

### Industrialization

- Shift from urban to rural concentrates population for mass media and propaganda
- Boom in population growth creates large workforce which is then used as mass conscript armies
- Machined and mass produced weapons cheap and easy to build

### Nationalism

- puts pressure on large multinational empires and increases the likelihood of an incident sparking a war
- mass media and government use it to make their population feel superior (propaganda)
- aggressive tendency to believe their nations were better than others because of Social Darwinism















### Imperialism

- Scramble for Africa and other colonies eventually runs out of "free" space creating tension
- Germany and Italy desperately want to catch up
- Britain wants to maintain dominance
- Competition for resources, power, and prestige

### Balance of Power

- 99 years of relative peace because of balance of power leads to belief that another world war could not happen
- Prevents many "almost wars" with flexible alliance system - **CREATED TENSION** over the long run though
- Replaced balance of power with secret defensive alliances that were inflexible

## Causes of WWI

- 1  **Imperialism and the Great War**  
Unit 4 – Part IV
- 2  **The Great War**  
"the war to end all wars"
- 3 
- 4  **Sources of Tension**
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- 6 
  - ◆ General peace since 1815 lulled Europeans into the belief that another general war could not happen
  - ◆ Rivalries, distrust, and outright hatred began to amount as the turn of the century neared
  - ◆
- 7  **Nationalism**
  - ◆ Created tensions between unified states and inside of ethnically diverse empires
  - ◆ France still bitter after their losses in the Franco-Prussian War (revenge and Alsace and Lorraine)
  - ◆ "Italia irrenidenta" – tension with other states with Italians
  - ◆
- 8  **Colonial Rivalries**
  - ◆ Second Moroccan crisis narrowly averted war between France and Germany (Britain intervened)
  - ◆ Various almost-wars (Fashoda, Middle East, Africa, Asia)
- 9  **Military Buildup**
  - ◆ Tensions caused military spending to jump 300% across Europe between 1870 and 1914
  - ◆ Some nations had embraced militarism (military in government positions)
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  - ◆ Naval rivalry between Germany and Britain
    - In the 1800s Britain had maintained a "two power standard" – meaning that its navy should be more powerful than any two powers combined
    - 1900-1914 – Germany tripled spending on its navy and became the second largest naval power
    - Britain responded by increasing its own naval spending (naval race)
- 11 
  - ◆ 1913 – France increased military service from two to three years
  - ◆ Russia doubled military spending between 1900 and 1914
  - ◆ Whole situation was a powder keg waiting for a spark
- 12  **The Triple Alliance**
  - ◆ Germany sought alliances to isolate France so it could not take revenge
  - ◆ Bismarck created the "Three Emperor's League" between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
    - Brought Italy in after their loss of Tunisia to France
    - Triple Alliance formed
- 13 
  - Alliance threatened to collapse when A-H and Russia competed over the Balkans
  - Russia quit the Three Emperor's League but Bismarck had Russia sign a treaty of friendship ensuring the isolation of France
- 14  **The Triple Entente**

⊗ More on the website ⊗

- ♦ Wilhelm II fired Bismarck and allowed the treaty of friendship with Russia to lapse
- ♦ France immediately allied itself with Russia and Russia accepted because of its dislike of A-H and worried about German power (1894)
  - Defensive treaty against the Triple Alliance

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- ♦ Britain remained outside of alliance system until German naval expansion and competition in Africa threatened her
  - 1904 – Britain signed an agreement settling minor disputes with France (not a defensive alliance)
  - 1907 – Anglo-Russian agreement signed cementing the Triple Entente defensive alliance
- ♦ Alliance system raised tensions and raised the possibility that a minor incident could lead to wholesale war

16 **On the Brink**17 **Balkan Powder keg**

- ♦ Ottoman Empire slowly receded from the Balkans leaving various independent small states
- ♦ Congress of Berlin (1878) gave A-H the right to administer the independent state of Bosnia and Herzegovina next to Serbia
  - Annexed them outright in 1908
  - Serbia very upset because it hoped to incorporate these slaves into Serbia

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- ♦ Russia upset because it wanted warm-water ports and feelings of kinship with their fellow Slavs
- ♦ Russia too weak for war and forced Serbia to accept situation temporarily

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- ♦ Balkan Wars (1912&1913)
  - Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece attacked and defeated the Ottoman Empire
  - Quarrel over spoils of war sparks second war
  - Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece but was defeated
  - Uneasy peace follows

20 **Assassination in Sarajevo**

- ♦
- ♦ June 28, 1914 – Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of A-H, visited the capital of Bosnia (Sarajevo)
- ♦ Turned down a wrong street and Gavrilo Princip, a member of the "Black Hand" fatally

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- ♦ shot them both
- ♦ Acted independently but A-H saw it as a Serbian conspiracy
- ♦ A-H received a "blank cheque" from Germany when they asked for assistance
- ♦

22 **Diplomatic Crisis**

- ♦ July 23 – A-H ultimatum – Serbia told to dismiss all anti-A-H personnel, and allow investigators in to investigate the murder
- ♦ Serbia accepted all but the latter
  - Determined to set an example for its own nationalist movements A-H, ignoring the advice of Germany for moderation, and began to mobilize its troops

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- Russia declared a partial mobilization in response and France assured Russia of

their support

– Britain tried to call a great power conference but Germany and A-H rejected it as an internal matter

- ♦ July 28, 1914 – A-H declared war on Serbia

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- ♦ July 29 – Tsar Nicolas II ordered a general mobilization of his troops
- ♦ Germany asked Russia to cancel this order and when Russia did not respond Germany declared war on Russia on August 1
- ♦ Believing that France would come to the assistance of Russia Germany declared war on France on August 3

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- ♦ Having foreseen a war on two fronts, Germany came up with the Schlieffen Plan
  - Called for German troops to pass through Belgium, avoiding the heavily defended French border and crush the French quickly by trapping their army.
  - Germany sent an ultimatum to Belgium to allow their troops through

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- Belgium refused and Germany invaded on August 3
- August 4 - Britain declared war because they had agreed in 1830 to uphold Belgian neutrality
- August 5 – Canada declared war

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- ♦ War was both welcomed and feared – thought it would be a short war as with their colonies
- ♦ Many still debate who was truly at fault for the war – combination of factors and historical tensions most likely

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### **The War Years**

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#### **Stalemate on the Western Front**

- ♦ The belief that the war would be over by Christmas 1914 was quickly put to an end because of the deadlock from 1915 to 1917 on the Western Front
- ♦ Triple Alliance (A-H, Germany, Ottomans) versus Triple Entente (UK, France, Russia)
- ♦ Germans overwhelmed Belgium in 3 weeks

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- ♦ German Offensive stalled within sight of Paris in September 1914 because of the British and French offensive at the Battle of the Marne
- ♦ Race to the Sea
  - Series of battles as the Western Front stabilized in the fall of 1914 from the North Sea to Switzerland
  - British troops stopped the German advance permanently at the First Battle of Ypres

32 33 34 35 36 

- ♦ Trench Warfare
  - With not clear advantage both sides dug trenches, installed land mines, and put up barbed wire to prevent enemy assaults
    - Became a war of attrition – try to out-kill your opponent
    - First mass-conscript armies

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- Some trenches just shelters while others were elaborate tunnels and headquarters
- Men spent weeks at a time in the muddy, rat-infested, trenches
- Between both lines of trenches was a "no man's land" – a wasteland of barbed wire and land mines

