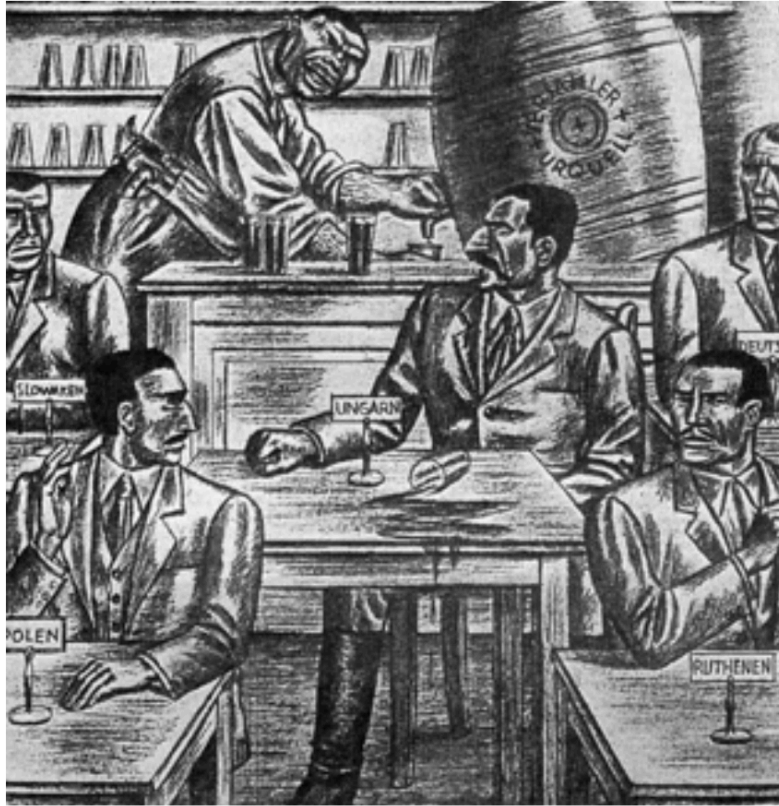


2003 - November



*A German cartoon published on 22 May 1938. The title of the cartoon is 'A Czech Beer-Hall.' In the beer-hall are the different minority peoples of Czechoslovakia. The landlord is serving them beer from the barrel labelled 'Versailles brew'. The customers are complaining about the poor quality of the beer.*



*A cartoon published in a British newspaper on 25 September 1938.*



*A cartoon titled 'Nightmare Waiting List'. It was published in a British newspaper on 9 September 1938.*

2003 - June



GOOD HUNTING

Mussolini, "All right, Adolf - I never heard a shot."

A cartoon published in a British magazine on 23 February 1938. The figure at the front is Hitler, and the person at the back is Mussolini.



*A Soviet cartoon published in an official government newspaper, 28 March 1938. It shows Hitler and Mussolini fishing. Hitler has just caught Austria.*

## *History Core Syllabus*

### *What Caused The First World War?*

#### **Focus Points**

- Did the Alliance System make war more likely or less likely?
- How far did colonial problems create tensions between the Great Powers?
- Why were problems in the Balkans so difficult for the Great Powers to solve?
- How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to war?

#### **Specified Content**

- The origins of the First World War, 1890–1914:
  - the Alliance System
  - the arms race
  - colonial rivalries
  - developments in the Balkans
  - the crisis of June–July 1914 and the outbreak of war

### *Were the Peace Treaties of 1919-23 Fair?*

#### **Focus Points**

- What were the motives and aims of the Big Three at Versailles?
- Why did all the victors not get everything they wanted?
- What was the impact of the peace treaty on Germany up to 1923?
- Could the treaties be justified at the time?

#### **Specified Content**

- The League of Nations
  - strengths and weaknesses in its structure and organisation
  - work of the League's agencies/ humanitarian work
  - successes and failures in peacekeeping during the 1920s
  - the impact of the world depression on the work of the League after 1929
  - the failures of the League in the 1930s, including Manchuria and Abyssinia

### *Why had international peace collapsed by 1939?*

#### **Focus Points**

- What were the long-term consequences of the peace treaties of 1919–23?
- What were the consequences of the failures of the League in the 1930s?
- How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939?
- Was the policy of appeasement justified?
- How important was the Nazi–Soviet Pact?
- Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany in September 1939?

#### **Specified Content**

- The collapse of international order in the 1930s
- The increasing militarism of Germany, Italy and Japan

- Hitler's foreign policy to 1939:
  - the Saar
  - remilitarisation of the Rhineland
  - involvement in the Spanish Civil War
  - Anschluss with Austria
  - Appeasement
  - crises over Czechoslovakia and Poland the outbreak of war

*Who was to blame for the Cold War?*

**Focus Points**

- Why did the US–Soviet alliance begin to break down in 1945?
- How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?
- How did the United States react to Soviet expansionism?
- What were the consequences of the Berlin Blockade?
- Who was the more to blame for starting the Cold War: the United States or the USSR?

**Specified Content**

- The origins of the Cold War:
  - the 1945 summit conferences and the breakdown of the US–Soviet alliance in 1945–46
  - Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe to 1948, and American reactions to it
  - the occupation of Germany and the Berlin Blockade
  - NATO and the Warsaw Pact

*How effectively did the United States contain the spread of Communism?*

**Focus Points**

- The United States and events in Korea, 1950–53
- The United States and events in Cuba, 1959–62
- American involvement in Vietnam.

**Specified Content**

- Events of the Cold War
- Case studies of:
  - American reactions to the Cuban revolution, including the missile crisis and its aftermath
  - American involvement in the Vietnam War, e.g. reasons for involvement, tactics/strategy,
  - reasons for withdrawal
  - American reactions to North Korea's invasion of South Korea, involvement of the UN, course of the war to 1953

*How secure was the USSR's control over Eastern Europe, 1948–c.1989?*

**Focus Points**

- Why was there opposition to Soviet control in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, and how did the USSR react to this opposition?
- How similar were events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968?
- Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961?
- What was the significance of 'Solidarity' in Poland for the decline of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe?
- How far was Gorbachev personally responsible for the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe?

**Specified Content**

- Soviet power in Eastern Europe:
- resistance to Soviet power in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968)
- the Berlin Wall
- 'Solidarity' in Poland
- Gorbachev and the collapse of Soviet control over Eastern Europe

*Why did events in the Gulf matter, c.1970–2000?*

**Focus Points**

- Why was Saddam Hussein able to come to power in Iraq?
- What was the nature of Saddam Hussein's rule in Iraq?
- Why was there a revolution in Iran in 1979?
- What were the causes and consequences of the Iran–Iraq War, 1980–88?
- Why did the First Gulf War take place?

**Specified Content**

- The rise to power of Saddam Hussein in Iraq
- The rule of Saddam Hussein up to 2000, and the consequences of his rule for different groups in Iraq
- The nature of the Shah's rule in Iran and the Iranian Revolution of 1979
- The causes and consequences of the Iran–Iraq War, 1980–88; Western involvement in the war
- The causes, course and consequences of the Gulf War, 1990–91



## *Depth Study Syllabus*

*Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?*

### **Focus Points**

How did Germany emerge from defeat at the end of the First World War?

What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on the Republic?

To what extent did the Republic recover after 1923?

What were the achievements of the Weimar period?

*Why was Hitler able to dominate Germany by 1934?*

### **Focus Points**

What did the Nazi Party stand for in the 1920s?

Why did the Nazis have little success before 1930?

Why was Hitler able to become Chancellor by 1933?

How did Hitler consolidate his power in 1933–34?

*The Nazi regime*

(a) How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933–45?

### **Focus Points**

How much opposition was there to the Nazi regime?

How effectively did the Nazis deal with their political opponents?

How did the Nazis use culture and the mass media to control the people?

Why did the Nazis persecute many groups in German society?

Was Nazi Germany a totalitarian state?

(b) What was it like to live in Nazi Germany?

### **Focus Points**

How did young people react to the Nazi regime?

How successful were Nazi policies towards women and the family?

Did most people in Germany benefit from Nazi rule?

How did the coming of war change life in Nazi Germany?

