

## IGCSE HISTORY

### Background: WW1 (1914-1918)

- Economic Effects
  - Britain, France & Russia left bankrupt; relying on money from USA
  - Inflation hit Germany
    - Currency collapsed: caused black-market & barter
- Social Effects
  - People carrying diseases displaced throughout Europe
    - Spanish Flu killed over 50 million
  - Lack of working men = boom in working women
    - Women did industrial work & began pushing for voting rights
    - Hierarchical structure of society was breaking
- Political Effects
  - Germany's monarchy ended; Wilhelm abdicated in November 1918
    - Friedrich Ebert (politician) led Weimar Republic Government
  - Empires of Russia, Austria-Hungary & Turkey collapsed
  - Britain & France's colonies wanted independence
- Territory Effects
  - Germany lost 15% of adult population
  - Germany's borders were undecided

### 1) Were the Peace Treaties of 1919-23 Fair?

- Big Three
  - Paris Peace Conference 1919-20
    - At Palace of Versailles
    - 32 nations were present
      - Conference for the victors; defeated nations weren't invited
    - Agreed that 5 treaties would be drawn up at the conference
    - Council of 10 with 2 members from 5 leading countries (USA, Britain, France, Italy & Japan)
    - Big 3+1 : Vittorio Orlando (PM Italy)
  - Reasons for differing aims

	Differing ideas	Differing experiences
Woodrow Wilson (USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Punish Germany; not too harshly (avoid revenge)</li> <li>● Rebuild a better, peaceful Europe from the ruins of WW1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strengthen democracy in defeated countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Public wouldn't let their leaders cause another war</li> <li>■ 'Fair &amp; lasting peace'</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● Make sure war didn't break out again <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Use 14 points as a basis for peace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Came from identifying causes of conflict &amp; devising remedies for each cause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Eg. Cause: arms buildup, Sol: Disarm (maintain basic defence)</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Strengthen democracies</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>14 points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No secret treaties</li> <li>○ Free access to seas</li> <li>○ Free trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hadn't suffered any damage during the war apart from fires started by German agents to destroy goods going to Britain &amp; France</li> <li>● Joined the war in 1917</li> <li>● Located far away from Europe where main destruction was happening</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ All nations to work towards disarmament</li> <li>○ Colonies to have a say in their own future</li> <li>○ German troops to leave Russia</li> <li>○ Independence for Belgium</li> <li>○ France to regain Alsace-Lorraine</li> <li>○ Frontier between Austria &amp; Italy to be adjusted</li> <li>○ Self-determination for eastern Europe</li> <li>○ Serbia to have access to the sea</li> <li>○ Self-determination for people in Turkish empire</li> <li>○ Poland to be an independent state</li> <li>○ Set up LoN</li> <li>● Lack of support at home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ American Senate rejected the 14 points &amp; adopted an isolationist policy</li> <li>○ Didn't want to be the world's policeman</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Forced to compromise as others were less idealistic</li> <li>● Worried about spread of communism if Germany was too weak</li> </ul>	
David Lloyd George (UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wanted Germany to lose its colonies &amp; navies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Threatened the British Empire</li> <li>○ Keep seas free for British navy</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Didn't want to crush Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Maintain Germany as a trading partner</li> <li>○ Britain's 2nd largest trading partner before WW1</li> <li>○ Trade with Germany = more jobs in Britain</li> <li>○ British war recovery was dependent of economic revival of Europe</li> <li>○ If Germany lost Rhineland, won't be rich enough to buy British goods</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Didn't want Germany to seek revenge</li> <li>● Didn't want France to become too powerful; needed a reasonably strong Germany to keep it in check</li> <li>● Wanted a barrier against communism</li> <li>● Faced public pressures in UK for a harsh treaty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Public weren't sympathetic to Germany</li> <li>○ Suffered 1 million casualties, food shortages &amp; other hardships</li> <li>○ Won 1918 General election by promising to 'make Germany pay'</li> <li>○ Promised British public: 'squeeze the German lemon until the pips squeak'</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hadn't suffered as badly as France but the people suffered greatly</li> </ul>
Georges Clemenceau (France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wanted security &amp; revenge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Germany should take sole blame</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Safety from future German attacks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Weakening Germany &amp; reducing military strength</li> <li>○ High reparations as compensation for infrastructural damage</li> <li>○ Invaded for the 2nd time in 50 years</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Regain territory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Independent Rhineland</li> <li>○ Alsace Lorraine &amp; the Saar</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Franco-Prussian War, 1870s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ History of rivalry</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Worst experience due to their neighbouring location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ⅓ of French army was killed/wounded</li> <li>○ Population decreased by 40 million</li> <li>○ French president (Poincaré)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ France was defeated (payback for humiliation)</li> <li>○ Lost Alsace-Lorraine</li> </ul>	wanted Germany broken up into a collection of smaller states
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- Treaty of Versailles (28 June 1919)
  - Terms
    - Guilt
      - Clause 231 put blame on Germany
      - Justified Allies seeking compensation (legal basis)
        - If you cause damage & is entirely your fault, pay compensation
    - Reparations
      - £6,600 million
      - To build 200,000 tonnes of shipping for each of the Allies in the next 5 years
      - Large quantities of coal given to France, Belgium & Italy for the next 10 years
    - Territory
      - Lost 10%
      - Anschluss forbidden
      - Overseas empire taken away
        - German colonies became mandates of the LoN
      - Danzig to be a 'free city' under LoN
        - Poland could use Danzig's port for external trade
        - Was an important sea port before WW1
        - Population mainly German; transfer to Poland could cause resentment/political instability
        - Allies couldn't agree on what to do
      - Lost to France
        - Alsace-Lorraine
      - Saar administered by LoN for 15 years; plebiscite would be conducted)
        - Will decide whether it should go to France, Germany or remain under LoN
        - During 15 years, France has control over Saar's coal mines
      - Lost to other European countries
        - Belgium: Eupen, Moresnet, Malmedy
        - Poland: Polish Corridor (carved out of E. Prussia) W. Prussia, Posen & Upper Silesia
        - Denmark: North Schleswig after a plebiscite
        - Lithuania: Memel
        - Gained independence: Lithuania, Estonia & Latvia
    - Military
      - Army was limited to 100,000 men
      - Conscription banned; soldiers had to be volunteers
      - No armoured vehicles, submarines, aircrafts
      - Navy reduced to 6 battleships
      - Demilitarised Rhineland
        - Allies were to keep an army on the west bank of the Rhine for 15 years

