

# **O LEVEL HISTORY NOTES,**

## **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1900-1945)**

### **TOPICS**

- 1. CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 1**
- 2. EVENTS OF WOLD WAR 1**
- 3. RESULTS OF WORLD WAR 1**
- WILSON’S 14 POINTS**
- TREATIES SIGNED AFTER WORD WAR 1**
- 4. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**
- 5. ITALY AFTER WORLD WAR 1**
- 6. GERMANY AFTER WORLD WAR 1**
- 7. CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2**
- 8. EVENTS OF WORLD WAR 2**
- 9. RESULTS OF WORLD WAR 2**

# **The Great Powers Before World War 1.**

Britain- the richest and most powerful country in the world.

- Germany
- France
- Italy
- Austria-Hungary
- Russia
- Turkey
- Spain
- Portugal
- China
- Japan
- U.S.A

## **Britain Before 1900.**

- Britain was the richest and most powerful country in the world.
- She followed a policy of **Splendid Isolation**. This means she remained isolated with no allies or friends.
- Britain was free from the wars which affected continental Europe. There was peace for a long period.
- She became the first country in the world to industrialize. The factory system was introduced in Britain
- Britain developed factories which used machines for production. As a result there was mass production of consumer goods eg clothes, cooking oil, stoves, electric irons, washing machines e.t.c
- The transport system improved to transport raw materials and finished goods..
- Roads were widened or tarred.
- Canals were dug to improve ship transport.
- The railway network was improved.
- Ship building programs were promoted by government.
- Britain had its own sources of fuel eg iron and coal.
- Fast moving rivers made it easy to generate H. E.P.
- Factory owners got loans from banks eg Barclays and Standard Chartered-Capital
- There was growth of towns as people left the countryside to look for employment in factories eg London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Coventry and Bristol
- Britain became wealthy because it had many colonies eg India, Egypt, South Africa, Rhodesia, Ghana, Nigeria, etc-British empire

## **Benefits from colonies**

- Raw materials eg gold, rubber, diamond, cotton, palm oil, ivory, sisal, cocoa.
- Markets for finished goods eg jewellery, knives, cooking oil, mirror, umbrella, clothes.
- A source of cheap labour.
- Colonies were used to resettle people who were unemployed. It also solved the problem of overpopulation in Britain

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-Britain had the strongest navy in the world. It established naval bases in the seas eg Atlantic, Indian Mediterranean sea, pacific.

-She was nicknamed the mistress of the world or sea lion.

-The British army was small but well trained and equipped

## **GERMANY**

-Germany unification was completed in 1871.

-Prussia led the unification. She defeated France in the Franco- Prussian war (1870-71)

-Germany took two French provinces<Alsace and Lorraine

-Bismarck's aim was to isolate France and prevent a war of revenge from France. He began the Alliance System .In the end Europe was divided into two armed camps:

✓ -The Tripple Alliance (Germany, Turkey, Austria Hungary)

✓ -The Tripple Entente (France, Britain, Russia)

-Germany began to compete with Britain in industrialization and she overtook Britain in iron, steel ,chemicals and engineering.

-German goods competed with British goods for markets.

-There was competition for raw materials.

-The arms race and the naval race increased tension between Britain and Germany.

-Germany developed the best railway system in Europe.

-The army was the best in Europe- it was well trained and equipped. The army used the railway network to transport food, soldiers and arms .

-The Scramble for Africa caused tension between Germany and Britain because the German colonies were too close to British colonies eg Namibia close to South Africa.

-Germany supported Austria-Hungary in the Balkan region. The German support made Austria reckless.

-Germany caused the First Moroccan Crisis (1905) and the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911).The crises increased tension between France and Germany.

-Germany developed a War Plan called the Schlieffen Plan. It moved invading France via Belgium, a neutral country.

## **FRANCE**

-It was once a great power.

-France was humiliated by the defeat in the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1871).

-She lost pride because she lost Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

-France wanted a war of revenge.

-In the Scramble for Africa, she took a large part of the Sahara desert to regain her pride and greatness

## **Austria-Hungary**

-It was supported by Germany.

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- Austria was oppressive (harsh) to the Slav people in the Balkan region.
- The harsh rule of A-H in the Balkan region led to Balkan (Slav) nationalism.

## Turkey

- It was now nicknamed “the **Sickman of Europe**”.
- It was once a great power, but most areas were gaining independence. The Tsar (Czar) gave the nickname.
- Turkey refused to give independence to the Slavs.
- It resulted in Slav nationalism and outbreak of WW1.
- Made up of many nationalists e.g Slavs, Poles, Czechs.

## Russia

- It was vast (big) in terms of territory.
- Huge resources e.g manpower, minerals e.t.c
- The army was very big but poorly trained and poorly equipped. A giant with feet of clay.
- Industry was still backward.
- Ruled by the Tsar / Czar.
- Government was corrupt and oppressed to the peasants.
- Russia supported the Slavs because of many reasons/ interests in the Balkans.
- The Russians shared the same blood with the Slavs.
- The Tsar was the head of the Orthodox Christian Church –same religion.
- Russia had economic interests e.g . She wanted to use the warm waters in the South because Russian ports froze in the North in winter.
- She wanted access to trade via the Mediterranean sea.

## SERBIA

- She was one of the Balkan / Slav states.
- Serbia wanted all Slav states to gain independence from Turkey and Austria-Hungary. The Slav states would form **YUGOSLAVIA**.
- Serbia was the leading Slav state so it led to tension and conflicts with A-H and Turkey. The conflicts led to **Crises in the Balkans**:
  - Bosnian Crisis, 1908.
  - First Balkan war, 1912.
  - Second Balkan war, 1913.
  - Sarajevo Assassination, June 1914.

## THE CAUSES OF WW1

- The alliance system.
- The arms race.
- The naval race.

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- d) Industrial competition.
- e) The enmity between France and Germany.
- f) Colonial rivalry / race for colonies.
- g) Bosnian Crisis.
- h) First Balkan War
- i) Second Balkan War
- j) Sarajevo Assassination.
- h) German Welt-Politik

## **DESCRIBE THE CAUSES OF WW1**

### **a) The Alliance system**

- Europe was divided into two armed and hostile camps. The two camps were known as the **Tripple Alliance** and the triple Entente.
- The members of the **Tripple Alliance** are as follows: Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.
- The members of the **Tripple Entente** are as follows: France, Britain, Russia.
- The division was dangerous because it caused suspicion, enmity and tension.
- War could not be localised.
- A conflict between small powers involved the rest of Europe.

### **b) The arms race**

- There was competition to produce weapons. All countries in Europe were involved. The armies increased in size and production of weapons.

### **c) The naval race**

- There was competition between Britain and German to build battleships.
- Germany introduced naval laws to increase its navy.
- It widened the Kiel canal.
- Britain built a new type of ship called the **DREADNOUGHT(1905)** to outclass Germany. Germany began to build its own **DREADNOUGHTS**.
- The naval race increased tension between Britain and Germany.

### **d) Industrial competition**

- The industrialisation of Germany caused competition for markets, raw materials and sources of cheap labour.

### **e) Germany and Britain competed to control trade and commerce.**

### **f) The enermity between France and Germany**

- France wanted war with Germany to regain lost pride and greatness.
- France wanted to revenge and regain Alsace and Lorraine.

### **g) Colonial rivalry / race for colonies**

- The competition for colonies increased tension in Europe.
- TENSION BETWEEN Germany and France increased because of the first Moroccan Crisis (1905) and Second Moroccan Crisis (1911). The Kaiser's actions were warlike Britain and France became closer together.

- When the Jameson Raid failed the Kaiser sent a telegram to the Boers of the Transvaal to congratulate them for defeating the British.

### **h) Balkan nationalism / Slav nationalism**

- Russia supported Slav nationalism and this caused tension between Russia and Germany.
- It caused conflicts which increased tension e.g Bosnian crisis, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> Balkan war and Sarajevo Assassination.
- Serbia gained confidence.
- Serbia increased its territory.
- A-H waited for a chance to attack Serbia.
- Tension increased between Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.

### **The reasons why Britain abandoned the Policy of Splendid Isolation.**

- The policy was no longer splendid. It was now dangerous to Britain.
- All the major powers were now aligned to different alliances e.g Germany and Austria-Hungary, Dual Alliance, Franco- Prussian Alliance and the Triple Entente.
- Events in the world showed the need for allies.
- Britain feared Russia expansion in the East (Asia).
- Relations between Britain and France were bad in Asia.
- Germany challenged British control in the world.
- Germany looked for colonies near British colonies e.g. Namibia was close to South Africa (Bechuanaland)
- Industrial competition e.g. iron, steel, chemicals.
- Competition for markets.
- Arms race.
- Naval race.
- Trade and commerce.
- Railway expansion.
- Telegram to the Boers after the failure of Jameson Raid.
- The Kaiser's actions concerning Morocco were warlike.
- i. First Moroccan Crisis –the Kaiser visited Morocco.
- ii. Second Moroccan Crisis – the Kaiser sent a gunboat to the Moroccan port of Agadir. Britain feared that Germany wanted to build a naval base in the Mediterranean sea.
  - Britain faced naval competition from U.S.A and Japan.

## **How did Britain abandon the Policy of the Splendid Isolation?**

- Britain signed agreements with Japan, France and Russia.
  - a. The Anglo-Japanese agreement (1902)

- b. The Entente Cordiale (1904)
- c. The Tripple Entente (1907)

**a) The Anglo-Japanese agreement (1902)**

- It was between British and Japan.
- It was an agreement to assist each other if one was a military agreement.

**b) The Entente Cordiale, 1904**

- Signed between Britain and France.
- It was not a military agreement, but a treaty of friendship.

**Terms :** To co-operate in colonial matters (issues)

- France recognised British claims in Egypt.
- Britain recognised French claims in Morocco.

**The formation and terms of the Tripple Entente**

- The Tripple Entente followed the formation of the Entente Cordiale, 1904.
- The support given by Russia to France and Britain at Algeciras Conference showed clearly that these three countries were getting close and all against the Kaiser's (Germany's) policy.
- France encouraged Russia and Britain to solve their disputes.
- France, Britain and Russia were against Germany's expansion in the middle East. Germany was building the Berlin-Baghdad railway line.
- Discussions began in 1907 between the representatives of the governments of Britain and Russia.
- The Anglo-Russia agreement settled important causes of conflicts between Britain and Russia.

**The terms of the Triple Entente**

- Britain and Russia settled disputes in Afghanistan.
- Britain was now going to control the foreign policy of Afghanistan.
- Britain and Russia to have equal trading rights in Afghanistan.
- It settled the dispute between Russia and Britain concerning the Indian frontier-boarder).
- It settled the disputes in Persia (Iran). Persia was divided into three zones-
- Britain to control South Persia.
- Central Persia became a neutral zone.
- Russia to control North Persia.

**The Tripple Alliance, 1902**

- The members were Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- It was a military agreement. It had specific enemies.

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## The terms

- Germany and A-H agreed to assist Italy if attacked by France.
- Italy agreed to remain neutral in a war involving Britain.
- Italy and A-H to assist Germany when attacked by Russia and another power.
- Germany and Italy to remain neutral when Austria was attacked by Russia alone.

## PART C QUE: How far did the Alliance system lead to the outbreak of WW1?

C<sub>1</sub>- Alliance system caused WW1 because it had the danger of increasing tension in Europe.

- The system closely knit nations into two hostile camps.
- Each camp increased its strength year by year (arms and navies).
- If one of the countries was attacked that would involve the whole of Europe in War.
- War could not be localised.
- The two camps were rigid and inflexible.

C<sub>2</sub>- Other factors led to outbreak of WW1.

- The arms race / militarisation.
- Naval race
- Colonial rivalry – First and Second Moroccan Crisis.
- Balkan nationalism.
- First Balkan War.
- Second Balkan War.
- Germany gunboat diplomacy actions of the Kaiser were warlike.
- German War Plan.
- Sarajevo Assassination.

## Identify 5 countries which had interests in North Africa between 1900 and 1914

- Germany
- France
- Britain
- Italy
- Spain
- Turkey



## **The 1<sup>st</sup> Moroccan Crisis of 1905 (The Tangier Crisis)**

- The problem started when Britain recognised the French interests (ambitions) in Morocco as part of the Entente Cordiale of 1904
- The Kaiser got information of the secret clause( terms ) on Morocco. The clause meant exclusion of German interests in Morocco.
- The Kaiser also wanted to test the strength of the Entente Cordiale.
- The Kaiser visited the port of Tangier in 1905. He made speeches against France. He provoked France.
- He assured the Sultan that Germany would support the independence of Morocco. The Kaiser said Germany did not intend to recognise any other agreement.
- The Kaiser demanded the calling of a European Conference on Morocco.
- The Conference was held at Algeciras (Spain) in 1906.

### **Countries which attended the Algeciras Conference, 1906**

- Germany
  - France
  - Britain
  - Italy
  - Spain
  - Russia
- At the Algeciras conference they made the following terms:
1. French police to maintain law and order in Morocco.
  2. Britain,France,Germany and Spain to control the Bank of Morocco.
  3. Germany to have equal trading rights in Morocco.
  - 4.The independence of Morocco to be maintained.
  - 5.Open door policy to be used in Morocco.

## **The 2<sup>nd</sup> Moroccan Crisis, 1911 (The Panther Crisis/Agadir Crisis).**

- Tribes in Morocco rebelled against the new Sultan. The Sultan was a puppet of France.
- Claiming that Algeria was endangered by disorder in Morocco, French troops occupied Fez, the capital of Morocco.
- Germany denounced the French occupation. It claimed this was against the terms of the Algeciras Conference.
- In July 1911, a German gunboat, the Panther was sent to Agadir (a port in Morocco). German claimed that the lives of German nationals were in danger.
- Germany claimed that she was protecting her interests in Morocco. She demanded all of French Congo as compensation.

- For some time feelings and tension were so high that war between France and Germany seemed possible.
- German action alarmed the British because Agadir was too close to Gibraltair. The British navy began to mobilise (prepare for war).
- Britain immediately sided with France during the Crisis. It brought France Britain closer together.
- This forced Germany to withdraw. Germany was embarrassed and humiliated.
- It was clearly a French victory.
- Tension increased between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.
- Germany interests were however recognised. She got part of French Congo as compensation.

