

"O" LEVEL HISTORY 2167/2 NOTES



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This document contains O Level History notes for ZIMSEC Syllabus Components 2167/2. The notes are question oriented and contain sample questions expected in the final examination. The notes cover the first six questions of the paper.

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'O' LEVEL HISTORY (2167/2) INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

6.12 THE WORLD IN CRISIS: 1900-1945

- World War 1, causes, course and consequences.
- Peace treaties with the defeated powers.
- The League of Nations.
- European dictatorships: Italy and Germany. R.f. human rights violation.
- Boom, Depression and Recovery in the USA (1919-1939).
- World War II: causes, course and consequences.

6.13 DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

6.14 SOCIALISM IN CHINA

- Formative years (1919-1925).
- Nationalists vs. Communists (1925-1949).
- China under communists (1949-1976).

6.15 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

- The United Nations Organisation.
- The Organisation of African Unity (African Union).
- The Commonwealth.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918)

- -was a war involving major European powers as well as the USA.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

VICTORIOUS POWERS/ALLIED POWERS

- Britain.
- France.
- Italy (entered May 1915).
- Belgium.
- Russia (left December 1917).
- Serbia.
- USA (entered April 1917).
- Romania (entered Aug 1916).
- Greece.
- Portugal.
- Spain.
- South Africa.
- Japan.

DEFEATED POWERS/CENTRAL POWERS.

- Germany
- _ Turkey (entered Nov 1914).
- _ Bulgaria (entered October 1915).
- _ Austria-Hungary
- _ Jordan

BALKAN STATES BEFORE 1914.

- ***Serbia***
- ***Bulgaria***
- ***Romania***
- ***Montenegro***
- ***Albania***
- ***Macedonia***
- ***Bosnia-Herzegovina***
- ***Greece***

EUROPEAN POWERS INTERESTED IN THE BALKANS.

- ***Britain***
- ***Italy***
- ***Germany***
- ***Russia***
- ***Austria-Hungary***
- ***Turkey***

THE WORLD IN 1914

- By 1914 Europe still dominated the rest of the world.
- Most decisions which shaped the fate of the world were taken in Europe.
- Germany was the leading power economically and militarily.
- She had overtaken Britain in the production of pig iron.
- France, Belgium, Italy and Austria-Hungary were behind.
- Russia also could challenge Britain and Germany although her industry was expanding.

- Outside Europe was America which produced more pig iron, coal and steel than either Britain or Germany and was ranked a world power.
- Japan had also modernized rapidly and was a power to be reckoned after she defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5.
- These powers had varied political systems.
- USA, FRANCE AND BRITAIN had democratic governments.
- Italy was a monarchy while Russia and Austria- Hungary were autocratic.
- In Germany, the power rested with the Kaiser although it had an elected lower house (parliament)-the Reichstag.
- By 1914, the European powers had taken part in the general burst of imperialist expansion.
- Most of Africa was taken over by European states in the scramble for Africa.
- This was to get new markets and raw materials.
- The European powers and the USA as well as Japan were competing for trading concessions with the crumbling Chinese empire.
- By 1914, Europe was divided into two armed camps or alliance systems.
- This was a direct consequence of Bismarck's system of alliances in a bid to isolate France.
- These two armed camps brought Europe to the verge of war several times since 1900.

(A). The Triple Alliance

- _ Germany
- _ Austria-Hungary
- _ Italy

(B). The Triple Entente

- _ France
- _ Britain
- _ Russia

WHAT REALLY CAUSED THE WAR?

Causes of conflict.

- Naval rivalry between Britain and Germany. The introduction of the powerful "DREADNOUGHT" by Britain in 1906 saw Germany starting to build Dreadnought on the same lines with Britain.
- Colonial rivalry (European imperialism).
- France wanted Alsace and Lorraine. (Taken by Germany after the Franco-Prussian war-(1870-71).
- Serbian nationalism. Probably the most dangerous cause of friction.
- Economic rivalry.
- The arms race (Germany's gunboat diplomacy).
- The system of alliances.
- German weltspolitik. Germany aimed to dominate the whole world. It was a colonial expansionist policy by Wilhelm II who saw himself as the expander of the German Reich. This necessitated the creation of a powerful navy which represented an attempt by Germany to become a world power.

- German miscalculation (she thought the war was going to be short and decisive). She also thought that Britain would not join war on the side of France otherwise she would not have declared war.
- Mobilization of great powers. The mobilization by other powers was not necessarily for war but Germany considered mobilization and war to mean one and the same thing therefore it became a threat. Once German armies had been mobilized, there was no turning back.
- Russian Pan-Slavism.
- Germany accused Russia, Britain and France of trying to encircle her. (By signing the Triple Entente and therefore began to mobilise her forces).

Events leading to war.

- ❖ Franco-Prussian war (1870-71).
- ❖ The first and second Moroccan crises (1905-6 and 1910).
- ❖ The 1st and 2nd Balkan wars (1912 and 1913).
- ❖ The Bosnian crises (1908).
- ❖ The Sarajevo assassination (1914).

Serbian Nationalism.

- Nationalism is the desire to protect and free your country from control by people of another nationality.
- This was probably the most dangerous cause of friction.
- Serbia wanted to unite all Serbs and Croats, most of who lived in the Habsburg Empire (Austro-Hungarian Empire).
- Austria wanted to make a preventive war to crush Serbia before she became so powerful.
- Russia had also instilled Pan-Slavism in the Balkans.
- ***“thus Serbia was the focal point of the triple conflict”***
- ***1...Clash between the imperialism of Austria and Balkan Nationalism was centred on Serbia.***
- ***Austria’s annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908 started a continuous drift towards war.***
- ***Austria was obsessed to crush Serbia at all costs.***
- ***2...Clash between pan-Germanism and pan-Slavism***
- ***–German influence was already spreading in Turkey and Germany wanted Serbia to be put under Austro-German control in order to extend pan –German influence from Berlin to Baghdad.***
- ***Serbia restless aroused pan-Slav sentiments and called Russian support thereby upsetting German plans.***
- ***2...Clash between the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.***
- ***As long as Serbia remained independent, it would serve as a wedge to frustrate German-Austrian-Turkish combination.***

- *Serbia represented the hopes of the Entente powers.*
- *Therefore, the crisis caused by the Sarajevo was not only a conflict between Austria and Serbia, but a trial of strength between the two grand alliances.*

THE SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES

- Was a series of treaties and agreements between and among major European powers immediately before the outbreak of the First World War.
- Was a brainchild of Bismarck's foreign policy in a bid to isolate France. (to make sure that France does not have friends)- By allying with France's potential allies to avoid any coalition that might threaten the German Reich.e.g Russia and Austria-Hungary.
- "We have to prevent France finding an ally;" Bismarck wrote. "As long as France has no allies she is not dangerous to Germany".
- However, the fall of Bismarck in 1890 resulted in the emancipation of France from her isolation. France also began to look for friends.
- This resulted in the division of Europe into two armed camps- then Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. (Which clashed in 1914).
- The alliance system triggered off a chain reaction by which all the powers became involved.
- It provided a means of linking together the localized rivalries and tensions of the great powers so that all the problems of Europe became involved in one great war.

ALLIANCES LEADING TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

- ❖ (A) The Dreikaiserbund(The Three Emperor's League) 1872.
- ✓ Was initiated by Bismarck chancellor of Germany.
- ✓ It was an agreement between Germany – under Bismarck, Austria – under Francis Joseph, and Russia under Tsar Nicholas II.
- ✓ It was not a written agreement and was made in Berlin the Capital of Germany.

Terms

- *The three agreed to consult each other on matters affecting all of them. Especially in the Balkans.*
- *They agreed to remain neutral if one of them were attacked by a single power.eg Russia should remain neutral if France fights with Germany.*
 - Bismarck feared a two front war.
 - He wanted to avoid confrontation between Germany and Russia.
 - However the agreement expired in 1887.

How did it contribute to war?

- It sparked the network of alliances that became responsible for the outbreak of the 1st world war.
- Alarmed other powers to move from isolation e.g. Britain.

❖ **(B) The Dual Alliance (1879).**

- ✓ Signed between Germany and Austria and was negotiated by Bismarck.
- ✓ It was a military alliance.
- ✓ Continued to be in force up to 1914 and made Austria reckless in the Balkans.
- ✓ The first most important agreement in a network of understandings that were soon to cover Europe.

Terms

- ***Thetwo countries agreed to assist each other if one of them were attacked Russia or any other power supported by Russia.***
- ***They agreed to remain neutral if one of them was attacked by any other power.***
- ***Austria agreed to support Germany if she was attacked by both France and Russia.***

How did it contribute to war?

- *It made Austria recklessly dangerous in the Balkans resulting in her annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and her attack of Serbia in 1914.*
- *It also alarmed Britain to move out of the policy of splendid isolation.*
- *Led to the division of Europe into two armed and hostile camps.*

❖ **(C)The Triple Alliance (1882).**

- ✓ Italy joined Germany and Austria-Hungary to form the Triple Alliance.
- ✓ Italy was at loggerheads with France over Tunisia in which France annexed Tunisia in 1881.
- ✓ It was yet another military alliance signed by Germany. Thus Germany wanted or anticipated a major war.

Terms

- ***Italy and Austria-Hungary agreed to help Germany if she were attacked by France.***
- ***Agreed to assist each other if one of them were attacked by two or more powers.***
- ***They agreed to remain neutral if one of them were attacked by a single power.***
- ***Italy gave up her claims to the Austrian ruled territory in South Tyrol and Trieste.***
 - However Italy later betrayed her allies by secretly agreeing not to fight war against France in 1902 after an understanding with France over Morocco and Tripoli.
 - Thus historians call her a war prostitute.

How did it contribute to war?

- ***Refer to Dual Alliance.***

ALLIANCES LEADING TO THE FORMATION OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

❖ **(A) The Franco-Russian Dual Alliance.**

- The fall of Bismarck liberated France from her isolation in which Bismarck held her for 20 years. France was now able to get friends.
- Thus she made an alliance with Russia in 1894.
- The two countries were both threatened by Germany.
- Russia needed money for industrial expansion and France was willing to offer.
- Russia needed armament and France was willing to supply them. Thus financial transactions strengthened ties between the two countries.
- It was a military alliance.

Terms

- *The alliance would continue as long as the Triple Alliance would continue.*
- *Russia agreed to support France if she was attacked by Germany or by any power supported by Germany.*
- *France was to support Russia if she were attacked by Germany or by Austria with Germany's help.*
- *If any member of the Triple Alliance mobilized, France and Russia were to mobilise immediately.*
- *France and Russia would also consult each other on matters threatening their peace.*
-thus the Dual Alliance was opposed to the Triple Alliance and Europe began splitting into two armed camps.

❖ **BRITAIN'S SPLENDID ISOLATION**

- Since the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, Britain had preferred to be in splendid isolation from European affairs.
- That is she did not want to intervene in issues and problems affecting other countries.
- She would only react if her interests were affected.
- This was because her industry was flourishing, - trade was flourishing, -and she controlled the seas and had an extensive empire.