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- ♦ Consisted of days of shelling the enemy's position and then the front line troops would be ordered "over the top", through "no man's land" and to attack the enemy position
  - Often huge massacres with little or no land gained
  - What was gained was usually lost the next day
  - EX: Verdun (1916) – Germans and French both lost over 330 000 men when the Germans tried to over-run French lines

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### **New Weapons**





- ♦ Machine guns mowed down hundreds of thousands while the soldiers advanced under the false belief that if they ran fast enough they would be able to make it
- ♦ 1915 – first gas attack (by the Germans on the Canadians) and the Entente would begin using their own gas soon thereafter
  - Killed as many of your own troops as the enemy because of the wind shifting
  - Chlorine and Mustard gas the worst
  - Gas masks eventually issued to all soldiers

46   
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- ♦ 1916 – British introduced the tank
  - Broke down often and only used sparingly
  - Both sides using tanks by the end of the war

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- ♦ Aircraft
  - 1915 – Germans used zeppelins to observe enemy positions and eventually to bomb the English coastlines
  - German and Allied planes eventually equipped with machine guns
  - Dogfights had little affect on the course of the war
  - Billy Bishop (Canadian) and the "Red Baron" were two of the greatest aces of the war

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- ♦ Submarines
  - When the British blockaded Germany the Germans used submarines to wreak havoc on the merchant ships in the North Atlantic
  - Allies organized convoys (merchant ships protected by warships) to cope with the U-Boats but still in danger

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54 55  **The Eastern Front**

- ♦ Front extended from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea
- ♦ Huge seasaw battles took place rather than entrenched positions
- ♦ Russians and the Serbs battled the Germans, Austrians, and the Turks (Ottomans)

56 

- ♦ Russians had terrible supply lines and appalling leadership but huge manpower reserves
  - Some did not even have weapons in the front lines
  - Those in the back lines were supposed to pickup the ammunition and guns off of the dead
- ♦ August 1914 – Russians threw their armies against the Germans at Tannenburg and were skillfully routed

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- ♦ Russians had more success against A-H in Galacia
- ♦ Combined Austrian-German offensive in 1915 pushed the Russians back
- ♦ Bulgaria joined the Allied powers and occupied Serbia

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- ♦ Russians launched the Brusilov Offensive in 1916 capturing 500 000 Austria prisoners
  - Lost 1 000 000 of their own troops
  - Offensive failed because of bad supply lines in the face of German and Austrian resistance
  - Brusilov fired for failure – last good general eliminated

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- ♦ Revolution in Russia
  - 1915 – Tsar Nicolas II took personal control of his armies
  - Devastating losses at the front and poor management in Russia increased the already high levels of discontent in Russia
  - March 1917 – Bread Riots in St. Petersburg (Petrograd) lead to a revolution in

60 

- Russia and the elimination of the Tsarist system
- Provisional government setup and continued the war because of the Entente's insistence (people against the war)
- Soldiers left the front in droves
- Lenin exploited the weakness of the provisional government and when a new government and constitution were to be announced Lenin ceased power

61 62 

- ♦ Treaty of Breast-Litvosk
  - After ceasing power Lenin negotiated the peace treaty with Germany
  - Russia lost ~25% of its land and population
  - Entente worried now because Germany could shift its resources west

63 **An End to the Stalemate**64 **Fighting on Other Fronts**

- ♦ May 1915 – Italy joined the war on the side of the Entente after signing a secret treaty allowing them to gain the Austrian lands that had Italians in them (“Italia Irredenta”)
  - Italians pinned down 200 000 A-H troops on their border
  - October 1917 - Joint German/A-H offensive drives the Italians south
  - British and French troops reinforced the Italians and stopped the Allied advance 20

miles north of Venice

65 66 67 

- ♦ 1915 – British developed a plan to capture the Dardanelles (between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea)
  - Original plan rejected and Churchill (Lord of the Admiralty) forced to go with his second option – a landing
  - Idea was to open a new Eastern front to give them access to Russia, capture

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- Istanbul (Constantinople), liberate the Balkans, and take the pressure off of Russia in the south
- Gallipoli – ANZACS (Australian and NZ) set in under the British command and fought on the beaches for over a year with huge casualties (had to pull out eventually)

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#### **Africa**

- ♦ Britain and France ceased German East Africa (Cape to Cairo railroad completed)

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#### **Middle East**

- ♦ T.E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) organized Arab nationalists and completed raids against the Ottomans
- ♦ After failing in set-piece battles (British) Lawrence was able to liberate Baghdad and Jerusalem

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#### **Asia**

- ♦ Japan joined the Entente and ceased German colonies and their sphere of influence in China

73 

#### **On the Home Front**

- ♦ WWI was a total war – mobilization of civilians and military (1<sup>st</sup> of its kind)
  - Conscription used on a mass scale once volunteer armies ran out
- ♦ Power of governments increased as the demands to win the war became greater
  - Mobilized the population with propaganda and enforced civilian labour
  - Controlled the media through censorship and even imprisonment

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- ♦ Planned economies became the norm (central planning boards created)
  - In Canada: Canadian Wheat Board and income taxes
  - Ration books issued to civilians to ensure that the war received the majority of the food and industrial production
  - Thousands of women went to work, for the first time since the early industrial revolution, taking the place of the men fighting on the front
  - Hundreds also worked as nurses on the front lines

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#### **Entry of the USA**

- ♦ President Woodrow Wilson had proclaimed their neutrality at the beginning of the war
  - Believed that the war did not directly affect them
- ♦ Gradually drawn in on the side of the Entente through secret treaties, trade, and British propaganda

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- ♦ May 1915 – American Tanker torpedoed by U-Boats and the next week a British passenger liner (*Lusitania*) was torpedoed killing 128 Americans of the 1000 who died

- ♦ Germans limited use of submarine warfare thereafter fearing that the USA would become involved

77 78 

- ♦ December 1916 – Germany decided to break the stalemate by re-instituting “unrestricted submarine warfare” in order to cut British supplies off
  - Germans hoped to defeat Britain before the USA could mobilize for war
  - Wilson cut off diplomatic relations in retaliation (hoped to avoid war)

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- ♦ Americans outraged when a the Zimmerman telegraph was published
  - Zimmerman was the German foreign secretary
  - Sent a telegraph to Mexico suggesting that they could regain their lost territory from the USA if they joined their side
- ♦ April 2, 1917 – USA declared war in order to “make the world safe for democracy”

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### Final Offensives

- ♦ Entente launched a series of offensives in 1917 and gained a bit of territory while the USA mobilized for war
  - End of 1917 – 50 000 troops arriving per month

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- ♦ Vimy Ridge the first and most important of these battles (Canadians)
  - Sir Arthur Currie came up with some ideas that helped the Entente to win the war
    - Maps to all soldiers – had been only to top staff officers before
    - Rolling barrage – artillery fires just ahead of infantry advance rather than dividing the two in distinct phases
    - Battle Rehearsals – rehearsing the battle before actually fighting it

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- ♦ Canadians took the seemingly impossible Vimy Ridge in a day and held it
- ♦ Canadians used as “shock troops” after Vimy and Germans feared them because they never lost a battle (including taking the Hindenburg Line)

85 86 87 

- ♦ Germany suffered from a naval blockade and her leaders realized that they must win quickly or face defeat
  - Offensive pushed back and German lines smashed by the Canadians on August 8, 1918
  - Did not fear the USA troops but did fear the morale boost that they provided
  - General Pershing (USA) refused to take the advice of European and Canadian generals on tactics and suffered the consequences