## **Qn: To what extent did the Panther Crisis contribute to the outbreak of WW1?**

### **C<sub>1</sub>- Contribution of Panther Crisis**

- It widened the gap / tension between the Tripple Entente and Tripple Alliance.
- Increased tension between France and Germany.
- Britain introduced conscription the following year in preparation for war.
- Increased World tension.
- It brought France and Britain closer together

### **C<sub>2</sub>- Other factors contributed to outbreak of WW1**

- Naval Race
- Arms Race
- Industrial competition
- Colonial rivalry
- Alliance system
- Slav nationalism
- Bosnian Crisis, First Balkan War, Second Balkan War, Sarajevo Assassination, German war plan

## **List any 5 powers interested in the Balkans/ Balkan Peninsular**

- Russia
- Turkey
- Austria-Hungary
- Germany
- France
- Italy

- Britain

## **List any 5 Balkan states / Provinces before WW1**

- Serbia
- Bosnia – Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Romania
- Greece
- Albania
- Macedonia

Identify ethnic groups in the Balkan region /Balkans

- Ruthenians                    -Hungarians
- Bulgars                        -Czechs
- Albanians                    -Slovens
- Romanians                   -Croats
- Slavs                            -Poles
- Serbs                          -Magyrs
- Russians

## **Describe the Bosnian Crisis (1908) /The Annexation of Bosnia – Herzegovina by Austrian – Hungary.**

- In 1908 there was the Young Turk Revolution in Turkey. It was a rebellion against the Sultan, Abdul Hamid.
- The Young Turks demanded a constitution; equality between Muslims and Christians ; the return of political exiles and freedom of political organization.
- The Young Turks wanted to revive the sickman of Europe (Turkey).
- A-H took advantage of political instability in Turkey.
- Austria Hungary annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina, provinces she had been administering since 1878.
- It was a way to stop Serbia which was encouraging Slav nationalism.This action blocked the formation of Yugoslavia.
- It was also a way to strengthen A-H's position on the Adriatic sea.
- The Bosnian Crisis increased tension in Europe.

- Russia and Britain expressed their disapproval of the annexation.
- Serbia was angered because she wanted to unite with the two provinces.
- Germany gave full support to Austria Hungary by promising her military support if attacked.
- Serbia mobilized her army against A-H.
- Russia was not fully fit after she was defeated by Japan in the Russo- Japanese War of 1904-1905.
- The Bosnian Crisis humiliated Russia Russia began to rebuild its army after the Bosnian Crisis to avoid humiliation in future.
- It increased tension between the Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
- It increased tension between the Tripple Alliance and the Tripple Entente.

## **Qn: How far did the Bosnian Crisis contribute to the outbreak of WW1?**

### **c<sub>1</sub> = Contribution of the Bosnian Crisis**

- Serbia's hope of unity with Bosnia were destroyed.
- Tension between Serbia and A-H increased.
- Tension between Russia and Germany increased.
- Tension (enemity) between Tripple Entente and Tripple Alliance increased.
- Russia was humiliated and was not prepared to accept humiliation in future.
- It increased feelings of Slav nationalism.

### **c<sub>2</sub> = Other factors caused WW1**

- Naval race
- Arms race
- Slav nationalism
- Alliance system
- Industrial competition
- Colonial rivalry
- Germany Welt politik e.g War Plan
- First Balkan War
- Second Balkan War
- Sarajevo Assassination

## **Name any five countries that fought Turkey in the First Balkan War , 1912/**

### **Members of the Balkan League**

- Serbia
- Bulgaria
- Greece
- Montenegro
- Romania

### **Describe the First Balkan War (1912)**

- The nationalism of the Young Turks forced the jealous and divided Balkan states to form the Balkan League. The new government in Turkey was harsh/ worse.
- The Young Turks tried to introduce a common law, one national language, compulsory military service.
- Young Turks began to persecute Christians e.g.Macedonia.
- Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro formed the Balkan League and declared war against Turkey.
- Russia was involved in the formation of the Balkan League.
- Russia encouraged Balkan States to unite.
- Turkey was easily defeated. Big powers were shocked by victory of the Balkan League.
- In 1913, a peace Conference was held in London to end the war.
- It was decided that Turkey's European territories should be shared between Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria and Montenegro.
- Greece got a big part of Macedonia.
- A-H made sure that Serbia remained landlocked. An independent Albania was created.
- This increased tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

### **The Second Balkan War, 1913.**

- It was caused by the results of the First Balkan War.
- Soon after the First Balkan War, the Balkan League was divided by disputes.
- Bulgaria was dissatisfied with the sharing of land e.g Macedonia.
- Bulgaria believed it had done most of the fighting against Turkey
- Bulgaria attacked Serbia and Greece.
- Romania and Turkey joined the war against Bulgaria.
- Turkey wanted to regain the losses of the First Balkan War.
- Bulgaria was defeated.
- War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest. A fresh division of the territories was made.

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- Macedonia was shared between Serbia and Greece.
- Greece was given Crete, Salonika and Eastern Thrace.
- Romania got Dobruja.

## Qn: To what extent did the Balkan Wars contribute to the outbreak of World War 1 ?.

### C1-THE BALKAN WARS CONTRIBUTED TO THE OUTBREAK OF WW1

- **It increased tension between Serbia and A-H.**
- Serbia increased its territorial gains. It became confident and aggressive.
- Austria was determined to keep Serbia land locked.
- Austria waited for a chance to crush Serbia and crush Slav nationalism.
- Serbia promoted propaganda against A-H. It promoted secret organisations
- Tension increased between Russia.
- Tension increased between Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- Tension increased between Russia and Germany.

### C<sub>2</sub> - Other factors led to WW1

- Alliance system
- Arms Race
- Naval Race
- Industrial competition
- Balkan nationalism
- Germany War plan
- Colonial RIVALRY
- Bosnian Crisis
- Sarajevo Assassination

## Describe the Sarajevo Incident (Assassination),

### 28 JUNE 1914.

- On 28 June, the Austrian crown prince Franz Ferdinand and his wife Portia were driving through the streets of Sarajevo, the Capital of Bosnia. They were assassinated by a student called Gavril Princip. He was a Serb. A 19 year old student.
- Princip was a member of a secret organisation called **Black Hand**. He was coming straight from a meeting of the Black Hand.
- Austria got an excuse (chance) for war against Serbia.

- There was no evidence to show that the government of Serbia had planned the assassination.
- Austria sent an Ultimatum to Serbia.
- The demands were framed to make sure Serbia would refuse.
- ❖ **The 3 demands in the Ultimatum**
  - i. Serbia must stop propaganda against A-H.
  - ii. Serbia must dismiss an officials named by A-H.
  - iii. Serbia must allow Austrian police into Serbia to investigate.

Serbia offered to take part in an international conference to settle the problem. It accept the first and second demands , not the third. Austria refused.

On 28 July 1914, A-H declared war on Serbia after full support from Germany.

- Russia mobilised in support of A-H.
- This marked the beginning of WW1.

## **Qn: How far did the Sarajevo Assassination contribute to the outbreak of WWI?**

### **C1= The Sarajevo Incident contributed to the outbreak of WW1.**

- It increased tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.
- It became the match stick that lit the bonfire.(immediate cause)
- The incident showed the extent of Germany's support for A-H.
- It showed the extent of Russian support for Serbia.
- It increased the tension between the Triple Entente and the Tripple Alliance.
- A-H got the chance to crush Serbia.
- It heightened feelings of Slav nationalism.

### **C<sub>2</sub> - Other factors led to WW1**

- Alliance system
- Arms Race
- Naval Race
- Industrial competition
- Colonial rivalry
- German War Plan,
- Bosnian Crisis ,
- First and Second Balkan War
- Balkan nationalism

NB. Blame individual powers e.g Russia

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- Russia made war likely by supporting Serbia and Serbia became reckless

## EVENTS OF WW1 ■ Qn 2

### The Schlieffen Plan

- It was a Germany War Plan to attack France.
- The Schlieffen plan was a Germany War Plan designed in 1905 by Schlieffen
- The War Plan was revised every year to make it perfect.
- The plan was based on Germany's superiority of numbers, organisation, training and better equipment and to use lightning war (Blitzkrieg).
- Germany armies were to use railway lines to carry soldiers.
- The plan assumed that Russia was going to mobilise slowly.
- It assumed that war would be on two directions (fronts) against Russia and France.

### The Aims of the Schlieffen Plan

- ✓ It aimed at swift knockout blow on France in the West through Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.
- ✓ To knockout France in 6 weeks (39 days) → **M 39**
- ✓ To encircle French armies( to attack Paris from the West).
- ✓ To attack Russia in the East after defeating France (**avoid war on two fronts**) →  
**The main aim of the War Plan.**
- ✓ To march through Belgium in 12 days.
- ✓ To capture Brussels within 19 days.
- ✓ To capture the channel ports before the entry of Britain.



✓ To knockout Russia in 6 months.

- When war broke out in 1914, Germany moved quickly to implement the War Plan.
- Troops quickly (swiftly) moved into Belgium.
- Germany faced resistance from the Belgians.
- Britain quickly joined the war and sent soldiers to capture the channel ports.
- British soldiers helped Belgium and France.
- Russia was quick to mobilise.
- Germany had to change the plan.
- It sent soldiers to the East to fight Russia. **This means war was now in two fronts.**
- Germany was forced to attack Paris through a shorter route, East of Paris instead of West.
- The Germany army was checked at the battle of the Marne. France counter attacked and checked Germany. The advance of the Germans was stopped.
- The Germans retreated 60km up to the river Aisne and began to dig trenches. Trench war continued for the next 4 years.

## **Qn : How successful was the Schlieffen Plan in achieving its aims?**

- It motivated Germany to declare war on Russia and France.
- Germany was able to enter Belgium.
- Germany nearly captured Paris.
- The French government was forced to flee from Paris.
- It allowed Germany to avoid war on two fronts for a short period.

C2= However, the War Plan was **mismanaged** and it failed to achieve its aims.

- The right flank was weakened.
- Britain quickly entered the war. It captured the channel Ports and assisted France and Belgium.
- Germany was forced to Alter or change the plan the plan because of the Belgian assistance.
- France and Russia were quick to mobilise. It forced Germany to fight on **two Fronts.**
- Germany failed to capture Paris ( failed to encircle Paris).
- Germany failed to knockout France in 6 weeks.
- The plan failed to knockout Russia.
- Germany was forced to dig trenches. **This forced the War to Continue for 4 years.**

## **Trench war (1914-1918)**

- Germany was defeated at the Battle of the Marne.
- Instead of surrendering, the Germans retreated beyond the river Aisne.
- They began to dig trenches.

- Britain and France also began to dig their own trenches.
- The lines of trenches stretched from Belgium to Switzerland.
- The trench lines were parallel.
- The gap between the parallel lines was called **NO MAN'S LAND.**
- To gain a few 100 metres, thousands of soldiers died.
- Trenches protected soldiers from machine gunfire and artillery shells.
- A trench was about 3 metres deep.
- Barbed wire protected the trenches.

### **Weapons of trench warfare**

- ✓ Rifles
  - ✓ Machine guns
  - ✓ Poison gas e.g chlorine. It caused blindness, death (problem caused by lungs).
  - ✓ Bayonets
  - ✓ Artillery shells
  - ✓ Aeroplanes e.g Zepelins
  - ✓ Bombs
  - ✓ Grenades
- ❖ Life in the trenches was difficult. **(Horrible)** The conditions were horrible (very bad)
- i. Diseases e.g T.B, rotting legs, influenza, Spanish flu.
  - ii. Shortage of food. Soldiers were given food rations.
  - iii. Thirst caused by shortage of water to drink. Soldiers sometimes survived on their own urine.
  - iv. Homosexuality.
  - v. There were deaths of people. Soldiers became used to seeing dead bodies of their friends.
  - vi. Seeing mud mixed with blood every day.
  - vii. Tanks and boots stuck in the mud.
  - viii. Soldiers faced boredom and home sickness.
- ❖ Trench war continued for 4 years but there was a **STALEMATE**– a draw where there was no winner.
- Loss of morale
  - It caused great debate among generals in the Western front.

## **List any Allied Powers that fought in WW1**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| - Britain     | - South Africa |
| - New Zealand | - Canada       |
| - France      | - Belgium      |
| - Russia      | - Greece       |
| - Italy       | - Serbia       |
| - Japan       | - Montenegro   |

- China
- USA

## Central Powers

- Germany
- Bulgaria
- Austria-Hungary
- Turkey
- Jordan

## Battles fought in WWI

- Battle of Marne
- Battle of Ypres
- Battle of Mons
- Battle of Cambrai
- Battle of Masurian Lakes
- Battle of Jutland
- Battle of Arras
- Battle of Verdun
- Battle of Somme
- Battle of Caporetto
- Battle of Tannenberg
- Battle of Heligoland
- Battle of Gallipoli

## Methods of fighting

- Air strikes (war planes)
- U-boats (submarines)
- Trench warfare
- Tanks
- Use of poison gas

## The Advantages of the Central Powers in WW1

- i. **Germany had prepared for war.**
  - It had a war Plan- use of lightning war.(BLITSKRIEG)
  - Well trained army
  - Better equipment
  - Use of railway lines to transport soldiers,food, weapons
  - Experienced generals (army leaders)
- ii. **Use of U-boats**
  - It disturbed trade among the Allies
  - It caused shortage of food and raw materials in Britain .Britain was left with food for six days only at one point
  - It sank any type of enemy ship e.g warships merchant ships, passenger ships(-blockade system)

- iii. Central powers shared boundaries so it was easy to communicate (adjoining territories).
- iv. Turkey blocked Russian entrance to the warm waters in the South. Russia was starved of suppliers. In the end this caused defeat and surrender of Russia.

## Qn : To what extent did the Schlieffen Plan contribute to the defeat of Germany and her allies (The Central powers)?

### C<sub>1</sub> - Contribution of the Schlieffen Plan.

- Germany failed to march through Belgium because of Belgian resistance. The time table was delayed.
- The right side of the attack on France was weakened.
- Britain occupied the Channel Ports and quickly joined the war.
- It failed to capture Paris and failed to knockout France.
- Russia was quick to mobilise and attacked East Germany.
- **Germany was forced to fight in two fronts.**
- Germany was forced to use Trench war which was unplanned. As a result, the war took a long period. Germany had planned for a quick and short victory/war.
- War continued for four years

### However, other factors led to the defeat of Germany and the Central Powers.

- i. **Trench war** – demoralization of the soldiers.
  - Loss of experienced soldiers because of death.
  - Boredom and home sickness.
  - Hardships eg hunger, thirst and disease.
  - It produced a **STALEMATE.**
- ii. **British naval power / strength**
  - It had superior numbers of battleships.
  - It introduced the blockade of Germany. This caused shortage of food and raw materials.
  - At the end there was a **mutiny** in the German army. Riots and revolution began in Germany.
  - The British navy began to use the **convoy system** to protect merchant ships from U-boats attacks.
  - The hydrophone was used to pick the sounds of U-boats which became ineffective.
- iii. Italy changed sides and fought on the Allied side.
- iv. The Allies had one commander so they were better organised.
- v. Germany's allies (friends) were weak. They were knocked out one by one.
- vi. **USA entry**
  - America joined the war in April 1917 on the side of Allied powers.
  - It brought morale to the Allies.