Qn: List any 5 reasons why Britain adopted the policy of splendid isolation?

Why did Britain abandon the policy of splendid isolation?

- However, at the beginning of the 20th C British statesmen began to see the dangers of isolation.
- The policy began to appear out-dated and even hazardous.
- Thus in the event of war Britain would have no allies.
- Thus she started to look for friends.
- 1902 she entered an alliance with Japan aimed primarily against Russian ambitions in the Far East.
- She also tried in vain to ally with Germany.
- This was because of the following reasons:

- The arms race with Germany.
- The need to control Russian expansion in the east.
- Germany looked for colonies next to British ones.
- Germany's gunboat diplomacy.
- The Kaiser's claimed weltpolitik threatened British supremacy.
- The Anglo-Boer war which saw many nations blaming Britain for campaigning against Boers.

❖ (A) **The Dual entente (Entente cordiale) 1904.**

- Signed between Britain and France soon after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904.
- The treaty was aimed at clearing a way for Britain and France to cooperate.
- It was not directed at any specific foes (enemies).
- It was therefore not a military alliance.

Terms

- France recognized British rights in Egypt while Britain acknowledged French interests in Morocco.
- France agreed that the coastline of Morocco should be allotted to Spain.
- The coast should also remain unfortified.
- Thus the treaty only settled disputes on overseas territories.

How did it increase tension in Europe?

- ✓ ***Alarmed Germany of potential British support of France in the event of war. Thus Germany tried to test the strength of the alliance leading to the first Moroccan crises.***
- ✓ ***Paved way for the Triple Alliance which finally dictated the combinations of the two hostile camps.***
- ✓ ***It also increased the need for German mobilisation.***

❖ **The Triple Entente(1907)**

- Signed between France, Britain and Russia immediately after the Algeiras conference of resolving the 1st Moroccan crisis.
- Removed tension between nations by sharing territories in the Balkans.
- Followed the Entente cordiale of 1904.
- Alarmed by Germany's expansion in the Balkans and in the near east as well as her naval programme of 1906 Britain and Russia signed the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 which joined Britain into the Dual Alliance completing the entente.
- Russia's support of France and Britain at the Algeiras conference drew the powers together against the Kaiser's policy.

- The French government persuaded Tsar Nicholas II (Russia) to come to a definite understanding with Britain over disputed issues.
- The Tsar was opposed to the Berlin-Baghdad railway project.
- These considerations led to discussions between Britain and Russia in 1907.
- This was again not a military alliance.
- N.B thus Britain never entered a military alliance.

Terms

- *Settled the old disputes Britain and Russia over Afghanistan and the Indian frontier.*
- *Russia left Britain to control the foreign policy of Afghanistan.*
- *Russia and Britain exercised equal trading rights in the country.*
- *Russia gained control of northern Persia (Iran).*
- *Britain controlled the South East and the Persian Gulf where Britain wanted oil reserves.*

How far did the alliance system contribute to war?

- *Divided Europe into two armed camps whose strength increased year by year.*
- *It made it impossible to localize the war.*
- *It created suspicion among major European power that they began to mobilise.*
- *Germany suspected the entente powers of trying to encircle her.*
- *Germany support of Austria-Hungary made her reckless in the Balkans.*

The Triple entente all entered the war to defend themselves.

- ❖ *Russia wanted to preserve free passage of the straits on which their economic life depended on.*
- ❖ *France fought for her survival as a great power.*
- ❖ *Britain fought for the independence of sovereign states and to prevent German domination of the continent.*

Qn: Describe the formation and terms of the Triple Entente of 1907. (12).

(A) THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR (1870-1871)

- Was a war between Germanic states led by Prussia under Bismarck and France under Napoleon.
- They were fighting over the Spanish throne.
- In July 1870 France declared war on Prussia.
- In 1871 France was defeated and an armistice (peace treaty) was signed between the two at Frankfurt (in Germany).

- Germany took away French flags.
- Bismarck demanded that France should have proper elections before peace terms could be made.
- Thiers became the new leader and the treaty was signed in May 1870.

Terms of the treaty of Frankfurt.

- It is the terms of the treaty which are of much importance to the out-break of the war.
 - France was to pay an indemnity (reparation/compensation) of 5 billion Franks, a very large sum of money then.
 - German to put an army of occupation on eastern border of France until an indemnity was fully paid.
 - France was to cede or give away Alsace and Lorraine with a lot of mining and industry.
-it was the loss of Alsace and Lorraine that caused Great bitterness among the French that they were determined to revenge resulting to the outbreak of the war.
NB-FRANCE also did the same to Germany in the treaty of Versailles.

To what extent was the treaty of Frankfurt fair to France?

- *France lost Alsace and Lorraine, losing a lot of mining and industry.*
- *Reparations were also too high.*
- *France lost its population to Germany.*
- *The French people lived in fear as German had to put an army of occupation.*
- *The peace that was made was more of a dictated peace (diktat).*
However,
 - *Reparations were a European phenomenon.*
 - *It was Napoleon who declared war on Prussia. The influence of the Empress made the war inevitable.*

(B) THE MOROCCAN CRISES.

- *There were two crises that occurred in Morocco which threatened the peace of Europe.*

(a) The 1st Moroccan crisis (The Tangier crisis-1905-06).

- Morocco could not control ethnic groups on the border with French Algeria.
- France intervened to assist the sultan of Morocco.
- Germany thought that France was about to take over Morocco and was not happy about French ambitions there.
- Britain however raised no objection to French ambitions in Morocco.
- Germany wanted to test the strength of the Anglo-French Entente of 1904.

- The Germans did not take the Entente Cordiale seriously because there was a long history of hostility between Britain and France.
- The German Kaiser went to Tangier (Morocco), voicing to support Morocco against France.
- He announced to assist the Sultan of Morocco to maintain his country's independence.
- This was a direct challenge to France who was not however prepared for war.
- Germany demanded for a conference to discuss the future of Morocco.
- A conference was held in Algeciras, Spain in January 1906.
- At the conference Britain and Russia supported France.
- Morocco was kept independent but France was to control the Moroccan police.
- The Moroccan bank was put under international control.
- Thus France was left with its peaceful penetration and Germany failed to secure any economic rights there.
- Germany failed to saw discord between France and Morocco hence she was diplomatically defeated.
- This led to the formation of the Triple Entente in 1907.

(b) The 2nd Moroccan crisis (The Agadir crisis 1911).

- Tribes rebelled against the sultan of Morocco.
- French troops occupied Fez, the capital of Morocco to put down the rebellion against the Sultan.
- Germany thought that France was about to annex Morocco and sent a gunboat, "the Panther" to the Moroccan port of Agadir claiming that she was protecting her interests.
- Lloyd George of Britain warned Germany that Britain would stand by France.
- Britain was terrified by the possibility of a German naval base at Agadir, so close to Gibraltar.
- German gave in and recognized French protectorate over Morocco.
- France in turn made a concession of territory to Germany in the French Congo.
- The crisis passed but it had brought war one step nearer.

How the Moroccan crises led to war.

- *The crises sharpened the gulf between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.*
- *Britain and France began to make secret naval agreements that threatened the peace of Europe.*
- *Britain introduced conscription in readiness for any eventuality.*
- *Intensified friction between France and Germany.*
- *Germany was determined to revenge for her diplomatic humiliation.*
- *The Algeciras conference strengthened ties between Britain and France.*

Young Turkey Revolution.

- *In 1908 a revolution occurred among the Turks.*
- *The intelligent young generation of Turks was discontent with the corrupt and inefficient rule of the Turkish Sultan, Abdul Hamid.*
- *Patriotic nationalism as well as the desire to put an end to Turkish subservience to Western powers and to create a modernized government ignited the revolution.*
- *The Young Turks comprised the wealthy and educated who were influenced by western culture.*
- *Abdul Hamid gave way to their demands and was deposed after trying a counter revolution.*
- *In his place was put his brother, Mohammed V who became a mere tool in their hands.*
- *These events in Turkey affected the course of History and provided the immediate causes of the WWI.*
- *One of the important consequences of the Revolution was that the new ruler of Bulgaria took advantage of the revolution to declare complete independence of his state from Turkey.*

How the Turkish Revolution contributed to war.

- *Austria took advantage of the revolution to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina.*
- *The Balkan League also found a precious opportunity to declare war on Turkey.*

(C) THE BOSNIAN CRISIS (1908).

- Austria was fearful of the ambition of Young Turks in the Balkans.
- In 1908, there was a Young Turk revolt against the Turkish Sultan.
- Austria-Hungary took advantage of the political instability and annexed the Turkish territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- She has been administering these two provinces since 1878.
- This was to humble Serbia which was encouraging Slav nationalism.
- It was also meant to strengthen Austrian position in the Adriatic Sea.
- Serbia was very irate at this move as he had hoped to unite with the two in order to create a south Slav state. (Yugoslavia).
- Britain and Russia expressed their disapproval of the annexation.
- Serbia appealed for help from Russia, her fellow Slavs.
- She also mobilized her troops against Austria-Hungary.
- Russia also mobilized in support of Serbia.
- Germany declared that she would assist Austria-Hungary militarily if she were attacked.
- If Austria would be compelled to fight "a knight of shining armor would be found at her side", said the German Emperor.
- Russia appealed for a conference seeking assistance from her allies, Britain and France.
- Russia failed to get the assistance she needed and demobilized.
- Russia had not yet recovered from her defeat in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5

- Austria-Hungary kept Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Serbia then started a vicious propaganda campaign against Austria-Hungary.

How far did the Bosnian crisis contribute to the outbreak of the war?

- *Serbia remained bitterly hostile to Austria.*
- *This led to the Sarajevo assassination.*
- *Russia began to mobilise in order to assist Serbia whenever she appealed for help for the second time and avoid another humiliation.*
- *The crisis made the Balkans to join the two camps and pushed Russia closer to France and Britain.*
- *The Serbs regarded the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an act of hostility towards them and their perfectly justified aim.*

(D)THE BALKANS WARS

(1) 1st Balkan war (1912).

- It was the western inspired nationalism of young Turks which forced the jealous and divided Balkan states into union against Turkey.
- The young Turks attempted to introduce a common law, common national language and compulsory military service into this area.
- The Young Turks also began to persecute Christians.
- The Young Turks in their effort to pull the empire together adopted drastic and even brutal methods with no attempt to conciliate Christians in the empire.
- This proved their undoing because the tyrannical methods healed the feuds of the Balkans and united Christian populations into a military league.
- Taking advantage of the Italo-Turkish war over Tripoli in which Turkey was defeated in which Italy annexed Tripoli,
- Jealous of the Young Turks, the minorities were brought into common resentment against the Turks.
- The league's aim was to support the Rayas who were still under Turkish misrule.
- The Balkan states also hoped to get a share of Macedonia and Albania.
- Thus; the desires for territorial gain combined with the brutality of the Turks drove the Balkans into temporary union.
 - In 1912, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece formed the Balkans League and declared war on Turkey in October 1912.
 - This was initiated by Venizelos the prime minister of Greece.
 - Disunited in home affairs Turkey was defeated.
 - Following the treaty of London (1913), the League shared the spoils.
 - The great powers especially Austria-Hungary decided that Albania should be independent instead of being shared.