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- ♦ A-H badly defeated on the Southern Front and suffered from the declarations of independence by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland
- ♦ September 1918 – Bulgaria and Ottomans accepted defeat

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- ♦ November 9, 1918 – while leaders tried to negotiate and armistice fighting broke out and the German Republic was declared (Wilhelm II fled to the Netherlands)
- ♦ November 11, 1918 – 11 AM – Germany signed the armistice in a railway car and the



war was over (never really conquered – Hitler)

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91 **Before and After**

92

93 **Peace Settlements**

94

- ♦ Canada received not only an independent seat at the table but also representation in the British Delegation to the conference

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96 **Wilson's 14 Points**

- ♦ Hoped to prevent future wars
- ♦ Points:
  1. Open treaties of peace, openly arrived at – felt that secret treaties had led to war

2-5. freedom of the seas, free trade, reduction of armaments, peaceful adjustment of colonial claims

97

- ♦ 6-13. European borders to be re-designed by nationality
- ♦
- ♦ 14. Creation of a "general association of nations" for great and small nations alike (League of Nations – USA never joined or signed Versailles because of isolationism!)
- ♦
- ♦ Accepted as a basis for peace negotiations but once negotiations began European powers became impatient with his idealism

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- ♦ Wilson wanted peace without revenge but that is not what the victors in Europe wanted
- ♦ Only the Victors met at Versailles (no Allied powers represented)
- ♦ Big 4: Woodrow Wilson (USA), David Lloyd George (UK), Georges Clemenceau (France), and Vittorio Orlando (Italy)

100

- ♦ Each leader had their own aims:
  - Wilson – League of Nations
  - George – German colonies in Africa
  - Clemenceau – revenge and security (to hurt Germany so bad that it would never be able to "cause" another war)
  - Orlando – "Italia irredenta"






101 **Five separate peace treaties**

- ♦ 1. Versailles – Germany
- ♦ Germany had to give up Alsace and Lorraine
- ♦ Pay reparations – had to accept the "war guilt" and pay for the total cost of the war
- ♦ De-militarize the Rhineland (occupied for 15 years)
- ♦ Lost colonies as League of Nations "mandates" – run by other powers

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- ♦ Limited size of their army
- ♦ Navy had to be surrendered
- ♦ Lost territory to the new Polish state

- ♦ Germans signed when the Entente threatened to renew the war
- 104 
- 105 
- ♦ 2. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia created out of remnants of A-H Empire, Austria barred from ever uniting with Germany, Austria and Hungary had to pay reparations
  - ♦ 3. Italy received most of its demanded territory but not all (unhappy)
  - ♦ 4. Romania gained some territory from A-H
  - ♦ 5. Bulgaria lost its Mediterranean coastline to Greece and had to pay reparations
- 106 
- ♦ Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, and Estonia created as a result of the land lost by Russia to Germany
  - ♦ Ottoman Empire broken up and what did not gain independence was given to Britain (Iraq, Palestine, Transjordan) or France (Syria, Lebanon)
- ♦
- 107 
- ♦ Russia excluded from the peace conference and would use the first opportunity to regain the lost territory
  - ♦ Almost everyone unsatisfied with the resulting treaties in some way – this is why WWI and WWII are sometimes called the “Second Thirty Years War” – just a continuation from the unresolved
- 108 

1 **Cooperation and Confrontation in the Interwar Period  
1919-1939**

2 **What led to the end of WWI?**

- \_\_\_\_\_ involvement put massive amount of men and material against the Germans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of Germany.
- Continuous counter-offensive by allies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ in Germany.
- German generals advise surrender in Nov. 1918. To the dismay of many German soldiers - esp. infantry dispatcher, \_\_\_\_\_.

3 **Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_**

- Jan. 1919
- Three big leaders had separate goals:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Clemenceau): national security and economic recovery.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (George): Bolshevism and reparations.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Wilson): 14 Points and a "just peace."
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (Orlando): *Italia Irridenta*
- Three things: Germany signed, caused ill-will, est. L of N.
- 

4 **Cont'd**

- German \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ signed.
- Key points (Diktat)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ War Guilt
  - No \_\_\_\_\_ w/Austria
  - Rhineland demilitarized/military reduced to \_\_\_\_\_
  - Huge loses of European area
  - Colonies \_\_\_\_\_ (territories given to Allies, administered by L of N until mandates could be capable of independence)
  -
- 

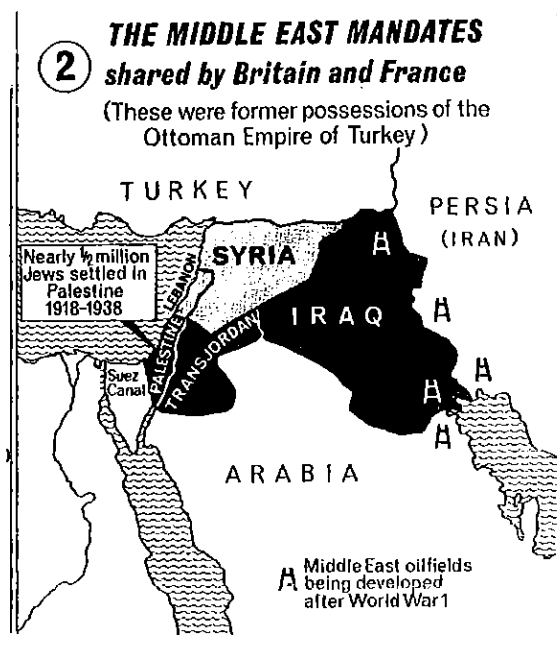
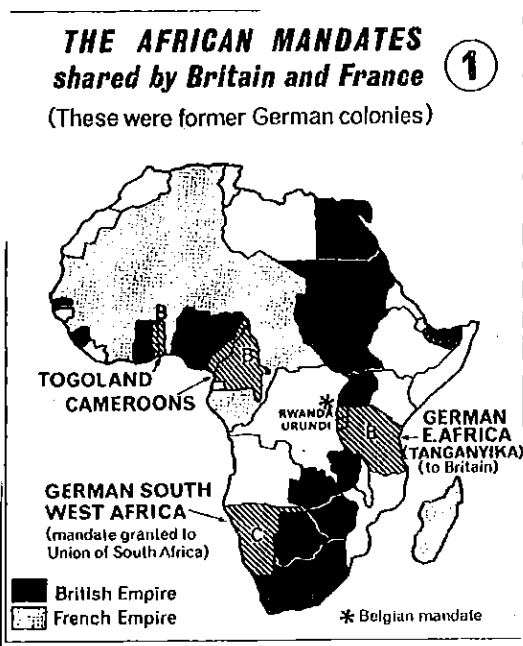
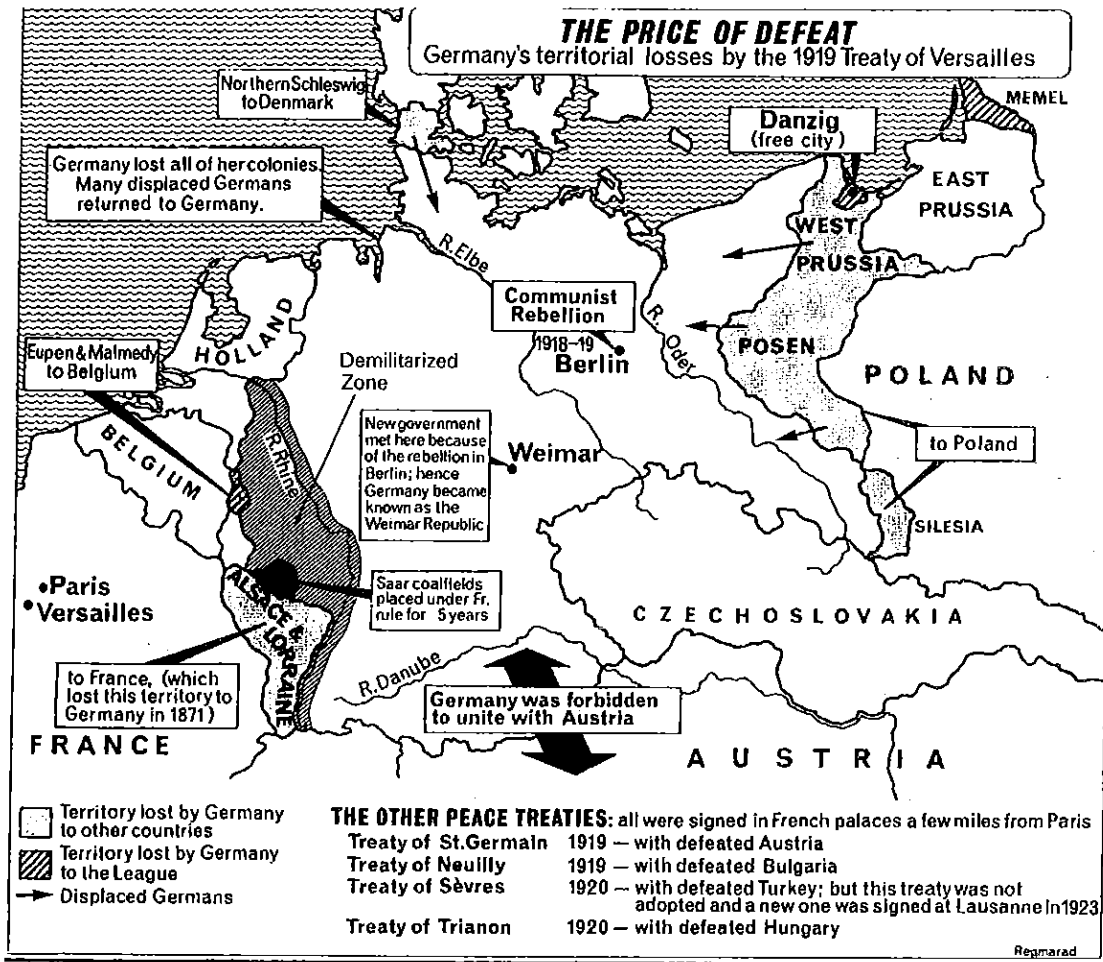
5 **Mandates (3 types)**