- Fresh soldiers at the rate of 250 000 per month
- At the end of WW1 there were 1 million American soldiers in Europe.
- USA brought food, loans, weapons e.g tanks → 1 mark for each example.
- The USA navy helped in the war at sea e.g battleships, blockade system, hydrophones, Radar,convoy system, stop and search etc.

## NAVAL WAR/THE WAR AT SEA

**KEY WORDS:** Battles, U-boats (Submarines), blockade system, convoy system, Hydrophone,Depth charges,Radar, Sussex, Lusitania, U.S.A entry, stop and search operations.

-The major naval battle between Britain and Germany was the **Battle of Jutland** in the North Sea. Germany sank 14 British ships while Britain sank 11 German ships. The Battle was **Indecisive** (a stalemate).

- Other battles –Battle of the Falkland Island.

- Defeat in the early battles forced Germany to use **U- boats or submarines**.

-U- boats carried out **UNRESTRICTED** attacks.

- The U-boats were used to sink any Allied ships e.g. merchant ships, battle ships, fishing vessels (ships), passenger ships.

- U- boats also sank ships of neutral countries to block supplies of food and raw materials to Britain – **Germany wanted to starve** Britain by destroying British merchant ships.

U- Boats warfare was very successful at first.

- Britain almost surrendered. At one time she was left with food supplies for **6days** only.

-Britain introduced food rations.

- U- boats sank passenger ships. Examples;

**1) the Lusitania** – 1198 passengers died.

- 128 of them were Americans.

ii) **The SUSSEX** – It also caused death of Americans.

**USA joined the war in April 1917 because of many reasons.**

- U- boats were disturbing American trade by sinking merchant ships.
- The sinking of the Lusitania and the Sussex killed American citizens( civilians).
- USA had given loans to the Allies.
- Most Americans were of European Origin e.g. British, French, Portuguese, Spanish.
- Germany sent a secret telegram to Mexico encouraging Mexico to join the Central Powers and attack USA. The secret telegram was discovered by USA.
- Germany secret agents were disturbing production in war industries in USA – economic sabotage.
- Britain and the USA navy began to use **COUNTER – Blockade** against Germany.
  - The convoy system made U- Boats ineffective.
  - Use of radar to detect Germany U- Boats
  - Hydrophones picked sounds of u-boats.
  - depth charges destroyed u-boats.
  - Radar system detected enemy ships.
  - Expansion of ship building helped Britain to survive.
  - USA and Britain introduced stop and search operations in the seas.
  - British and American naval power led to shortages in Germany e.g. food and raw materials.
  - The army faced shortages. In the end there was a MUTINY in the German army.
  - Workers began riots in the Germany cities.
  - A Socialist Revolution broke out in Germany.

**PART C QUE : HOW FAR DID BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL POWER CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY?**

**\*British and American naval power contributed to the defeat of Germany.**

**C1 Allied sea power was DECISIVE.**

- It began the blockade which caused serious food shortages and shortage of raw materials in Germany.
- Stop and search operations caused shortages in Germany.
- Most of German’s battleships remained inactive except U- Boats.
- It kept the Allies fully supplied.
- German submarines (U- Boats) failed because of convoy system carried out by Britain, USA and Japan.
- U – Boat warfare was a mistake because it brought USA into the war.
- Hydrophones picked sounds of U- boats.
- Radar detected enemy ships.
- Depth charges destroyed u-boats.

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## **C2 OTHER FACTORS LED TO DEFEAT OF GERMANY**

- Trench war.
- USA entry – industrial strength, food, soldiers, loans, morale (1mark for each example).
- Failure of the Schlieffen Plan.
- Italy changed sides.
- Germany had weak friends which were knocked out e.g. Turkey, Austria- Hungary, Bulgaria.
- Allies had one commander by the end of the war so they had better communication.

## **DESCRIBE THE REASONS FOR THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR**

- Failure of the Schlieffen Plan → explain to get marks.
- Weakness of Germany's allies which were knocked out.
- There was revolution in Germany led by the Socialist party.
- Poor food supply.
- American entry in the war → explain to get marks.
- Allied powers had more manpower.
- British naval control (superiority) in the sea → explain.
- Allied blockade brought the starvation of Central Powers of food and raw materials.
- Britain had a lot resources from its empire e.g.
- The allies had one commander.
- Loss of experienced soldiers.
- Italy changed sides and fought for the Allies.
- Failure of U- boat warfare.
- Poison gas affected German soldiers e.g. blindness and death.

## **WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS**

1. End of secret diplomacy/ talks.
2. Freedom of the seas/ Freedom of navigation.
3. Free trade/ removal of trade barriers/tariffs.
4. Disarmament – reduction of armaments (weapons) to a level consistent with domestic safety.
5. Settlement of colonial matters with proper regard to the interests of the colonised people.
6. Germany evacuation from Russian territory.
7. Belgium to be completely free/German army to move out of Belgium.
8. Alsace and Lorraine to be returned back to France.
9. Italy to receive her proper frontiers/ boundaries.
10. Independence to the subject people of Austria- Hungary e.g. Slavs.
11. Romania, Serbia and Montenegro to be evacuated and Serbia given access to the sea.
12. People ruled by Turkey to gain independence. The Dardanelles to be open to ships and commerce of all nations.
13. Creation of an independent Poland with access to the sea.

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14. An international organisation to be formed to maintain peace.

## **Part C Que: To what extent were Wilson's views or ideas fulfilled/achieved/followed at the Paris Peace Conference?**

**C1- Wilson's Fourteen points were fulfilled/ accepted/achieved.**

- Point 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12, 14, were followed.
- German armies moved out (evacuated) of Belgium.
- Alsace and Lorraine went back to France.
- People under A-H gained independence.
- Slavs under Turkey gained independence and Yugoslavia was created.
- Poland was created with access to the sea.
- The League of Nations was formed.

**C2-However, some of the points (ideas) were not followed or there were problems with other points.**

- The Allied leaders met in secret at the Paris Peace Conference.
- Britain refused to give up its right to search ships trading with an enemy during wartime (no freedom of the seas).
- Tariffs / trade barriers continued or increased – limited free trade.
- Some powers refused to disarm e.g. France.
- Britain and France increased their colonial holdings by taking German colonies.
- The Allied powers sent soldiers to fight the Bolsheviks (Communists) in Russia.
- Poland contained millions of Germans. This was against Willson's idea of self determination.
- The League of Nations never worked as Wilson had hoped e.g. It was for some nations because not all nations were allowed to join e.g. Germany, Turkey. Some members joined but withdrew e.g. Germany. The U.S.A. never joined.

## **THE VIEWS OF THE "BIG THREE" AT THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.**

### **The names of the "Big Three."**

- i) Wilson – USA.
- ii) Lloyd George – Britain.
- iii) Clemenceau – France.

### **Woodrow Wilson's Views**

✓ **NB: ANY OF THE 14 POINTS QUALIFY**

**Also:**

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- Wilson wanted to prevent Germany from becoming aggressive again.
- He wanted Germany to be punished but avoid forcing her to pay heavy damages.
- He wanted the peace treaties to be based on the 14 points.
- ✓ **he was idealistic**

### Views of Lloyd George of Britain

- He wanted to end the German threat to the British navy and empire.
- He wanted to make Germany a non- aggression country without colonies.
- He wanted to prevent Germany from becoming too weak. He wanted to revive industry and trade in Europe.
- He wanted to prevent Germans from becoming so poor that they would turn to Communism.
- He wanted to prevent the humiliation of Germany because he feared revenge.
- He wanted to help secure France against Germany but prevent France from becoming too powerful.
- He wanted to create a balance of power so that no one country can threaten others.
- He did not want to ignore British public opinion of **making Germany pay and hanging the Kaiser.**
- He wanted Germany to loose colonies.

### Views of Clemenceau of France

- ✓ **Revenge against German blinded him.**
- Clemenceau was nicknamed "Tiger".
- He wanted to revenge on Germany for the suffering of France.
- He wanted Germany to pay for the damage in France e.g. infrastructure.
- To punish Germany for the humiliation after the defeat of 1871.
- He wanted to make sure that Germany would never be able to attack France again. **How?**
- To reduce the German army, navy and airforce → to reduce German military power.
- He wanted Germany to pay heavy reparations e.g. cash and kind e.g. coal, dyes, livestock.
- i) Take away German land e.g. Rhineland and the Saar.
- ii) Weaken German industry.

# THE IMPACT/ RESULTS / EFFECTS / CONSEQUENCES OF WWI

- WWI had serious economic, political and social effects.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS

- Europe lost markets in Asia and Africa to nations outside the continent e.g. USA, Japan which produced goods like metal goods, stoves, vacuum cleaners, cars, toys.
- Destruction of infrastructure e.g. roads, railway lines, bridges and factories.
- Industries were closed.
- Some countries lost raw materials to newly created states e.g Germany lost land.
- British and French industries concentrated on war materials so they could not supply their customers with consumer goods.
- New weapons like tanks,U- boats,poison gas, Zeppelins.
- transport improved like railway line,cars,bicycles.
- Technology became advanced e.g. radio, gramophones, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and surgery, boats, TV, aeroplanes, tanks, poison gas.
- Countries like India developed their own industries instead of relying on European goods
- Allied countries faced problems of **War Debts** .
- They had to repay loans to USA. USA became the richest country in the world.
- Affected Germany more than any other countries.
- Inflation - currencies lost value and prices increased.
- Better communication bought countries together.
- Women got jobs (employment) e.g. nurses, engineering, road repair, mine work, architecture, grave diggers, drivers, bus conductor, factory workers, ship yards.
- After the war there was unemployment as war industries closed.
- High taxation to pay for the war debts.
- Strikes, lockouts, demonstrations because of shortages.
- Defeated countries were forced to pay in cash and kind → **REPARATIONS** for the damages to Allied countries.
- War damage.
- Governments were bankrupt or broke.
- Mass production of goods eg utensils, cars, bicycles.
- Communication improved e.g. radios, telephone, balloons.

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## POLITICAL EFFECTS

- The League of Nations was formed.
- The Central powers were defeated e.g. Austria- Hungary, Turkey, Germany and Bulgaria.
- Defeated countries were forced to sign treaties e.g. Treaty of Versailles, Treaty of Sevres, Treaty of Neuilly, Treaty of Lausanne, Treaty of Trianon and St Germain.
- Self determination or independence was given to some minorities e.g. Poland, Yugoslavia contained Germans and Czechoslovakia also contained Germans.
- However, some people found themselves falling under different countries e.g.
  - ✓ Germans in the Sudetenland
  - ✓ Poland contained Germans, Russians, and Hungarians
- **New states were created.**
  - Yugoslavia
  - Austria
  - Hungary
  - Poland
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Estonia
  - Finland
- The map of Europe was redrawn based on nationality and geographical features like mountains and rivers. This usually separated people of the same nationality.
- The League of Nations was created to maintain peace.
- The peace settlement left many states insecure e.g. France, Poland and Czechoslovakia.
- A new political system was introduced i.e. democracy e.g. Italy and Germany. The new governments were elected by the people and parliamentary system was introduced.
- Democracy failed in Italy and Germany. This led to the rise dictators → Mussolini and Hitler.
- There was rise of Communism in Russia. It led to civil war and foreign intervention by Western countries.
- Women got the right to vote e.g. Britain and USA.
- There was collapse of empires e.g. Turkey, A –H, Russia, Turkey and Germany.
- The USA became the most powerful country in the world.
- Collapse of empires (loss of land) e.g. Germany, Turkey, Russia, Austria- Hungary.

## 3. SOCIAL EFFECTS

- Unemployment to women who lost jobs after WW1.
- Inflation lowered the standard of living.
- Hunger and starvation .
- Poverty.
- Diseases e.g. influenza, measles, malaria, T .B, marasmus and cholera.

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- Death of many people caused by war. About 10 million deaths.
- Prostitution by women because of poverty.
- Families broke because some of the men never returned.
- Banditry- ex- soldiers caused violence and disorder e.g. Italy and Germany.
- Theft.
- ex - soldiers became social misfits.
  - People became crippled e.g. blindness and loss of limbs e.g. legs and arms.
  - Women became widows and bread winners.
  - Children became orphans.
  - People lost homes and became refugees.
  - Erosion of class barriers .People of different classes fought side by side facing the same hardships in the trenches.
  - Attitudes towards women changed e.g. employment as builders, drivers, nurses, bus conductors and grave diggers.
  - The war brought freedom to women e.g.
    - Jobs.
    - Fashion (dressing) - women could wear trousers and mini skirts.
    - Music e.g. jazz.
    - Woman and more leisure- time to rest because of new domestic appliances.
- Technology in domestic appliances made work easier for women .There had more time to rest and relax (leisure) e.g. washing machines, vacuum cleaner, stoves, electric irons.
  - Culture of strikes, demonstration, lockouts e.g. Germany and Italy.

## **Question: To what extent did people of Europe benefit from WWI?**

**C1 Economic benefits** - employment to women e.g. builders, factory workers, bus drivers, conductors and grave diggers.

- better transport e.g. cars, bicycles, trains.
- improved communication e.g. radio, TV.
- better domestic appliances e.g. electric stoves, washing machines.
- nations were bought closer.

### **SOCIAL BENEFITS**

- women had more time to rest (leisure).
- women had freedom of dressing e.g. trousers.
- attitudes towards women changed .There were seen as equal to men.
- medicine and surgery improved.
- class barriers were reduced.

### **POLITICAL BENEFITS**

- people under Turkey and A - H got independence /self rule e.g. Slavs.
- new states were formed e.g. Yugoslavia, Poland ,Czechoslovakia.
- Women got the right to vote .

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-new political ideas were introduced e.g. democracy in Germany and Italy.