## ***Specified Content***

- The Revolution of 1918 and the establishment of the Republic
- The Versailles Settlement and German reactions to it
- The Weimar Constitution, the main political divisions, the role of the army
- Political disorder, 1919–23:
  - economic crises and hyper-inflation
  - the occupation of the Ruhr
  - The Stresemann era
  - Cultural achievements of the Weimar period
- The early years of the Nazi Party:
  - Nazi ideas and methods
  - The Munich Putsch

- the roles of Hitler and other Nazi leaders
- The impact of the Depression on Germany:
  - political, economic and social crisis of 1930–33
  - reasons for the Nazis' rise to power
  - Hitler takes power
  - the Reichstag Fire and the election of 1933
- Nazi rule in Germany:
  - the Enabling Act
  - the Night of the Long Knives
  - the death of Hindenburg
  - the removal of opposition
  - methods of control and repression
  - use of culture and the mass media
  - Economic policy including re-armament
- Different experiences of Nazi rule:
  - women and young people
  - anti-Semitism
  - persecution of minorities
  - opposition to Nazi rule
- Impact of the Second World War on Germany:
  - the conversion to a war economy
  - the Final Solution

## The Korean War

### Timeline dates 1950 to 1953

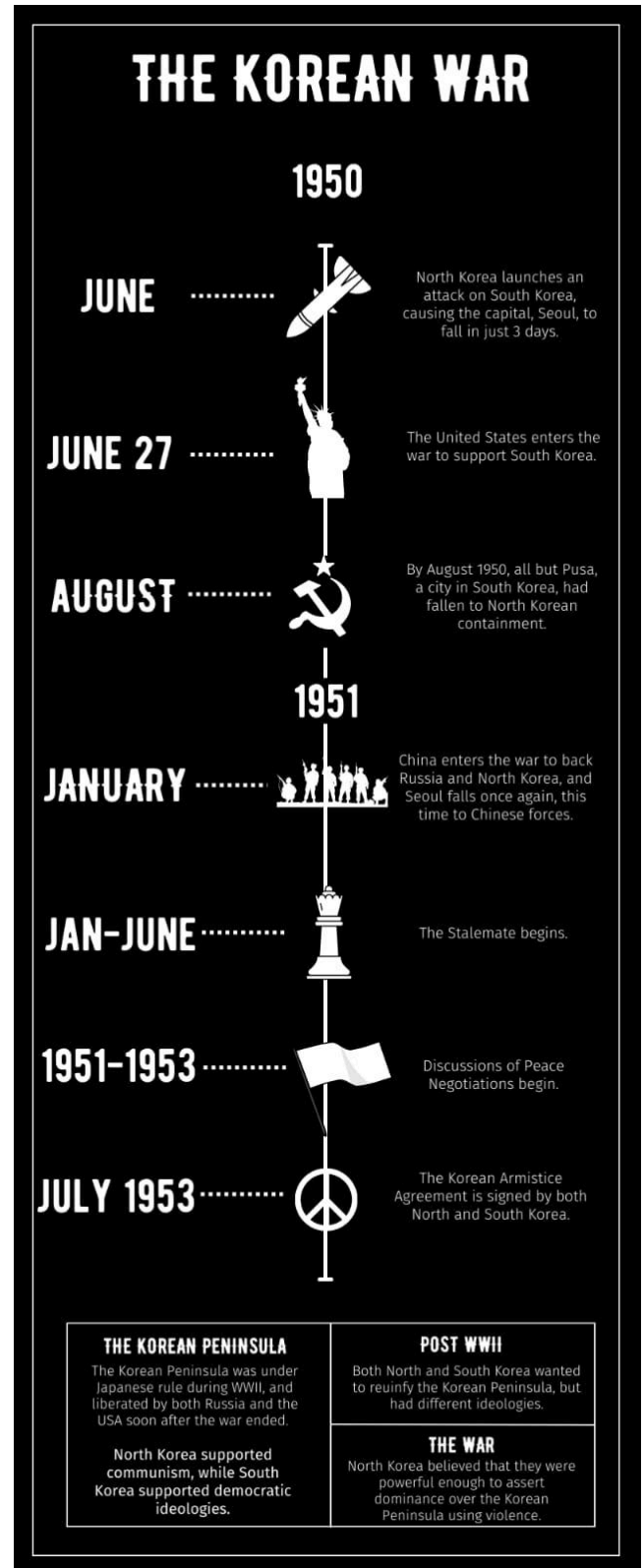
- June 1950: North Korea attacks South - Seoul fell in 3 days
- June 27, 1950: USA enters the war
- August 1950: all cities but Pusan fallen to the North
- January 1951: Seoul falls again to Chinese troops
- January 1951 - June 1951: stalemate
- 1951-1953: peace talks began
- 1953: armistice signed

### Backstory

- Korean peninsula was divided into 2 post WW2
  - North backed by Russia
  - South backed by the USA
- Both sides attempted to unify Korea by implementing their ideologies ← did not work
- North Korea launched a surprise attack on the south
- The UN sent troops to help - mostly american
- China was like no and sent troops to help NKorea and Russia
- Seoul fell again

### Effect of the War

- For Korea
  - After the war, North Korea and South Korea remained divided. Families were broken up by the war and lived on opposite sides of the demilitarised zone, unable to visit or even communicate with each other.
  - The impact of the Korean War on the civilian population was especially dramatic. Korean civilian casualties - dead, wounded and missing - totalled between three and four million during the three years of war (1950-1953).
  - The war was disastrous for all of Korea, destroying most of its industry.



- North Korea fell into poverty and could not keep up with South Korea's economic pace.
- Even after fighting in Korea had stopped, US soldiers remained stationed in South Korea, which was an irritation for the Chinese government and put pressure on relations between the two countries
- For the USA
  - The USA managed to prevent South Korea falling into communist hands but the fear of the **domino theory** was to impact on US foreign policy decisions for the next 20 years.
  - The war led to massive American **rearmament**. Their defence budget shot up to \$48 billion in 1951 and \$60 billion by 1952.
  - The USA made a series of alliances including one with the Philippines and in 1951 they signed the **ANZUS Pact** with Australia and New Zealand.
  - The USA made the decision to help rebuild Japan and a final peace treaty was signed with Japan in 1951 signalling the end of US occupation.
  - The USA refused to have any dealings with China.
  - The Korean War had a further legacy as well with 50,000 American soldiers killed. It was also the first war that the US entered and did not win outright.
- For China and the USSR
  - The war increased tension between the USSR and China as they squabbled over who should pay the bill for it.
  - The Chinese came to feel that the Soviet Union was both an unreliable and demanding ally and took greater steps to ensure independence from the USSR in the years following the war.
  - In 1960, China broke from the Soviet Union in an event known as the **Sino-Soviet Split**, creating tension amongst all communist powers

### ***Why did the Korean war erupt?***

- Before 1941, the US had no vital interests in Korea and was largely indifferent to its fate.
- North Korea attacked South Korea on June 25, 1950, igniting the Korean War. Cold War assumptions governed the immediate reaction of US leaders, who instantly concluded that Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin had ordered the invasion as the first step in his plan for world conquest.
- On September 11, 1950, Truman had approved NSC-81, a plan to cross the thirty-eighth parallel and forcibly reunify Korea
- Political differences - each side wanted the other to unify but under their own rule
  - NKorea wanted communism, SKorea wanted democracy
- Each side was backed by a different country - both Russia and USA helped liberate the Korean peninsula from Japanese rule

### ***Why did the USA and other nations get involved in the Korean War?***

- The USA wanted to contain communism and ensure it didn't spread further to other countries. They believed that if Korea were to fall under communist rule, Japan would be next followed by other countries.
- They would also be directly affected by this since Japan was important for American trade.
- The USA also believed they were obligated to get involved due to their commitment to the Truman Doctrine.
- The USA believed Stalin and the USSR were behind North Korea's invasion and wanted to stop them
- The United Kingdom was also involved (supported by the UN) and sent combat troops during the war.
- The UN was involved as the US government regarded North Korea's invasion to be a threat to its national interests, along with the support of the British.
- China and the Soviet Union were also involved, supporting North Korea in the war

***Was the USA successful in containing communism?***

- They were successful in containing communism in South Korea.
- The temporary division of Korea along the 38th parallel was a success for the policy of containment, as communism did not spread into South Korea. The USA set up a temporary military government in the south.
  - This meant that when the war broke out in 1950 the US and UN were backing South Korea to prevent them from becoming communist.
- 1780000 Americans served in the war to protect Korea - air-ground and naval forces.
- Since the borders of north and south Korea did not change the US was successful in containing communism to North Korea.
- In November 1950, tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers were southward bound under the threat of an American attack.
- They drove the American and UN forces back across the 38th parallel. However by spring of 1951, American troops managed to push back to the 38th parallel thus containing the spread of communism.

## ***How Secure Was The Soviet Union's Control Over Eastern Europe, 1948-1989?***

### ***Soviet aims for Europe:***

- Create a buffer zone for west Russia - protecting them from any further attack
- Spread communism
- Use the resources of others to rebuild their war-damaged country

### ***Hungary***

#### ***Background***

- Hungary fought with Germany - was on the losing side against the SU.
- When Germany attacked Russia in 1941, Hungarian troops were a part of the attack
- By the end of the war, Hungary was in Soviet control. It was a part of the Eastern Bloc and became a satellite state of the SU with communist rule and orders from Moscow
- 1955 - signed the Warsaw pact

#### ***Causes of the rebellion [1956]***

- Politics
  - Elections were held post WW2 and the smallholders party won 57% of votes but the Russians didn't allow the party to form a government and instead had the communist party form a government with 17% of votes, against people's wishes
- Repression
  - Russian control included censorship, a secret police, control over education, 2000 were executed and 100,000 were imprisoned
- Religion
  - Hungarians were religious but communists banned religion by dismissing it as dangerous propaganda. The leader of the Hungarian Catholic Church was arrested and tortured
- Economics
  - Post war - Hungary was poor and needed rebuilding, but most of food and industrial goods were sent to Russia, so the standard of living dropped
- Hungarians thought change would be possible
  - Thought the UN/American president would help them after he made supportive comments in his speech
  - Stalin died in 1953 - Russia tried to move away from some of the more brutal policies. New leader, Nikita Khrushchev refused to allow the arrest of 400 political opponents in Hungary
  - Workers in Poland had risen against the Soviet rule and demanded change, Russia gave into a few of their demands, gave hope to Hungary

#### ***The uprising***

- Students in Budapest demanded an end to Soviet occupation and the implementation of "true socialism." The police made arrests and when the students attempted to assist the arrested, the police opened fire and a 30 ft statue of Stalin was toppled as a symbolic gesture.

