

Knowledge organisers: *Interwar Conflict & Tension* – knowledge organisers are the bare bones – to move beyond the lowest grades, you need to learn more detail than this

Conflict and Tension: Peacemaking

1	WWI ended in 1918, with the Allies defeating the Central Powers. World leaders met in Versailles to agree a peace settlement. The agreement was very harsh to Germany. Other treaties were harsh to other Central Powers.
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Key events

2	1918	End of WWI
3	1919 Jan	Jan: Paris Peace Conference
4	1919 June	Treaty of Versailles signed
5	1919: Nov	Treaty of Neuilly
6	1920: June	Treaty of Trianon
7	1920: Aug	Treaty of Sevres
8	1921	Reparations for the Treaty of Versailles set at £6.6 billion
9	1923	Treaty of Lausanne
10	1923	Occupation of the Ruhr

Key ideas and developments

11	Big Three	The leaders of Britain (Lloyd George), France (Georges Clemenceau) and the USA (Woodrow Wilson). They had different ideas about how Germany should be treated. France wanted revenge whereas Wilson wanted to build a fair and lasting peace in Europe.
12	Treaty of Versailles	Germany was forced to sign it. Reparations of £6.6 billion, loss of land to Poland and France, military restrictions (army of 100,000) and forced to accept war guilt .
13	Diktat	The Treaty of Versailles was hated in Germany. There were protests all around the country. It was called a 'diktat' (dictated peace). The SPD who signed it were called 'November Criminals' by many people.
14	Treaty of St Germain	Austria lost land to Italy and Romania. There were military restrictions (30,000 in the army). Austria forbidden from uniting with Germany. Had to pay reparations – but the amount was never fixed.
15	Treaty of Neuilly	Bulgaria lost land to Yugoslavia, Greece and Romania and had to pay £100 million reparations. Military restrictions (20,000 in the army).

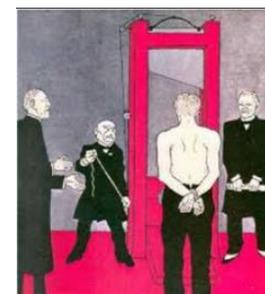
16	Treaty of Trianon	Hungary lost land to Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Austria. Reparations were agreed, but the amount was not fixed. Military restrictions (30,000 in the army).
17	Treaty of Sevres	Turkey lost land to Greece, the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire was split up and the army was restricted to 50,000 men. Huge losses of land. Turkish people were so angry they revolted and overthrew the government, leading to...
18	Treaty of Lausanne	A new treaty. Some land was returned from Greece and they had more control over the seas around Turkey. Reparations cancelled and control given to Turkey over the size of their army.
19	New states	Lots of new countries were established after WWI: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia. Some of these countries did well, but many struggled.

Key words

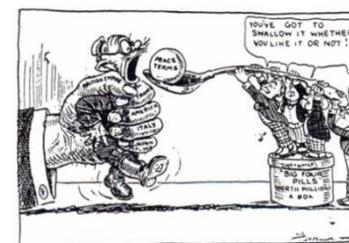
20	Treaty	A formal agreement between two countries. Treaties are usually named after the place they are agreed.
21	Reparations	Money that has to be paid to 'pay back' for something
22	War guilt	The blame for starting the war
23	Occupation	When one country controls another country, or an area of another country, using its army.



↑ 'Peace and future cannon fodder', a cartoon which is suggesting the ToV will lead to another war.



⇐ Cartoon from a German magazine against the ToV. Germany is shown being executed while the Big Three operate the guillotine.



⇐ Cartoon from a British magazine against the ToV. Germany is shown being forced by the Big Tree to 'swallow' peace terms that are far too big.

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Conflict and Tension: The League

1	The League of Nations was set up by the Treaty of Versailles. It was an international organisation with the aim of maintaining peace throughout the world. It had some successes, but also struggled to achieve its aims.
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Key events

2	1919 June	Treaty of Versailles signed
3	1920 Jan	First meeting of the League of Nations
4	1921	Vilna Crisis; Åland Island Crisis; Upper Silesia
5	1922 Aug	Washington Naval Agreement; Mussolini takes control
6	1922: Oct	Mussolini becomes dictator in Italy
7	1922-3	Economic collapse in Austria and Hungary
8	1923	Corfu Crisis
9	1925	Greece-Bulgaria Dispute; Locarno Treaties
10	1926	Germany joins the League
11	1928	Kellogg-Briand Pact
12	1929	Wall Street Crash leads to global depression
13	1931	Mukden Incident and start of Manchurian Crisis
14	1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor
15	1934	USSR joins League of Nations
16	1935	Abyssinian Crisis
17	1939	Outbreak of WWII

Key ideas and developments

18	League of Nations	The League was an international organisation which aimed to bring countries together to find peaceful solutions to conflicts. It struggled with membership: some countries (e.g. Germany) were not allowed to join and others (e.g. America) did not join. They had no army and decision-making was slow.
19	Kellogg-Briand Pact	Sixty-five countries agreed to solve disputes peacefully rather than using war. This was a positive step, but the fact it had nothing to do with the League demonstrates that the League struggled to actually get things done.
20	The League in the 1920s	They had some successes (e.g. a peaceful agreement between Sweden and Finland over who should control the Åland Islands), but they did nothing when Poland took the Lithuanian city of Vilna by force and their response to a crisis in Bulgaria was seen as weak.