## **C (2)-HOWEVER WWI harmed people in Europe (non - benefits)**

- Europe powers lost markets to Japan and USA.
- Dangerous weapons killed many people e.g. tanks, machine guns, poison gas ,u –boats and artillery shells , Zeppelins.
- Agriculture was disturbed – it led to hunger and starvation.
- International trade was disturbed by blockade system.
- Inflation.
- low living standards,
- poverty.
- Homes were destroyed so people become homeless (refugees) .
- Marriages broke down.
- Women become widows .
- Women become breadwinners .
- Children become orphans.
- Many diseases began to spread e.g. influenza, malaria and T.B.
- The Allied countries had to pay War Debts to USA.
- Defeated powers were forced to pay reparations for war damages to the Allied countries .
- Infrastructure were destroyed e.g. roads, railways lines,factories,homes, bridges and hospitals.
- The new states which were created had the problem of minority groups e.g. Germans in Poland.
- The new states had weak economies.
- Democracy failed and this led rise of Mussolini and Hitler.

## **QUESTION: TO WHAT EXTENT DID WOMEN BENEFIT FROM THE RESULT OF WWI?**

### **C1 BENEFITS TO WOMEN.**

- War situation created jobs for women e.g. factory workers .
- Women took jobs which were seen as men’s jobs before the war e.g. in industries and the army. These showed women were not interior to men.
- Women got the right to vote.
- Women got freedom e.g. driving cars, discussing sex openly.
- They could move freely without men e.g. cinema, movies.
- Women now use better domestic appliances so there was more time to rest e.g. electric stoves , washing machines,vacuum cleaners e.t.c.

### **C2 HOWEVER WWI HARMED WOMEN**

- death.
- refugees.
- disabled.

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- diseases.
- lost jobs after the war industries were closed.
- women become poor( poverty ).
- hardships forced women to be prostitutes.
- not all women got the right to vote.
- women were raped during the war.

## **QUESTION: DID MINORITY GROUPS IN EUROPE BENEFIT FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR ?**

### **C1 MINORITY GROUPS BENEFITED FROM THE EFFECTS OF WWI.**

- Czechs were given a new state of their own called Czechoslovakia.
- Slavs gained independence and formed Yugoslavia.
- Poland was created.
- Women received political rights e.g. right to vote.
- Women got skills which they continued to use after WWI.

### **C2 However minority groups did not benefit.**

- Jews found themselves scattered all over world as a result of their treatment during the war in Europe → No homeland.
- Jews in Germany were accused of causing the defeat of Germany – They were ill treated.
- The creation of the Polish Corridor divided Germany into two.
- Millions of Germans were found in new states e.g. Poland , Czechoslovakia.

## **LEADERS WHO ATTENDED THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE ?**

- Gemenceau- France.
- Lloyd George –Britain.
- Wilson – USA.
- Vittorio Orlando – Italy.
- Venizelos – Greece.
- King Albert –Belgium.
- Jan Smuts –S A.
- lord Grey – Britain.
- Robert Cecil.

## **THE DEFEATED POWERS WERE FORCED TO SIGN TREATIES WITH THE DEFEATED POWERS POWER**

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GERMANY	-	VERSAILLES TREATY
AUSTRIA	-	TREATY OF ST GERMAIN
HUNGARY	-	TRIONAN
TURKEY	-	SEVRES
TURKEY	-	LAUSSANE
BULGARIA	-	NEUILY

## The Versailles Treaty-SIGNED WITH GERMANY.

- The Versailles Treaty had **territorial and non-territorial** terms (provisions /clauses/articles).

### The non- territorial terms.

- The terms involved military terms and payment of reparations.
- The Allied powers reduced German economic and military powers.
- The war guilty clause claimed that German accepted responsibility of causing war.
  - ✓ **Military terms** → **navy –air force- army.**
- Germany was forbidden to conscript men for services.
- Germany army was reduced to 100 000 men-**disarmament.**
- No tanks.
- No artillery shells.
- The air force was banned - no military aircraft allowed.
- The navy was reduced to 15 000men.
- U –boats were banned.
- Germany was left with 6 old battleships.
- Germany had to build a number of ships for Allied powers.
- The naval base at Heligoland was destroyed .
- officers were to serve for 25years.
- Ordinary soldiers were to serve for 12 years.
- The Germany General Staff was disbanded.
- The Kaiser and army generals to face trial because U- boats killed civilians and for using the War Plan and poison gas.
  - ✓ **Reparations:** Germany to pay in cash. The total amount was 6 600 million pounds or 6,6 billion pounds.
  - ✓ **Reparations:** were also to pay in kind (goods) e.g. merchant ships, train engines, wagons, dyes, chemicals, coal, and livestock- **1mark for each example.**

## QUESTION: HOW FAIR WERE THE NON - TERRITORIAL TERMS TO GERMANY?

### CI – FAIRNESS

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- Germany had a War Plan.
- Germany forced Russia to sign a harsh treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
- Germany gave Austria –Hungary an open cheque by giving total support.
- Germany caused the naval race with Britain.
- The Kaiser’s action caused the increase in tension with France during the Moroccan Crises.
- U- boats killed innocent people.
- Germany destroyed infrastructure.
- Germany used poison gas.

## C2 UNFAIRNESS- GERMANY HAD REASONS TO COMPLAIN.

- However the non – territorial terms were unfair or **unjustified**.
- The reparations were too high . This weakened the economy.
- Other countries refused to disarm e.g. France.
- Disarmament caused insecurity inside Germany. The army was too small to maintain law and order.
- Disarmament caused unemployment.
- The treaty was a **DIKTAT**.It was dictated to Germany.
- It blamed Germany alone but the other powers were responsible for the outbreak of WWI.
- Germany was humiliated. The Treaty caused humiliation to Germany → loss of pride.
- The Rhineland belonged to Germany but it was demilitarized.
- The Kaiser and army leaders were heroes, not criminals to the Germans.

## The Territorial Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

- Show Loss of Territories ( land).

### NB: Show destination.

- Alsace and Lorraine returned to France.
- The Saar Basin was placed under international control for 15years.
- Danzig became a free city under the League of Nations. A Referendum was going to be held after 15years (1934).
- Eupen and Melmedy went to Belgium.
- North Schleswig went to Denmark.
- Sudetenland went to Czechoslovakia.
- Memel given to Lithuania.
- Kiel canal opened to ships for all nations.
- Rhineland was demilitarized.
- Upper Silesia, Posen, Polish Corridor went to Poland → 3marks for the examples.
- Finland gained independence.
- Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania gained independence → 3marks for the examples.
- War guilty clause blamed Germany for causing WW1.
- Union between Germany and Austria was banned. **ANSCHLUSS** was banned.

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- Germany lost her colonies. They became: **Mandates under the League.**

**Colonies lost by Germany → 1 mark for each example.**

1. Cameroon and Togo became mandates under France.
2. Namibia (South West Africa) became a mandate under South Africa.
3. Tanganyika became a mandate under Britain.
4. Rwanda and Burundi became mandates under Belgium.

**Qn : Did the Germans have reasons to condemn the territorial terms of the Versailles Treaty?**

- The Germans had good reasons to condemn the territorial terms of the Versailles Treaty.
- Germans complained because the terms were unfair.

**C1 The terms were unfair .**

- Humiliation and loss of pride.
- It was a dictated Treaty .
- Germany lost manpower and territories in Europe.
- The Treaty blamed Germany alone for the outbreak of WWI but other powers also contributed to WWI.
- Germany lost raw materials and factories.
- Loss of colonies.
- The population was reduced.
- The Treaty ignored the idea of self determination.
- Germans were now found in Polish Corridor and Czechoslovakia.
- Union between Germany and Austria was banned but the people shared the same blood /nationality.
- The Treaty divided or separated Germany families.

**C2 Fairness of the Territorial Terms.**

- However ,the Germans had no reasons to complain.
- The Territorial terms were fair.
- Alsace and Lorraine were French provinces.
- Germany was blamed for the outbreak of WWI because she had a War Plan and invaded Belgium ,a neutral country.
- Germany forced Russia to sign a harsh Treaty (the Treaty of Brest-Litovisk).
- The Polish Corridor was given to Poland so that Poland had access to the sea.
- The Sudetenland went to Czechoslovakia so that Czechoslovakia had industries to strengthen her economy.
- The union between Germany and Austria was banned to make sure Germany would not be too powerful.

## **Part (c) questions on the Versailles Treaty.**

### **June 2005**

Were Germans justified in condemning/ complaining /rejecting the terms of the Versailles Treaty as a whole?

### **June 2006**

How far were the territorial terms fair to Germany?

### **November 2012**

To what extent did the Allied powers weaken German's military power?

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (1920-1939)

## The Statesmen/Leaders who led to the foundation

- Wilson - USA - Venizelos
- Clemenceau- France - Jan Smuts –South Africa
- Lloyd George –Britain - Robert Cecil- Britain
- Vilttorio Orlando- Italy - Lord Grey- Britain
- Ikhali-Japan - Bourgeois - Britain
- King Albert- Belgium

## The organs of the League

- The Assembly or General Assembly.
- The Council.
- The Secretaria.t
- The International Court of Justice (I .C.J.).
- The International Labour Organization (I. L.O.).
- Special Committees/ Commissions/Agencies.

## Commissions/Committees of the League

- Food.
- Health.
- Slavery.
- Mandates.
- Drugs.
- Disarmament.
- Women and children.
- Military affairs/Disarmament.
- Labour commission.
- Minority groups.
- Transport and communication.
- Refugees.
- Reparations.
- Economy and finance.

## Four permanent members of the Council at its formation.

**\*USA never joined the league**

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- Britain.
- France.
- Italy.
- Japan.

## Permanent members of the Council by 1934.

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| ▪ Britain | -France.        |
| ▪ Italy   | - Russia,1934.  |
| ▪ Japan   | - Germany,1926. |
| ▪ China   |                 |

## List any five members of the League at its formation

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| ▪ Britain | -Greece.       |
| ▪ France  | -Belgium.      |
| ▪ Italy   | -Brazil.       |
| ▪ Japan   | -South Africa. |
| ▪ China   | -Switzerland.  |
| ▪ Denmark | -Costa Rica.   |
| ▪ Holland | -Spain etc.    |

## The aims of the League of Nations.

- To maintain peace and security in the world/to prevent war.
- To protect member states from aggression → To prevent a situation where one member attacks another member.
- To promote disarmament / reduction of weapons and armies.
- To prevent secret diplomacy and secret treaties /promote open diplomacy.
- To promote the welfare of human kind in the world.
- To promote health or fight diseases e.g. malaria, cholera, TB, measles, leprosy, influenza etc.
- To supervise the administration of the mandates.
- To assist poor (needy) countries economically/financially.
- To control the trade in dangerous drugs e.g. cocaine, opium and mandrax.
- To promote the rights of minority groups.
- To promote the rights of refugees.
- To promote the rights of fishermen.
- To fight slavery and abuse of women.
- To promote education and scientific research.
- To prevent overfishing.

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- To promote free trade /to reduce trade barriers.
- To promote the rights of workers.
- To promote food production and fight hunger /end hunger.

## DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE ORGANS

### a. The League Assembly /General Assembly

#### Structure

- Every member of the league was a member of the General Assembly.
- It was the league parliament.
- Each member had one vote .
- Decisions were made by UNANIMOUS vote (all members were supposed to agree when making a decision).
- Each member had the power to VETO –power to block a decision.
- The Assembly met once a year.

#### Functions/work

- It discussed and debated issues/ matters affecting peace in the world.
- It dealt with the league budget and Finance.
- It admitted new members .A two thirds majority was needed.
- It elected the Secretary General.
- It elected non-permanent members of the Council.
- It supervised the work of the Council, Secretariat.

### b.The Council.

#### Structure.

- It was an inner circle of the League.
- It met whenever there was a crisis or 3/4 times a year.
- It was made up of permanent and non - permanent members.
- It had permanent members :Britain,France,Italy and Japan at first.
- Non-permanent members were rotated after 3yrs.

#### Functions

- The Council debated issues brought to it by the Assembly.
- It recommended /suggested action to take against **ERRANT** members e.g. to impose sanctions or. military action.

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- It raised soldiers for peace – keeping.

## **c. The Secretariat.**

### **Structure**

- It was the permanent Civil Service of the League.
- It was made up of secretaries from all the member states.
- The head of the Secretariat was called the Secretary General.
- The headquarters were in Geneva ,Switzerland.

### **2. Functions /work**

- It carried out (implemented) the decisions of the league.
- It was responsible for the paper work/record- keeping.
- It kept records and files.
- It wrote reports from the Mandates.
- It arranged meetings e.g. date,time,agenda and venue.
- The secretariat wrote minutes of meetings.
- It sent staff to the special agencies /commissions/committees.
- Translation or interpretation of official languages e.g. English,Spanish and French.

## **d.The International Court of Justice (I.C.J.)**

### **Structure**

- Its headquarters were at the Hague,Netherlands(Holland).
- It had 15 judges from different countries.
- No more than one judge from one member.
- The judges were experts in international law.
- Each judge worked for 9 years.

### **Funtions**

- Solved disputes between members e.g. boundary conflicts.
- It interpreted treaties.
- It gave legal advice to the league.
- 
- 

## **The Aims and work of league agencies /committees/commissions.**

# 1.The International Labour Organization(I LO).

## Structure.

- **The headquarters were in Geneva, Switzerland.**
- All members of the league belonged to ILO.
- It met once a year.
- Each member sent **4 representatives**:
  - ✓ Two representatives of employers .
  - ✓ One representative of workers (employees).
  - ✓ Two representatives of the Government.

## Aims of the ILO

- Its aim was to promote the rights and conditions of workers.
- It aimed to promote good relations between workers and employers.
- It aimed to promote good relations between employers and governments.

## Work /Functions of the ILO.

- It encouraged governments to pass laws to maintain safety of workers at the work place e.g. mines.
- It encouraged equal pay between males and females for work of equal value.
- It discouraged forced labour and child labour .It set the minimum age of which a child must work.
- It organized conferences.
- It investigated conditions of work throughout the world e.g.wages,shelter,work hours ,insurance,pensions,compensation.
- It wrote reports and published the findings.
- It persuaded employers to use the 8 hour day and 48 hours per week.
- It worked hard to promote gender equality.
- It promoted paid maternity leave for female employees.
- Governments were encouraged to introduce minimum wages.
- It set international standards of work.
- Governments and employers were persuaded to allow workers to form trade (workers ) unions.

## Part (c) Que: To what extent did the ILO succeed in achieving its aims?

CI - The ILO was able to achieve its aims → successes.

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- Some countries adopted the 8 hour working day and 48 hrs per week → 2marks.
- Child labor was reduced in some parts of the world .
- Some government passed laws to protect wokrs.
- International standards of work were introduced.
- It investigated and published its findings.
- Gender equality at the work place was promoted.