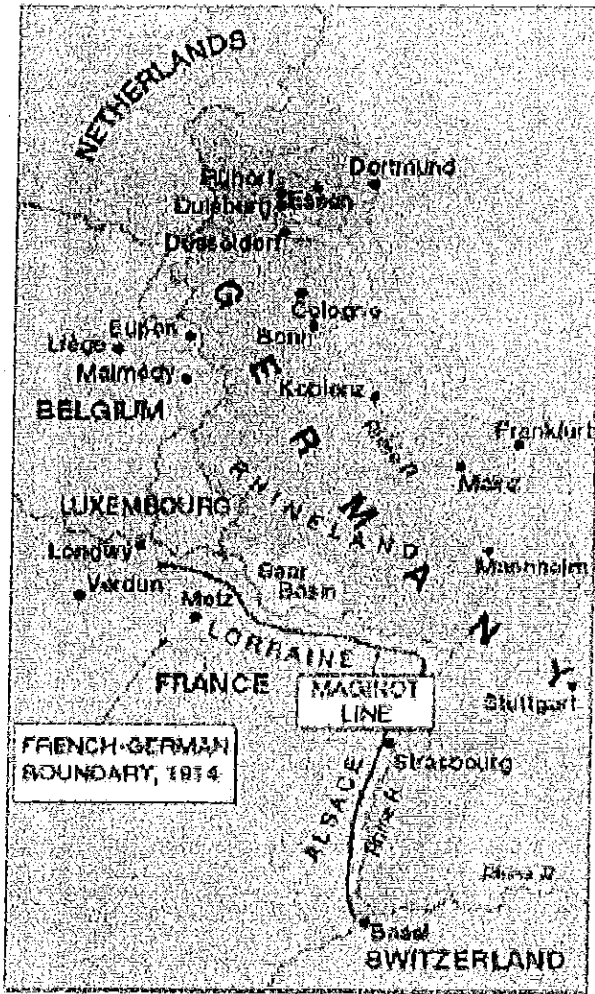
- Type 'A' - for countries soon to be independent because of advanced nature (Palestine, Iraq Lebanon)
- Type 'B' - for less advanced, not soon to be independent (African holdings)
- Type 'C' - for sparsely populated / underdeveloped areas. (given back to those who had them taken by Germany)





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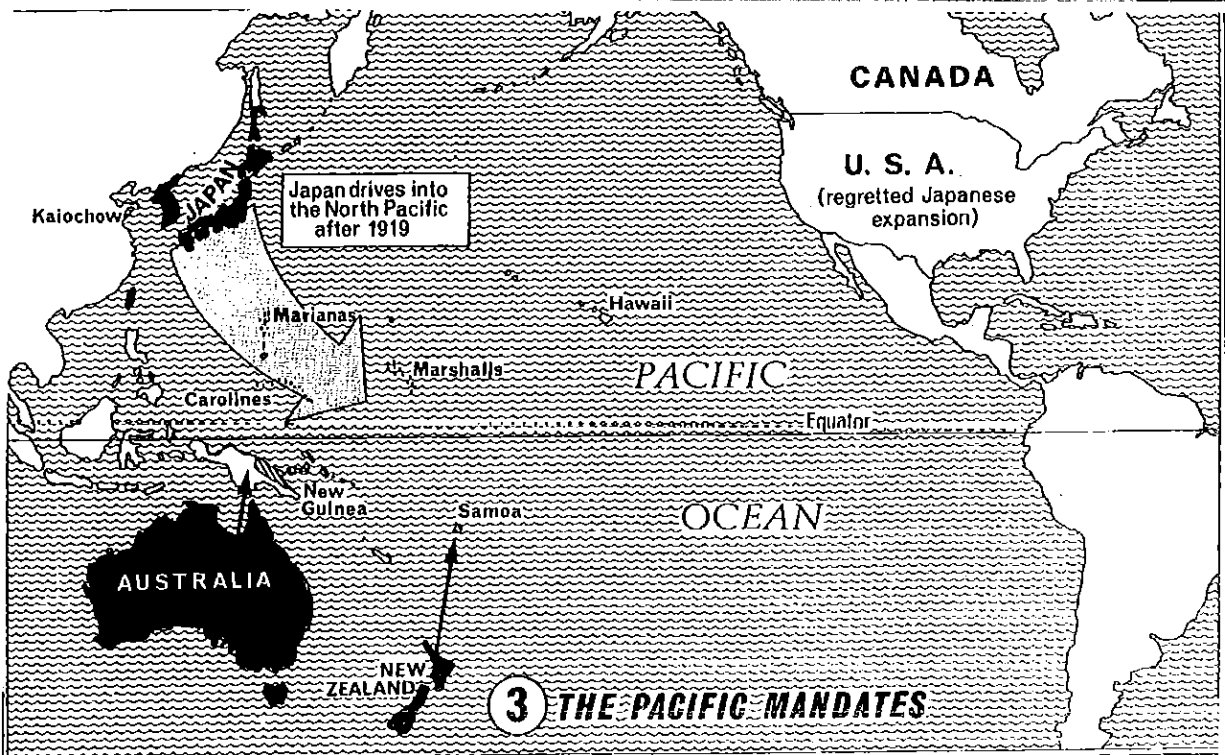
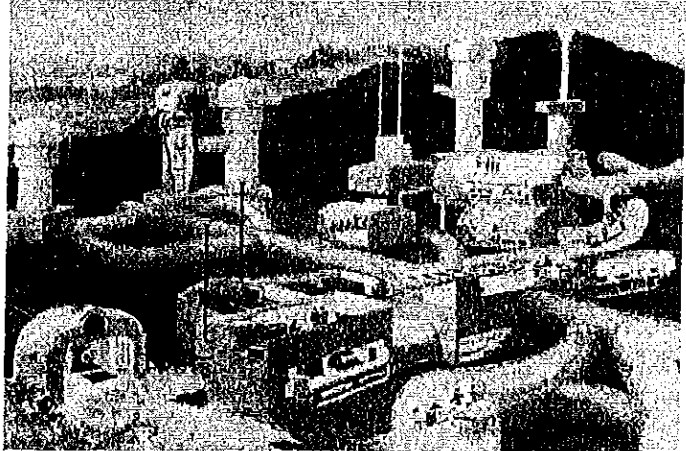
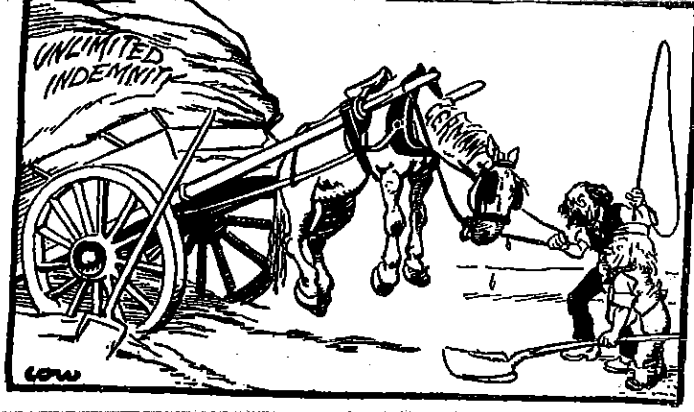
11 **The Versailles Treaty Negatives/Positives**