- This decision was displeasing to Serbia and Montenegro as it blocked their exit to the Adriatic Sea.
- Serbia in compensation was to receive a large slice of Macedonia at the expense of Bulgaria.
- Bulgaria was irate at this move as she felt that she did much of the fighting during the war.
- Thus the Balkans was divided by disputes.

(2) THE 2ND BALKAN WAR (1913).

- The Balkan league was divided by disputes.
- In June 1912, Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece.
- Romania and Turkey joined war against Bulgaria.
- Bulgaria was defeated.
- Following the treaty of Bucharest, the new Balkan league made a fresh division of the territory.
- Montenegro who did not participate in the second Balkan war kept what she got in the first war.

How the Balkan wars contributed to the outbreak the war.

- Serbia emerged victorious from the Balkan wars that Serbs were now confident and aggressive.
- Austria saw the new powerful Serbia as a direct threat to the prestige and security of her empire.
- Thus Austria, with the backing of Germany, was determined not to fail to crush Serbia.
- Increased tension between Russia and Germany as Serbia's victory was seen as a "Russian child".
- Intensified friction between Serbia and Austria as Austria was determined to make Austria landlocked.

(D) THE SARAJEVO ASSASSINATION (1914).

- On 28 June 1914, the heir to throne of Austria-Hungary the Archduke Francis Ferdinand Francis Joseph's nephew Sarajevo the capital of Bosnia for an official meeting.
- After the meeting he and his wife were assassinated by a Bosnian Serb terrorist named Gavrillo Princip.
- Gavrillo used a gun supplied by the Black Hand – a Serbian society which promoted anti-Austrian feelings in Bosnia.
- As an excuse for war Austria blamed Serbia for the assassinations.
- On 23 July Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia that had to be replied in 48 hours.

- The terms were very harsh on Serbia.
- Austria wanted Serbia to repress all revolutionary organisations like the Black Hand.
- Austria wanted to send Austro-Hungarian officials to investigate the Archduke's murder.
- Serbia refused this as it would threaten its independence.
- Austria and Germany refused the British proposal for a conference because Austria was recklessly determined to declare war on Serbia.
- Serbia's reply to the ultimatum was rejected.
- Meanwhile Serbia mobilized her forces.
- On 28 July, Austria declared war on Serbia.
- On 30 July Russia began to mobilize preparing to join war on the side of Serbia.
- German sent an ultimatum forcing Russia to demobilize.
- On 31 July Russia refused to demobilize.
- On 01 August Germany declared war on Russia.
- France bound by the Franco-Russian alliance, refused Germany's demand for her to remain neutral.
- Germany declared on France on 01 August 1914 and on 4 August Germany invaded Belgium.
- Thus the Sarajevo incident was the match that the bonfire of war.
- It put the match to an irretrievably explosive situation for which the major powers were equally responsible for creating over a long period.

Why did Britain join the war?

- *Germany's invasion of Belgium was in violation of the Treaty of London of 1839 where by the great powers including Germany had under taken to respect the neutrality of Belgium.*
- *Germany invasion of Belgium and her refusal to withdraw was a direct threat to British security.*
- *The Triple Alliance also persuaded Britain to join war on the side of France and Russia though it was not a military alliance.*

How did the Sarajevo assassination contribute to war?

- *Provided an excuse for Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia.*
- *The ultimatum by Austria to Serbia made the war inevitable. It was the match that lit the bonfire to war.*

The part played by Germany to the outbreak of the war.

- *It was her gunboat diplomacy and weltpolitik which frightened other nations.*
- *Her aggressive foreign policy in Morocco intensified friction with France.*

- *Her support of Austria-Hungary made Austria reckless in the Balkans.*
- *Her cession of Alsace and Lorraine from France created friction that the French were only waiting for an opportunity to revenge.*
- *Bismarck's initiated system of alliances alarmed Britain to abandon the policy of splendid isolation and later divided Europe into two armed camps.*
- *Her invasion of innocent Belgium forced the British to intervene as this threatened British security.*
- *Her naval schemes, though aimed at boosting German industrial and commercial expansion frightened Britain.*
- *It was Germany who declared war on Russia in 1914.*
- *It was Germany who invaded France.*

THE COURSE OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918).

- *German's strategy in the first months of the war was an early and decisive victory.*
- *They followed a plan which had been devised by General von Schlieffen Chief of the German General Staff in 1891-1905 in 1892.*
- *This was aimed to avoid two front war which Germany had always anticipated.*
- *This was to be achieved by knocking out France before Russia came into action.*
- *The Germans thought the war was going to be short and decisive – tragedy of miscalculation.*

Aims of the Schlieffen plan.

- *To capture France within a short period of time before returning back to Russia after 39 days.*
- *To march through Belgium within 12 days.*
- *To avoid fighting on two fronts.*
- *To capture Brussels within 19 days.*
- *To occupy channel ports in order to prevent the landing of British reinforcements.*

N.B. Diagrams may be used to illustrate the plan.

Failure of the Schlieffen plan.

- *Germany wasted no time in striking at France by invading Belgium and this was the beginning of Germany and Europe's misfortunes.*
- *The plan did not work out as planned.*

This was mainly because of the following reasons:

1. *Belgian resistance to the German forces proved to be stiffer than had anticipated and delayed German strike against France.*
2. *The French also mobilized their forces more quickly than the Germans had anticipated and put up a stubborn resistance.*
3. *The British also came in to strengthen French forces a little earlier than expected.*

4. *The Russians also mobilized faster than the Germans had anticipated forcing the Germans to divert their forces to the eastern front sooner than they wanted to do so.*

➤ *The result was that the Germans were not able to penetrate to the west of Paris and the Schlieffen plan failed.*

WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT

The battle of Marne and the trench warfare.

- *The battle of Marne was fought between 6-10 September.*
- *Some historians call this one of the most decisive battles in European history.*
- *German troops passed through Belgium and entered France.*
- *The Germans were heavily attacked by the French and British forces on the river Marne.*
- *German advance on Paris was checked and German troops fell back to river Aisne.*
- *The opposing armies now dug trenches and underground cellars from which to fight.*
- *The line of trenches stretched from the Belgian coast through Ypres, Arras and then to Verdun.*
- *Only a few metres separated the soldiers of each side.*
- *War became almost static and eventually the lines of trenches and dugouts extended from the Belgian frontier right down to Switzerland.*
- *For the next four years war on the western front became one attack and counter attack.*
- *Gain of a few hundred metres resulted in heavy casualties for the side attempting to move forward that it became a matter of grievous debate between war leaders and strategists whether the war could be decided on the western front.*
- *There was barbed wire in no man's land between the two lines of opposing trenches which removed the chance of a quick surprise attack.*
- *Reconnaissance aircraft and observation balloons could spot concentrations of troops on the roads leading up to the trenches.*
- *The trenches were difficult to capture because the increased fire power provided by magazine rifles and machine guns made frontal attacks suicidal and meant that cavalry were useless.*
- *The ground had been churned up by the artillery barrage and there was more deadly machine gun fire to contend with.*
- *At Ypres, the Germans used poison gas but when wind changed direction, the gas was blown towards their lines and suffered heavy casualties than the allies.*
- *German soldiers also died from diseases like influenza. They were also affected by mud due to heavy rain.*

Importance of the battle of Marne.

- *The battle of Marne ruined the Schlieffen plan once and for all and hopes for a short war were dashed.*
- *The Germans had to face a full scale war on two fronts which they never intended.*
- *The war of movement was over.*

- *There was time for the British navy to bring its crippling blockade to bear on Germany's ports.*

QUESTION: (a) List any 5 aims of the Schlieffen plan. (5)

- (a) *List any 5 reasons why the Schlieffen plan failed. (5)*
 (b) *Describe the Trench warfare. (12)*
 (c) *To what extent did the trench warfare contribute to the defeat of Germany? (8)*

The battle of Somme and the battle of Verdun

- *On 7 February 1916, German troops launched an offensive (attacked) on the French fortress of Verdun.*
- *The Germans wanted to demoralize the French troops and to draw all French troops to its defense in order to destroy them.*
- *The French troops under General Petain were determined not to allow the Germans to pass.*
- *Thus there was a hideous struggle in which both sides suffered about 300 000 casualties.*
- *To relieve pressure on Verdun, the French appealed to the British to launch an offensive along the Somme River.*
- *This was also to break German morale.*
- *The Germans had nothing to show and they abandoned the attack.*
- *On 1 July, the British began a series of attacks on the German soldiers along the Somme River.*
- *The battle of Somme was the main allied attack on the western front (1916) and accounted for the loss of 58000 British troops on the first day.*
- *The attack was launched upon a 30km front from North of the Somme river between Arras and Albert and ran from 1 July up to 18 November.*
- *It was aimed to drain the German forces of reserves, although territorial gain was a secondary aim.*
- *Was a combined attack of French and British forces with the leadership of Joffre and Haig.*
- *Was meant to divert German resources from Verdun in defense of Somme.*
- *Both the allies and German forces suffered a lot of casualties.*
- *The Germans however later realized the strength of the British forces.*

New weapons used during the First World War.

- *Poison gas.*
- *Explosive shells.*
- *Machine gun.*
- *Rifles.*
- *Aero plane.*
- *Submarine/U-boats.*

Methods of fighting

- *Air strikes.*
- *Sea.*
- *Use of poison gas.*
- *Trench warfare.*
- *U-boats/submarine.*



War at Sea and the U-boat German campaign.

- *In February 1915, Germany had already declared the seas around the British Isles a war zone in which all war vessels would be sunk without warning.*
- *Neutrals would also enter this zone at their own risk.*
- *The German U-boat was used especially in the Atlantic to cut off British-French trade in America.*
- *In May 1915, the Germans sunk a British liner, the Lusitania which resulted in the loss of 128 Americans.*
- *This strained relations between Germany and America.*
- *In August 1915, Germany also sank the British steamer, the Arabic which also resulted in the death of Americans.*
- *In March 1916, Germany sank the Sussex, which also carried American passengers.*
- *America warned Germany to stop this campaign but Germany refused to take heed.*
- *January 1917, Germany declared unrestricted submarine warfare aimed at attacking combatant and neutral (non-combatant) ships indiscriminately.*
- *This affected American trade which quickly joined war against Germany.*
- *Germany was also persuading Mexico to attack USA in return for seizure of American territory.*
- *In April 1917, German submarines sank 450 tons of British shipping.*
- *Germany wanted to starve British forces before America could compensate for allies' loss on the eastern front.*
- *America joined war on 6 April 1917.*
- *First American troops landed in France in June 1917.*
- *This influenced the war in favour of the allies.*
- *Russia pulled out of the war in the same year after Bolshevik uprising and victory.*

QUESTIONS:

- (a) List any 5 battles fought during the First World War. (5)*
- (b) Describe Germany's U-boat campaign on the western front. (12)*
- (c) Describe the war at Sea. (12)*
- (d) Describe the American entrance in the war in 1917? (15)*
- (e) How far did the war at sea contribute to the defeat of Germany and her allies?*

How American entrance into the war contributed to the defeat of the central powers.