### **However the ILO failed to achieve its aims.**

- Long working hours continued.
- child labour continued.
- No gender equality between men and women.
- poor safety at work.
- The ILO had no power to enforce decisions - it was toothless.

## **THE SUCCESSES OF THE LEAGUE**

- The ILO debated workers conditions such as wages, work hours, pensions ,child labor, gender equality, safety.
- The Health Committee set up a health service which did valuable work during the disease epidemics after WWI in the control of malaria and influenza .
- It gave financial assistance to poor countries e.g. Greece and Austria.
- The Refugees committee gave assistance to Prisoners of War (PoWs) and Refugees .It assisted refugees in Russia with famine relief e.g. food, shelter, medicine.
- Treaties were signed to protect the rights of minority groups .These rights included the right to practice their own language. It also provided passports to stateless people.
- The Drugs Committee established control in drugs trade like opium and other dangerous drugs.
- The League worked hard to remove all forms of slavery.
- The Disarmament Committee organized conferences.
- **The Drugs Committee**
  - i) It reduced smuggling of drugs.
  - ii) It gave education to people about the dangers of drug abuse.
  - iii) Persuaded governments to tighten customs and postal control.
- **The League resolved conflicts in the 1920s so it was successful.**
  - ✓ It resolved conflict between Germany and Poland.
  - ✓ It resolved the conflict between Sweden and Finland.
  - ✓ Solved the dispute between Iraq and Turkey.
  - ✓ Solved the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria.

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- ✓ Solved the dispute between Columbia and Peru.
- ✓ Solved the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia.
- ✓ Solved the dispute between Albania and Yugoslavia.
- ✓ Solved the dispute between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

\*The was no major War in the 1920s.However, the League failed to maintain peace. It was not able to solve some of the conflicts.

## **THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN RESOLVING CONFLICTS / DISPUTES FROM 1920 UP TO 1931**

- 1920- It resolved the Aaland Island disputes between Finland and Sweden. The League decided that Finland should keep the Island.
- 1921-The League settled the boundary dispute between Germany and Poland over Upper Silesia. The League decided that the industrial part should go to German and the rural part to Poland → Upper Silesia was shared between the two countries.
- 1921-settled the dispute between Albania and Yugoslavia.
- 1921-settled the dispute between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- 1920-Poland invaded Vilna which belonged to Lithuania. The League asked Poland to withdraw but Poland refused. The League referred the issue to the conference of Ambassadors .It decided that Poland should keep Vilna.
- 1925-the League solved the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria. Greek soldiers moved into Bulgaria. The League asked Bulgaria not resist.Greece was asked to withdraw and pay compensation.Greece accepted the League's decision.
- The League settled the disputes between Turkey and Iraq over the Mosul .The League decided that Iraq should keep Mosul.
- It solved the border dispute between Columbia and Peru → a border dispute.
- It solved the border dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

### **FAILURES UP TO 1931**

- The League accepted the takeover of Vilna by Poland .This reversed the Versailles Treaty.
- It failed to deal with the Russo- Polish War. Poland was the aggressor but it got assistance from France, a League member. In the end Poland gained land from Russia.
- 1923-Italy (Mussolini) invaded Corfu,a Greek Island .The League failed to deal with the incident because Mussolini refused to withdraw from Corfu. Italy demanded heavy compensation from Greece. Greece had to pay 50 billion Lira to Italy.
- 1931- The League was involved in the dispute between Japan and China (The Manchurian Crisis).Japan invaded Manchuria, a Chinese Province. The League decided Japan was the aggressor. It condemned the Japanese action. It set up a commission to investigate and Japan

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was asked to withdraw from Manchuria but refused .In 1933 Japan then withdrew from the League. The Manchurian Crisis showed that the League was a toothless bulldog .It had no army or police to punish aggressors.

## **THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS A PEACE-KEEPING ORGANIZATION IN THE 1930s → THE PERIOD OF HUGE FAILURE.**

i) The Manchurian Crisis- an act of aggression in which Japan ignored the League.

ii Germany and Italy withdrew from the Disarmament Committee.

### **iii) THE ITALIAN INVASION OF ABYSSINIA /ETHIOPIA (1935).**

- Mussolini had many **aims /reasons to attack Abyssinia**, a League member.
- The aims /background
  - i) He wanted to get glory and personal pride.
  - ii) To revenge the defeat of Italy by the Ethiopians in 1896.
  - iii) He wanted to obtain raw materials e.g. mineral wealth.
  - iv) Cheap labour.
  - v) To reduce overpopulation.
  - vi) To get markets for Italian industries.
  - vii) To create an Italian empire in the horn of Africa.
  - viii) He wanted to be feared and to be respected.
  - ix) to test weapons and military strength.
  - x) to create an Italian empire in the horn of Africa.
- The invasion began in October 1935.
- There was no declaration of War.
- The Italians used tanks, machine guns ,war planes and poison gas.
- The Ethiopians resisted fiercely.
- King Haile Selasie fled into exile to London.
- He appealed to the League of Nations.
- The League decided Italy was the aggressor .It condemned the invasion.
- Mussolini was ordered to withdraw but refused .He ignored the League.
- The League imposed economic sanctions on Italy.
- The Italians were not affected by the sanctions .Sanctions were ineffective because of many reasons.

### **REASONS**

- ✓ Important commodities were left out of the sanctions e.g. iron, steel and oil.
- ✓ Non-members of the League continued to trade with Italy e.g. USA.
- ✓ Hitler continued to help Mussolini.
- ✓ The Suez Canal remained open to Italian ships.

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- ✓ Sanctions were half hearted.

**NB.** Italian armies captured Addis Ababa in May 1936 .Mussolini declared that King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy was now the emperor of Ethiopia.

iv) Britain and Germany signed a secret naval Treaty. Britain allowed Germany to build its navy but up to 35% the strength of the British navy.

v) Hitler violated the Versailles Treaty .Hitler announced in public that he was rearming. No action was taken.

vii) The Spanish Civil War broke out and the League members remained neutral. Mussolini and Hitler assisted General Franco to defeat the Spanish Government .The dictators were able to test their weapons. League members remained neutral during the Spanish Civil War.

viii) Mussolini and Hitler signed a Treaty of friendship called The Pact of Steel.

ix) The aggressors (Italy, Germany, Japan,) signed the Rome –Berlin- Tokyo Axis.

x) Hitler sent his army into Austria .He completed the ANSCHLUSS or Union between Germany and Austria. No action was taken by the League.

xi) Hitler occupied Memel.

xii) Hitler occupied Danzig.

xiii) Hitler occupied Sudetenland.

xiv ) Britain and France agreed at the Munich Conference to give the Sudetenland to Germany . This weakened Czechoslovakia. Appeasement encouraged Hitler to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia.

xv) Germany invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia. No action was taken against Hitler.

xvi) Italy invaded Albania in 1939

xvii) Germany finally invaded Poland .This became the immediate cause of World War II

## **THE REASONS WHY THE LEAGUE FAILED AS A PEACE-KEEPING ORGANISATION → Problems faced by the League/ weaknesses of the League.**

### **a) There were constitutional problems.**

- The Assembly met once a year.
- It had little time to deal with problems
- There was need for **unanimous vote** in making decisions

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- Each member had the power to **VETO**.
- Big and small powers had equal vote.

**b) There were membership problems (absence of great powers).**

- The League excluded the defeated powers when it was formed .It became the League of some Nations or a club of victors.
- The U.S.A never joined but it was the richest nation in the world.
- Japan ,Germany and Italy withdrew from the League
- Russia was expelled in 1939.

**c) Lack of finance/money .It depended on donations.**

**d) There was no army or police. The League depended on the goodwill of members .It was a toothless bulldog or an empty vessel.**

**e) Members of the League were concerned with nationalism (selfishness) not internationalism.**

**f) Economic problems like the Great Depression weakened the League.**

- Banks were closed.
- Industries were closed.
- It led to unemployment. The Weimer Republic in Germany became unpopular. This led to the rise of Hitler to power.
- Countries increased trade barriers to protect their own industries.

**g) The Disarmament Conference failed. Countries like France refused to disarm. Germany and Italy began rearmament and withdrew from the Disarmament Committee.**

**h) There was lack of co-operation between Britain and France .Britain wanted the Germany economy to recover and promote trade with Britain.**

- Britain signed a secret Naval Treaty with Germany.
- France assisted Poland in the Russo-Polish War.

**I) Britain and France followed the Policy of Appeasement. They took no action when Japan , Germany and Italy committed acts of aggression. Appeasement encouraged dictators to take risks.**

- The dictators became more confident.
- The dictators became more popular and gained hero status/prestige at home.
- The aggressors gained territory, manpower, raw materials, industries, markets.
- The aggressors were able to test weapons and to gain experience for the armies –Their armies became stronger.
- Appeasement showed that it paid to be aggressive.

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- Hitler was finally tempted to invade Poland .This became the immediate cause of the Second War (1939-1945).
- The aggressors formed a terrible combination by signing Treaties of friendship e.g. The Pact of Steel and the Rome –Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

I)The League was associated with the unfairness of the Versailles Treaty.

## **ITALY AFTER WWI (1918-1939)-Post War Italy**

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- Italy fought on the side of the Allies (Entente Powers) in WWI.
- She wanted territorial gains but after the War the Italians were disappointed. There was little benefit.
- Italy faced many problems after the War. The problems became factors which led to the rise of Benito Mussolini to power in 1922.
- economic, social and political problems faced Italy after WW1.

## **A) ECONOMIC PROBLEMS**

### **WEAK ECONOMY**

- There was serious unemployment. War industries closed and many Italians lost jobs. The Army was reduced (disarmament). Ex-soldiers could not find jobs.
- Inflation affected the country. The Lira lost value and prices continued to rise.
- There was low production in industries. Production was disturbed by strikes, demonstrations and lockouts.
- Production was also affected by old machines.
- Fear of a Communist or a Communist revolution because Communists encouraged workers to take over the factories.
- There was shortage of goods e.g. wheat, steel.
- Production was low in agriculture. Peasants grabbed land from the landlords. Landlords also feared Communism.
- There was decline of trade - exports were low and imports were high.
- Italy had dependence on foreign goods.
- There was lack of capital.
- Banks closed.
- Southern Italy was backward, rural and agricultural.
- Italy had to pay War Debts to the USA.
- The government was broke/bankrupt.
- Government lost revenue because of corruption in the civil service.
- Low wages for the workers.
- High taxation.
- Poor infrastructure e.g. poor roads.

## **b) SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

- Unemployment.
- Inflation.
- There were low living standards.
- Poverty, especially in Southern Italy.
- Shortage of food.

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- Many women were widows and many children were orphans.
- There was hunger and starvation.
- Diseases were common e.g. malaria, T.B. , typhoid, cholera, influenza, measles.
- The medical facilities were poor eg clinics, hospitals.
- Many people were illiterate - 78%of the population could not read and write.
- There was a culture of violence during elections. Street fights were common eg between the Black shirts (Fascists) and Redshirts (Communists).
- Ex-soldiers become social misfits.
- There was a culture of strikes and demonstrations by workers.
- Landlords and factory owners feared Communism.
- Corruption among the civil servants.
- High crime rates e.g. theft, murder e.g. **Mafia** was well organized.
- Prostitution was serious in towns like Milan and Rome.
- There was a general feeling of disappointment and disillusionment because Italians did not gain a lot from the Paris Peace Treaties.
- There was lawlessness and disorder- anarchy.

### c)POLITICAL PROBLEMS

- There was lack of experience in the system of democracy eg the parliament system was new in Italy.
- There were too many political parties in the parliament. This caused confusion in parliament.

#### examples of political group /parties

- ✓ Fascist Party           → Fascists –Black shirts.
  - ✓ Socialist Party       → Socialists-Grey shirts.
  - ✓ Communist Party     → Communist-Red shirts.
  - ✓ The Catholic Centre Party.
  - ✓ The Liberals.
  - ✓ The Nationalists   → Blue shirts.
- The system of **proportional representation** led the formation of many small parties.
  - Government was unpopular because Italy gained very little territories after war.
  - Weak unstable governments were formed.
  - Coalition governments were weak.
  - Fear of Communism so government depended on Fascists.
  - There were too many changes of governments or prime ministers.
  - Communist party organized demonstration and strikes opposition to government.
- There was formation of **private armies** by the political parties eg Black shirts, Red shirts, Grey shirts, Blue shirts.
  - Violence was common during elections eg street fights between Black shirts and Red shirts.
  - There was a dispute between the Pope (the church) and the government eg government took church land and taxed the church.
  - The government in Italy lacked support from the Roman Catholic Church.

- There was culture of assassinations.
- There was lawlessness and disorder.

## THE FACTORS WHICH LED TO THE RISE OF MUSSOLINI TO POWER BETWEEN 1919 AND 1922

- i. Examples of economic problems.
- ii. Examples of social problems.
- iii. Examples of political problems.
- iv. Examples of **the methods used by Mussolini** eg ;
  - -**violence** e.g. opponents /enemies were beaten, tortured or killed.
  - intimidation
  - opponents were forced to eat live frogs/toads.
  - opponents were forced to drink castor oil.
  - homes were burnt.
  - offices and newspapers of the Communists were burnt.
  - the Black shirts disturbed meetings and rallies of opponents.
  - A small wage or allowance was paid to the Black shirts.
  - The smart uniform attracted youths and ex-soldiers.
  - Noisy rallies were organized.
  - Marches and Parades attracted youths and ex- solders
  - Mussolini used his skill of public speaking to address supporters. He was an **orator**.
  - Mussolini used **propaganda**. This means he told lies, half truths or exaggerated information to mislead the people.
  - The Fascist Party participated in elections of 1919, 1920, 1921and 1922.
  - King Victor Emmanuel iii invited Mussolini to be the Prime Minister in October 1922.

## DESCRIBE MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER/

### THE STEPS TAKEN BY MUSSOLINI TO RISE TO POWER

- Mussolini was an ex-soldier. He was unemployed and Italy failed to gain territory from the Paris Peace Treaties. Mussolini and other ex- soldiers were disappointed.
- He formed the Fascist Party in Milan in 1919.
- He took advantage of the economic, social and political problems in Italy after WW1.
- He criticized the Paris Peace Settlement.
- Mussolini promised to end Italy's problems.
- Mussolini promised to restore the pride of the Italian race.
- Mussolini formed a private army called the Black shirts. The smart uniform attracted youths and ex-soldiers.
- The black shirts used violence eg-murder,torture,beating,forcing enemies to eat live frogs and to drink castor oil.