- A dictated peace (\_\_\_\_\_).
- Reparations were exorbitant (\$ \_\_\_\_\_).
- Artificial boundaries separating \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ corridor.
- Took away colonies/resources
- Some nationalities became forcefully separated
-





-  Occupied by the Allies and the United States to 1923
-  Eupen and Malmédy, to Belgium by Plebiscite, 1920
-  Saar Basin under the League of Nations, to Germany by Plebiscite, 1935
-  Demilitarized Areas, a 30 mile-wide strip along the east bank of the Rhine



## Breakup of Empires

Empires in 1914	Rulers	Empires in 1922	Republics in 1922
British	King George V	British	not
German	Kaiser William II	not	Republic(Weimar) Empire broken
Russian	Tsar Nicholas II	not	Republic(later USSR) Empire broken
Austro/ Hungarian	Emperor Francis Joseph	not	Republics(Austria, Hungary, Czech, Yugoslavia, Other parts to Poland, Italy, Romania)
Ottoman	Sultan Muhammed V	not	Republic of Turkey Empire broken

## New Countries after the War

New Country	In 1914 Part of	Population	Capital	Peoples
Finland	Russia	3 million	Helsinki	Finns(90%)
Estonia	Russia	1 million	Tallin	Estonians (90%)
Latvia	Russia	2 million	Riga	Letts(80%)
Lithuania	Russia/ German	2 million	Vilna	Lithuanians (90%)
Poland	Russia/ German/ A/H	30 million	Warsaw	Poles(70%) Russian(30%)
Czech	A/H	12 million	Prague	Czechs/Slovak 65/35 Germans
Yugo	A/H, Serbia, Montenegro	12 million	Belgrade	Serbs/Croats 75/10 Slovenes

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- 
- ② ● Germany was able to pay the amount asked: needed access to foreign markets.
- Created new states that did reflect \_\_\_\_\_ autonomy.
- Rebirth of \_\_\_\_\_
- International body: The \_\_\_\_\_
- Captive peoples were freed. No other treaty ever released so many subject races from domination of oppressive empires
- Major weapons were eliminated in defeated nations
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12  **Breakup of Empires**

13  **New Countries after the War**

14  **Other Treaties Ending WWI**

- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ (June, 1918)
  - 1/3 of pop. Of Russia lost
  - Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia
  - Freed up Germ. Troops for western front
- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ (1919) \_\_\_\_\_ (1920)
  - Created 4 new states out of Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - Point 10 "self-determination".

15  **Cont'd**










- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ (1919)
  - dealt w/Bulgaria
- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ (1923) \_\_\_\_\_ (1923)
  - dealt w/Turkey
  - Britain & France run these mandates
    - Palestine, Jordan to Britain
    - Lebanon, Syria to France
- \_\_\_\_\_ (1917)
  - Est. Zionist state for Jews. Over 1/2 million Jews flood into Palestine, displacing Arabs who were promised autonomy if they supported Allies against the Ottoman Empire.

16  **Cont'd**

- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Extended Polish territory at the expense of Russia. Buffer zone created
- Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ (1915)
  - Italy promised gains after joining allies (1915)
  - Trieste, Tyrol, and Istria were given.
  - Dalmatia not.

17 

- ① ● Wars still continued into 1919: Poland and Russia, Greece and Turkey.
- League of Nations was \_\_\_\_\_ ; non-liberal democratic nations existed/ boundary disputes.
- ② ● Belgium independent.
- France gets back \_\_\_\_\_
- Expansion of over seas possessions for many of the victors.

- Est. the \_\_\_\_\_ Republic.
- 18 
- 19  **Interwar Disarmament**
- League of Nations/Paris Peace Conference
    - \_\_\_\_\_ Protocol (1924) *aggressive war branded an international crime*
  - Washington Naval Conference (1921)
  - Disarmament Conference (1924)
    - \_\_\_\_\_ : cannot agree on what defines armaments
  - London Naval Conference (1930)
    - \_\_\_\_\_ battleships to 1936/ratios same
    - 1934 Japan cancels Washington Naval Agreement=arms race
- 20  **France in the Inter-war Period**
- Lost a lot of men and had much of its land damaged by the war ( \_\_\_\_\_ ).
  - Concerned with own \_\_\_\_\_ vis-à-vis Germany.
  - Loss loans to Czarist Russia; cancelled by \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - Wanted to keep Germany \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 21 
- \_\_\_\_\_ Line in Northeastern frontier.
  - Made German repayments by accessing world markets next to impossible.
  - Little \_\_\_\_\_ : Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania. Poland too.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Pact 1925: defined Germany's boundaries with Belgium and France; \_\_\_\_\_ ; give up claims on Alsace-Lorraine.
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- 23 
- In return Germany admitted to the \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Pact 1928: Renounce war as a foreign policy.
  - All of the above created the \_\_\_\_\_ of security. Needed agreement with USSR.
- 24  **Germany in the Inter-War Period**
- \_\_\_\_\_ the Versailles Treaty.
  - Military leaders had planted the idea that they were \_\_\_\_\_ by some political groups by use of propaganda.
  - Rapallo Agreements (1922): Germans could use \_\_\_\_\_ territory to train in mechanized warfare.
  - Officer corps still intact at end of war.
- 25  **Treaty of Rapallo**
- Germany gave \_\_\_\_\_ recognition of USSR (complete, unqualified) DE FACTO recognition (provisional).
  - Economic assistance
  - Shocked \_\_\_\_\_
  - Krupp Steel designed tank turrets
  - IG Farben set out to make Ger. Self-sufficient in rubber and gasoline.
  - Both violate \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 26 
- This agreement (Rapallo) was kept out of reach of the Allied Control Commission.
  - Reichstag was determined to overturn the Versailles Treaty.
  - Many attempted \_\_\_\_\_ by right and left wing elements, i.e. Spartacist Putsch of 1919 (communists) the Kapp Putsch of 1920(right wing), Beer Hall Putsch 1923 (Hitler).