- *Pouring of fresh troops and equipment.*
- *Supplied food, credit and merchant ships to the allies.*
- *Allies regained confidence since Russia had been defeated on the eastern front.*
- *This caused loss of morale on the German soldiers and shattered any chance of winning the war.*

The defeat of the central powers.

- *After defeating the Russians, the Germans turned their attention to the west.*
- *German and Austrian troops defeated the Italians at Caporretto but were stopped from overrunning the whole of Italy by allied troops.*
- *The Germans and Austrians, exhausted by their Russian campaigns launched an offensive in France in which they put every resource.*
- *American troops were coming in increasing numbers and it became clear that the Germans were fighting a losing battle.*
- *Ludendorff, German's military strongman began to seek an armistice with the allies Nov 9, 1918.*
- *The Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated and two days later German government accepted defeat by signing the armistice that ended the war.*

Reasons for the defeat of Germany and her allies.

- *American entrance into the war.*
- *Germany had lost her best reserves.*
- *Poor food supplies to German soldiers.*
- *Allied superiority of manpower.*
- *Wealth of British Empire and USA.*
- *Allied blockade which starved German armies.*
- *Failure of the Schlieffen plan/ war on two fronts.*
- *German allies were weak.*
- *Inefficiency of German commanders.*
- *Diseases like influenza in the trenches.*
- *Italy's betrayal of the central powers.*
- *Germany miscalculation- she thought that the war was short and decisive.*
- *Allied high command.*

Battles that were fought during the First World War.

- **Battle of Marne.**
- **Battle of Verdun.**
- **Battle of Somme.**
- **Battle of the Falkland Islands.**
- **Battle of Cambrai.**
- **Battles of Ypres/Passchendaele.**
- **Battle of Jutland.**
- **Battle of Caporretto.**
- **Battle of Tanneburg.**

- **Battle of the Masurian Lakes.**
- **The Gallipoli campaign.**

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The First World War resulted in a number of political, economic and social consequences.

Political results.

- *Defeat of the central powers.*
- *Collapse of the four empires- Russia, Germany, Turkey and Austria-Hungary.*
- *Creation of new states e.g. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.*
- *Signing of peace treaties with the defeated powers.*
- *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.*
- *Creation of the League of Nations.*
- *Rise of banditry especially by demobilized soldiers.*
- *Establishment of democratic governments in Germany and Austria / fall of monarchism.*
- *Abdication of the Kaiser in Germany.*
- *Political propaganda.*

(b) Economic results.

- *War gave commercial advantage to the industrialised nations outside Europe e.g. Japan and USA.*
- *Countries like India now began to build factories of their own instead of depending on European countries.*
- *America got a large share of world trade and became the greatest creditor nation.*
- *Europe became relatively poor and people of Europe were heavily taxed to pay war debt.*
- *Increased production and availability of cheaper goods.*
- *The beginning of commercial flights.*
- *High levels of unemployment and inflation.*
- *Production of luxury goods.*
- *Great depression.*
- *Destruction of infrastructure.*
- *Labour and trade unions were formed.*

(c) Social results.

- *Many wives were widowed and children orphaned.*

- *Emancipation of women, women were now accepted to work in industries and participate in politics.*
- *Depopulation in Europe.*
- *Unemployment, hunger and starvation.*
- *Outbreak of diseases, poor medical and educational facilities.*
- *Dressing changed.*

Products that were a result of technological advancement during the WWI.

- wireless radio. -Refrigerator - gramophone
- Stove - telephone - aero plane
- Iron

To what extent did the First World War bring new political ideas?

- *The war destroyed class barriers and people of all classes shared the same hardships in the war.*
- *This made people to challenge old ideas and question the status quo.*
- *Fundamental change of attitudes, an ordinary person was as good as king or the ruler.*
- *Women demanded social and political rights.*
- *Speedy forms of communication brought nations and people closer sharing and spreading political ideas.*
- *People from different parts of Europe fought together and shared political ideas which spread all over Europe.*
- *The fall of the tsar in Russia and other monarchs left a gap that was quickly filled by new political ideas.*
- *The spread of communism in Europe influenced the development of new ideas.*

THE POST WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT

- *After the defeat of Germany and her allies the victorious powers sought to bring peace in Europe by dealing with the defeated powers.*
- *However Britain and France did not know how exactly to deal with Germany and her allies.*
- *Woodrow Wilson the American president had to come up with principles that were to be followed in negotiating peace.*
- *America dictated the final defeat of Germany in 1918 and this gave her a powerful position in the peace talks.*
- *The leaders of the victors therefore met in Paris (1919-1920) to discuss the peace settlement.*

Countries that met in Paris for the peace settlement

- Britain – under Lloyd George
- France – under Georges Clemenceau
- USA – under Woodrow Wilson
- Italy - under Vittorio Orlando
- Japan

Why Germany was so much blamed for the outbreak of the war.

- It was her careless foreign policy that frightened other powers into an alliance against her (weltpolitik).
- It her was aggressive foreign policy in Morocco that strained relations between the powers.
- It was her naval schemes aimed at boosting Germany industrial and commercial expansion which frightened Britain.
- It was Germany who declared war on Russia in 1914.
- It was Germany who invaded innocent Belgium which forced the British to intervene as this threatened her security.
- It was Germany who invaded France.
- It was Germany which urged Austria to take action against Serbia. It is argued that the powers which encouraged the local war against Serbia were responsible for the continental War and ultimately world war.

Differing views about how to treat Germany and her allies

- The victorious powers yet agreeing that Germany should be dealt with, they had varied views.

(a)FRANCE – GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

- Wanted a harsh settlement to ruin Germany economically and militarily so that she will never again threaten France.
- She wanted to revenge on Germany for French suffering.
- Georges Clemenceau wanted Germany to pay for the cost of the damage.
- He wanted to punish Germany for the humiliation she had inflicted on France after defeating her in 1871.
- He wanted to make sure that Germany would never be able to attack France again.
- He also wanted to take German land.
- France wanted to weaken German industries and reduce her armed forces.

(b) BRITAIN – LLOYD GEORGE

- *Wanted to end German threat to the British navy and empire.*
- *To make Germany a non-aggressive nation without colonies.*
- *To prevent Germany becoming so weak that a revival of European industry and trade is hindered.*
- *To avoid humiliation of Germans so that they have no reason to seek revenge.*
- *To seek reconciliation between France and Germany.*
- *To prevent France becoming too powerful.*
- *To create a balance of power so that no one European country can threaten others.*

(c) USA – WOODROW WILSON

- *Wanted to prevent Germany from becoming aggressive again.*
- *Punish Germany for her aggression.*
- *Avoid Germany paying very heavy damages.*
- *Base the peace settlement on his 14 points.*
- *To establish everlasting peace. He advocated for a lenient settlement with Germany.*

WOODROW WILSON'S 14 POINTS

- I. *An end to secret diplomacy (no secret treaties).*
- II. *Freedom of navigation on all seas for all nations in peace and in war.*
- III. *Removal of economic barriers between states (free trade).*
- IV. *Reduction of armaments by all nations.*
- V. *Interests of the people to be considered on future colonial claims.*
- VI. *German troops to move out of Russian territory.*
- VII. *German troops to move out of Belgium.*
- VIII. *Alsace and Lorraine to be given back to France and France to be liberated.*
- IX. *Readjustment of Italian frontiers along clear lines of nationality.*
- X. *Independence to the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary.*
- XI. *Restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania and Serbia be given access to the sea.*
- XII. *Independence to non-Turks in the Turkish Empire.*
- XIII. *Poland to be independent and given access to the sea.*
- XIV. *An international organization to be set up to protect the independence of all nations.*

Why did the task of making peace remain difficult?

In spite of the guiding the guiding principles, the task of making peace after a great war was a difficult one.

The aim of the peace settlement was to bring peace but the peace that was made resulted in a more devastating war twenty years later in 1939. This was because:

- *The interests and feelings of the major powers were in conflict, - the feelings of France were bitter but Britain and America opposed such a move because it causes more problems to Europe.*
- *The feelings of the emerging eastern states also were in conflict.*
- *The ethnic groups in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and those that were to be sorted into national states were so intermingled that it was not possible to create truly national states out of them without leaving significant minorities under the control of foreigners.*
- *Italy felt that she contributed enormously in the war and deserved sound rewards in both Africa and the Adriatic.*
- *The emerging states made inflated and conflicting claims of territory. It is therefore possible to condemn the peace makers as unrealistic.*

PEACE TREATIES SIGNED WITH THE DEFEATED POWERS.

- I. Treaty of Versailles- Germany (1919).**
- II. Treaty of St Germain- Austria (1919).**
- III. Treaty of Trianon- Hungary (1920).**
- IV. Treaty of Sevres- Turkey 91920).**
- V. Treaty of Neuilly- Bulgaria (1919).**
- VI. Treaty of Lausanne- Turkey (1923). _ a revision of the treaty of Sevres after turkey refused to ratify the terms of the treaty of Sevres**

(A)Treaty of Versailles- Germany

- *Was the most important of all the settlement treaties.*
 - *The most controversial of all the settlement treaties ever signed which was even criticized in the allied countries on the grounds that it was too harsh on the Germans.*
 - *The Germans were bound to object so violently that another war was inevitable sooner or later.*
 - *Many of the terms proved impossible to carry out.*
- Terms of the treaty of Versailles.**
- *All the terms of the Versailles settlement were based on the notion that Germany caused the war.*
 - *the terms of the Versailles settlement can be divided into:*
 - (a) Territorial terms-by which Germany lost her colonies/territories.*
 - (b) Non-territorial terms- which do not involve territorial loss e.g. disarmament and reparations.*

(a) Territorial terms

- *Alsace and Lorraine to be given back to France.*
- *Eupen, Moresnet, and Malmedy were given back to Belgium.*
- *North Schleswig to be given to Denmark after a plebiscite.*
- *West Prussia and Posen to be given to Poland.*
- *Danzig the main port of West Prussia to be a free state under League of Nations administration because its population was wholly German.*
- *Memel to be given to Lithuania.*
- *The Saar coal fields to be administered by the league for 15 years while France use its coal mines.*
- *Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to be set up as independent states.*
- *Union between Germany and Austria (Anschluss) was forbidden.*
- *Germany also lost her African colonies.*
 - *Tanganyika was given to Britain.*
 - *German South West Africa (Namibia) was given to South Africa.*
 - *Togoland and the Cameroon were given to France.*
- *The Caroline Islands to be controlled by Japan.*
- *Kiel Canal to be opened to shipping of all nations.*
- *Upper Silesia to be given to Poland.*
- *The Polish Corridor to be given to Poland.*

To what extent were the territorial terms fair to Germany?