- League of Nations (LoN)
    - Not invited to join until Germany became a peace loving country
- Germany's reaction
  - Unfair Treatment
    - No representation at Paris Peace Conference
    - Claimed Allies were trying to bankrupt Germany with high reparations
    - 'Diktat' (dictation): an imposed settlement
      - No choice/comment from Germany (lack of representation)
      - Were given a draft & invited to express comments
  - War Guilt
    - Germans didn't feel that they started the war (should share blame)
      - Could be argued first military aggression was Russian mobilisation in July 1914
    - Many weren't aware of Germany's surrender
    - Left Germany open to reparations
      - Bitter; had to pay for all the damage caused by the war despite the German economy being weak
      - Many were poor
      - Hyperinflation occurred
  - Armed Forces
    - Germany couldn't defend herself from a potential attack from a small country
    - Army was a symbol of the German pride
      - Drastic reduction caused humiliation
    - German navy sank their ships in protest
  - LoN & 14 points
    - Treatment of Germany wasn't in line with 14 points
      - German citizens were displaced into newly formed countries
        - Eg. Czechoslovakian Germans were ruled by non-Germans
      - Forbidding Anschluss was against self-determination
    - Felt insulted by not being invited to join the LoN
      - Couldn't defend herself in the LoN
  - Lost Territories
    - Humiliation
    - Contrary to self determination
      - 10% of Germans were under hostile regimes separate from the German mainland
      - Made Germany poorer
        - Farmland was in W. Prussia
        - Industrial land was in the Saar & Alsace-Lorraine
          - Would hit German industrial production
        - Unemployment increased
        - Deprived of areas with the resources to pay for reparations
- Impact of TOV on Germany
  - Immediate impact
    - Nov 1918: Germany surrendered unconditionally

