicion amongst nations.
- f. It led to arms race. It led to militarization of regions and countries.
- g. It led to political crises and actual war e.g. civil wars in Korea and Vietnam, the Suez

Canal crisis of 1956 and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

h. It threatened international peace and security. Insecurity in the world increased.

i. Led to formation of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) by third world countries such as Zimbabwe.

j. Led to formation of economic alliances and military alliances like NATO (1949) and the Warsaw pact (1955). COMECON (1949) and the European Economic Union (1957).

k. The cold war led to development in science and technology. The war stimulated space science/space race.

Effects of the end of Cold War on Africa.

a) Some African countries that were formerly socialist are in problems following collapse of USSR in 1990. e.g. Somalia, Ethiopia, Angola and Mozambique.

b) The end of the cold war has led to the removal of financial aid and military support for some African countries. Military or food aid is no longer rushed to countries experiencing problems because there is no more superpower competition e.g. failure to prevent the Rwanda genocide and failure to assist in the Somali crisis and the current Alshabaab crisis.

c) There was emergence of new world political and economic order. The end of war led to emergence of USA as a 'world policeman' over developing nations. The countries must act according to USA wishes or suffer lack of aid and receive harassment from superpowers.

d) It has led to marginalization of Africa in international affairs.

e) There are conditionalities for getting aid from the western powers. Besides, Africa no longer has a choice of donors who comprise mainly of western world countries.

COOPERATION IN AFRICA

Cooperation in Africa refers to the way African countries relate to each other. It is stimulated by the economic exploitation and political domination by Western Europe.

The cooperation has been in form of

- a) Pan-African Movement
- b) Organization of African Unity (African Union)
- c) The East African Community
- d) Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS)
- e) Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

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