- Russian troops were sent to stop the protests overnight but despite this, Hungarian soldiers and workers joined the students in protest. The Hungarian communist party appointed a new Prime Minister, Nagy who asked the SU to remove their troops and promised the people free elections
- To avoid bloodshed, the SU agreed to Nagy's demands and the army pulled out of Budapest
- The new Hungarian government introduced democracy, freedom of speech, and religious leaders were released from prison. Nagy announced Hungary would leave the Warsaw pact and appealed to the UN for help
- A thousand Russian tanks moved into Budapest and captured Hungary's airfields, highways and bridges. The Russian forces were unmatched by Hungary's army and protestors
- The new PM promised Nagy and his followers they could safely leave the country but they were later kidnapped, tried and executed for treason

### ***Czechoslovakia (Prague Spring)***

- Began in 1968 with the Czechoslovakian government attempting to make reforms and lessen the ties to Russia
- Like Hungary, Czech had fallen under soviet control after WW2, was tightly controlled

#### ***Causes***

- Through the 1960s, the Czechoslovakian economy struggled. After a recession in which the industry struggled to produce goods to sell, and the standard of living dropped, changes were made
- They loosened government controls on businesses, so companies could have more control over prices and wages - different from communist rule
- The leader of the communist party was replaced after protests about his rule, and his replacement promised changes
  - Proposed reforms: abolition of censorship - press could reveal what they wanted and began to report corruption in high places, freedom of speech - citizens could criticise the government, members could be honest about how the country was run, not unconditionally loyal to the party- act according to conscience, increased rights for trade unions and workers councils, farmers could form independent farms, freedom of movement
- Trying to reassure the SU to prevent intervention from Moscow, Alexander Dubcek publicly declared Czechoslovakia had no intention of leaving the Warsaw pact or ending the alliance with the SU

#### ***Soviet Response***

- July 1968 - Soviet leaders announced they had evidence that West Germany was planning an invasion of Sudetenland and asked permission to send the army to protect Czechoslovakia
- Dubek refused, but a month later, troops from countries across the warsaw pact led by the SU invaded Czechoslovakia
- Knowing they had no chance, the Czech government told their people not to resist
- Dubeck was taken to Moscow and the culture of reform - "Prague Spring" was crushed

- The happenings in Czech were closely monitored by officers loyal to the SU and the KGB

**Brezhnev Doctrine**

- The Brezhnev doctrine was introduced to stop events such as those that occurred in Czechoslovakia
- New leader of the SU, Leonid Brezhnev, worried that the ideas coming out of Czechoslovakia would spread
- other leaders in Eastern Europe feared their people would demand the same freedom Dubek allowed Czech.
- This Soviet foreign policy stated that communist countries should be mindful of how their actions affect other communist states
- Therefore, each one would follow two principles, a one-party system in each country, and all countries were to remain members of the Warsaw pact.
- If these conditions were not met, the SU could use military force to re-establish control.

**A Comparison Between Hungary and Czechoslovakia**

<b>Similarities</b>	<b>Differences</b>
Causes: long term resentment of Soviet rule	Hungary affected by events in other countries (rebellion in Poland), Czech was inspired by internal events - economic repression and desire for political change
Aims - wanted to give people more rights and less control of communist state	Czech did not want to go as far as Hungary and withdraw from the Warsaw pact and Soviet influence
Actions - groups of people protesting	Czech - largely started by role of leader, in Hungary, people acted first
Why SU intervened - fearful that rebellion would spread and lead to a split in its control of countries	Czech was more dangerous for SU because they faced people-led revolutions before, but the Prague Spring was started by people under Soviet control
Response of state to intervention - leaders removed from office, mass emigration	Hungary - people armed themselves and fought back, Czech - people did not fight back after orders from the government which led to protests including suicides
Reaction of wider world - negative to soviet use of force. Hungary discussed at UN and Soviet actions in Czech were condemned by US and others	With the Czech invasion, some members of the Warsaw pact expressed shock against the soviet actions - Romanian leader complained



### ***The Berlin Wall***

- The Berlin wall divided Berlin into two halves, east and west Berlin.
- It was intended to prevent people from emigrating from east to west Germany
- The wall was 87 miles long and equipped with armed soldiers to shoot anyone that tried to pass through, over, or under.
- It served as a symbol of communist oppression and was a visual distrust between the east and the west.

#### *Why it was built*

- To prevent mass movement of people from east to west. Nearly 15% of the population had moved from east to west between 1949 and 1961
- To prevent western spies and capitalist ideas out of east Berlin
- To show the strength of the SU - no one could stop them

#### *Why people left*

- After 1948, the quality of life in the west was much better than the east as the west had been offered Marshall Aid from the US and the east suffered under communist control
- Impact on east Germany
  - The younger, well-educated left east Germany first and the communist party feared a "brain drain" as the more intelligent left
  - Economically - east Germany lost too many skilled workers and by 1960, only 61% of the population was of working age
  - Politically - the number of people leaving made the communist regime look unpopular - negative propaganda against western capitalism

#### *Significance of the wall*

- Escalated tensions

#### USA

- used the Berlin Wall for propaganda purposes, asking why, if communism was such an ideal system, it was necessary to cage people in East Berlin
- Showed SU was oppressive
- Showed strength of USA as they retained their troops
- Showed strength of USA as passage from West to East possible still but not legal

#### USSR

- Showed strength of SU - stopped people from fleeing
- Served the purpose it was built for (keep skilled workers in)
- Prevented Western spies from entering East Germany .
- Show of strength SU government: we can build a wall and no one can stop us

### ***Solidarity in Poland***

Polish government facing an economic crisis, forced to raise the price of goods but imposing any raise in wages, ordinary people faced extreme poverty and strikes developed across the country

#### *What happened*

- August 1980 - workers went on strike at a shipyard angry about the price raises and dismissal of workers who complained about conditions
- They were led by Lech Walesa, an electrician and demanded the right to form a trade union

- The strike lasted a week before communist negotiators came in, but despite the party's best efforts, including cutting telephone lines and censoring news reports, the workers received support across the country
- List of accepted demands:
  - On 31st August an agreement was signed meeting some of the demands
  - The workers had the right to form unions away from government control, and two weeks later, a nationwide independent trade union called "solidarity" was established

*Why did they succeed*

- Organisation - movement had a committee, spokesperson, newspaper
- Demands - were national issues and so the trade union secured support from the population and affected most important industries in the country
- Methods - never used violence in case of encouraging harsh punishments
- Support - 10 million people from all aspects of polish life - 80% of workforce joined

*What happened after*

- Polish government allowed the reforms to exist and sensed the public mood calmed so they began to retake control
- The new Prime minister invited Walesa to meet to discuss his new role in the government, but they were a cover up
- In december, he claimed to have recordings of solidarity leaders planning a coup and proclaimed martial law, outlawing solidarity
- The military arrested most of solidarity's leaders, including Walesa, and it appeared the reform was over

*The return of solidarity*

- Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union and implemented a series of reforms to help with the outdated empire and economic situations across the eastern bloc, including the release of solidarity prisoners
- This did not help the polish economy, and in 1980, strikes were all over the country after food costs increased by 40%
- The government negotiated with Walesa to find a way to end the strikes
- Solidarity was legalised and the union was allowed field candidates in the upcoming elections where it won every seat, including the first non-communist prime minister since 1945

***Gorbachev - a cause for the collapse of the soviet's control***

- Gorbachev set about reforming the SU when he was elected, realising the need for change. He had two key policies: Glasnost and Perestroika
- Glasnost - social and political reforms, more freedom for the media, more news to be transmitted of government corruption and criticism of government officials.
  - Aimed to introduce "openness" to society, allowing more people to be a part of the political process through freedom of expression - tried to achieve this by revealing some hidden parts of Russia's past
- Perestroika - meaning restructuring - led to political, economic, and cultural reforms that made the soviet economy more modern and efficient

- Encouraging private ownership of industry and agriculture
- Reducing state control over imports and exports
- Allowing trade with non-eastern bloc countries
- Allowing foreign investments in Russian businesses
- Increase in production and trade consumer goods
- Gorbachev's policies extended through Europe - each country was allowed to choose their own destiny, and gorbachev made it clear he would not prevent attempts at democracy and troops would not be used to tie countries to the SU
  - Why - he was a reformer and believed the SU was out of date
  - Economically, the union was crumbling, food shortages were so common wartime food cards were introduced
  - Main priority was maintaining Russia, he couldn't be focused on maintaining control of eastern europe and the SU couldn't afford the military presence to control the satellite states

***Main points:***

1. Threats to control
2. Success in control evaluation
3. Comparison of uprisings
4. Evaluation of Berlin Wall

## ***How was Hitler Able To Dominate Germany By 1934?***

### ***A Background About Hitler***

1919 - Hitler joins the German workers party → 1920 - becomes the leader and renames to Nazi party → 1921 - founded the SA → 1923 - Munich putsch → 1924 - Hitler imprisoned, writes Mein Kampf, changes Nazi policy, win 32 seats in Reichstag → 1929 - great depression → 1930 - Nazis won 107 seats → 1932 - Nazis become biggest party with 230 seats → 1933 - Hitler becomes chancellor

### ***The SA***

- In 1921, Hitler formed the SA, or Storm Troopers. This showed his favour towards violence, explaining his extreme methods to take over the government before the Putsch.
- The objective of the Storm Troopers was to intimidate their opponents. The SA was majorly made up of Freikorps members who were greedy for power.
- The SA grew over the years, and by 1930 they were larger than the official army of Germany. By now, the Nazi Party had become political, and so the SA was shown to be protecting this party from harm's way.
- After the Reichstag fire, the SA was given the right to arrest anyone, without a warrant. This gave them full control of the people, who were now terrified to say the wrong thing.