- No right to take part in any discussions made at the peace conference
  - Economy ruined by the blockade set up by the Allies
- (P) Political Violence
  - Weak Weimar Republic
    - Jan 1919: attempted revolution by Spartacists (communists)
      - Put down by the Frei Korps (gangs of ex-soldiers who roamed the streets of Berlin in uniform)
    - Politicians who signed the Armistice that ended WW1 labelled the November Criminals by Hitler (stab in the back theory)
  - Left Weimar Republic vulnerable & had new enemies
    - Communists, Nationalists, Jews
      - Felt that Jewish politicians had betrayed the military
    - Constant threat & attempts of numerous political assassinations
      - 1922: German foreign minister Walter Rathenau murdered by extremists
  - Kapp Putsch, 1920
    - Ebert's right wing opponents attempted a revolution against him
      - Defeated by strikes in Berlin; paralysed essential services (eg. power & transport)
  - Munich Putsch, 1923
    - Hitler led a rebellion but was defeated
    - Got off lightly when put on trial
    - German resentment for TOV helped him gain support
- (P&E) Conflict in the Ruhr, 1923
  - Background
    - 1921: First instalment of reparation (£50 million) was paid
    - 1922: Nothing was paid
    - 1923: Stopped coal shipments
    - Ebert tried to negotiate concessions from Allies
  - French & Belgian soldiers invaded the Ruhr region & took what was owed in the form of raw materials & goods (legal under TOV)
  - German government ordered workers to go on strike
    - Weren't producing anything for French to take
  - Germans had nothing to sell & no money to buy
    - Printed more money to pay workers on strike
    - Led to hyperinflation
  - French killed 100+ workers & expelled 10,000 protesters from the region
- (E) Hyperinflation
  - Rapid & uncontrollable currency devaluation causing prices of goods & services to skyrocket in a short period of time
  - Government kept printing new notes (worthless)
    - Used to buy foreign currency
    - Collapse German mark value
  - Prints money to pay for war debts, reparations & public services
  - Government & industries were able to pay off debts in worthless marks
    - Others, eg. pensioners were left penniless
  - Increased bitterness towards TOV
  - Controlling Inflation

- New government under Gustav Stresemann took over
  - Called off passive resistance in the Ruhr
  - Replaced the worthless marks with new currency (Rentenmark)
  - Negotiated American loans under Dawes Plan (1924)
  - Renegotiated reparation payments
  - Persuaded French to leave the Ruhr (1925) after promising to restart reparation payments
- Allies views on the treaty
  - Italy
    - Wasn't given the Adriatic Coast that had been promised in Treaty of London (1915)
      - Wilson wouldn't agree to creation of an Italian Empire
  - Japan
    - Not allowed to occupy Manchuria
    - Given the former German territories in China

	Liked	Disliked
Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LoN was set up &amp; adopted by most countries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Covenant of LoN in all peace treaties</li> <li>○ Made LoN a reality</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Defeated nations disarmed</li> <li>● Self determination for Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia &amp; Czechoslovakia</li> <li>● Prevented spread of communism; revolts of communism were crushed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Some of the 14 points were ignored               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Self-determination: Colonies weren't given any say in their future (eg. Sudetenland)                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ideas were too idealistic; didn't understand Europe</li> <li>■ UK &amp; France wanted their empires</li> <li>■ German-Austrian liaison was unacceptable to all parties</li> <li>■ Independent states needed to be defensible</li> <li>■ If fully applied, would result in a patchwork of states</li> <li>■ UK, France &amp; Japan gained German colonies</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● No free navigation of seas (opposition from UK)</li> <li>● Lack of disarmament               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Only defeated powers were made to disarm</li> </ul> </li> <li>● American Senate refused to ratify TOV or join LoN               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Americans thought TOV was too harsh</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Set up a democracy in Germany               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ German politics was under mayhem</li> <li>○ Fascist government was uprising</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Lloyd George	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reduction in Germany's navy</li> <li>● Abandoned free navigation of seas</li> <li>● German colonies as British mandates               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Expand British Empire</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Moderated Clemenceau's harsh ideas</li> <li>● Punished Germany without destroying its economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clemenceau's harshness</li> <li>● LoN: meant Britain would have to send its army/money to solve other issues</li> <li>● German speaking people were under the rule of other countries</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Germany was still in a position to trade with Britain</li> <li>○ Strong enough to stop spread of communism</li> <li>● Satisfied British public</li> <li>● Anglo-American guarantee against future aggression</li> </ul>	
Clemenceau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Clause 231</li> <li>● High reparations</li> <li>● Regained Alsace-Lorraine &amp; German colonies as French mandates</li> <li>● Reduced economic &amp; military power</li> <li>● Gained coal profits from Saar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only getting the Saar for 15 years</li> <li>● Wanted an independent Rhineland under French control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ France still had a common border with Germany</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Couldn't split Germany into smaller states</li> <li>● Wanted Germany to be punished more severely</li> <li>● Wanted complete disarmament</li> <li>● France condemned TOV when terms became known <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Clemenceau's govt overthrown &amp; his political career ended</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