- *Germany lost territory in Europe and a lot of African colonies.*
- *The principle of nationality was applied against her when her union with Austria was forbidden.*
- *Germany lost a lot of industry and her economy was greatly affected. (E.g. her loss of the industrial area of Upper Silesia).*

However;

- *This was to humble her not to cause another war if she remained economically strong.*
- *Forbidding the Anschluss was also to make her remain militarily weak so that she will not cause another war.*

(b) Non-territorial terms

A. MILITARY TERMS (DISARMAMENT).

- *German troops were limited to a max of 100 000.*
- *No compulsory military service and no further conscription.*
- *No tanks, armored cars, military aircraft or submarines.*
- *Only six battleships were left.*
- *The Rhineland was to be permanently demilitarized.*
- *French flags that had been seized in the 1870-1 had to be returned.*

- *German general staff of 1914 to 1918 had to be disbanded and never to be recalled again.*
- *German air force was banned.*
- *The naval base at Helgoland was to be demolished.*
- *The Kaiser and others to be handed over for trial.*

Criticism of the military terms.

- *100 000 troops were not even enough for her internal security.*
- *It was only Germany and her allies that were forced to disarm other countries like Britain refused to disarm.*

However;

- *This would humble her as it was her military support of Austria Hungary that made Austria reckless in the Balkans.*
- *German military strength made her to adopt an aggressive foreign policy. (German weltpolitik).*
- *Germany had a war plan well before the outbreak of the war.*
- *Her proposed military support to the sultan of Morocco and her military occupation of Agadir threatened world peace.*
- *It was her gunboat diplomacy which frightened other nations and which brought Britain from splendid isolation.*

(B) REPARATION TERMS.

- *Germany had to pay 6,600 million pounds to the allies.*
- *She was to build ships for the allies for five years.*
- *She was also to pay in form of coal, chemicals, cattle, and dyestuffs.*
- *Germany was to hand over a greater part of her merchant navy and ¼ of her fishing fleet to the allies.*

Why were the reparations terms unfair?

- *The reparations were unrealistic and exorbitant considering that Germany was coming from a war situation.*
 - *Germany was economically weakened.*
- However; reparations were a European phenomenon.*

Other non-territorial terms of the treaty of Versailles.

- *The war guilt clause (article 231) – Germany was forced to accept responsibility for the outbreak of the war.*

- *Germany to endorse to the League covenant (an international organization to be set up to maintain peace and international cooperation).*

General verdict of the Versailles settlement (were the Germans justified in condemning the treaty of Versailles?)

- *It was a dictated peace. Germany was not allowed into the discussions at Versailles. (It was a diktat).*
- *Many provisions of the treaty were not based on the 14 points and therefore it was a swindle.*
- *The Germans objected to being saddled with the entire blame for the outbreak of the war. (War guilt clause).*
- *It was only Germany and her allies who were forced to disarm.*
- *Reparations were too high and unrealistic.*

NB: Like any other treaty before, the treaty of Versailles never provided an answer to European problems.

The harshness towards Germany did not work but only created problems than it solved.

Germany was however still the strongest power in Europe so the settlement only annoyed the Germans but did not leave them too weak to retaliate.

(B) The treaty of St Germain – Austria.

- *Signed with Austria the second sick man of Europe.*

Terms

- *Bohemia and Moravia (wealthy industrial provinces with a population of 10 million) were given to the new state of Czechoslovakia.*
- *Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina were given to Serbia which with Montenegro became Yugoslavia.*
- *Bukovina was given to Romania.*
- *Galicia to the reconstituted state of Poland.*
- *The south Tyrol, Trentino, Istria and Trieste were given to Italy.*
- *Austria and Hungary to be separated.*
- *Union between Germany and Austria was forbidden.*
- *Contained the League covenant.*
- *She was also to pay reparations for having caused the war.*

Criticism of the treaty of St Germain.

- *The new Austria was almost totally German in composition but the principle of nationality was applied against her by forbidding union with Germany.*
- *Her area was reduced to 32000sq miles from 115000sq miles.*
- *Her population was reduced from 30million to 6.5 million.*

However;

- *Austria-Hungary illegally and unilaterally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina just on the strength of Germany go ahead putting the world into flames.*

Why Austria was blamed for the outbreak of the war.

- *It was her reckless foreign policy in the Balkans and declaration of war on Serbia which put the whole world into flames.*
- *Austria Hungary incurred the hostility of Russia by her activities in the Balkans, thus giving Serbia an ally.*
- *Her reliance on German support made her reckless and pugilistic driving Russia into Anglo-French camp.*

(C)The treaty of Trianon – Hungary.

- *Hungary became independent of Austria and became a separate state.*
- *She was also treated as a culprit and signed the treaty of Trianon in June 1920.*

Terms

- *Slovakia and Ruthenia were given to Czechoslovakia.*
- *Slovenia and Croatia to Yugoslavia.*
- *Transylvania and the Banat of Temesvar to Romania.*
- *Austria and Hungary to be separated.*
- *Contained the League covenant.*

Was the treaty fair to Hungary?

- *Hungary lost $\frac{3}{4}$ of her pre-war territory and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of her population to her neighbours, again flouting the principle of nationality.*
- *New frontiers (boundaries) left a number of Magyars under foreign rule.*
- *The treaties left Austria and Hungary with serious economic problems, dry with farming land unable to support them.*
- *They were left depended on loans from the League of Nations as most of their industrial wealth had been lost.*

However;

- *Hungary failed to respect the sovereignty of Balkan states.*
- *Reparations was a European phenomenon.*

(D) Treaty of Sevres-Turkey.

Terms.

- *Eastern Thrace, many Aegean Islands and Smyrna were given to Greece.*
- *Atalia and Rhodes were given to Italy.*
- *Straits (exit from the Black Sea) to be permanently open.*
- *Syria became a French mandate.*
- *Palestine, Iraq and Transjordan became British mandates.*

Criticism

- *Turkey lost much territory to Greece and this outraged Turkish national feeling.*

The treaty of Lausanne (1923).

- *Led by Mustafa Kemal, the Turkish rejected the treaty and chased the Greeks out of Smyrna.*
- *The Italians and the French withdrew their troops from the straits area leaving the British.*
- *Eventually a compromise was reached and the settlement was revised by the Treaty of Lausanne.*

Terms

- *Turkey regained Eastern Thrace, Constantinople and Smyrna.*
- *Thus Turkey was the first to challenge the Paris peace settlement successfully.*

(E)The treaty of Neuilly – Bulgaria.

- *The last and smallest of the defeated powers was Bulgaria.*
- *She was considered a culprit for joining war on the side of Germany.*

Terms.

- *Western Thrace was lost to Greece.*
- *The Aegean coastline was also lost to Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia.*
- *Her army was limited to 20 000 troops.*
- *She was to pay reparations to the allies.*

Criticism

- *Bulgaria lost a million Bulgars to foreign governments.*

Why other powers were to blame for the outbreak of the war?

- ❖ *Russia* – her pan-Slavism and support of Serbia created a lot of tension. Serbia became overconfident to challenge Austria-Hungary.
- ❖ *Serbia*- assumed leadership of Slavs which involved even those under Austria –Hungary increasing tension between the two.
She also encouraged subversive groups like the Black Hand.
- ❖ *Britain's* involvement in the system of alliances caused the Germans to feel encircled.

VERDICT ON THE PEACE SETTLEMENT.

- *It can be concluded that this collection of peace treaties was not a conspicuous success.*
- *It had the unfortunate effect of dividing Europe into states which wanted to revise the settlement. - Germany being the main one.*
- *The emerging states made inflated and conflicting claims of territory.*
- *The ethnic groups in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and those that were to be sorted out into national states were so intermingled that it was not possible to create truly national states out of them without leaving significant minorities under the control of foreigners.*
- *The USA failed to ratify the settlement and never joined the League of Nations.*
- *Italy felt cheated because she had not received all the territory promised to her in 1915 and Russia was ignored because the other powers did not want to negotiate with its Bolshevik government on socialist principles.*
- *Germany was only temporarily weakened and soon strong enough to cause trouble.*

QN: Name any 5 groups of people in the Habsburg Empire (Austro-Hungarian Empire).

- *Magyars*
- *Germans*
- *Croats*
- *Slovenes*
- *Serbs*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

- *Was formed in conformity with Woodrow Wilson's 14th point which advocated for the formation of an international organization to safeguard the peace of the world.*

Aims of the League.

- **To maintain the peace and security of the world.**
- **To protect member states from aggression.**
- **To reduce national armaments to the lowest level consistent with domestic needs.**
- **To enforce joint action against aggressors through use of sanctions or army.**
- **To increase international cooperation.**
- **To control drug trafficking.**
- **To assist needy countries economically.**
- **To safeguard the rights of minorities e.g. refugees.**
- **To promote general social needs eg health and labour relations.**
- **To remove trade barriers among member states.**
- **To prevent secret diplomacy.**

Countries that helped to form the league.

- Britain
- France
- USA
- Japan
- South Africa
- Italy
- Switzerland
- Holland.

Origins of the league.

- Was Woodrow Wilson's brain child, compliance with Wilson's 14th point.
- World statesmen like Lord Robert Cecil of Britain, Jan Smuts of South Africa and Leon Bourgeois of France shared the same sentiments and forwarded detailed schemes on how it was to be run.
- The League covenant was drawn by an international committee including Cecil, Jan Smuts and Bourgeois as well as Wilson.
- The League began its existence in January 1920.
- The headquarters was in Geneva, Switzerland.
- America never joined the League because its senate failed to ratify the treaty of Versailles.

Some countries making the League before 1926.

- Belgium
- Spain
- China
- Brazil- Greece
- Canada
- Ethiopia
- New Zealand
- Australia

Organization/ Machinery/ Structure of the League.

- **The League had five main organs.**
- 1. **The League Assembly**
- 2. **The Council**
- 3. **The Court of International Justice (CIJ)**
- 4. **The secretariat**
- 5. **The International Labour Organization (ILO)**

Important constitutional provisions of the League.

- **The League Assembly met once a year.**
- **The League was to have no standing army.**
- **The council met at least three times a year.**
- **Each member state in the assembly and council had veto power(power to reverse any decision).**
- **All decisions were thus supposed to be unanimous.**

1.THE ASSEMBLY.

- **Contained representatives of all member states.**
- **Met once a year(offering little time for solving world problems).**
- **Each member had one vote and any decision was unanimous.**
- **This meant that even a small power like Luxemburg could veto the League's proceedings and paralyse its work. Thus the League found it difficult to take any strong action.**

Functions of the assembly

- **Decided on general policy**
- **Revised peace treaties**
- **Handled the League's finances**
- **Voted for members of the council**
- **Made recommendations to the council**
- **Admits new members of the League**
- **Could raise an army for world peace**

2. THE COUNCIL.

- *Was a much smaller body which met at least three times a year.*
- *Consisted of 5 permanent members from the major powers and some 4 non-permanent members to be elected after every 3 years.*

The 5 permanent members were:

1. *Britain*
2. *France*
3. *Japan*
4. *Italy*
5. *Belgium – which replaced America that refused to and never joined the League.*

The number of non-permanent members increased to 9 by 1926.