### ***Nazi Growth***

- Based in Munich but began to spread outside Bavaria to other parts of the country
- Published their own newspaper to spread propaganda
- Through the 1920s, the Nazis gained support among extreme nationalists and anti-communists
- Were not the only right-wing group in Germany but from their supporter's perspective, they were the ones most likely to do something

### ***The Munich Putsch [1923]***

Hitler's goal was to gain control of the Weimar Government and create a Greater Germany. To achieve this, he hoped to stage a coup to take over the state government in Bavaria. To do this, he wanted the support of leader Gustav Kahr, which he tried to get by confronting Kahr at gunpoint at a Beer Hall, which failed.

### ***What happened at the putsch***

- The Munich Putsch was a failed attempt by the Nazis to overthrow and take complete control of the German Government. Hitler stormed a meeting held by the Bavarian Prime Minister, Gustav Kahr with 600 SA and intimidated the crowd.
- Kahr and his ministers were taken into a side room and threatened to support the putsch at gunpoint. Under pressure, Kahr decides to support the putsch, and Hitler leaves the meeting feeling victorious.
- Hitler let Kahr go under the assumption that he would continue to support the putsch. However, Kahr leaked the details of the putsch to the heads in Berlin, who immediately prepared to crush the Putsch.
- On the day of the putsch, the Nazis and their followers marched to Berlin, where they found an entire army waiting for them. The putsch failed, and Hitler and Ludendorff were

both arrested.

#### *After effects of the putsch*

- Hitler and the Nazis may have failed to take over the government, but it made them famous and helped them gain their later success.
- While Hitler was arrested and jailed, he wrote a book called "Mein Kampf". He spoke about his struggles and his plans for the future and helped him define his policies for the Nazi Party.
- Hitler used his trial for the putsch to make a speech and spread Nazi propaganda
- After being released from jail, Hitler realised that they could not take over the government by brute force. The Nazi Party soon ran for the parliament, and over the years, became more and more powerful.
- The putsch also allowed for better cooperation with General Ludendorff, who was earlier sceptical about supporting the Nazi Party.
- They ran many public meetings to help gain support and released propaganda about their policies, defined in "Mein Kampf".

#### **Change in Nazi Tactics**

- Realised that violence would not lead them to take over Germany so they decided to do so through democratic means
- They focused on winning the support of the working class
- Discovered their anti-jewish message has appeal among the working class so they strengthened their anti-jewish propaganda
- However, this did not translate to Reichstag votes so they had to change parts of their strategy
- Held public meetings to talk about issues that were important and the size of the Nazi party doubled

#### **The Depression**

- Unpopular economic policies
  - The failing economy made the public believe that the Weimar government could not handle the problems of rising unemployment and poverty, especially as Germany was judged by its powerful economy
  - The government was reluctant to print more money in fear of causing inflation like in the early 1920s, so they raised taxes, cut wages, and reduced unemployment benefit which upset the Germans more
- Presidential rule
  - The social democrats withdrew from coalition and the president called article 48, and the public believed that he was too old and controlled by businessmen and army leaders
- Rise of extremism
  - Right and left wing extremist parties, the most popular being the Nazi and communist parties.
  - The Nazis blamed the weimar, the ToV, and jews and promised to get rid of the enemy within and the communists said the capital system was doomed and only communism was the answer

*How did the Nazis convince people their solution would be effective?*

- Many of them being ex-soldiers, they were well organised
- The leaders were masters of propaganda
- They had the support of the industrialists which provided financial backing
- The nazis used radios for propaganda
- Promised things the Germans wanted to hear such as jobs, restored profits, protection against competition, freedom
- Flexibility - if a Nazi idea was losing support they would change it, and if all else failed, they would be vague and say "make Germany great again"
- Hitler was an excellent leader and orator

### ***Reichstag Elections***

- After the July elections of 1932, Hindenburg appointed Franz von Papen as chancellor, with great support from General von Schleicher. The Reichstag did not support him at all.
- The November 1932 elections were not successful for the Nazis. They remained the largest party on the Reichstag, but lost almost 34% of their seats, and were running out of money.
- On December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1932, President Hindenburg reluctantly appointed General von Schleicher as the Chancellor, after a power struggle between von Schleicher and von Papen
- Von Papen realises that von Schleicher is having a hard time keeping a majority of the seats on the Reichstag. He agrees to work with Hitler, but only if he is a part of the cabinet. At first, Hindenburg refuses this proposal, but after von Schleicher resigns, he has no choice. Von Papen was not a popular Chancellor, and he was afraid of a revolt against him if assigned. Hitler was made chancellor and von Papen vice-chancellor.

### ***Reichstag Fire [1933]***

- The Reichstag building was set on fire in February
- Inside the building, the police found a Dutch communist, Van Der Lubbe, who was arrested and charged with starting the fire.
- Hitler used this as evidence that the communists were plotting against his government and that night the police arrested 4000 communist leaders.
- The next day, Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to pass an emergency decree suspending all articles in the constitution regarding freedom, personal liberty, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, etc
- It gave the police the power to search houses, confiscate property, detain without trial, and declared the death penalty for many crimes
- The fire provided the Nazis with the excuse it needed to remove opposition and tighten control over the people

### ***Enabling Act [1933]***

- Hitler and the Nazi Party used the Reichstag fire as a way to gain full control of the country. To do this, they needed to pass an act to help make the change permanent. The Reichstag fire was a big enough threat for the parliament to agree that the act was necessary.
- The Enabling Act was based on the emergency decree passed right after the fire. Along with the act, the Nazis promised political stability, which many industries supported.

- It was a permanent act that put Hitler in a position of legal dictatorship.
- It banned workers from joining trade unions, and instead made them join the German Labour Front which allowed the Nazis and Hitler to control the workers.
- It allowed the SA to arrest, imprison and execute members of the opposition like the communists which brought more power to Hitler.
- It allowed the SA to ransack homes of suspected opponents and additionally, the SA was allowed to intimidate voters of the election as they crossed out their ballots in order to force them to vote for the Nazi Party. This increased the number of votes for Hitler and the Nazi Party.

### ***The SA or the Army***

#### *The SA*

- Through the rise of the Nazis, Hitler depended on the SA to put his policies in action
- They were loyal to Hitler
- Had over 2 million members
- Very powerful - leader Ernst Rohm was a rival to Hitler

#### *The Army*

- Smaller - 100,000 soldiers
- Supported by big businesses - wanted Hitler to buy more weapons
- Opposed of being taken over by the SA
- Some army chiefs were suspicious of Hitler but agreed with his aims and policies

#### *Ernst Rohm*

- Friends with Hitler through WW1 and knew a lot about Hitler - which became a threat later
- Rival to Hitler
- Leader of the SA
- Did not get along with many important Nazi members but he was efficient and organised
- had anti-capitalist policies and working-class aims that Hitler did not support

### ***The Night of Long Knives***

- Ernst Rohm and the SA posed a big threat to Hitler, for multiple reasons. Additionally, there were many benefits of having the army as the force representing the Nazi Party. Hitler decided to initiate a purge to get rid of Rohm and other senior members of the SA.
- Hitler called a meeting with all the SA Leaders, and personally placed Rohm and other high-ranked officers under arrest.
- Over the two days following the meeting, a majority of the SA leaders were arrested and executed, without any trial.
- While the purge was mainly to eliminate any sort of order in the SA, the Nazi Party used this opportunity to also eliminate other political oppositions.

What Were The Nazis Aims?

- A strong Germany
- A racial Germany
- The people's community

How Did The Nazis Run Germany?

- Dictatorship
- One-party state
- Economic success
- Police state
- Propaganda state

How Effectively Did The Nazis Deal With Political Opponents?