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- Rallies were organized and he used his good public speaking skills to address the crowds (**orator**).
- Marches and parades attracted youth and ex-soldiers.
- Mussolini got support from landlords and factory owners. **Why?**
- He was anti-Communist.
- Black shirts crushed a workers' strike.
- The Fascist Party took part in elections in 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.
- In these elections support for Mussolini was little. For example in 1922 he got only **35** seats out of **535** in parliament.
- Mussolini decided to use force (threats) to come to power.
- He organized the **“March to Rome”** in October 1922.
- ✓ About 50 000 Black shirts marched to Rome. They were armed. Mussolini travelled by train from Milan to Rome (humble).
- ✓ The Black shirts demanded that Mussolini must be appointed the Prime Minister.
- ✓ Facta, the Prime Minister, wanted to use the police and army to disperse the Black shirts.
- ✓ King Victor Emmanuel 111 refused to give the orders to fight the Black shirts.
- ✓ Facta resigned.
- ✓ The King invited Mussolini to be the new Prime Minister and to form a new government.
- ✓ Mussolini accepted to be the new Prime Minister.
- ✓ He formed a new cabinet.

## **THE REASONS WHY THE MARCH TO ROME WAS SUCCESSFUL.**

- i. The king feared civil war.
- ii. He doubted Facta's ability to crush the Black shirts.
- iii. The king doubted whether the army would agree to fight the Black shirts. The Black shirts were mostly ex-soldiers.
- iv. One of his cousins, the Duke of AOSTA was a fanatic of Fascism.
- v. He wanted a strong government. He was interested in discipline, law and order.
- vi. The queen mother was a supporter of Mussolini.
- vii. The rich and powerful members in Italy supported Mussolini eg landlords, factory owners, the Nationalists.
- viii. The Fascists were anti- Communist.

## **MUSSOLINI'S DOMESTIC POLICES (1922-1939)**

### **Mussolini's domestic aims**

- He wanted self sufficiency (autarky).
- To maintain law and order.
- To crush Communism.

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- To create a one party state.
- To create employment.
- To re-arm.
- To restore the pride and greatness of the Italian race.
- To be feared and to be respected.
- To eradicate/ and malaria.
- To end inflation.
- To end poverty.
- To protect family life.
- To improve infrastructure.

## DOMESTIC POLICY- INCLUDES DICTATORSHIP(TOTAL CONTROL),ECONOMIC POLICY AND SOCIAL POLICY

### DICTATORSHIP/TOTAL CONTROL.

### THE METHODS USED BY MUSSOLINI TO ESTABLISH DICTATORSHIP/TOTAL CONTROL IN ITALY (1922-1939).

- Mussolini was able to **CONSOLIDATE** his power between 1922 and 1939.
- He gave himself the title “Il Duce” which means the leader.
- Slogans were used. They were called the 10 commandments eg ;
  - Mussolini is always right.
  - Obey!Believe!Fight!
  - A minute in battle is equal to a life of peace.
  - Nothing in history has been won without bloodshed.
- Mussolini controlled the important **government positions/ posts**;
  - ✓ President.
  - ✓ Prime Minister.
  - ✓ Commander of the army, navy, air force.
  - ✓ Minister of home affairs.
  - ✓ Minister of foreign affairs.
  - ✓ Minister of Corporations.
  - ✓ Chairman of the Fascist Grand Council.
- Other parties were banned. Italy became a **one party state**.
- Elections were banned.
- Violence e.g. torture and murder.
- He appointed loyal members only and Fascist were appointed in the town councils.
- Mussolini **appointed** and **dismissed** ministers and mayors → 2marks
- He created a secret police called **OVRA**.
- It caused **fear** because it was the eye and ear of the Fascist party.
- Opponents were arrested and jailed.
- The media was controlled. The control of the media is called  **censorship**.
- **Examples of the media the instruments controlled by Mussolini;**

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- ✓ Radios.
  - ✓ Television.
  - ✓ Newspapers.
  - ✓ Magazines.
  - ✓ Posters.
  - ✓ Theatre.
  - ✓ Films.
- Education was strictly controlled. Teachers were forced to wear uniforms. The textbooks of History were re-written to praise war and the Italian race. Biology textbooks were re-written to show that the Italian race was superior. Teachers, lecturers and professors were closely watched-. They had to take an oath to show loyalty to Mussolini .Students reported their teachers and parents to the party.
  - Workers lost their rights. Strikes, demonstrations and lockouts were banned.
  - Trade unions (workers unions were banned).
  - Workers unions were replaced by Corporations controlled by the Fascist Party.
  - Mussolini controlled the industrialists. They were told what to produce, quantity and time.
  - Workers were given free Sundays, cheap tours, paid annual leave, pensions, insurance etc.
  - Mussolini fixed rents, prices, wages and exchange rates to control inflation. This was called **“Battle of Lira.”**The exchange rate was fixed at 1 pound to 90 Lira.
  - He began **“Battle of Births”** to increase the population. He wanted to increase manpower and the army. Mothers with many children were given awards/medals. Bachelors were heavily taxed. Those were newlyweds were given loans. Divorce was banned. He controlled prostitution by introducing heavy fines and controlled night life. Abortion and contraceptives were banned. Infection by syphilis was heavily punished.
  - Youths were forced to join the Fascist Youth Organization. They were taught to praise Mussolini, to follow orders and the importance of war and discipline, slogans.
  - Religion was controlled. Mussolini signed the **LATERAN Treaty** with the Pope. This ended the conflict between the Church and the State. It was signed between Pope Pius XI and Mussolini.

### THE TERMS OF THE LETARAN TREATY

- ✓ Catholicism became the state religion.
- ✓ The Pope was given the right to rule the Vatican City.
- ✓ The state paid compensation to the Church.
- ✓ Church land was returned.
- ✓ Taxes on the Church were stopped.
- ✓ Religious Education was to be taught in all schools. Teaching R.E. became compulsory.
- ✓ The crucifix was to be hanged in all classrooms/schools.
- ✓ Measures were taken to make divorce difficult.
- ✓ Catholic organizations were free to operate eg Catholic Scouts
- ✓ The church recognized Mussolini’s rule.
- ✓ The Lateran treaty improved Mussolini reputation and status in Italy.
- ✓ He got support from the Pope and Roman Catholics.

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- ✓ It ended the long standing conflict between the state and the church.
- ✓ Many historians see the Lateran Treaty as Mussolini's most lasting or important achievement.
- Mussolini got support by reducing unemployment. Ex-soldiers and youths got jobs in the army, navy and air force.
- **Great public work** programmes were introduced to create jobs and improve infrastructure.
  - Roads were widened. Bridges were constructed.
  - He tarred the motorways (high ways which connected the main towns).
  - Railway lines were electrified. The trains began to run on time.
  - Buildings of blocks of flats, schools, hospitals, stadiums, canals, dams.

### Mussolini introduced the "Battle of Wheat."

- ✓ The aim was to make Italy self-sufficient.
- ✓ The marshes were drained to create more land e.g. the **Pontine marshes near Rome**.
- ✓ Wheat farmers were given loans by government and inputs eg seeds, fertilizers, tractors, pesticides.
- ✓ Irrigation was promoted.
- ✓ Olive plantations were cleared to create land for wheat.
- ✓ Wheat production doubled.
- ✓ It also reduced imports of wheat.
- Mussolini promoted heavy industry with subsidies eg iron, steel, car manufacturing and weapons. He gave loans to the FIAT Company which manufactured cars. He introduced a programme to refine oil at Bari and Leghorn.
- He expanded iron and steel industry.
- He expanded the textile industries.
- expansion of aviation industries.
- HEP stations were built to produce more electricity.
- Mussolini controlled sports. He encouraged Italians to win to show that Fascism was superior.
- Soccer was strictly controlled.
- Boxing was sponsored by the state. News about Italian boxers was common in the radio, tv and newspapers.
- Tennis players were forced to wear Fascist badges and to give the Fascist salute.

## PART (C): TO WHAT EXTENT DID MUSSOLINI'S DICTATORSHIP BENEFIT ITALIAN PEOPLE?

### C, BENEFITS.

- Employment from rearmament and public works.
- He improved infrastructure.
- Trains began to run on time.
- He improved wheat production.

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- Millions of trees were planted.
- Loans to heavy industry.
- He created law and order by banning other parties and strikes.
- Mussolini reduced the fear of Communism.
- Malaria was reduced by draining the marshes.
- Workers got free Sundays, cheap tours, paid annual leave.
- Italians got pride.
- He reduced inflation.
- Prostitution and divorce was reduced.
- Loans to newly married couples.
- Illiteracy was reduced.
- The gap between the rich North and the poor South was reduced.
- He solved the dispute between the Pope and the State.

**However, Mussolini's dictatorship did not benefit the Italian people.**

### **C2 - Non- benefits(harm) .**

- The secret police caused fear.
- Other parties were banned (one party state) so they was no political freedom.
- Children were brainwashed to praise Mussolini.
- Teachers were forced to wear uniforms.
- Children reported teachers and parents.
- Opponents were arrested/jailed/killed.
- Workers lost rights eg strikes and workers unions were banned. Wages were fixed.
- The **Battle of Births** led to overpopulation.
- The **Battle of Wheat** caused Mussolini to ignore other sectors of agriculture like dairy farming. Wheat began to be grown in unsuitable soils. Olive plantations were also cleared to create space for wheat.
- Bachelors were heavily taxed.
- Factory owners lost the right to make their own decisions.
- Government promoted sports which showed physical strength only e.g. boxing and wrestling.
- Women's status was reduced to domestic work, child bearing, and satisfaction of husbands.
- Corruption increased.
- Light industries were ignored.

## **MUSSOLINI'S SOCIAL POLICIES**

- Describe the **Battle of Births**.
- Mussolini demanded a high birth rate to increase the population. He wanted to increase it from 40 to 60 million.
- A bigger population would create more workers and soldiers.
- Awards/medals were given to mothers with big families.

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- He introduced competitions like mother of the year.
  - Contraceptives and abortions were banned.
  - Divorces were banned. The church was given power.
  - Bachelors were heavily taxed.
  - Newly married couples were given loans.
  - Prostitution and night life was controlled.
- i. **Describe the Lateran treaty signed between the pope and Mussolini.**
  - ii. Mussolini reduced hunger and starvation by introducing the **Battle of Wheat**.
  - iii. Jobs were created through rearmament and public work programmes e.g. building schools, roads, bridges, railway lines, blocks of flats, dams.
    - a. Medical facilities were improved through more clinics and hospitals which were built.
    - b. Malaria was reduced by draining of marshes e.g. the **Pontine marshes** near Rome. He reclaimed the land.
  - iv. Describe the **education** system which was controlled by Mussolini.
  - v. **Fear** of OVRA, secret police.
  - vi. Control of **sports**.
  - vii. The **status of women under Mussolini's rule** was inferior to men.
    - Fascists treated women as inferior people.
    - Women's role was child-bearing.
    - Women were told to bear many healthy babies.
    - The other duty of woman was domestic work. As a result, women must stay at home washing, looking after children.
    - Women had to satisfy their husbands.

viii) The **social welfare of workers**.

Benefits:

- free Sundays.
- paid annual leave.
- cheap tours.

Harm:

- work hours increased.
- workers lost rights to strike or form workers unions.
- wages were fixed.

ix) The **standard of living** improved because Mussolini controlled **inflation** through the **Battle of Lira**.

He fixed:

- wages
- rents
- prices
- exchange rate. It was valued at 1 pound to 90 Lira.

x) The **Fascist Youth Brigade** brain washed the youth.

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- Children were taught to love war and respect the **IL DUCE**.
- Children were taught to recite the 10 commandments (slogans) e.g. Mussolini is always right.
- They were taught History and Biology which showed the superiority of the Italian race.

## **PART (C); TO WHAT EXTENT DID MUSSOLINI SOLVE ITALY'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS?**

### **C1 –Success or achievements.**

- Violence was reduced because he maintained law and order by banning strikes and other parties.
- He reduced the fear of Communism.
- Malaria was reduced by draining marshes.
- More schools were built which improved literacy.
- He created employment through public works and rearmament.
- He restored the pride of the Italians.
- Working conditions improved e.g. free Sundays.
- Cheap tours /holidays.
- He reduced divorces and abortions.
- Controlled prostitution and night life.
- Large families got loans.
- Reduced the gap between Southern Italy and Northern Italy by building roads and railways.
- Mussolini reduced inflation.
- He ended conflicts between the Church and the State.
- Women got pride by getting medals for having many children.
- More stadiums were built.
- He promoted sports.

### **C2 –Failures**

- Many people remained poor e.g. farm workers.
- Landlessness continued because most land was in hands of the rich landlords.
- Southern Italy remained backward.
- Work conditions remained bad e.g. poor wages, long working hours.
- The Lira was overvalued.
- Corruption in the Civil Service increased and money disappeared.
- Poor medical facilities continued diseases continued to affect people.
- No health insurance for workers.
- Many people remained jobless (unemployment).
- Italy faced the problem of overpopulation due to high rate.

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- Prostitution continued.
- The crime rate was still high.
- High rate of illiteracy.

<b>A1 - Group</b>	<b>A2 - reasons to support Mussolini.</b>
1)Ex-soldiers	-Unemployed. -Promises of pride, rearmament.
2)Land lords	-Mussolini was anti-Communist.
3)Youths	-Smart uniform, a small wage, unemployment, marches, parades.
4)Factory owners	-Mussolini was anti-Communist. -He crushed workers' strikes.
5)The church	-Mussolini was ant-Communist.
6)Royal family	-It was attracted by the discipline and order of Fascists.
7)The Nationalists	-He promised to restore pride and greatness of Italy.

## MUSSOLINI'S FOREIGN POLICY.

### List down Mussolini's foreign Policy Aims.

- He wanted to obtain raw materials.
- To obtain markets for finished goods.
- To revenge the defeat of Italy by Ethiopia in 1896.
- To be feared and respected.
- To create an Italian Empire in the horn of Africa.
- To reduce the problem of overpopulation in Italy.
- To obtain cheap labour.
- To crush Communism.
- To divert the attention of the public from domestic problems at home.
- To test weapons and gain experience for the arms.
- To spread Fascism in Europe.
- To get pride and greatness

### Outline /Describe Mussolini Foreign Policy (1922-1939)

- ✓ In 1923 Mussolini attacked and occupied Corfu, a Greek Island. Four Italian soldiers had been killed in the border between, Greece and Albania. Mussolini got chance to gain personal glory.



He demanded heavy compensation from Greece. The League investigated and declared Italy the aggressor. Mussolini was ordered to withdraw. Mussolini refused to withdraw. In the end Greece paid compensation to Italy (3marks).