27 

- Initial reparations were made by the \_\_\_\_\_ . Never forgave gov't.
- Unable to trade Germany sought foreign \_\_\_\_\_ , large influx of currency caused inflation.
- Civil disorder.
- French occupy \_\_\_\_\_ coal Basin
- \_\_\_\_\_ Plan ('24): loans to Germany's industry to pay reparations; French leave Ruhr.

28 

### **Soviet Union in the Inter-War Period**

- 1923 became the "\_\_\_\_\_".
- Thought communism was international till Stalin took power.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the enemy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Communist International) 1919.
- Relationship with Germany undermined the Versailles; Treaty Rapallo

29 

- Many countries afraid of the "\_\_\_\_\_".
- Soviets aware of Japanese motions in \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Joins League of Nations 1934.
- Mutual assistance treaty w/France 1935.
- Kicked out of League 1939 for invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ .

30 

### **The US in the Inter-War Period**

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Washington Naval Conference 1921: disarmament talks regarding ships.
- Seeking to control \_\_\_\_\_ hegemony in East Asia, Open Door Policy in China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ internationalist

31 

### **Japan in the Inter-War Period**

- \_\_\_\_\_ aims.
- Seeking to check Russian/Soviet expansion into Siberia (Vladivostok).
- Attempts to restrict naval expansion fell apart in 1934.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1923 in America and Canada was hard on Japanese immigration.

32 

- \_\_\_\_\_ Pact. UK, US, France, Japan would respect each other's sphere of influence in Asia.
- Japan felt ostracized by other great powers because of \_\_\_\_\_ differences.
- This caused her to seek fame/fortune along racial lines
- 1932 occupy Manchuria.

33 

### **Italy in the Inter-War Period**

- Italy, like Japan, fought on the side of the Allies in WWI.
- Had grievances over \_\_\_\_\_ settlement.
- Social unrest, inflation, and unemployment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
- Like Germany there were many disgruntled \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ goals/Territorial goals.

34 

35  **League of Nations**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Global \_\_\_\_\_ Security
  - prevent war
  - nations to respect territorial integrity of other nations.
  - Pacific settlements:
    - arbitration
    - council of L of N
- Organization


36  **Cont'd**

- Based in \_\_\_\_\_
- Assembly
  - All members met here.
  - Once/year
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Real power rested here)
  - Powers that had seats here made important decisions (USA, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, & Russia).
  - Maintained peace.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ got in way.

37  **Cont'd**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Run the business of the L of N.
- Permanent Court of Int'l Justice
  - Settle legal disputes
- International Labour Organization
  - Improve working conditions
- Health Organization

38 

39  **League of (some) Nations**

- \_\_\_\_\_ signed, but only \_\_\_\_\_ showed up for first meeting.
- 1920 42 members.
- 1926-33 (Germany included).
- 1934 USSR joined.
- \_\_\_\_\_ never joined.
- 1933 Japan leaves: Invasion of Manchuria

40 

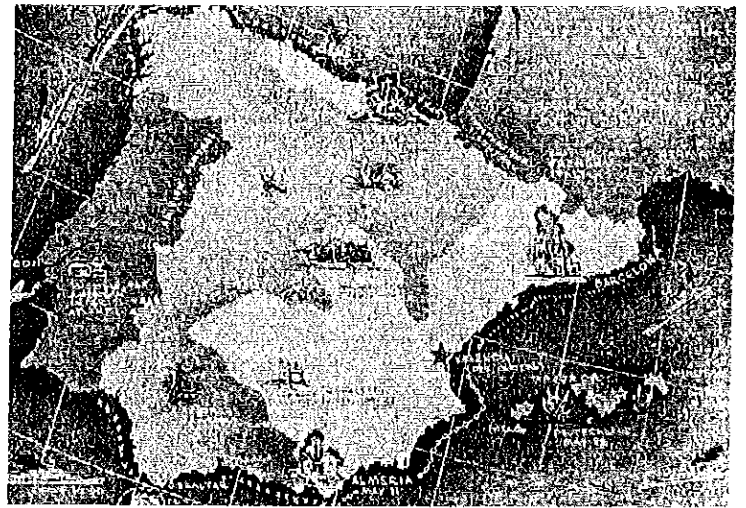
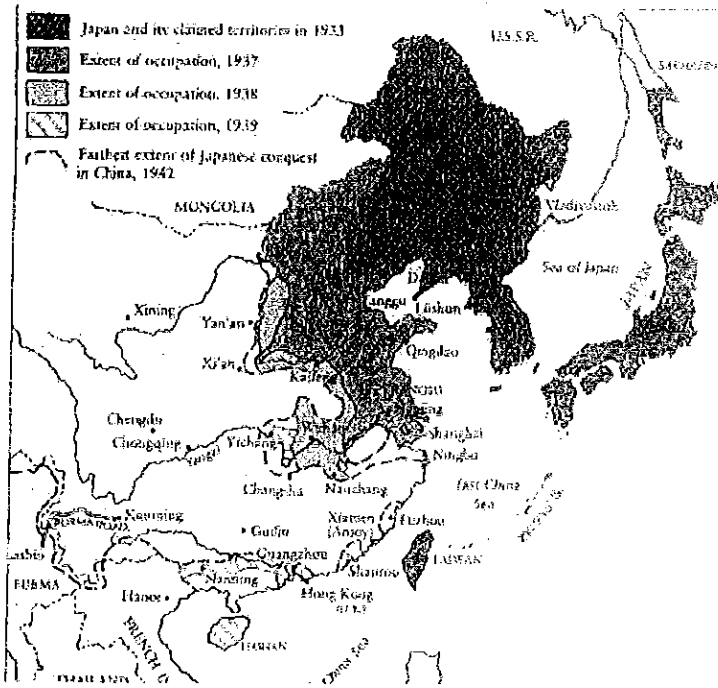
41  **Cont'd**

- 1937 Italy leaves: Ethiopia
- 1939 USSR expelled: attack on Finland.
- 1939 Spain left: Franco's Nationalists.
- \_\_\_\_\_