### ***Nazis and the role of women***

- Rejected the idea for gender equality, and believed that women should serve men, the fighters and bear children to further the pure Aryan race
- One of the Nazi's principal policies was to grow the population, and promote marriage and motherhood by offering prizes and loans, such as the 'Cross of Motherhood' for marriage and those who mothered multiple children
- The Nazis placed heavy restrictions on contraceptives and abortions
- Working women were treated as second class and Hitler condemned women getting wages
- Women were restricted from working in high-ranking positions, and jobs such as doctors, lawyers and business owners
- The Nazis attempted to re-feminise women by restricting the way they dressed and the way they behaved, for instance, women were not allowed to appear bear-legged in public

### ***Nazis and Rebel Young Groups***

- The rebel groups' activities revolved primarily around simple protests against the harsh, rigid Nazi rules and beliefs. They wore colourful, bold clothes, listened to banned music and read banned material
- The rebels performed energetic, enthusiastic dances completely against the Nazis rigid policies. Men and women danced together, and people of the same sex could even be seen dancing together.
- The rebel groups even hosted fugitives and Jews in their homes, keeping them safe from the Gestapo. They even targeted Nazi vehicles and ammunition factories closer to the second world war.
- In the beginning, the rebel groups were seen as not more than basic irritants, however, as WWII grew closer, the Nazis required that Germany be a country of rigour and discipline, the rebels disrupted their plans
- the rebel youths that were found were only rounded up and scared by the Gestapo, and released with shaved heads to signify shame
- Later, as the rebels got more extreme, so did the Nazis. Caught group members were sent to concentration camps or prisons.



- In 1944, Heinrich Himmler ordered a crackdown on the group and had 13 rebels publicly executed.
- Examples: The White Rose, The Edelweiss Pirates, Swing-Jugend

### ***Nazis and the propagation of the pure Aryan race***

- Hitler wrote in Mein Kampf that everything that was admired in that day probably came from the Aryan race. He believed that if extinct, everything beautiful and pure in the world would disappear
- From the beginning, a considerable aspect of the Nazi policy was the purification, propagation and conservation of the pure Aryan race
- They believed the strong and racially pure should reproduce, and the racially impure would have to be neutralised
- The Nazis set up “genetic race courts” for gene and health care, made up of doctors and lawyers that decided whether or not a person should be sterilised, the individual had no say in the decision. Examples of those sterilised were those who were mentally sick, with diseases, women with low resistance or had given birth to improper offspring before

### ***Nazis and churches***

- Almost all Germans in 1933 were Christian
- The racialised anti-Jewish Nazi ideology converged with antisemitism that was historically widespread throughout Europe at the time and had deep roots in Christian history.
- They had more things in common, including backlash against the Weimar for the social changes during the 1920s, anti-communism, nationalism, and resentment towards the TOV
- There was a statement on positive christianity by Nazis which they read as an affirmation of christian values. In both the roman catholic and protestant churches there were important people who openly supported the Nazis
- They were cautious with respect to protest however there was virtually no resistance

### ***Nazis and the judiciary, police and courts***

#### ***Nazis and education***

##### *The importance of the youth:*

- Influencing children was very important to Hitler as they represented the future of Germany.
- Hitler spoke of his *Third Reich* lasting a thousand years and he would have to ensure that the children were completely indoctrinated in Nazi ideology. The Nazi’s primary methods for brainwashing and controlling the youth were:
  - Education
  - Youth movements
  - Propaganda and censorship

*Aims:*

- Schools were to brainwash the ideas of Nazism to the children, to make them loyal to Hitler.
- Girls were trained in school to be good *Aryan* wives and mothers, while boys were trained to be good soldiers.

*Teachers:*

- All teachers were made to join the 'Nazi Teachers' Association and go to summer school so they could effectively teach Nazi ideas.
- Jewish teachers were sacked.
- Students were encouraged to inform authorities if teachers did not support Nazi ideas.

*Curriculum:*

- The textbooks and curriculum were changed to promote Germany's 'greatness' and Aryan 'supremacy'
- Importance of History and physical education was increased and subjects like maths and chemistry decreased.

***The Hitler Youth OR Strength through Joy (KdF)***

- Was made compulsory for all children above 10 years old in 1936.
- Reasons for joining:
  - Peer pressure
  - Membership helped with jobs and universities
  - Fear of the SS for themselves and family
- Purpose was to control the activities of the youth outside the classroom

***The League of German Maidens***

***Nazis and the treatment of Jews (incl. Kristallnacht)***

***Nazis and artistic and cultural goals (incl. Entertainment and architecture)***

***The Berlin Olympics***

- Goebbels wanted the olympics to be hosted by Berlin as it would be a great opportunity for publicity
- It was a chance for Germany to show the world that they were a civil, modernised society consisting of racially superior Aryans.
- Germany had well trained athletes unlike other countries who sent amateurs
- Hitler's hatred for Jews was well known and there was a threat of the games being cancelled so Germany included a token Jewish athlete in their team

***Nazis and the role of propaganda***

- A key part of the Nazi regime in Germany was the use of propaganda, Josef Goebbels had the important task of making the Nazis look like they were good people and it convinced people to believe in their beliefs.
- Goebbels seized control of all the newspapers, forcing the newspapers to publish what the Nazi party wanted. All anti-Nazi newspapers were shut down.

- Goebbels encouraged films of all sorts, anti jew films were produced, helping the nazi beliefs spread over germany. The movies were controlled by the Nazis, anti jew, anti british and pro nazi advertisements were played in theatres

Nazis and concentration camps

Nazis and the role of the Gestapo and SS

Nazis and the strengthening of the military - Kritin

Nazis and the preparation of the country for war - Raya

Nazis and businesses

Nazis and the Nuremberg rallies

The German Labour front - DAF

**Timeline**  
**1919-2000**

March 1918: Treaty of Brest Litovsk, affecting Russia

**November 1918: WWI ends**

[January 1919: Spartacist uprising in Germany \(Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht\)](#)

June 1919: Paris Peace Conference - Versailles Settlement

Treaty of Versailles: June 1919, affecting Germany

Treaty of Saint Germain: September 1919, affecting Austria

Treaty of Neuilly: November 1919, affecting Bulgaria

Treaty of Trianon: June 1920, affecting Hungary

Treaties of Sevres and Lausanne: August 1920 and June 1923, affecting Turkey

1920s: Plebiscites in Schleswig and East Prussia

Schleswig was divided between Germany and Denmark

East Prussia remained a part of Germany

January 1920: League of Nations is formed

1920: League of Nations Failure in Vilna: Poland vs Lithuania

[March 1920: Kapp Putsch Failure](#)

1921: Plebiscite in Upper Silesia - split between Germany and Poland

1921s: League of Nations Successes

Aaland Islands: Sweden vs Finland

Upper Silesia: Germany vs Poland

[1921-1923: Hyperinflation in Germany](#)

[1922: Hitler gains power in the Nazi Party- undisputed leader](#)

1923: League of Nations failure in Corfu: Italy vs Greece

January 1923: military occupation of the Ruhr - League of Nations failure

[August 1923: Gustav Stresemann becomes chancellor of Germany](#)

[November 1923: Munich Putsch](#)

[8th November: stormed the beer hall](#)

1924: League of Nations success in Mosul: Turkey vs Iraq; Dawes Plan

[1924: Trial of the offenders](#)

[Hitler writes Mein Kampf while in jail](#)

1925: League of Nations success in Bulgaria: Greece vs Italy

[April 1924: Dawes Plan](#)

1924: Woodrow Wilson hands over US Presidency

[1925: Locarno Treaties signed; Hindenburg is elected as president](#)

[1926: Germany joins the League of Nations](#)

1927: Kellogg-Briand pact signed

[1929: Young Plan produced an agreement about the reparations](#)

[October 1929: Wall Street Crash](#)

[The great depression lasted for 4 years till 1933](#)

[1930: Nazis rose to power in the Reichstag](#)

September 1931: League of Nations failure: Japan invades Manchuria

1932-1934: Disarmament conference

July 1932: Franz Von Papen is appointed as chancellor

[November 1932: General Von Schleicher becomes chancellor](#)

[January 1933: Hitler becomes chancellor \(after a power struggle between von Papen and von Schleicher\)](#)

February 1933: Reichstag fire

March 1933: Enabling act

October 1933: Germany exits the League of Nations and Disarmament conference

January 1934: Germany signs a 10-year non-aggression pact with Poland

June 1934: Night of the Long Knives

July 1934: Hitler attempts Anschluss with Austria - fails

August 1934: Death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Fuhrer of Germany

January 1935: Plebiscite in the Saar Basin - returned to Germany

March 1935: Hitler declares his violations of the disarmament clauses of the ToV and marks the beginning of the German military build-up; Hitler reintroduces conscription

April 1935: Stresa Front is formed: Italy, Britain and France vs German rearmament

June 1935: Anglo-German naval agreement

September 1935: the Nuremberg Laws are set into motion

Banned Jews from lots of things

October 1935: League of Nations failure: Italy invades Abyssinia

Economic sanctions imposed - lifted in July 1936

December 1935: Hoare-Laval Pact is formed

1936: the Berlin Olympics take place

March 1936: Hitler remilitarizes the Rhineland

June 1936: The Gestapo becomes the state secret police under Heinrich Himmler

July 1936-1939: Spanish Civil War

November 1936: Anti-Comintern Pact: Germany, Japan and Italy and the Rome-Berlin Axis