21	Great Depression	An economic crisis that started when the American stock market crashed and spread throughout the world. It caused very high unemployment across the world (though America and Germany were worst hit). During the depression, most countries focused on solving their own economic problems rather than international cooperation .
22	Manchurian Crisis	Japan invaded part of China. Japan was a powerful member of the League of Nations and claimed that China had attacked first. The League issued a moral condemnation but didn't have a strong response: there were no trade sanctions and Japan stayed in Manchuria.
23	Abyssinian Crisis	Italy invaded Abyssinia, a country in Africa. The League's response was weak: they banned trading weapons with Italy but allowed trade in oil and coal to continue. They also allowed Italy to keep control of some of Abyssinia.
24	Outbreak of WWII	This was the ultimate failure for the League of Nations, an organisation that was set up to prevent war.

Key words

25	Naval	To do with the Navy
26	Pact	Another word for Treaty (formal agreement)
27	International cooperation	Countries working together to solve problems peacefully
28	Moral condemnation	Something the League could do if countries behaved badly – it was just a formal statement that the League disagreed with the action of the country.
29	Trade sanctions	Preventing a country from trading as a punishment for something.



⇐ 'Gap in the Bridge' – this political cartoon shows the idea that, without America (represented by 'Uncle Sam'), the League of Nations was weak.

⇒ 'Trial by Geneva' – the judges represent the League

of Nations. The Japanese man in the bottom left is making fun of the League.



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Conflict and Tension: Road to WWII

1	The Second World War started in 1939. It was caused by many factors: the weakness of the League of Nations, the Great Depression, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and the policy of appeasement by Britain and France.
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Key events

2	1933	Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
3	1934	The Dollfuss Affair
4	1935 Jan	In the Saar Plebiscite , the Saar votes to re-join Germany
5	1935 Mar	Hitler announces the build-up of the German military
6	1935 June	Anglo-German Naval Treaty
7	1936 Jul	Outbreak of the Spanish Civil War
8	1936 Oct	Rome-Berlin Axis
9	1936 Nov	Anti-Comintern Pact
10	1938 Mar	Remilitarisation of the Rhineland ; Anschluss
11	1938 Sept	Sudeten Crisis and Munich Agreement
12	1938 Oct	Invasion of Sudetenland by the Nazis
13	1939 May	Pact of Steel: military alliance between Germany and Italy
14	1939 Aug	Nazi-Soviet Pact
15	1939 Sep	Hitler invades Poland; Britain and France declare war on Germany

Key ideas and developments

16	Nazism	An ideology which included extreme nationalism and militarism along with absolute hatred of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler wanted to unite all German-Speaking peoples as well as take 'living space' from countries he saw as inferior.
17	Dollfuss Affair	The Nazis had a branch of their party in Austria. The Austrian Nazis murdered Dollfuss, the Chancellor.
18	Appeasement	The policy pursued by British Prime Minister Chamberlain that some of Hitler's demands in order to keep him under control.
19	Anti-Comintern Pact	An agreement by Germany, Japan and Italy against Communism (specifically against the USSR). The Comintern was 'Communist International' – part of the USSR's government dedicated to spreading Communism throughout the world.

20	Anschluss	Literally translates as 'union' – the joining together of Austria and Germany. This was achieved when Hitler marched into Austria with his army. It went against the Treaty of Versailles.
21	Munich Agreement	An agreement made as part of appeasement. Britain agreed to Hitler taking control of Sudetenland because he said it would be his last move in Europe.
22	Sudeten Crisis	Hitler took control of Sudetenland, part of Czechoslovakia.
23	Nazi-Soviet Pact	An agreement between Nazi Germany and the Communist USSR. Germany and the USSR both agreed that the other could control half of Poland (Poland did not agree).

Key words

24	Affair	An event or sequence of events, often controversial.
25	Plebiscite	When a country votes on a single issue (same as a referendum).
26	Civil War	When a war is between two groups within the same country.
27	USSR	A country that covers modern-day Russia plus some countries in Eastern Europe. It was Communist (controlled by a dictatorship supposedly committed to working classes)



⇔ Political cartoon about the Nazi-Soviet Pact, showing an awkward 'marriage' between Hitler and Stalin.

⇒ Political cartoon by British cartoonist Norman Low, showing Hitler making fun of the 'spineless leaders of democracy' as he marches over their backs to become 'boss of the universe'