- ✓ Mussolini signed the Locarno Treaty.
- ✓ Italy and Yugoslavia sign an agreement on Fiume.
- ✓ 1934- Italian soldiers were sent to the Brenner Pass to stop Hitler from occupying Austria.
- ✓ 1935 – Mussolini signed the Stresa Front.
- ✓ 1935 - Mussolini invaded Abyssinia. (2marks)
- ✓ 1936 - The Rome – Berlin Axis was signed between Italy and Germany.
- ✓ Mussolini withdrew from the League and Disarmament committee (2marks).

-Mussolini took part in the Spanish Civil War. He helped General Franco with 50 000 soldiers, tanks and aircraft. Mussolini tested weapons and the army gained experience. League members remained neutral in the Spanish Civil War. At the end General Franco won the war. General Franco became the dictator of Spain.

-Italy, Germany and Japan signed the anti-COMINTERN. It was an agreement to fight Communism.

- Japan joined the Axis. It became the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.

- Mussolini attended the Munich Conference with Daladier (France). Hitler (Germany), Chamberlain (Britain).

-1939 – Mussolini invaded Albania.

## Qn: To what extent did the Italians benefit from Mussolini's foreign policy?

### C1 Benefits.

- It restored the pride and glory of Italians.
- Italy gained territory (land).
- Italy gained raw materials.
- Employment from recruitment in the army.
- War industries got loans.
- Army got experience and tested weapons.
- Italian industries got markets for finished goods.
- Italy got cheap labour.

### However, Mussolini's foreign policy did not benefit Italians

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**C1 –Non benefits or harm**

- Millions of Italians died in the wars.
- Many Italians were injured or disabled.
- It wasted raw materials.
- Money/ funds were wasted.
- Italy lost friends like Britain and France which become enemies.
- Mussolini ignored small scale industries.
- Mussolini was now influenced by Hitler.
- The policy led to World War II and defeat of Italy in WW2.
- WW2 led to death of Mussolini himself.
- Italy was humiliated in WW2.

**Qn: To what extent was Mussolini's Foreign Policy Influenced by Hitler?****C1 - Not Influenced.**

In the early years Mussolini was not influenced by Hitler. Mussolini was independent before 1934.

- The policy was determined by the need to fulfill Italy's colonial aims and interests.
- The Corfu incident of 1923 had the aim to get greatness and prestige.
- Italy needed Fiume and Albania to get greatness.
- It also secured access to the Adriatic Sea.
- Abyssinia (Ethiopia) was attacked to fulfill Italy's colonial aims.
- Italian soldiers were sent to the Brenner to block the German Invasion of Austria.

**C2 After 1934 Mussolini was now influenced by Hitler. They were now allies.**

- Mussolini and Hitler took part in the Spanish Civil War.
- They signed the Rome – Berlin Axis.
- They both signed the Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis.
- They both signed the Pact of Steel.
- They both signed the Anti – Comintern.
- Both leaders attended the Munich Conference.
- Both Leaders fought in WW2 on the same side.

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## THE FEATURES/PRINCIPLES/ CHARACTERISTICS OF FASCISM/NAZISM.

- Self –sufficiency (autarky).
- Nationalistic.
- Militaristic.
- Law and order.
- One party state.
- Dictatorship.
- Hero worshipping the leader.
- Anti-Communist.
- Anti-Semitism (policy against Jews).
- Violence.
- Censorship of media.
- Low status of women.

## GERMANY AFTER WW1 (1919 to 1939)

- Germany fought on the side of defeated Central Powers.
- Germany was humiliated by the signing of the Versailles Treaty.
- All the governments formed between 1918 and 1933 were known as the **WEIMAR REPUBLIC** – The government after WWI was a democratic govt. It was elected and It used a new constitution called the **WEIMAR CONSTITUTION**.
- The Weimar Republic was unpopular among most Germans.
- It faced economic, political, and social problems.

These problems contributed to the downfall of the Weimar Republic- It contributed to the **rise of Hitler** to power in 1933.

### a) SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC.

- **Inflation** - the prices continued to increase and the MARK LOST VALUE.
  - The **middle classes** were the worst affected e.g. teachers,nurses,doctors,lawyers  
They lost their bank savings, pensions and insurance
- **Unemployment** – It was caused by disarmament and closure of war industries
- Ex soldiers became **social misfits**.
- There was a **culture of violence** during election. The Communists and Nazis were involved in street fights.
- The ex- soldiers were lawless and disorderly.
- There was general social discontent/disappointment and **social unrest**.
- Food shortage – hunger and starvation
- Poverty.
- Diseases e.g. malaria.
- The Versailles Treaty caused **humiliation**, anger and loss of pride.
- Fear of Communism among the landlords and industrialists.
- Culture of strikes, demonstrations, lockouts, protests and riots.
- Low living standards.
- Corruption.
- Prostitution.
- Humiliation.
- Povert.
- Many women were widows and children were orphans.

### ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

- Lack of forex.
- Unemployment.
- Inflation.

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- Decline of trade → low exports- more imports. (2marks).
- Reparations were too high.
- Infrastructure was destroyed by war e.g. factories,homes,roads,railwaylines and bridges.
- Poor agric production – food shortages.
- Shortage of goods.
- Low production in industries.
- The government was bankrupt or broke.
- Lack of capital.
- Closure of banks.
- In 1923 France and Belgian armies occupied the Ruhr, the industrial center of Germany to force Germany to pay the reparations. Strikes paralyzed the economy.

### THE GREAT DEPRESSION.

-It began in the USA and spread to Europe. It began by affecting the American economy. U.S.A. began to demand the return of loans given to Germany after WWI. The effects of the Great Depression made the Weimar Republic unpopular and increased support for Hitler.

- 1) Banks were closed.
  - ii) Industries also closed.
  - iii) Wages were lowered.
  - iv) Unemployment benefits were cut.
  - v) Prices of Agricultural products became high.
  - vi) **6 million Germans were now unemployed therefore support for Hitler increased.**
- The Great Depression caused poverty in Germany.

### POLITICAL PROBLEMS.

- The Weimar Constitution** had too many weakness e.g.
  - \*the system of **proportional representation** led to the formation of too many political parties.
  - \* Weak **COALITION** governments were formed. They were weak and unstable.
  - \*Constitution gave too many freedoms. President could rule by decree (emergency).
  - \*The President had the power to dissolve parliament.
- There was lack of experience in democracy. Democracy was a new ideology.
- The Weimar govt was criticized for signing the hated Versailles Treaty.
- Army officers and judges sympathized with militant nationalists. This encouraged disorder.
- Political violence between opponents e.g. Nazis versus Communists.
- The army and the police failed to control the people.
- The Social Democrats and the Conservatives failed to co-operate.
- There were **attempts to overthrow the Weimar Republic.**
  - i) The Spartacist Uprising/Communist uprising of 1919.
  - ii) The Kapp Putsch/Uprising - The ex- soldiers tried to restore the Kaiser but failed.

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## iii) The Munich Putsch/Beerhall Putsch.

-It was an attempt by Hitler to seize power in Munich. It failed: Hitler was arrested, tried and sentenced to 5 years in jail. He only stayed in jail for 9 months.

## THE FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF HITLER TO POWER UP TO 1933.

a) Describe the economic, social and political problems → give examples to get marks e.g. inflation

b) Describe methods used by Hitler and the Nazi party.

- Hitler was a demagogue and orator – gifted public speaker.

ii) Hitler used propaganda. He blamed the Jews and Communists for causing the defeat of Germany. He said they “**stabbed Germany at the back.**” He criticized the Weimar Republic for signing the Versailles Treaty. He called the Weimar leaders the “**11 November criminals.**”

iii) The **smart brown uniform** of the Nazi private army attacked the youths and ex-soldiers who were jobless. They joined the Nazi Brown shirts (the S.S.).

iv) Hitler **promised to reverse/undo the Versailles Treaty.**

-Germany was to return.

- Stop paying reparations.

- It would regain lost territory.

v) The Nazi party promised **national unity, prosperity and unemployment.**

vi) **Marches and parades.**

vii) **Violence** against opponents.

viii) **Intimidation.**

xi) Hitler attempted to seize power in the **Munich Putsch.**

x) A small wage to the Brown shirts.

xi) He wrote his ideas in a book called Mein Kampf. It became the Nazi bible.

## DESCRIBE HITLER’S RISE TO POWER BETWEEN 1918 AND 1933

-The Nazi party began as the **Workers Party** led by Anton Drexler .

-Adolf Hitler **joined** the party in 1919.

- Hitler was chosen to spread **propaganda** and political ideas of the party.

- In 1920 the party announced its 25 points programme. It was renamed the National Socialist German Working Men’s Party or Nazi Party.

- The members of the Nazi Party included ex-soldiers, youths, landlords, industrialists, Bank owners e.t.c.

- Hitler promised to end Germany’s problems. He offered hope to many Germans.

- Jews were blamed for German’s defeat and inflation.

- The Weimar leaders were accused of signing the Versailles Treaty. He called them “**11 November criminals.**” Hitler said they stabbed Germany at the back .

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- Hitler caused the Communist for causing revolution and defeat in WW1.
- The Nazi Party had a private army called the S.A. which protected Nazi rallies and meetings. They used violence. The S.A. were known as the Brown shirts.
- The S.S. were the personal bodyguards of Hitler. They were disciplined and very loyal.
- Ex – soldiers joined the party because Hitler promised rearmament (jobs) and pride.
- Factory owners, bank owners, landlords supported the Nazis with money because Hitler was anti-Communist.
- Hitler used propaganda e.g. posters.
- He was an **orator**.
- The Munich Uprising or “**Beerhall Putsch**” was important in Hitler’s rise. He criticized the Weimar Republic in court. Newspapers reported his words. He was able to write a book in jail called, **Mein Kampf**. The book expressed Hitler’s ideas. It became the Nazi bible.

## THE IDEAS EXPRESSED IN MEIN KAMPF.

- Germany needed living space (**LIBENSRAUM**).
- He promised to unite all German- speaking people.
- Hitler blamed Jews for causing inflation.
- He criticized the Weimar Republic for accepting the Versailles Treaty which humiliated Germany.
- He promised to reverse/undo the Versailles Treaty e.g. stop paying reparations.
- Hitler promised **rearmament, promised national unity**.
- The German race (Aryan race) was the **master race**. Other races were inferior and fit to be servants or slaves to work for the Germans. He promised to create a **pure race** of Germans: tall, blonde and blue eyes . The races fit to be slaves were Jews, Blacks, Gypsies and Slavs.
- The **Great Depression** made Hitler popular. The Weimar Republic lost support:
  - ✓ Unemployment.
  - ✓ Unemployment benefits were reduced.
  - ✓ Closure of industries.
  - ✓ Closure of banks.
  - ✓ Lockouts and strikes
  - ✓ Low wages.
- By 1933 the Nazi party was the biggest single party in the Reichstag (parliament). It had 230 seats out of 608. Hitler had become very popular.
- Influential people **schemed** to make Hitler Chancellor. They made the mistake of underestimating Hitler. The men who schemed to invite Hitler include President Hindenburg, Von Papen and Von Schleicher.
- Hitler was **invited** to be chancellor in January 1933.

## HITLER’S DOMESTIC POLICY

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## DOMESTIC AIMS

- He wanted to crush Communism.
- To be feared and respected.
- To rearm.
- To reverse the Versailles Treaty.
- To make Germany self – sufficient (**autarky**).
- To eliminate Jews.
- To be feared and respected.
- To create a one party state.
- To maintain law and order.
- To end poverty.
- To create employment.
- To make Germany a one party state.

## Identify any 5 Nazi leaders

- |              |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| -Hitler      | -Goebels    | -Rosenberg. |
| -Himmler     | -Ribbentrop | -Von Kahr.  |
| -Doctor Best | -Hess       | -Strasser.  |
| -Erkhart     | -Goering    |             |
| -Rohm        | -Heydrich   |             |
| -Stricher    | -Van Rath   |             |

## Identify any groups of people that were victims of Hitler in Germany/ persecuted groups

– Socialists, disabled, Jews, Professionals ( teachers, doctors, lawyers, nurses), Catholics, Jehovah's Witness, homosexuals, Communists, Women, Blacks, Slavs, Gypsies.

## Measures taken by Hitler to introduce Dictatorship /TOTAL CONTROL in Germany (1933 TO 1939).

- Other political parties were banned e.g. the Communist party- Germany became a **one party state**.
- Elections were banned.
- **Violence** was used against opponents → give examples.
- The media was controlled (**CENSORSHIP**). Hitler had a minister of **propaganda**, Joseph Goebbels.

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**Examples of the media:** radio, TV, newspapers, films, posters, theatre, magazines.

### **Education was controlled**

- ✓ uniforms for teachers.
- ✓ History books were rewritten to praise Hitler and war.
- ✓ Human Biology books praised the Aryan Race.
- ✓ Students reported teachers and parents.
- ✓ Teachers, lecturers and professors were closely watched.
- ✓ Teachers were forced to take any oath to serve Hitler.

-Sports were controlled. He favored boxing because it showed strength and power.

-He created a secret police called **GESTAPO**. It was feared because it was the eye and ear of the Nazi party. GESTAPO was a network of spies.

-Hitler killed his former friends on 30 June 1934. It is known as **Night of the Long Knives**. Those killed include Rohm and Von Schleicher. The killings destroyed Hitler's enemies in the Nazi Party.

- **Slogans** were used e.g. Hitler is always right.

- Hitler used the title **FUHRER**.

- Girls joined the League of German Maidens.

- ✓ They were taught subjects like Domestic science.
- ✓ Girls were encouraged to marry and have large families,
- ✓ sex education was taught.

- Boys joined the **Hitler Youth** at age of 14.

- ✓ War, physical strength.
- ✓ Taught to recite the slogans.
- ✓ Importance of loyalty and obedience, patriotism.

-Hitler introduced the Enabling Act. It made Hitler a complete dictator, because he could introduce laws without approval of the parliament.

-Suspected gvt enemies were eliminated from the Civil Service e.g. Jews.

### **Workers lost rights**

- ✓ Trade unions were banned.
- ✓ The funds were taken by the gvt.
- ✓ The leaders of trade unions were arrested.
- ✓ Trade Unions were replaced by the **German Labour Front** controlled by Nazi members.
- ✓ Strikes were banned.

Religion was controlled. Hitler signed the **CONCORDAT** with the Pope.

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However, In 1937 there was a disagreement with the Church. It led to arrest and imprisonment of Catholic priests and Catholic schools were closed. Many others were sent to concentration camps. He banned the Catholic Scouts.