July 1937: Japan invades the rest of China

December 1937: Italy exits the League of Nations

March 1938: successful Anschluss: Germany and Austria unite

September 1938: Munich Agreement and conference: Hitler gains control of the Sudetenland

November 1938: Kristallnacht

Nazis destroyed Jewish homes, shops and synagogues

April 1939: Italy invades Albania

May 1939: the Pact of Steel: Italy and Germany (formal alliance)

March 1939: Hitler invades Czechoslovakia; first mass arrests of Jews took place in Germany

September 1939: Germany invades Poland - trigger for WW2

**September 1939: WW2 begins**

1941: Germany invades Russia

1941: Lend-Lease program: USA lent, leased and sold military equipment to countries fighting Germany, Italy or Japan

January 1942: The Nazis begin planning for the Final Solution and Holocaust

July 1944: Operation Valkyrie: von Stauffenberg attempts to assassinate Hitler

February 1945: Yalta conference

April 1945: Roosevelt dies - Harry Truman becomes the new president of the USA

July 1945: Potsdam Conference

**August 1945: WW2 ends**

June 1945-August 1946: Stalin pressurizes the Turkish government to give the SU a naval base - backs down once he sees that Truman is ready to support the Turks

January 1947: Bizonia is formed (western powers combine their zones of Berlin)

**March 1947: Cold War begins**

March 1947: Truman Doctrine

June 1947: Marshall Aid

1947: Soviet Union established control in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria

Poland was democratic - rigged elections gave the Soviets power

Romania/Bulgaria were monarchies and SU demolished the monarchy before taking control

September 1947: conference of Communist Party leaders; established COMINFORM

1948: Soviet Union established control in Hungary and Czechoslovakia

June 1948: western powers create a new currency for Berlin - SU does not accept it and begins the Berlin Blockade

1949: Post-war Europe divided into 2 blocs

Countries under Soviet control were behind the "iron curtain"

January 1949: COMECON (council for mutual economic assistance) is created

April 1949: USA and its allies pledge to NATO

May 1949: Stalin lifts the Berlin Blockade as it was a failure; political unification of western zones took place and formed the Federal Republic of Germany (aka West Germany)

August 1949: SU tests an atomic weapon successfully

October 1949: German Democratic Republic is formed (aka East Germany)

East Berlin was a part of East Germany - became the capital

March 1953: Stalin dies - hands over to Nikita Khrushchev

May 1955: West Germany joins NATO; 18 communist countries join forces under the Warsaw Pact

October 1956: Hungarian Uprising against being a satellite state of the SU

1957: Saddam Hussein joins the Ba'ath Party after failing his entrance exam to Military School

October 1959: Saddam attempted to assassinate General Abdul Karim Qassem but failed

August 1961: Berlin Wall is built

February 1963: Qassem is overthrown and killed

February 1964: Saddam became a member of the Regional Command (supreme decision-making body of the Ba'ath party)

1968: Prague Spring: Czech government attempting to lessen the ties to Soviet Russia

July 1968: Bloodless coup in Iraq; resulted in Bakr becoming president and Saddam gaining more power in government circles; Saddam became Bakr's right-hand man and continued to rise to power

August 1968: Countries of the Warsaw Pact invade Czechoslovakia

1968: Brezhnev Doctrine introduced: communist countries' decisions affect other communist countries

1969: Shah of Iran rejects the 1937 treaty declaring the border between Iran and Iraq lying along the Shatt al-Arab waterway

This waterway was Iraq's only access to the sea

1972: oil revenues increased dramatically after the nationalisation of the Iraqi oil industry

1975: Saddam signs the Algiers Agreement

This normalised relations between Iraq and Iran

1979: Guerrilla-style war in Afghanistan

1979: Bakr resigns in favour of Saddam becoming President

1979: Ayatollah Khomeini becomes supreme leader of Iran after the Islamic Revolution

July 1979: Saddam constructs his first chemical warfare plant

July 1980: Polish government facing an economic crisis

August 1980: Lenin Shipyard strike; agreement signed by the Polish government giving workers rights to form independent unions; nationwide union formed called "Solidarity"

**September 1980: Iran-Iraq War begins**

Saddam invades Iran after renouncing the Algiers Agreement

December 1980: Polish government declared a state of war and suspended the union

May 1984: War of the Tankers (both Iran and Iraq attacked tankers of oil to prevent oil exports)

1985: Mikhail Gorbachev takes over the SU

1986: resolution formed to remove all nuclear missiles from Europe

1987-1988: Saddam violently campaigns against the Kurds

March 1988: Iraqi planes spread poisonous gas over Halabja (Kurdistan) and killed 5000 while injuring around 10000

**August 1988: Iran-Iraq War ends with a ceasefire**

January 1989: Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan

April 1989: Solidarity is legalised; allowed to have candidates in the coming elections; union won every single seat it contested and Tadeusz Mazowiecki was elected as the new Prime Minister (the first non-communist prime minister in Eastern Europe)

June 1989: Poland becomes independent

September 1989: Hungary becomes independent

November 1989: Berlin Wall is removed; free movement between East and West Germany

December 1989: Communist governments fall in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania

March 1990: Lithuania becomes independent

May 1990: Boris Yeltsin elected as president of Russia

**August 1990: First Gulf War begins**

Saddam invades Kuwait

October 1990: Germany is reunited

January 1991: Operation Desert Storm

**February 1991: Gulf War ends**

May 1991: Fall of the Soviet Union

**December 1991: Cold War ends**

## ***To What Extent Were The League of Nations A Success?***

### ***Aims of the League of Nations***

- Largely idealistic and slightly naive
- Promote international cooperation
- Stop wars - world peace
- Improve working conditions and living standards

### ***Organisation of the League***

- Key organs:
  - Secretariat
    - Civil service of league - performed all administrative/financial work
  - Assembly
    - Met annually, every member had a vote
    - Considered general matters
    - Elected non-permanent members of council + admitted new members
    - Controlled budget
  - Council
    - Executive body of the league - met 4-5 times a year and during crises
    - Permanent and non permanent members - permanent members had veto power
    - Permanent members in 1920 were Britain, France, Italy, Japan. Germany became a permanent member in 1926
- Organisations associated with the league:
  - Permanent Court of International Justice
  - International Labour Organisation
- Agencies and committees established by the League

### ***Positive Aspects of the Organisation of the League***

- Every member had a voice
- Had a set of high goals and a clear procedure in case of disruption of peace
- Included special commissions and committees with good goals and had positive impact

### ***Faults in the Organisation of the League***

- The United States was not a part of the League of Nations
  - Huge blow to the league as it was deprived of one of the world's most powerful influential country
  - Wilson was strongly in favour of the league but the American senate voted against joining the league
  - Thus, ability of the league to taken action against countries and their overall prestige was reduced
- The League discluded the losing parties
  - Made the league seem like a victor's club which caused resentment
  - Only permanent members had veto power



- The League did not have an army
  - League did not have standing forces if it wished to impose military sanctions
  - Each country would have to contribute a few forces which would be time consuming, and the army would find it difficult to work together
- The league required only unanimous decisions
  - Made it difficult and slow to take quick and important decisions

### **Collective Security**

- Means intended by the league to maintain peace
- First: moral disapproval
- Second: economic sanctions
- Third: military sanctions
  - Each country would contribute a portion of their army as the League didn't have their own standing army

→ absence of the United States reduced the effectiveness

### **Successes of the League**

- Aaland Islands - 1921
  - Sweden vs Finland about the Aaland Islands in the Baltic Sea
  - Islanders wanted to be a part of Sweden
  - League gave the islands to Finland with a safeguard for the islanders including demilitarisation
  - Sweden and Finland both accepted
- Upper Silesia - 1921
  - Upper Silesia contained a valuable industrial area located between Germany and Poland
  - Originally granted to Poland by the ToV and it was decided that a plebiscite would be held when the Germans protested.
  - Majority of the region chose to join Germany but some rural areas had a clear majority for Poland, causing riots and protests
  - League decided to divide the region (Upper East (Poland) and Upper West(Germany))
- Greece and Bulgaria - 1925
  - Greece vs Bulgaria
  - Greek soldier got killed at border in a disproportionate shooting incident
  - Greece invaded Bulgarian territory
  - League stopped the war and made Greece pay a fine of 45,000 pounds
  - Greece accepted but thought it was unfair that Italy was treated less harshly for Corfu
- Mosul - 1924
  - Britain vs Turkey
  - Controlled by the British
  - Turkey staked a claim
  - Population wanted independence