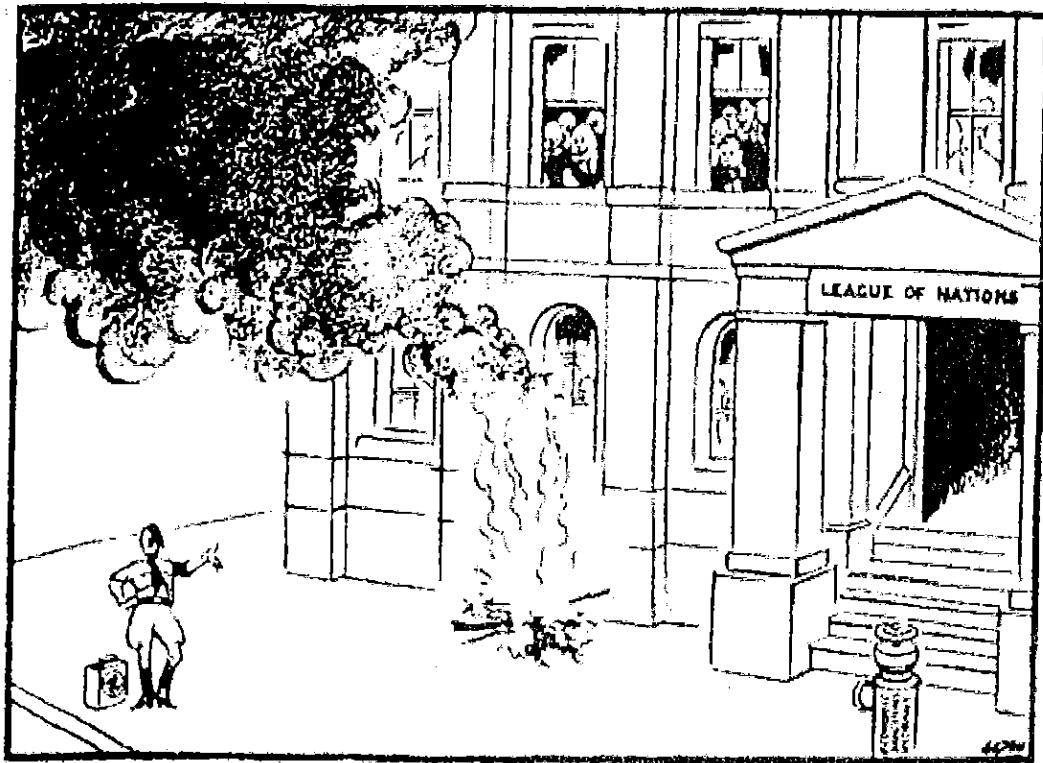
42 

43  **Japanese Annexation of Manchuria**

- 19 September 1931:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Incident – contrived by officers in Japan's Kwantung Army
  - Japanese government had lost control of the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- January 1932
  - Stimson Doctrine (USA)
- October 1932







IT WORKED AT THE REICHSTAG — WHY NOT HERE ?

**Besides Manchuria & Abyssinia,  
Other League of Nations Actions**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>Detail</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Success</b>
1920	Finland & Sweden	Aaland Island	Finland gets island, local govt.	Yes
1920-21	Poland & Germany	Silesia	Plcb. Silesia was divided	Quces.
1923	Italy & Greece	Corfu	Greece paid compensation to Italy	Yes
1924-25	Turkey & Iraq	Mosul	Stayed in Br. Mandate of Iraq	Quces.
1925	Greece & Bulgaria	Border dispute	L. of N confirmed Greece	Yes

- Lytton Commission (L of N)
- No economic/military sanctions

44 

45 

46 

### **Tanaka Memorandum**

- 1927
- Japan needed to get a foothold onto the Asian \_\_\_\_\_
- Needed a "\_\_\_\_\_ " to protect Korea from USSR

47 

### **Italian Invasion of Abyssinia**

- Redress a past loss to \_\_\_\_\_ (1896)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Incident (Dec. 1934)
- January 3, 1935 Selassie appeals to L of N
- \_\_\_\_\_ /Economic embargo fails: oil traded by US
- May 5 Italy occupies all of Ethiopia
- *Hoare-Laval Pact* – never carried out, but showed that Br. and Fr. were \_\_\_\_\_ interested in committing to \_\_\_\_\_

48 

49 

### **Besides Manchuria & Abyssinia, Other League of Nations Actions**

50 

#### **L of N Compared/Contrasted to UN**

- ① ● Contained charters
  - Collective Action
  - Designed to promote peace
  - Assemblies
  - Council
  - Secretariat
  - Mandate commission and Trusteeship commission
- ② ● No human rights in L of N
- League's Council members had no veto power, but unanimity was needed.
- No commission to supervise a free zone in UN

51 

- ① ● ILO is same
- International Courts of Justice are same
- ② ● US a member of UN
- UN is more int'l
- Headquarters based in New York, L of N was in Geneva.

### QUESTIONS FOR PREVIEW AND REVIEW

1. What event finally caused Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany in September 1939? What events finally brought the Soviet Union and the United States into World War II?
2. Why did each of these countries wait so long before taking military steps to stop Axis aggression?
3. Why did the events that began in Russia in the autumn of 1917 create such fear in capitalist societies? How did fear of communism contribute to the rise of fascism?
4. From the beginning, why was the League of Nations an ineffective instrument for keeping world peace?
  7. How did the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the end of World War I and its division into numerous smaller states help to prepare the way for World War II?
6. What were the characteristics of Italian fascism, and what conditions in Italy contributed to its triumph after World War I?
  8. Why was there so much turmoil, anger, and frustration in Germany after World War I, and why were the leaders of the Weimar Republic held in such contempt by so many elements of German society?
  9. In what way did the Great Depression affect the political fortunes of the Nazi party in Germany?
5. How did Hitler come to power in Germany? How did he consolidate his position afterward, and how did most Germans react to these events?
10. What international event helped the militarists to gain power in Japan, and what was their solution to the problems at home?
11. What was the significance of the 1931 Manchurian crisis to the future of world peace?
12. What was the Popular Front? What was its relationship in Spain and in France to the Spanish civil war?
13. What plan did Hitler set in motion as a result of the Spanish civil war, and why did he feel free to pursue this plan?
14. How did the Munich Conference in 1938 affect peace in Europe? French and British relations with Poland? Relations between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany?
15. What were the major causes of World War II?

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CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II: SECOND EDITION

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**Social Studies 30, Topic B: Global Interaction in the Twentieth Century**  
**Part I - The Inter-War Period and the Second World War**  
**Student Activity: "The Changed Map of Europe"**

