

WW2

1929 Great Depression:

- Economic nationalism: 🇬🇧 🇺🇸 🇫🇷 adopted protectionism to protect their own industries by introducing tariffs and limiting imports
- Radicalization: brought many radical regimes to power Nazism (🇩🇪) and caused existing regimes to adopt more extreme and aggressive policies (🇮🇹) Facism
 - Nazi party wanted to reclaim land lost under the Treaty of Versailles
 - Italy led by Mussolini used GD as an opportunity to take over its banks and industries
 - Italy 🇮🇹 and Germany 🇩🇪 started discussing an alliance (1939)
 - The people believed only 🤴 leaders can protect their nations from being passed around by LON
 - They wanted to redraw their borders - outlook for European peace was increasingly fragile by late 1930s

1921 Washington Naval Conference ✓	1926 League Commission to prepare for World Disarmament Conference ✗
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated outside the League to limit the size and number of warships held by Britain, France, Japan and the United States Organized by the <u>United States</u>, which was not a League member Ratio of tonnage of capital ships of Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy set at 5:5:3:1:1.67:1.67 	Failed as Britain and France refused to co-operate
1925 Locarno Treaties ✓	1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact ✗
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated outside the League among Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia Germany accepted its western borders, including the demilitarization of the Rhineland Weimar government agreed to settle any disputes with the above-mentioned countries through the League 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated outside the League among 15 countries including the United States, France, Germany, Britain, Italy and Japan Agreement that force should not be used to settle disputes No clear way to enforce the pa

Attempts of LON

1920	Vilna	-The league could not make Poland redraw - Mussolini (Italian) got his way as Britain and France could were acting out of self interest (potential ally against Germany) overall showing the League's incompetency
1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact	Agreed that force should not be used to settle disputes but found no way to enforce the pact
1932-1934	World disarmament conference	the conference discussing how to deal with Germany and how to maintain peace through disarming. Hitler knew that none of the countries would disarm and that gave him the justification he needed to rearm Germany.
1934-1936	The Abyssinian crisis (Italy)	Mussolini invaded Abyssinia was not stopped and sanctions were failed to be imposed. Through this, Hitler was convinced that the league would not be able to hinder Germany's plan for expansion

1932-1934 The World Disarmament Conference

- Tried to control the destructive power of offensive weapons (bomber aircraft)
 - Hard to get countries to agree on what offensive and defensive weapons were
 - Did little to ensure how the limitations of weapons would be achieved
 - Each country used the conference to raise their own particular issues
 - Didn't know how to deal with Germany
 - Either let  rearm or disarm to  level
 - Reconvened in Feb 1933, Hitler agreed to attend the conference and appeared to be genuinely interested in making progress on disarmament - but secretly started a rearmament programme
 - Pretended to engage with other powers
 - Promised not to rearm Germany if other nations disarmed -> put pressure on other powers (France)
 - The other powers would not disarm -> Hitler's justification to rearm 

Limiting Offensive Weapons	Dealing with Germany
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focused on controlling the destructive power of offensive weapons. ○ Resolutions to prohibit bombing civilians and chemical warfare, as well as limit size and tonnage of war resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries could not agree on what offensive/defensive weapons were ■ Resolutions were ineffective in ensuring how the limitations on weapons would be achieved ■ Countries raised their own issues instead 	<p>• Conference Broke up after this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Everyone generally agreed that TOV should be fairer, but they disagreed on how to make it fairer France: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wants a significantly bigger army than Germany is allowed to have. ○ Or if they fought vs Germany, Bri and US must agree to fight alongside them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Britain and France were reluctant. • Germany: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Y'all are hypocrites ○ I should rearm to your level ○ Walked out after getting rejected <p>Conference: Couldn't even agree what was "equality"</p>

1933 Leaving the LON

- Hitler redrew from the LON as German people voted in favor of withdrawing from the LON

Rearmament (1933-1935) using the excuses of France not wanting to disarm on to the same level as Germany to leave the LON

- Germany placed itself in a position where it could begin its rearmament process without being shackled by the LON
- Demonstrated that the LON was ineffective in preventing this kind of conflict that it was designed to protect in the first place
- Specifically banned under the TOV
- Popularity and prestige grew
- Concerns about him in 

1935 Saar plebiscite

- Saar region run by LON
- League forced Hitler to agree to a plebiscite which resulted in 90% of the people voting to join Hitler's Germany increasing his confidence and power

1935 Anglo naval agreement

- Britain allowed Germany to have a navy the size of 35% of the British Navy => shows that Britain was also not following TOV -> sympathy

1936 German troops reoccupied the Rhineland

- The League did nothing to stop it
- Nov 1936 Italy and Germany signed the Rome-Berlin Axis
- Used as a border to France as France and USSR had agreed on the Treaty of Mutual assistance in (Feb)
- Preoccupied with the Abyssinian crisis so no further action was taken

1936 The Spanish civil war

- Civil war in Spain between Nationalists (similar views to Hitler and Mussolini) vs Republicans so Hitler used this as an opportunity to test his army and airforce
-  stayed out of the civil war - believing they were not prepared to go to war
- USSR was suspicious of Britain and France because of their reluctance to oppose Hitler and Mussolini

1936 Anti-Comintern Pact

- Germany and Japan signed a pact to oppose communism by promoting uprisings around the world
- Agreed to not sign treaties with USSR

1937 The Axis Alliance

- Italy signed the pact shortly after

1937 Policy of Appeasement

- Chamberlain was aware of the potential threat posed by Hitler
 - Chamberlain authorized massive spending on rearmament for 

1938 Anschluss with Austria

- Hitler targeted his homeland Austria and wanted to unite the Germans of Austria and Germany as there was a strong Nazi party there
- He created the disorder then convinced the Austrian Chancellor that order could only be restored if German troops moved there
- The Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg appealed to Britain and France to put pressure on Hitler to withdraw but they did nothing
- Held a plebiscite on Anschluss and through voter intimidation and fraud nearly 100% of Austrian voters approved on the Anschluss
- Hitler got all of Austria's resources

- Britain and France did nothing
- Britain sympathised with Germany as they felt the TOV was too harsh
- France misjudged as it was hard for them to deal with a politician who simply did not care about the rules and traditions of international diplomacy

Sudentland and the Munich Agreement

- Germans in Sudetenland, a small part of Czechoslovakia
- Claimed to protect these Germans had had to invade Czech  if they did not hand Sudetenland over
- Hitler said he only wanted the part with the Germans - Chamberlain believed him B and F convinced Czech for the sake of peace in Europe
- Hitler increased his demands
- B F Italy and Germany agreed to give the whole of Sudetenland in exchange for a pledge of peace from Hitler

1939 Invasion of Czechoslovakia

- German troops took over the rest of Czechoslovakia
- France and Britain threatened to declare war on Germany if Hitler invaded Poland

Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

- Worried that USSR would oppose Germany's invasion as they shared a border risking a war on 2 fronts
- USSR thought that Britain and France would allow Hitler to take over Eastern Europe
- Both countries agreed to not attack each other (and divide Poland between them)
 - None of them had faith in the agreement
 - B and F were prob too weak
 - Getting his forces ready just in case Hitler turned against the back (cuz he was reeking of world domination)
 -  invaded Poland,  and  declared war on Germany