- League decided it would be a part of Iraq and Turkey accepted judgement

### **Failures of the League (1920s)**

- Vilna
  - Large Polish population, newly made capital of Lithuania. Polish army seized the city in 1920
  - Lithuania appealed to the league who asked the Polish troops to withdraw while a plebiscite was arranged but they refused.
  - The matter was passed on the Conference of Ambassadors who awarded Vilna to Poland
- Occupation of Ruhr
  - When Germany defaulted on its reparations in 1922, the matter should have been referred to the league, instead France, supported by Belgium took matters into their own hands and ordered their troops to occupy Ruhr in 1923
  - Confirmed that the League was little more than a victor's club
- Corfu
  - Mussolini ordered the bombardment and occupation of Corfu, following the murder of an Italian General on the border of Italian-Greek soil.
  - Mussolini demanded compensation, but Greece could not, so Mussolini took matters into his own hands and brutally invaded Corfu
  - Greece appealed to the LoN but Mussolini insisted the matter be passed to the Conference of Ambassadors who ordered Greece to pay the compensation and Italy to exit Greece
  - Created the impression the League could be bullied by stronger powers, and Italy's bullying tactics paid off and that the Conference of Ambassadors had taken the path with the least resistance instead of International Justice

### **Humanitarian Work**

- Economic and Financial Organisation
  - Smaller countries were ravaged after WW1 and they helped rebuild economies
  - Austria found it hard to depend on agriculture for its wealth and action was taken to stabilise the currency and give Austria a substantial loan. Soon unemployment fell and the budget was balanced
  - Similar solutions were found for Hungary, Greece and Bulgaria
- International labour organisation
  - Objective was to bring improvement of working conditions in member countries
  - Collected data on employment practices globally, and published it to persuade governments to take action by issuing recommendations (48 hour work weeks, 8 hour work days, annual paid holidays, right to join trade unions, minimum employment age)
  - Also published information regarding health and safety in the workplace
  - The readiness of different countries to implement the recommendations was patchy but the committee established and popularised a new series of benchmarks with work and employment
- Health Committee

- One of the most successful LoN agencies that made links with even non-member countries to provide information, technical assistance, and advice on public health matters
- Helped Soviet Russia prevent a Typhus epidemic in Siberia by organising a public education campaign on health and sanitation
- Began an international campaign to exterminate mosquitoes, reducing malaria and yellow fever
- Reduced leprosy
- Built research institutions in London, Copenhagen and Singapore which developed internationally accepted vaccines
- Later renamed WHO (World Health Organisation) under the UN
- Refugee organisation
  - WW1 caused many prisoners of war stranded in Soviet Russia, Poland, France, Germany and Turkey.
  - More than a million greeks were made homeless during the Turkish War of Independence
  - Helped 425000 displaced people find new homes, or return home between 1920 and 1922
  - Involved finding new transport, setting up camps, creating new settlements, teaching skills and trades, issuing identify documents
  - Imaginative and logistical triumph that brought praise for the LoN
- Slavery commission
  - Primary purpose was to stamp out slavery and slave dealing with explosive practices such as forcing young women and children into prostitution.
  - Its methods were persistent enquiry, publishing regular reports, and constantly coaxing governments
  - Successes include freeing 200,000 slaves in Sierra Leone and the reduction of the death rate on the Tanganyikan railway from 50% to 4%
  - A number of countries abolished slavery such as iraq, jordon and nepal
  - But the problem was far from solved as it was acknowledged in the commission's report in 1938
- Disarmament commision
  - Made the most disappointing progress out of all the league's commissions
  - Article 8 of the league's covenant called on all nations to disarm to the lowest point consistent with national safety
  - By the end of 1920s, only the defeated powers had disarmed as they were forced to by the peace treaties
  - Minor success when organising the washington naval conference which led to an agreement on naval limitation by the United States, Britain, France and Japan
  - The world disarmament conference could not be organised until 1932 and that enabled the Germans to think that there was no real desire from the allies to disarm which formed part of the failure of the disarmament conference

### ***The Great Depression***

- Reduced the League's inclination to impose economic sanctions as world markets were shrinking and all countries wanted to maintain existing trade contacts
- Brought extremists to power in Germany who were committed to destroying the ToV. Before the wall street crash, the Nazis were polling less than 3%.
- It encouraged militarism in Japan. Japan's survival depended heavily on its overseas trade and by 1931, they took matters into their own hands
- put pressure on governments to cut expenditure to balance the books. Serious rearmament was delayed → league lacked the military means to deal with aggressors
- Put pressure on countries to find new markets/sources for raw materials → colonisation/annexation of other countries

### ***The League in the 1930s***

- Three permanent members left the league - Japan, Germany, Italy
- Soviet Russia was expelled for invading Finland
- The events of 1939 undermined the purpose of the League - to prevent war
- Following the invasion of Poland in September, 1939 no further meetings were held until April 1946 where it was newly formed as the United Nations

### ***Successes:***

- The LoN continued to do good work through agencies and committees. For example, the Saar commission successfully organised the return of the Saar to Germany in 1935
- The LoN's contribution towards the resolution of border disputes in South America between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco and between Peru and Colombia over Leticia.

### ***Main Failures:***

- Japan's Invasion of Manchuria
  - Japan, an island trading nation was greatly affected by the Depression as they relied on the export of silk, a luxury item and exports declined. Japan faced a growing economic crisis and could not afford to feed its growing population
  - Manchuria, a province in China bordering Korea (controlled by Japan), could provide a source of food, raw materials, a market for Japanese export and land for the population
  - Japanese soldiers staged an incident along the railway line in 1931, using the excuse of Chinese banditry to launch an invasion on the area and the Chinese government appealed to the league following the initial attack
  - Soon it became clear that civilian government was no longer in control and Japan had occupied the whole province
  - Response of the league:
    - Failed to call for sanctions - none of the European powers wanted to reduce trade with the Far East
    - Military sanctions were impractical as European states sending a naval fleet to the other side of the world with uncertain prospects of success
    - Britain and France had colonies in the Far East - worried it would provoke a Japanese attack

- Appointed Lord Lytton to lead a commission and he reported that the attack was largely unprovoked
  - Japan terminated its membership with the League
  - The league was slow but upon reflection, not much else could be done
- Italy's Invasion of Abyssinia
    - Relatively minor economic value
    - Italian army had been humiliatingly defeated in attempt to conquer Abyssinia in 1896 in a failed attempt to colonise the country - since then they were fixated on revenge
    - Mussolini wanted to increase his popularity after the recession which brought problems of unemployment, and war with Abyssinia seemed like a risk-free way to do so. It would also redeem Italy's disappointment after the ToV where it failed to get many of Germany's and Turkey's colonies
    - Following a border incident at Wal Wal in 1934, Mussolini began a buildup of forces
    - Mussolini launched an attack without any formal announcement with over 250,000 men and the world was shocked at the ruthlessness as the villages were destroyed with Italy's modern equipment
      - Clear example of unprovoked aggression
      - League promptly condemned the action and imposed economic sanctions - appeared strong and resolute for a while
      - The economic sanctions were having little progress on the war, oil and coal had been excluded from the list of prohibited items. The Suez Canal (main passage for Italian soldiers) had been left open for fear of Italian naval attacks on British colonial regions
      - To avoid embarrassment, France and Britain attempted to make the Hoare Laval Pact with Italy. It stated that Italy would stop the invasion and get 2/3rds of Abyssinia. Mussolini indicated that he would agree but leaked the news to the French Press. The public greatly condemned France and Britain, and Mussolini took Abyssinia
      - France and Britain were trying to pursue two contradictory policies, placing restrictions on Italy to ensure the League does its duty, and ensuring Italy doesn't ally with Germany. They also wanted to protect their own colonies
- Failure of the Disarmament Conference [1932 - 1934]
    - Disarmament considered to be a central issue in promoting world peace
    - Disarmament could have been an attractive idea with the economic recession but the parties found it difficult to trust collective security, especially in the event of an attack from Germany. They were reluctant to place their faith in collective security which had already shown its lack of promise.
    - Members failed to agree

- France was willing to disarm but only if additional guarantees were given by the US and Britain, which the latter countries were not prepared to give
- Hitler was able to exploit France's fears, saying that France was not serious about disarmament, and used it as an excuse to walk out of the disarmament conference. → shortly after, Germany left the League
- Japan had already left the League due to its attitude towards the invasion of Manchuria, and so it was clear disarmament was going to remain a pipedream
- The following year, Hitler announced his violations of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and it marked the beginning of the German military buildup. Italian and Japanese rearmament followed

## ***Was The Weimar Republic Doomed From The Start?***

### ***The Effect of the First World War***

- In 1918, after years of stalemate, the Germans believed that they were going to win the war. Russia was defeated and they were advancing quickly through Belgium, towards France
- However, the allies were stronger, with the US sending fresh troops and equipment, having joined the war in 1917, and in August 1918, the allies counter-attacked and Germany had little strength to resist.
- The allies offered peace but on the condition that the Kaiser abdicated

### ***Political Revolution in Germany***

- The Kaiser refused to abdicate, despite it being a condition for peace from the allies and attempted to send ships to fight the British fleet in a suicidal bid for glory
- The soldiers mutinied, and the Kaiser didn't send his army to stop them, so soon there were mutinies and protests from soldiers and workers, who had taken over most cities
- The social democrats were the leading party in the Reichstag and worried if they protected the Kaiser, more extremist, left-wing revolutionaries would take over so they sent him an ultimatum stating that if he didn't abdicate they would join the revolution
- Protests and strikes continued so the party announced the abdication of the Kaiser and the setting up of a German republic while Kaiser Wilhelm fled to exile
- An armistice was agreed between Germany and the Allies
- The social democrats were in control of Germany, but not in charge as Germany was extremely unstable. They faced many uprisings before they finally gained control