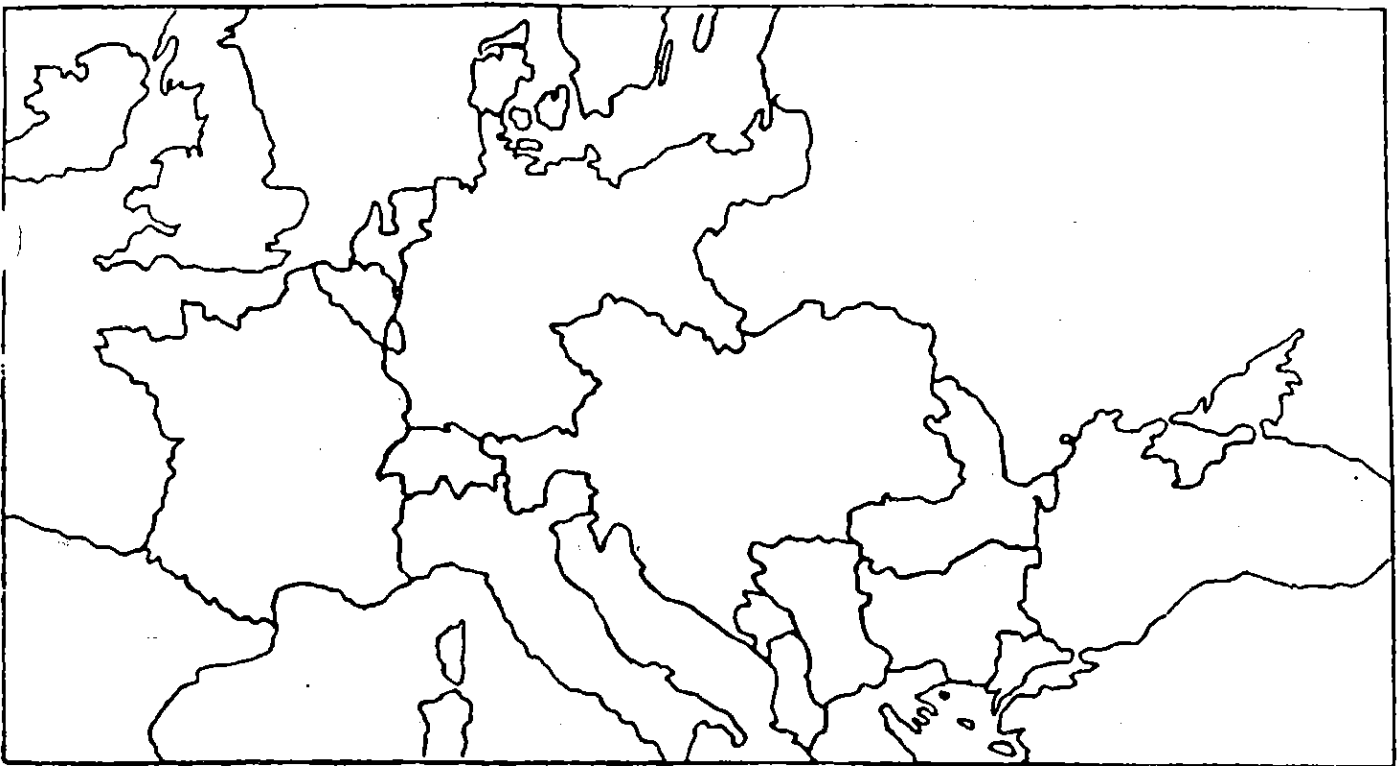
**INTRODUCTION**

The peace treaties concluding the First World War included provisions that significantly changed the map of Europe. These changes would become a significant factor in the post-war politics of Europe. For this activity, you will note the changes to the map of Europe before and after the First World War.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

On the map of *Europe Before the First World War* identify the nations listed on the legend below by placing the appropriate letter in the correct map location

*Europe Before the First World War*



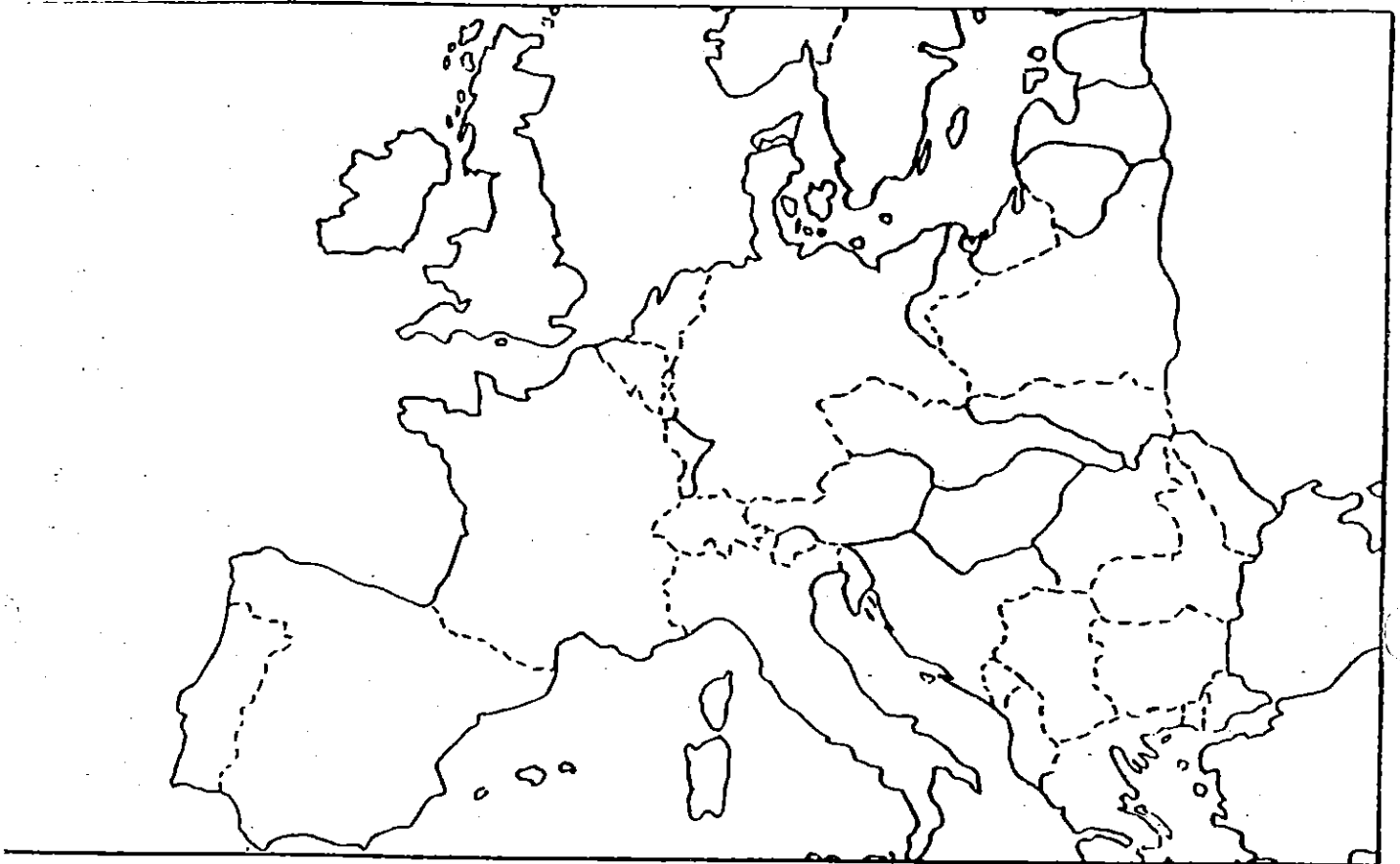
**Legend:**

- |                      |                  |               |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|
| GB - Great Britain   | FR - France      | GE - Germany  |
| AH - Austria-Hungary | IT - Italy       | RU - Russia   |
| BE - Belgium         | HO - Holland     | DE - Denmark  |
| SP - Spain           | SW - Switzerland | SD - Sweden   |
| MO - Montenegro      | SE - Serbia      | AL - Albania  |
| GR - Greece          | RO - Romania     | BU - Bulgaria |
| OE - Ottoman Empire  |                  |               |

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

On the map of *Europe After the First World War* identify the nations and territories listed on the legend below by placing the appropriate letter in the correct map location.

#### ***Europe After the First World War***



#### **Legend:**

GB - Great Britain  
AU - Austria-  
BE - Belgium  
SW - Switzerland  
LA - Latvia  
CZ - Czechoslovakia  
RO - Romania  
TU - Turkey

#### **Nations:**

FR - France  
IT - Italy  
HO - Holland  
SD - Sweden  
LI - Lithuania  
HU - Hungary  
BU - Bulgaria  
GE - Germany  
RU - Russia  
DE - Denmark  
ES - Estonia  
PO - Poland  
YU - Yugoslavia  
GR - Greece

#### **Significant Territories**

da - Danzig  
sa - The Saar Basin  
al - Alsace  
ep - East Prussia  
sc - Schleswig  
lo - Lorraine  
rh - The Rhineland  
pc - The Polish Corridor  
ru - The Ruhr