- When Hindenburg died Hitler became both President and Prime Minister
- Foreigners with bank accounts in Germany were not allowed to withdraw money to use outside Germany. They were compelled to spend all their money in Germany.
- workers were moved to areas when they were needed and industrialists were told what to produce. Some industries were closed if their products were not needed.
- Food prices and rents were controlled.
- Inflation was controlled by fixing the exchange rate.
- He appointed and dismissed Ministries and mayors.
- Hitler began a policy against Jews. It is called **Anti- Semitism.**

## **Describe the Policy of Anti – Semitism.**

- The persecution of Jews is called Anti – Semitism.
- The Semites are the Jewish race.

### **REASONS.**

- Hitler blamed the Jews for German’s problems e.g. Loss in WWI, inflation, unemployment.
- The Jews were rich. They owned businesses like factories, banks, shops and miners - Hitler wanted to take their property and money .
- Jews were educated and occupied the best jobs e.g. lawyers, doctors, scientists, professors and teachers.
- Hitler called the extermination of Jewish the **final solution.**
- Many Jews were arrested and killed using poison gas.
- Other Jews were sent to work in Concentration Camps. They died of hunger and hard labour.
- Poison gas was used to kill Jews.
- Jews were forced to wear yellow badges for identification.
- Jews were removed from the Civil Service . Their jobs were taken by the Germans e.g. teachers and lecturers.
- Marriage between Jews and Germans was banned and led to divorce.
- Sex between Jews and Germans was banned.
- Anyone with one Jewish grandparent was labeled a Jew.
- Jewish homes, shops and synagogues were attacked and destroyed (3marks).
- Shops of Jews were looted.
- Germans were encouraged to boycott Jewish shops.
- Jewish buildings and business were taken by the Nazi party and given to supporters.
- Bank accounts of Jews who left Germany were taken by the state.
- Jews lost their citizenship.
- Goebels, Minister of propaganda, led the campaign against Jews. He described Jews as “parasites which feed on the blood of other nations.”

## **QUESTION: To what extent did the policy of anti – Semitism benefit the Germans?**

### **C1- Benefits**

- Germans got jobs as teachers, lecturers, doctors, professors.
- Govt got property of Jews e.g.shops.
- Jewish bank accounts were left in Germany.

### **C2 NON- BENEFITS.**

- It led to divorce and marriage breakup – families were separated.
- parents were separated.
- Loss of skilled workers e.g. lawyers, doctors, scientists.
- Poor medical facilities because most doctors were Jews .
- Nazi govt lost support from churches e.g. Protestant churches and the Catholic Church.

## **PART C QUESTION: HOW FAR DID THE GERMANS (DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS) IN GERMANY BENEFIT FROM HITLER’S DICTATORSHIP/ DOMESTIC POLICY?**

### **C1- BENEFITS.**

- He reduced unemployment by rearmament and public works.
- German people took the jobs of the Jews.
- Workers got free Sundays and cheap tours.
- He brought law and order by banning other parties
- He improved infrastructure by the public works.
- Hitler restored German pride.
- Production in industries improved.
- Agricultural production improved. This increased food production.
- He reduced the fear of Communism.
- Hitler reduced inflation.
- He promoted heavy industry.

### **C2- NON BENEFITS (HARM).**

- There was lack of civil rights and political rights.
- Workers lost rights e.g. unions were banned and strikes were banned.
- Fear of secret police (GESTAPO).
- Hitler promoted racism.
- Jews were persecuted.
- Opponents were arrested or killed – death of many people

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- Torture in concentration camps.
- Anti- Semitism caused marriage break-up.
- The youths were brainwashed.
- Teachers were controlled and lost rights.
- Loss of skilled Jews e.g. doctors, teachers, lawyers, professors, lecturers.
- Hitler did not support small- scale industries.

## **PART C QUESTION: TO WHAT EXTENT DID HITLER SUCCEED IN STRENGTHENING OR CONSOLIDATING HIS POWER IN GERMANY?**

### **C1- Hitler was able to Consolidate or strengthen his position.**

- He became a complete dictator.
- Opponents feared the secret police (GESTAPO). There were spies everywhere.
- Children (youths) became brainwashed by propaganda e.g. they reported teachers and parents.
- Education was controlled.
- Enemies were killed.
- Religion was controlled by the state.
- He created employment.
- Rearmament made Hitler popular among ex- soldiers.
- Hitler banned other parties.
- Propaganda was used in the radio, posters, newspaper, films, TV.
- Hitler killed his rivals in the Nazi Party on the Night of long Knives.
- Workers were controlled.
- Hitler controlled many important govt posts.
- The Hitler Youth was used to control boys.
- League of German Maidens controlled the minds of girls.

### **C2 - However, there was resistance or opposition to Hitler's control or dictatorship.**

- Some army officers refused to join Hitler.
- Some Nationalists refused to work with Hitler.
- Communists continued to oppose Hitler as underground groups.
- Jehovah's Witnesses opposed Hitler's policy against Jews.
- Some Catholic priests opposed Hitler.
- Opposition continued among teachers, lecturers, professors.

## **DESCRIBE HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY – ACTIONS WHICH CONTRIBUTED TO OUTBREAK OF WWII(1933-1939).**

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## **FOREIGN POLICY AIMS.**

- Hitler wanted to reverse the Versailles Treaty by regaining lost territories.
- He wanted to unite all German – speaking people.
- To create living space (**LIBENSRAUM**) for the Germans – he wanted expansion into Eastern Europe towards Russia.
- To obtain markets for Germany finished goods.
- To obtain raw materials.
- To obtain cheap labour.
- To restore pride of the Germans.
- To crush Communism.
- To make Germany a great power again.
- To resettle excess population- to reduce overpopulation.
- To test weapons and gain experience for German soldiers.
- To eliminate the Jewish race.

## **Hitler's actions (acts of aggression).**

- Germany withdrew from the Disarmament Conference.
- Hitler announced in public at a rally that Germany was now introducing rearmament.
- Germany withdrew from the League of Nations.
- Hitler attempted to take over Austria in 1934. Mussolini prevented this by sending troops to the Brenner Pass.
- Hitler introduced conscription in Germany.
- Germany soldiers occupied the Rhineland.
- Germany soldiers took part in the Spanish Civil War. Hitler and Mussolini assisted General Franco with weapons and soldiers. They tested weapons and gained experience for their armies.
- Germany and Britain signed a secret a secret naval treaty. Britain allowed Germany to rebuild her navy but to only 35% of British Naval Power.
- Mussolini and Hitler signed the Rome – Berlin Axis.
- Mussolini and Hitler signed the Pact of Steel. It was a military agreement to assist each other in war.
- Japan and Germany signed the Anti- Comintern. It was an agreement to fight Communism in the world.
- German army occupied Austria and completed the Union between Germany and Austria. This Union is known as the ANSCHLUSS.
- Hitler attended the Munich Conference.
- Hitler took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia after the Munich Conference.
- Hitler then invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- Germany army occupied Memel and Danzig. (2marks).
- Germany and Russia signed the Nazi – Soviet Pact or Russo – Germany Treaty. They agreed to invade and share Poland.
- Germany invaded Poland. This became the immediate cause of WWII (1939 – 1945).

## **PART C QUESTION: TO WHAT EXTENT DID HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY BENEFIT/ENHANCE THE LIVES OF THE GERMANS?**

**C1** – Hitler's foreign policy enhanced or improved the lives of the Germans.

- Raw materials.
- Markets.
- Cheap labour.
- Manpower.
- Industries were taken in the occupied areas.
- War industries got contracts.
- It increased pride and greatness of Germans.
- German families were reunited.
- Army got experience and chance to test weapons.
- Employment in war industries.

**C2** - The foreign policy did not benefit Germans/ it brought harm or non- benefits.

- Death of many Germans.
- Soldiers were injured.
- Wastage of resources.
- It led to defeat of Germans in WWII.
- It led to the death of Hitler.
- Germany was divided after WWII into East and West Germany.

## **PART C QUESTION: To what extent was Hitler responsible for the outbreak of the Second World War II?**

**C1** – **Hitler / Germany was responsible** for the outbreak of WW2.

- Hitler and Mussolini committed Acts of Aggression.
- They got courage and confidence to take risks.
- The dictators promised each other military assistance e.g. Rome – Berlin- Tokyo Axis.
- The sanctions imposed on Italy during the Abyssinian Crisis drew Hitler closer to Mussolini.
- Hitler and Mussolini formed a dreadful or terrible combination.
- Hitler reversed the Versailles Treaty e.g. he occupied the Rhineland, Austria and Poland.
- Germany's rearmament made it difficult for others to disarm. Hitler withdrew from the Disarmament Conference.
- Hitler's actions set a bad example. It made other dictators to learn that it paid to be aggressive.
- Hitler's actions exposed the weaknesses of the League of Nations – a toothless bulldog.

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**C2 – Other factors caused outbreak of WWII.**

- The acts of aggression by Japan e.g. it caused Manchurian Crisis.
- The acts of aggression committed by Italy (examples will earn marks).
- League weaknesses (examples will earn marks) e.g. no army, no finance, e.t.c.
- Unfairness of Versailles Treaty.
- Great Depression led to rise of dictators like Hitler.
- U.S.A isolation - it never joined the League.
- Internationalism failed – replaced by nationalism.
- Policy of Appeasement followed by Britain and France.

# **THE POLICY OF APPEASEMENT**

## **FOLLOWED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE.**

**DEFINATION :What is meant by the term ‘APPEASEMENT?’**

- Appeasement was the policy followed by Britain and France of avoiding war with aggressive powers such as Japan, Italy and Germany.
- The **appeasers** gave way to the demands of Mussolini and Hitler.
- they tried to avoid war at all cost.
- appeasers accepted the claims of the **aggressors** by negotiation and avoiding force.
- Appeasement failed and contributed to the outbreak of World War 2.

### **Part (a): Identify leaders who followed the Policy of Appeasement and their respective countries.**

<u>leader</u>	<u>country</u>
Chamberlain _____	Britain.
Deladier _____	France.

**Other appeasers: MacDonald, Baldwin, Simon, Hoare.**

### **QUESTION -The reasons why Britain and France followed the Policy of Appeasement - The policy of appeasement was justified.**

1) Fear of Communism.

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- Hitler was anti – Communist so Britain and France wanted Hitler to stop the spread of Communism from the East. There was a belief that **Nazism was a better devil compared to Communism.**

ii) Britain and France were not ready for another war. Economic problems made it difficult to recover after WW1 e.g. War Debts and the Great Depression.

iii) Many people in Britain and France believed Germany and Italy were unfairly treated at the end of WWI.

iv) Britain wanted economic co-operation between Britain and Germany e.g. trade.

v) France was weak and divided e.g. too many changes in govt and political instability.

vi) U.S.A. was not ready to assist Britain and France.

vii) Britain feared that Japan could attack her colonies the Far East – This was a strategic problem.

viii) Chamberlain believed that if the hated terms of the Versailles were removed then friendship could develop between Germany and other countries.

ix) Chamberlain of Britain believed appeasement could bring peace and avoid war.

## **DESCRIBE THE POLICY OF APPEASEMENT FOLLOWED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE .**

### **EXAMPLES OF APPEASEMENT AT WORK – show that no action was taken against acts of aggression.**

- Hitler announced in public that he was introducing rearmament. No action was taken against Hitler.
- Germany withdrew from the **Disarmament Commission** and **the League of Nations**. Britain and France took no action.
- Britain and Germany signed a secret Naval Treaty. This shows that Britain was not fully interested in disarmament. This agreement reduced French confidence in Britain.
- In the Abyssinian Crisis, Britain and France took half- hearted punishment on Italy. The sanctions did not include important items like iron and steel. The Suez Canal remained open to Italian ships.
- Hitler occupied the Rhineland. He had given orders to his army officers to withdraw if Britain and France took action yet no action was taken. The British believed Germany was occupying its own backyard. Hitler should have been taught a lesson at this stage.
- Hitler and Mussolini assisted General Franco in the Spanish civil war. Britain and France remained neutral.
- No action was taken when Germany occupied Austria. This reversed the Versailles Treaty and yet no action was taken.



- At the Munich Conference, Britain and France gave away the Sudetenland. Czechoslovakia was weakened by the loss of industries and fortresses. It was now exposed to German attack in the North, South and West.
- Hitler occupied Memel and Danzig. No action was taken.
- Japan invaded Manchuria, a Chinese province. The League condemned Japan as the aggressor, but failed to take action.
- The dictators formed strong alliances e.g. Pact of Steel.

## **PART C QUESTION: To what extent did the Policy of Appeasement contribute to outbreak of WWII?**

### **C1 – contribution of appeasement .**

- -Hitler and Mussolini gained confidence to take risks.
- -appeasement convinced Hitler and Mussolini of the weaknesses of Britain and France.
- -the surrender at Munich Conference encouraged Hitler to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia.
- -Hitler believed he could attack Poland with no opposition and this started WW2.
- -Britain and France should have taken a firm line against Hitler before Germany was too strong.
- When Hitler occupied the Rhineland, Britain and France should have taught Hitler a lesson. This should have stopped Hitler's career of aggression.
- Appeasement increased Hitler's prestige at home.
- Lack of action by France and Britain encouraged Hitler to gamble on war with Poland.
- Hitler increased his industrial base.
- Obtained raw materials.
- Hitler obtained markets for German goods in the occupied areas.
- Hitler increased his manpower.

### **C2 – other factors contributed to the outbreak of WW2.**

- ✓ **Acts of aggression:**
  - they exposed the weaknesses of France and Britain.
  - gave confidence to Hitler and Mussolini as they tested weapons.
  - aggressors tested their military strength.
  - aggressors tested the commitment of other powers to peace.
- ✓ Britain and France failed to assert their authority as custodians of peace which led to WW2.
- ✓ Weaknesses of the League e.g. no finance, no army, unanimous vote, absence of USA, constitutional problems etc.
- ✓ The unfairness of the Versailles Treaty.
- ✓ The Great Depression led to the rise dictators like Hitler.
- ✓ Powers were interested in nationalism, and ignored internationalism.

# CAUSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (1939 TO 1945).<sup>1</sup>

- ✓ The acts of aggression committed by Japan, Italy and Germany → give the actions of each country to get marks.
- ✓ The Policy of Appeasement followed by Britain and France → explain.
- ✓ The weakness of the League of Nations. → examples.
- ✓ The Great Depression. → led to rise of dictators.
- ✓ The unfairness of the Versailles Treaty → explain.
- ✓ Failure of internationalism. It was replaced by nationalism → explain.

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