Functions of the Council.

- *Dealt with specific political disputes as they arose.*
- *Reports to the Assembly*
- *Imposed sanctions or sent troops against aggressors.*
- *Helped to elect judges of the Court of International Justice.*
- *Gave final decision on punitive action.*
- *Carries decisions of the Assembly.*

3. THE SECRETARIAT.

- *This was headed by a Secretary General.*
- *This was the civil service of the League.*

Functions of the Secretariat

- *Prepared agendas and minutes of the League's meetings.*
- *Kept records of debates as well as activities of the League.*
- *Writing resolutions of the League.*
- *Writing reports for carrying out the League's decisions.*
- *Looked after the personnel – employs work force for the league.*
- *Calls meetings on behalf of the League.*
- *Carried out the decisions of the Council.*
- *Responsible for day to day running of the League.*

4. THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

- Based at Hague in Holland (Netherlands).
- Consisted of 15 judges of different nationalities.
- Dealt with legal disputes between states as opposed to political ones.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

- All members belonged to the ILO.
- America also joined the ILO although she was not a member of the League.

Functions of the ILO.

- Looked at workers' compensation.
- Hours of work.
- Conditions of service e.g. safety, remuneration, pensions etc.
- Issues on child labour.
- Looked at issues concerning wages.
- Suggested on unemployment benefits.

How successful was the ILO in carrying out its work?

- Persuaded governments to improve conditions of service by fixing maximum working day and week, specifying minimum wages, sickness and unemployment benefits and old age pensions.
- Published vast information on conditions of service and many governments were forced to take action.

OTHER COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

The League also comprises a number of commissions and committees with different functions.

- The Mandates Commission . The Health Commission
- The Disarmament Commission . The Drug Abuse Commission
- The Women Rights Commission . The Refugee Commission
- The Minorities Commission . The Economic and Finance Commission

SUCCESSES OF THE LEAGUE

- Solved quarrel between Finland and Sweden over the Aaland Islands in 1920 – the verdict went in favour of Finland.
- In 1921, the League solved the dispute between Germany and Poland over the industrial area of Upper Silesia. -The league decided that it should be shared between the two.

- Greek troops were withdrawn from Bulgaria after some shooting over the frontier – damages were paid to Bulgaria.
- Also solved dispute between Iraq and Turkey over Mosul – the League decided in favour of Iraq.
- In 1924, Lithuania accepted the League's proposal that Memel should remain independent.
- Solved frontier disputes between Albania and Yugoslavia.
- Solved disputes between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- In South America, the League settled squabbles between Peru and Colombia.
- Also between Bolivia and Paraguay.
- The League successfully administered the port of Danzig.
- In 1921 Serbian troops were forced to withdraw from Albania.
- Austria was also given loans to develop her industries.
- The league also successfully dealt with world problems on drugs, communication, transport and finance, refugees.
- Through the ILO it successfully addressed conditions of service.

FAILURES OF THE LEAGUE.

- In 1920 when the league supported Lithuania in her claims to Vilna which had been seized from her by the Poles, the Conference of Ambassadors ruled against the league and gave Vilna to Poland.
- In 1923, Italy occupied the Greek Island of Corfu, after some shooting and refused to accept the League's competence to deal with the problem.
- No effective action was taken by the League when Japan attacked Manchuria in 1931.
- When Italy attacked Abyssinia in 1935, sanctions imposed were not effective and no further action was taken.
- It failed to stop Italy from invading Albania in 1939.
- When Germany occupied Austria in 1938, there was no League action.
- League failed to stop German aggression against Czechoslovakia.
- Failed to stop German invasion of Poland.

THE CORFU INCIDENT. (1923)

- Arose from a boundary dispute between Greece and Albania.
- Three Italian officials working on the boundary commission were killed.
- Mussolini blamed the Greeks and demanded huge compensation.
- Mussolini also bombarded and occupied the Greek island of Corfu.
- Greece appealed to the league but Mussolini refused to recognize the League's competence to deal with the problem.
- He threatened to withdraw from the League.
- The Conference of Ambassadors ordered Greece to pay the full amount demanded.

THE MANCHURIAN CRISIS (1931)

- In 1931, Japanese invaded Chinese territory of Manchuria, another member of the League.
- China appealed to the League.
- The league ordered Japanese troops to withdraw.
- When Japan refused, the league sent a commission under Lord Lytton which put Manchuria under the League control in 1932.
- Japan rejected this and withdrew from the League in March 1933.
- This damaged the prestige of the League.

THE ABYSSINIAN CRISIS (1935)

- In 1935 Italy invaded Abyssinia another League member.
- The League condemned Italy and introduced half-hearted economic sanctions which excluded exports of oil, coal and steel.
- This meant that Italy was able to complete the conquest of Abyssinia without too much inconvenience.
- The sanctions were later abandoned in three weeks and thus Mussolini successfully flouted the League.

Why did Italy invade Abyssinia?

- To turn attention of Italian people away from troubles at home.
- To gain prestige in Europe.
- To avenge the humiliating defeat of Italy by Ethiopians at Adowa in 1836.
- To expand the Italian empire.
- To make Italy great – heir to the great Caesars.
- To create living space for excess Italian population.
- To offset the effects of the depression.
- For commercial and land opportunities for Italians.
- To absorb unemployed men into the army.

Why did the League fail to maintain peace?

- i. Absence of some great powers. Germany was not allowed to join until 1926. USSR joined in 1934 when Germany left. This crippled its powers to make binding decisions.
- ii. America also rejected both the Versailles settlement and the League – this deprived the League of vast resources and military strength to stop aggression.
- iii. Britain and France lacked effort and will power to make the League a success.
- iv. Lack of standing army to enforce decisions against aggressive power like Germany, Italy and Japan. (Weakness of its constitutional provision).

- v. The desire to establish unanimity limited its operations. (Weakness of its constitutional provision)
- vi. It met once a year giving it very little time to discuss issues fully. (Another weakness of its constitution).
- vii. The League had limited financial resources.
- viii. Dependence on will power of member states minimizes the coercive powers of the League – hence no force was ever used to quell any problem.
- ix. Members were concerned with nationalism rather than internationalism.
- x. Victorious powers failed to disarm.
- xi. The League's association with the harsh treaty of Versailles.
- xii. The world economic crisis of 1929 (the Great Depression).
- xiii. The policy of appeasement of Britain and France.
- xiv. The rise of dictatorships in Europe e.g. Hitler and Mussolini.
- xv. The Conference of Ambassadors which ruled against the League.
- xvi. It was very much a British – French affair.

To what extent did the league's constitutional provisions contribute to its ultimate failure?

- The League met once a year affording it very little time to discuss issues fully.
- The desire to establish unanimity resulted in its inability to make binding decisions.
- Lack of a standing army limited its strength to deal with aggressors. Article No 16 expected member states to supply troops if necessary and that a member would decide for itself whether or not to fight in a crisis. This clearly made nonsense of the idea of collective security.

Revision questions.

1. (a) List any five aims of the League. (5)
2. (a) List any five members of the League of Nations before 1926. (5)
3. (a) Name the five main organs of the League of Nations.(5)
4. (a) Name any five countries that helped to form the League. (5)
5. (a) List the five permanent members of the League council. (5)
6. (a) List any five commissions of the League. (5)

Part B questions.

1. (b) outline the successes of the league.(12)
2. (b) outline the failures of the League of Nations.(12)
3. (b) outline the disputes that the League dealt with from 1920 to 1930.(12)
4. (b) Describe the problems that the League faced in maintaining peace up to 1935. (12)
5. (b) Outline the functions of the Assembly, the Council and Secretariat of the League of Nations.(12)
6. (b) Describe the Manchurian and Abyssinian crisis. (12)

EUROPEAN DICTATORSHIPS: ITALY AND GERMANY.

- The First World War resulted in a plethora of political, economic and social problems in Europe.
- This gave way for the rise of dictatorship especially in Germany and Italy.

Italy and the rise of fascism.

- Italy was a new state whose unification was completed in the 1860s.
- She was a hereditary monarch ruled by the Sardinian house.
- Its southern part was poor and almost totally agricultural.
- The north was more industrialized.
- During the war Italy was promised a lot of territory including South Tyrol, Istria, Trieste, Dalmatia and the Dodecanese Island and some German African colonies as well as Turkish colonies in the Middle East if she would fight war on the side of the allies.
- Italy lost a lot of soldiers during the war.
- After the war most of these soldiers lived in banditry terrorizing innocent Italians in urban and rural areas.
- Italy did not get what she anticipated and thus felt cheated.

Political problems faced by Italy immediately after the war.

- Weak government of King Victor Emmanuel.
- Inefficient and corrupt civil service.
- Disappointment over the Versailles settlement.
- Conflict between church and state.
- Banditry and brigandage by war veterans.
- Many political parties.
- Threat of communists who were gaining strength.
- Political unrest.
- Disillusionment from war.

Economic problems.

- Inflation (fall of the lira). – Unemployment.
- Low industrial production. – Low agricultural production.
- War debts. – Lack of raw materials.

- Food shortages. – General economic decline.
- Unbalanced budgets. – Poor farming methods.
- Overpopulation.

Social problems.

- Unemployment. – Strikes and demonstrations.
- Prostitution. – Lawlessness.
- Illiteracy. – Street fights.
- Poor health facilities. – Poverty.
- Domestic violence.

These factors increased the incidence of banditry and a pending revolution.

Industrialists, capitalists and landlords who feared communism were prepared to support any strong hand which could fight communists.

Mussolini seemed to provide the strong hand. This fear, coupled with the above problems facilitated the rise of Benito Mussolini and the Fascist Party.

Mussolini's party was also attractive to many sections of the society.

His personality also contributed a great deal to his ascendancy.

Political parties in Italy between 1919 and 1922.

- The people's party.
- Catholic Centre party.
- Italian communist party.
- The Republicans.
- The Liberals.
- The Socialists.

Features of Italian Fascism.

- i. Absence of democracy.
- ii. No independence of trade unions.
- iii. One party state where the national leader is feared.
- iv. Intense nationalism.
- v. Suppression of women rights.
- vi. National prestige.
- vii. Racial superiority.
- viii. Hero worshipping.
- ix. Culture of violence.

- x. **Strong economy/ economic self-sufficiency/ autarky.**
- xi. **Close alliance between government and big business.**
- xii. **Press censorship.**
- xiii. **No freedom of speech.**

Who was Mussolini?