- Importance
  - Big Three negotiated the TOV
    - Other treaties were designed by foreign ministers
  - Outlined principles
    - Self-determination, guilt, reduction in arms, reparations, loss of territory
  - LoN set up by TOV
  - Major powers were involved (Britain, USA, France)
  - Led to Hitler's uprising & WW2
- Was the TOV Fair/Justified?

Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Germany agreed to reductions in their armed forces, losses of territory &amp; the principle of reparations in the armistice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Usual consequences of defeat in war</li> <li>○ Valid basis for their inclusion in TOV</li> </ul> </li> <li>● War was severe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Victors wanted terms to be severe to ensure no chance of hostilities breaking out</li> <li>○ Germany caused massive damage to Belgium &amp; France's infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Deliberately destroyed mines, railways, factories &amp; bridges whilst retreating</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● Germany entered the war on its own terms &amp; should accept the punishment for losing</li> <li>● Set up a body (LoN) to deal with any unresolved issues</li> <li>● A less harsh treaty wouldn't have satisfied the public opinion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Demand for revenge</li> <li>○ Politicians at the peace conference were under pressure to meet public's expectations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wanted compensation for loss of lives &amp; damage</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Failed to deal with problems (WW2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Didn't accomplish aim of keeping peace</li> <li>○ TOV- long-term cause of Hitler's uprising</li> <li>○ Built resentment amongst Germans</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Could not have been sensible; was imposed (diktat) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No representation at peace talks</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Left Germany unable to defend herself</li> <li>● TOV punished the innocent Germans rather than those responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ German economy crippled &amp; people in near-starvation state</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Wrong to put the sole blame on Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Other countries had followed aggressive imperialism including Britain &amp; France <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Increased spending on armaments</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Britain &amp; USA feared harshness might result in further war</li> <li>● TOV could have been harsher <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ France wanted it to be more severe to punish Germany for earlier events</li> <li>○ Had Germany won, they would have enforced a more severe treaty ie. March 1918 (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk) for Russia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lost 54% of industry &amp; 32% of agricultural land</li> <li>■ Fine of 300 million gold roubles</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>● Economic troubles were self-inflicted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Other countries raised taxes &amp; practised a more rigorous fiscal policy to pay for reparations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Britain had greater debt &amp; paid off more than Germany by introducing higher taxes</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Reparations were 2% of Germany's annual production</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 1925: German steel production was twice that of Britain's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Germans felt they would be dealt with under the 14 points <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Colonies didn't have a say in their future</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Immediate impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Political violence &amp; economic hardships</li> <li>○ Conflict in the Ruhr</li> <li>○ Kapp Putsch</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- Other peace settlements
  - Not negotiated by the Big Three
    - By diplomats with foreign ministers of the Allies in consultation with representatives of the nationalities in Eastern & Central Europe
  - Austria: Treaty of Saint Germain, September 1919
    - Disarmament:
      - Army limited to 30,000 volunteers (conscription banned)
      - No navy (broken up & distributed amongst Allies)/no air force
    - Reparations:
      - Went bankrupt before reparations figure was set (economy was too weak)
    - Territory losses:
      - Forbidden anschluss with Germany
      - Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved
      - Lost land to Yugoslavia (Bosnia & Herzegovina), Czechoslovakia, Poland (Galicia), Romania (Bukovina), & Italy (South Tyrol, Istria Trieste, Trentino)
      - Independence of Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia
  - Bulgaria: Treaty of Neuilly, 1919
    - Disarmament:
      - Army reduced to 20,000 men
    - Reparations:
      - £100 million
    - Territory:
      - Lost land to Yugoslavia & Greece
      - Gained land from Turkey
  - Hungary: Treaty of Trianon, 1919
    - Disarmament:
      - Army reduced to 35,000 men
    - Reparations:
      - Due to pay but economy was too weak
    - Territory losses:
      - Lost 70% of its territory & ⅓ of its population