- **Benito Mussolini was born in 1883.**
- **He was son of a blacksmith and his mother was a school teacher.**
- **In 1912 he became editor of a socialist newspaper called "Avanti" (forward).**
- **When WWI began, he resigned from Avanti and ran a newspaper called Il Popolo d'Italia (the people of Italy).**
- **Mussolini was enlisted into the war and was wounded and he abandoned socialism.**
- **He was an ambitious man and had all the makings of a thug.**
- **Initially he was opposed to big business but later sensed the Italian mood and became champion against socialists, communists and brigands terrorizing the country side.**
- **He was a showman and dreamer.**
- **Like Hitler, he was a demagogue of the first order.**
- **He appealed to people's emotions rather than their intellect**
- **He was aggressively nationalistic and believed in action so did his party.**
- **He stressed much on obedience and courage.**

THE RISE OF MUSSOLINI AND THE FASCIST PARTY.

- **Mussolini formed the Fascist Party on 23 June 1919.**
- **This was launched in Milan.**
- **Into the ranks of the Fascist Party, Mussolini recruited all thugs and unemployed ex-servicemen he could find.**
- **He gave them black shirts to distinguish them from others.**
- **In the elections of November 1919, the Fascists only received 5000 votes out of 27 5000.**
- **By 1921, he had won 250 000 followers.**
- **They believed in action and thus took action against strikers, brigands and hooligans of any complexion.**
- **Communists were attacked and their meetings broken.**
- **Socialists who disrupted industry were attacked.**
- **The Fascists found themselves conducting police work more than the police itself.**
- **They were even ruthless and did not hesitate to kill.**
- **Between January and May they had killed 207 opponents and wounded nearly a thousand.**
- **The state police did not take any action against them because they were afraid or unable to control them.**

- By October 1922, they had 26000 armed followers who were in practice Mussolini's private army.
- In October 1922, Mussolini demanded that the country should be given a strong government capable of restoring order.
- If this was not done he threatened to attack Rome.
- He also demanded a share in the government.
- March on Rome:
- Mussolini organized what was called the March on Rome in which he intended to remove the government by force.
- Thousands of well-armed Black shirts guarded the roads to Rome and other strategic places.
- For a few hours the Prime minister considered ordering the army against Fascists.
- He later decided to resign.
- On 28 October 1922, Mussolini went to Rome from Milan by train where he had been invited to become prime minister by King Victor Emmanuel.
- The March on Rome was peacefully concluded.
- This marked the end of Italian democracy and the beginning of Fascist dictatorship.
- Mussolini was given dictatorial powers for one year.

Italian leaders from 1914 to 1939.

- Signor Vittorio Orlando (Oct 1917 – June 1919).
- Francesco Nitti (June 1919 – June 1920).
- Giovanni Giolitti (June 1920 – July 1921).
- Ivanomie Bonomi (July 1921- Feb 1922).
- Luigi Facta (Feb 1922 – Oct 1922).
- Benito Mussolini (Oct 1922 – 1939).

Mussolini's Domestic Policy.

Political policies.

- He passed the Arcebo Laws
- Opponents of the regime were either murdered or exiled.
- Mussolini ruled by decree. He was not responsible to the parliament but to the King.
- Mussolini adopted the title IL 'Duce.
- Had a state police called the OVRA.
- The slogan "the Duce is always right" was adopted.
- Mussolini was in charge of all important ministries.
- Trade unions were controlled by the state.
- Strikes and lockouts were banned.

- Important decisions were made by the Fascist Grand Council.
- Elections of town councils and mayors were abolished.
- Towns were run by officials appointed from Rome.
- Children and youth were forced to join youth organizations.
- Youth were indoctrinated with the Buchanco of the Duce and the glories of war.
- He signed the Lateran Treaty with the Pope which made Catholicism the only official religion.
- Catholic unions and parties were dissolved.
- There was strict press censorship.
- Anti-Fascist newspapers and magazines were banned or their editors replaced.
- Radios, films and theatre were also controlled.
- Education in schools and universities was closely monitored and supervised.
- Teachers were forced to wear uniforms.
- New textbooks were rewritten to glorify the Fascists.
- Children were encouraged to criticize their teachers who lacked enthusiasm in the party.

Economic policies.

- He advanced the production of textiles industry and hydro-electric power was advanced.
- He introduced the Battle of Wheat which increased wheat production and by 1932 Italy was self-sufficient in food.
- He introduced Great Public Works in which highways, roads and railways were built. This created a lot of employment for the Italians.
- The Pontine Marshes near Rome were drained and brought under cultivation.
- He introduced price and rent controls which relieved workers.
- Millions of trees were planted.
- Bachelors had to pay a special tax.

Social policies.

- Leisure was also provided through an organization called Dopo Lavoro (after work) which also trained workers to be good Fascists.
- Mussolini encouraged high birth rate and large families were given economic assistance.
- Education was closely monitored-teachers were forced to wear uniforms.
- Workers were given free Sundays and annual holidays with pay.
- Schools and hospitals were also built.
- Religious instruction was compulsory.
- Catholicism became the state religion.
- Textbooks were rewritten to glorify the Fascists.

Did Italians benefit from Mussolini's domestic policy?

- Creation of employment through public works.

- *There was self-sufficiency in food through the Battle of Wheat.*
- *Reduction of illiteracy through building schools.*
- *Health and working conditions improved.*
- *Peace was restored.*
- *Trade and industry drastically improved.*

Non benefits.

- *People lived in fear.*
- *Women were widowed and children orphaned.*
- *People lost the right to vote.*
- *A number of people lost their lives.*
- *Women were suppressed.*

MUSSOLINI'S FOREIGN POLICY.

- *This refers to his relations with other nations.*
- *In his foreign policy, Mussolini wanted to make Italy great, feared and respected.*
- *He looked upon himself as a successor to the Caesars but the problem was that he was a Caesar of a very small and poor country in a world of bigger, wealthier and more powerful states.*

Aims of Mussolini's foreign policy.

- *To create an Italy great, feared and respected.*
- *To secure a peace settlement in Italy's favour.*
- *To create an empire in Africa.*
- *To fight against communism in Europe.*
- *To restore her lost prestige.*

The policy.

- ❖ *In 1923 he sent troops to occupy the Greek island of Corfu after some shooting.*
- ❖ *He also occupied Fiume.*
- ❖ *Initially wanted to protect Italy from German influence via Austria.*
- ❖ *He supported the anti-Nazi government of Dollfuss and thus sent troops to the Austrian border after the murder of Dollfuss to prevent German occupation of Austria.*
- ❖ *He formed a protectorate over Albania to off-set Yugoslavian influence.*
- ❖ *He supported Britain against Turkey and was rewarded with part of Somaliland.*
- ❖ *He recognized the USSR but wanted to have spectacular success.*
- ❖ *After 1934, he changed his stance towards Germany as he admired Hitler and both became greatest enemies of the League.*
- ❖ *In 1935, he signed the Stresa Front with Britain and France against German aggression.*

- ❖ *In the same year Italy invaded Abyssinia (Ethiopia), a member of the League.*
- ❖ *In 1936, he intervened in the Spanish civil war and sent troops on the side of General Franco against the Spanish republic government.*
- ❖ *In the same year Italy signed the Rome-Berlin pact an aggressive treaty aimed at destroying the whole of the Paris peace settlement.*
- ❖ *In 1937, he joined the Anti-comintern pact also known as the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis with Germany and Japan against communism.*
- ❖ *In 1938, Mussolini left Germany to invade Austria.*
- ❖ *In 1939 Italy invaded Albania. In 1939 he signed the pact of Steel with Germany which was a full alliance.*

Benefits of Mussolini's policy.

- ✓ *Various agreements with Germany led to public success.*
- ✓ *Victory over Abyssinia re-established Italian hegemony and greatness to some extent.*
- ✓ *Invasions created more space for his people.*
- ✓ *Foreign ventures called for massive conscription creating a lot of employment.*

Non-benefits.

- ✓ *His policy was generally disastrous and led to WWII which killed many people.*
- ✓ *Aggression reduced concentration on domestic issues.*
- ✓ *Her invasion of Albania was pointless since she was already an Italian satellite.*

Revision questions.

1. *Outline Mussolini's economic policy. (12)*
2. *Describe the rise of Mussolini and the Fascist Party. (12)*
3. *Describe Mussolini's domestic reforms in Italy from 1922 to 1929. (12)*

To what extent did Italians benefit from these reforms? (8)

4. *What did Mussolini do in order to consolidate his position as the leader of Italy? (12)*

GERMANY: HITLER AND THE NAZI PARTY.

- *After Germany was defeated she was forced to form a new democratic government.*
- *A new democratic constitution was drawn in the victors' sense.*
- *The German National Assembly met at Weimar in February 1919 and a constitution in which the president was the head of the state was made.*
- *The Chancellor was the executive head of the government.*
- *The Chancellor was appointed by the president from the majority party.*
- *The new German government was called the Weimar Republic.*
- *The new government had two chambers:*
 - a. *The Upper House – The Reichsrat.(senate)*
 - b. *The Lower house – The Reichstag.(parliament)*
- *Article 48 of the constitution provided for emergency powers to the chancellor.*
- *The Chancellor could rule by decree and introduce necessary measures to restore order.*

NB: This was the article later used by Hitler to destroy the Republic and introduce Nazi dictatorship.

Like Italy, Germany faced many political, economic and social problems immediately after the war.

Political Problems.

- *The Weimar Government was weak.*
- *The people accused the government of signing the Versailles settlement.*
- *Fears of communism.*
- *General political unrest.*
- *Lack of cooperation between democrats and conservatives.*
- *A lot of political parties.*
- *Political revolts and coups.*
- *Political assassinations.*
- *Army threatened government.*

Economic problems.

- *Inflation.*
- *Bankruptcy.*
- *Strikes and demonstrations.*
- *Low agricultural and industrial production.*
- *The Great economic depression.*
- *War reparations.*
- *High levels of unemployment.*
- *War debts.*
- *Wiping out of investments.*
- *Food shortages.*

Social Problems.

- ***Diseases.***
- ***Hunger and starvation.***
- ***Unemployment.***
- ***Street fights.***
- ***Demonstrations.***
- ***Lawlessness.***
- ***Poverty.***

Reparations were the thorniest of the immediate German problems after WWI.

In 1923, Germany made it clear that she was no longer able to pay reparations.

The victors were not sympathetic that France and Belgium proceeded to invade the Ruhr industrial area to force Germany to pay reparations.

However, attempts were made to improve international relations between the wars. These include the following:

- (a) The League of Nations.***
- (b) The Washington Conferences. These intended to improve relations between Japan and USA concerning the Far East.***
- (c) The Genoa conference (1922). Brainchild of Lloyd George to solve german-french hostility. Failed when France refused to compromise on the reparations.***
- (d) The Dawes plan (1924). Was an attempt to break the deadlock between Britain and France. Chaired in London by American representative, General Dawes. German installments were reduced and she was to receive USA loan.***
- (e) The Locarno Treaties.***
- (f) The Young plan.***
- (g) The World Disarmament Conference.***
 - ***Between 1924 and 1928 there seemed a possibility for peace.***
 - ***However the atmosphere changed in 1929 with the Great economic depression.***
 - ***The rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany in 1933 finally shattered any hope for peace in Europe.***

Political parties in Germany between 1919 and 1933.