- Lost land to Poland, Romania (Transylvania), Yugoslavia (Slovenia) & Czechoslovakia (Ruthenia & Slovakia)
      - 3 million Hungarians ended up in other states
      - Industries suffered from loss of population & raw materials
    - Recognise independence of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia
    - End of Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - Turkey: Treaty of Sevres, 1920
    - Delayed by war between Turkey & Greece, & invasion by Italy
    - Aims
      - Dismantle Ottoman Empire
      - End Turkey's time as a greater power
      - France & Britain wanted to extend their empires
    - Disarmament:
      - Army reduced to 50,000 troops
      - No air force
      - Restricted navy
    - Due to pay reparations
      - Lost control of its finances and economy to the Allies
    - Territory losses:
      - Egypt, Arabia, Armenia, Tunisia, Morocco got independence
      - Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Suez Canal, Cyprus became British mandates
      - Syria became a French mandate
      - Lost Smyrna (to Greece for 5 years following a referendum)
      - Straits became international & territory on either side was demilitarised
    - Consequences
      - Too harsh/unacceptable to Turks
      - Turkish nationalists under Mustafa Kemal challenged the Treaty by force
        - Forced Greeks out of Smyrna
        - Mass killing of Armenians
        - War of Turkish independence & overthrew Ottoman Sultan
        - Didn't want ports to be 'free zones'
      - Allies didn't want to fight; renegotiated terms (Lausanne)
        - Loss of Smyrna & Thrace didn't make sense
        - Went against self-determination
      - Stopped government from signing
    - Treaty of Lausanne, 1923
      - Abandoned control over Turkey's finances & economy
        - Didn't have to pay reparations
      - Regained majority of land previously lost to Greece
      - Gave up all claims to non-Turkish territory lost at the end of WW1
  - Sensibility of the other treaties
    - Left defeated countries bitter & determined to get revenge
    - Treaties failed in Central Europe
      - Created too many states of minority nationals (eg. Yugoslavia)
    - Turkey was unfairly treated to satisfy France, Britain & Greece
      - Treaty of Sevres only lasted 3 years

## 2) To What Extent was the League of Nations a success?

- Birth of LoN
  - 14th point of Wilson's 14 points

- Wilson wanted LoN to be a world parliament
  - All nations would have representatives who'd meet regularly to decide on matters
  - An attempt to create an international organisation able to prevent future wars
    - Unite nations of the world in a joint guarantee of peace
- British leaders wanted a simple organisation who'd only get together during emergencies
  - Already existed: Conference of Ambassadors
- France wanted a strong league with its own army
- Aims
  - Achieve international peace
  - Promote international trade & cooperation
    - If nations were trading partners, they would be less likely to go against each other
  - Encourage disarmament
  - Improve living & working conditions of people in all nations
  - Enforce TOV
  - Discourage aggression
  - Solve disputes & crises
- Membership
  - Open to all countries if they signed the Covenant of the League
    - Set of rules members had to agree to
  - 42 countries joined at the start
    - 1930: 60 countries
  - USA never joined
    - Congress voted against it
    - Seen as linked to TOV, deemed unfair by many Americans
    - Had no need to join
      - WW1 had made them rich & powerful
    - Horrors of War
      - Joining LoN would mean American troops would have to be sent to every little conflict around the world
      - 100,000 American soldiers lost their lives; the public didn't want to see a repeat of such a great loss
    - Isolationist policy; felt it was an European venture
    - Seen as upholding the colonial interests of Britain & France
  - USSR not invited to join after 1917 Communist revolution
    - Joined in 1934
  - Britain & France were the most powerful in the LoN
    - Too weak to fill the gap left by USA
  - Leading members: Britain & France, helped by Japan & Italy
  - Germany was not allowed to join
    - Punishment for causing WW1
    - Needed to prove itself as a peace-loving countries
    - Joined 1926
- Structure
  - Assembly
    - League's Parliament
      - Central component of LoN
    - Could recommend action to the council & vote on:
      - Admission of new members