- ***The Nazi***
- ***Social democrats***
- ***The Nationalist Party***
- ***Catholic Centre party***
- ***Bavarian People's Party***
- ***The Liberals.***

German Chancellors between 1919 and 1933.

- *Frederick Ebert (social Democrat) – 1918*
- *Gustav Stresemann (Liberal Party) – 1923*
- *Heinrich Brüning (Catholic Centre Party) – 1930*
- *Fritz von Papen (Nationalist) – 1932*
- *General von Schleicher (Nationalist) – 1932*
- *Adolf Hitler (Nazi) - 1933*

ADOLF HITLER AND THE NAZI PARTY.

- *Adolf Hitler was born in Branau, Austria in 1889.*
- *He was therefore Austrian and not German.*
- *During the war, he served as a corporal in the Bavarian regiment.*
- *He fought bravely and was almost blinded by gas.*
- *After his discharge from war he took up political work in Munich.*
- *He aimed to overthrow the Versailles settlement.*

The Rise of Hitler.

- *In 1919, Hitler joined a small political group that was soon to be called the National Socialist Party – NAZI.*
- *Like Mussolini, Hitler was initially a socialist agitator.*
- *By 1921, Hitler had become the leader of the party.*
- *He imposed strict discipline on its members.*
- *The group believed in the superiority of the German Aryan race.*
- *Hitler used the term socialist only to attract people but he actually hated socialism.*
- *In 1923 he launched the Munich putsch.*
 - ✓ *On 8th November 1923, Hitler and the Nazi Party decided to seize power by force.*
 - ✓ *They marched to the Municipal buildings in Munich where Hitler pronounced a provisional national government with 600 of his followers.*
 - ✓ *The Bavarian nationalists withdrew the support they had earlier promised.*
 - ✓ *Hitler and his followers were dispersed by a few policemen.*
 - ✓ *16 Nazi followers were killed and Hitler was arrested for treason and sentenced 5 years imprisonment.*
 - ✓ *He was given a comfortable flat in jail and a secretary to type his manuscript- The Mein Kampf (My struggle).*
 - ✓ *In the Mein Kampf, Hitler wrote all his political ideas and this later became the Nazi bible.*
 - ✓ *Hitler was released after 9 months.*

- *From 1924 -29, Nazi seats in parliament dwindled due economic improvement.*
- *However, the number of Nazi seats began to increase due to the economic blizzard.*
- *In July 1932, Nazi Party won 230 seats in the Reichstag out of 577.*
- *Thus the Nazi became ungovernable and this had become a threat to the government.*
- *Von Papen approached President Hindenburg and suggested that Hitler be put in position of chancellor.*
- *On 20 January 1933, President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as chancellor.*
- *In 1934, when Hindenburg died, Hitler became both Chancellor and President with the title “Führer” - leader.*
- *Thus the Weimar politicians had committed political suicide by assisting Hitler to come to power.*

Ideas expressed by Hitler in his book Mein Kampf.

- *Wanted to rescue Germany from the threat of Communism.*
- *To rescue Germany from the threat of Jews who profited while many Germans suffered.*
- *To establish a Third Reich which would restore Germany to her dominant place in Europe.*
- *Would create a living space (Lebensraum) for the German Aryan race.*
- *Tear Versailles Treaty (stab in the back theory).*
- *Restore German pride and prosperity.*

How did the Munich Putsch help Hitler to rise to power?

- *It exposed him and the weakness of the Weimar Republic.*
- *It gave him an opportunity to make his ideas and those of his party known.*
- *It made him realize that force alone was not the right method to pursue in order to rise to power.*

HITLER'S DOMESTIC POLICY.

- *His foreign policy was an instrument of foreign ventures.*

Aims of Hitler's domestic policy.

- *Establishment of Nazi dictatorship.*
- *Eradication of unemployment.*
- *Reconstruction of the German forces.*
- *Building of one national German mind.*
- *Hatred of foreigners.*

Political policy.

- *He passed the Enabling Act which outlawed other parties and trade unions.*
- *Communists were banned.*
- *All other parties were banned and the German Reich became a one party state.*

- *Trade unions were raided and banned.*
- *There was press censorship and the press was used to win supporters.*
- *Strikes and demonstrations were banned.*
- *All German workers and employers to belong to German Labour Front.*
- *He signed the concordat agreement with the Pope in which he agreed not to interfere with German Catholics.*
- *The church was controlled by the government since it was a possible source of opposition.*
- *Opponents of the Nazi were killed, exiled or sent to concentration camps.*
- *Opponents within the party were also killed during the Night of Long Knives. E.g. Ernest Rohm especially those who wanted to follow socialist principles.*
- *In 1935, he introduced compulsory military service.*
- *He engaged in the secret rearmament of the German army.*
- *The German Air force (the Luftwaffe) was created.*
- *He created various police units for the physical control of the German people.*
- *The Gestapo was the most ruthless and infiltrated every aspect of German life. Its members roomed every beer hall, soccer field, cinema, wedding ceremonies and funerals. Thus the Germans lived in fear.*
- *He introduced Ministry of Propaganda led by Joseph Goebbels.*
- *German youth were recruited into Hitler's Youth movement.*
- *The girls were mobilized into Hitler's Girls.*
- *Books were rewritten to glorify the Nazi philosophy.*

Economic Policies.

- *Hitler introduced a German Labour service to employ people in public projects.*
 - *This involved:*
 - *Construction of schools and hospitals.*
 - *Useless land was reclaimed and agricultural projects introduced.*
 - *New wide highways were constructed and old ones were renewed.*
 - *Bridges were constructed.*
 - *Hitler also introduced a policy of economic self-sufficiency. (German had to produce enough food and raw materials for herself).*
- This protected German international markets and brought about general industrial expansion.*

German Anti – Semitism.

- *This was the hatred of the Jews.*

Hitler exterminated all the Jews in Germany.

He accused them of betraying Germany during the war.

They also made a lot of profit while the Germans were suffering.

- *Jews were deprived of their citizenship through the Citizenship Act.*
- *Jews were excluded from the civil service.*
- *Marriage with Jews was forbidden.*
- *Jewish business people were banned from operating and professional qualifications cancelled.*
- *Jewish shop, synagogues, and shops were destroyed.*
- *30 000 Jews were sent to concentration camps.*
- *Jewish children were banned from attending German schools and universities.*

Benefits of his domestic policy.

- *Creation of employment through public works and rearmament of the Germany army.*
- *Eradication of hunger and starvation through the policy of economic self-sufficiency.*
- *Expansion of German industry.*
- *German markets were protected.*
- *Improvement of literacy and health care.*

Non-benefits.

- *Many people were killed during the night of long knives.*
- *Women were widowed and children orphaned.*
- *There was violation of human rights.*
- *The Jews were exterminated.*
- *The Germans lived in fear.*

How did the Nazi violate people's rights?

- *Killed opponents and critics.*
- *People were put in concentration camps.*
- *People lost their right to vote.*
- *There was no freedom of opinion or expression.*
- *There was no freedom of speech.*
- *No freedom of association.*
- *Jewish children were deprived of their right to education.*
- *Anti-Nazis lost their right to protection by the law.*

Methods used by Hitler to come to power.

- *Propaganda*
- *Thuggery*
- *Street fights*
- *His personality*
- *Violence*
- *Diplomacy*
- *Elections*

Measures taken by Hitler to consolidate his power.

- **1933 second election held to ensure Nazi majority.**
- **He also walked out of the disarmament talks.**
- **In 1933, he burnt the Reichstag building and used this as an excuse to discredit socialists.**
- **He secured exceptional powers to arrest anyone.**
- **Passed the Enabling Act which outlawed other parties and trade unions.**
- **State governments controlled by Nazi governors.**
- **Got rid of his enemies during the Night of Long Knives.**
- **In 1934, a plebiscite was held to make Hitler FUHRER after the death of Hindenburg.**
- **Put in place extermination laws against the Jews and Jews removed from civil service.**
- **Press was strictly controlled.**
- **Through the Co-ordination law, the army, police and church was put under Hitler.**
- **In 1935 Germany demanded Austria and encouraged German nationalism.**
- **He signed the Concordat agreement with the pope to settle pressure with the Catholic Centre party.**
- **He controlled education**
- **Hitler was made commander of the Germany army.**
- **He introduced Hitler Youth Movement and League of German Maidens.**

HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY.

- **When Hitler came to power in 1933, Germany was shackled by the Treaty of Versailles.**
- **Hitler thus intended to recover the German territories lost through the Versailles settlement and create more living space for the Aryan race.**
- **He also intended to bring all the Germans under the umbrella of Greater Germany.**
- **This meant tearing up the Versailles Settlement.**

Aims of Hitler's foreign policy.

- **Creating living space for the Germans.**
- **Unite all German speaking people.**
- **Recover German territories lost at Versailles.**
- **Avoid another two front war.**
- **To end her isolation from other European nations.**
- **To rebuild her army.**
- **To rebuild her navy.**
- **To dominate the whole world.**

Foreign Policy.

- **In October 1933, Hitler pulled Germany from the Geneva Disarmament Conference.**
- **A week later, he withdrew Germany from the League of Nations accusing the league of failing to revise the terms of the treaty of Versailles.**

- *In 1935, the Saar voted for a referendum to unite with Germany.*
- *In the same year, Hitler signed a secret naval treaty with Britain where Germany was allowed to rebuild her navy.*
- *In March 1936, Hitler marched into the demilitarized Rhineland.*
- *In 1936, Hitler and Mussolini moved closer together and signed the Rome-Berlin Pact. The alliance ended German isolation strengthened Hitler's aggressive hand.*
- *In 1936, Hitler intervened in the Spanish civil war on the side of General Franco.*
- *In the same year he signed the Anti-Comintern Pact against international communism with Italy. (In 1937 Italy signed the same with Japan to form the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis).*
- *In 1938, Germany invaded Austria and annexed it.*
- *In the same year, Hitler attended the Munich conference where the Sudetenland was to be handed to Germany.*
- *Hitler marched into the Sudetenland, the German part of Czechoslovakia.*
- *Hitler took over the Lithuanian port of Memel largely populated by Germans.*
- *In 1939, Germany occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia.*
- *April 1939, Hitler demanded return of Danzig as well as the railway and road linking East Prussia with the rest of Germany.*
- *In 1939, he signed the Russo-German pact to prevent danger of a two front war. The two pledged not to fight against each other.*
- *He also signed the Pact of Steel with Italy.*

Benefits of Hitler's foreign policy.

- *Relations with Italy and Japan led to public success.*
- *Invasions created living space for the Germans.*
- *A number of German minorities were liberated from foreign rule.*
- *Employment was created through rearmament to undertake foreign adventures.*
- *Foreign invasions supplied vast raw materials for German industry.*

Non-benefits.

- *His foreign adventures led to the outbreak of the WWII which killed a lot of people.*
- *A lot of Young people were forced to join the army.*
- *Foreign adventures deprived full attention to some domestic problems.*

Kenos

MUTANGLIP. "PROFESSOR"