### ***The Spartacists***

- A communist, left-wing party that wanted to continue the political revolution that happened in Russia
- Led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht
- Planned to overthrow the democratic government and establish communist rule in Germany. They did not trust the social democrats to look after the interests of the people
- They believed they were continuing the revolution that began when the Kaiser abdicated and then would take a claim to form a communist government
- Took their name from Spartacus, a Roman gladiator who inspired a revolution in Rome

### ***The Spartacist Uprising***

- The communists believed that violence was required to spark a revolution, so they struck on January 5th 1919 in an attempt to take over Berlin
- The Spartacists aimed to capture multiple media centres which would enable them to spread their message, however, they only succeeded in taking over the government's newspaper and the telegraph bureau
- Ebert could not handle the situation correctly, in fear of public criticism, so he needed to crush the uprising

- He struck a deal with the Freikorps that stated that they would help crush the communists and in turn, Ebert would turn a blind eye. While not entirely legal, it was the most politically sound solution
- Within 5 days the Spartacists were crushed and the Freikorps took over the communist headquarters. The two leaders, Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were murdered after a “mock trial” and the movement did not recover

*Why did the Freikorps support Ebert?*

- They were anti-communist because the communists were anti-war
- The communists did not seem patriotic to the country, but were supportive of workers worldwide
- The communists were left-wing extremists and the Freikorps were right-wing extremists. The social democrats were in the middle

***The Kapp Putsch***

- Many Germans resented the ToV from the start, which posed a great threat to the stability of the Weimar Republic
- The army was one of the groups most upset by the Treaty, it hated the military restrictions and blamed the government for agreeing to them. Many demobilized soldiers joined the Freikorps
- The Freikorps' ego was inflated when they were allowed to freely deal with the communists
- The allies began to grow suspicious of the growing size and told Ebert to disband them. Additionally, they had too much political power and could coup Ebert's government
- Angered and betrayed, the Freikorps planned a Putsch, led by Wolfgang Kapp
- The Freikorps marched into Berlin and declared a new national government, they faced no resistance from the army and Ebert and his government fled to Dresden
- He could not enlist the army to help, so Ebert called a strike. It was so successful that the Kapp Putsch collapsed in days, however, those involved were never punished as the government needed the army's support

***Weimar Constitution***

The national institution wrote the constitution in a small town called Weimar. The constitution had proportional representation, universal suffrage and was modern, stating that all ethnicities and both sexes could vote. Everyone above 20 (except homosexuals) had a vote

*Proportional representation*

- The total number of seats in the Reichstag was 421, and the number of votes each party received was the percentage of seats they had
- It was beneficial because it offered multiple perspectives
- Each party was guaranteed representation
- It encouraged more to create parties
- However, it could become a coalition government - too diluted → leading to disagreement, conflict and lack of significant action



*Hierarchy*

President

- Appointed by the people and was the head of state
- However, the President post was mainly symbolic.
- Under threat, the President is allowed to execute article 48, which allows him complete control over the country, with a temporary suspension of democracy.
- The President of Germany was the commander in chief of armed forces, Freidrich Ebert (1925 - 1929)

→ chancellor

- The Chancellor is appointed from the Reichstag (parliament) by the President. This decision had to be supported by a majority of the Reichstag. Contrary to the President, the Chancellor actually had more duties and responsibilities.
- The President of Germany was the commander in chief of armed forces, Freidrich Ebert (1925 - 1929) and the Chancellor was a German lawyer, Wilhelm Marx (1923 - 1928, with a stopgap)

→ Reichstag (makes laws) → German people

*Article 48*

Dictated that the president has the right to bypass any law and take over, in times of emergency. The president would have complete power

- No one was suspicious of the article because President Ebert evoked it on numerous occasions for the benefit of Germany

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
All Germans had equal rights, including the right to vote	The republic had many enemies in 1919 so it was not sensible to give equal rights to those who want to destroy it
Proportional representation made sure that political parties were allocated seats in the parliament so they all got fair representation no matter the style	Coalition government - might hinder progress
Plan in case of crisis - article 48	Article 48 can be misused - president could turn himself into a dictator
Civil and human rights for everyone	The states could be hostile to the national government and even try and overthrow it

Germany was very divided in 1919, and though the Weimar Government was a genuine attempt to establish a democracy, the country was split and unaccustomed to democratic policies. Changes in German political parties had never occurred peacefully, the politicians had no democratic experience and many influential Germans had very little faith in the system

**Crises of 1923**

- The occupation of Ruhr

- Germany did not keep up with its reparations payments, as they were unable to pay the second one
- The French were determined to make Germany pay in some form, so they decided to seize materials like coal for themselves
- In January 1923, French and Belgium troops stormed into Ruhr, Germany's most important industrialised zone, and occupied it
- Germany responded with passive resistance in the area, but they were losing everything Ruhr would have normally produced, making Germany even poorer
- Hyperinflation
  - The government didn't have enough money to finance the passive resistance in Ruhr, so it printed more
  - This caused the value of money to go down, and the prices to go up - inflation
  - Inflation had been occurring since the Kaiser's abdication but this caused hyperinflation
  - People blamed the Weimar government for signing the ToV and causing this
  - Old people's pensions and people's savings were worthless. The middle class saw their savings and businesses destroyed. The rich took advantage of the situation and occupied businesses going bankrupt, and the poor had little to lose anyway
- The Munich Putsch
  - a failed attempt by the Nazis to overthrow and take complete control of the German Government. Hitler stormed a meeting held by the Bavarian Prime Minister, Gustav Kahr with 600 SA and intimidated the crowd.
  - Kahr and his ministers were taken into a side room and threatened to support the putsch at gunpoint. Under pressure, Kahr decides to support the putsch, and Hitler leaves the meeting feeling victorious.
  - Hitler let Kahr go under the assumption that he would continue to support the putsch. However, Kahr leaked the details of the putsch to the heads in Berlin, who immediately prepared to crush the Putsch.
  - On the day of the putsch, the Nazis and their followers marched to Berlin, where they found an entire army waiting for them. The putsch failed, and Hitler and Ludendorff were both arrested.

## **Weimar Recovery**

### *Economy*

- The inflation of 1923 destroyed people's savings, so there was little money left for investment
- Gustav Stresemann initiated the Dawes Plan in 1924, and Germany was lent 800 million marks by the USA to invest in industry and commerce
- This was mutually beneficial, as Germany could now pay back her loans to Britain and France, who could then afford to pay back their loans to the USA
- The German economy began to recover and on 1928, industrial production surpassed pre-WW1 levels and by 1930 Germany was one of the leading exporters of manufactured goods

However, the economy was still weak

- Heavily dependent on American loans which could be withdrawn anytime

- Unemployment was still an issue - the economy was not creating jobs fast enough for the growing population
- Employers complained about the money spent on welfare benefits for the poor and unemployed - taxes too high
- Agriculture industry was a problem
- Extremes of wealth and poverty in Germany and a concentration of power

*Political recovery*

- [1925] Germany signed the Locarno Pact with Britain, France and Italy which guaranteed Germany's frontiers with France and Belgium
- [1926] Germany was accepted into the League of Nations and its status was recognised when it was given a seat on the Permanent Council
- [1929] the Young Plan produced a final agreement on reparations and the allied occupation forces were withdrawn from the Rhineland

**Weimar Culture**

Despite the 1920s being a time of turmoil and struggle for many Germans, it came with some of the most innovative art and culture of Europe. The strict pre-war censorship was removed and through the 1920s, Berlin challenged Paris as the cultural power of Europe with significant developments in art, cinema, architecture, theatre

However, this was frowned upon by right-wing critics, who saw Berlin as sleazy, sex-obsessed and corrupt. By the 1930s, many artists were forced to flee from Germany, despised or threatened by the Nazis

## ***Were The Peace Treaties of 1919 - 1923 Fair?***

World War 1 ended in November 1918, plans to gather for a peace conference in Paris in 1919. The conference produced a number of peace treaties known collectively as the Versailles Settlement.

### ***The Treaty Of Versailles***

- Signed with Germany
- Had the largest impact
- The three main players were France, Britain and the United States - The Big Three

### ***The location***

French Prime Minister, George Clemenceau fought hard for the conference to be held in Paris to feel a sense of control. Britain wanted it in a neutral country.

### ***What If Germany Won?***

Something like the Treaty of Brest -Litovsk would have been signed

By 1917 Russia could not afford to be at war. The tsar had been forced to abdicate by Vladimir Lenin and his communists Russia signed a treaty with Germany that removed Russia from the war and halted German attacks. Germany gained an easy handover on the eastern front and charged reparations.

### ***France's Aims***

- President George Clemenceau, nicknamed the tiger'
- tough, hard, uncompromising politician
- Witnessed Germany invade France twice
- Wanted harsh peace in Germany.

### ***France's Primary Concerns:***

- To ensure the future security of France, if Germany was sufficiently wrecked, it would be unable to disturb the peace again
- France shared a common border with Germany, it was not defined by a natural frontier.
- The invasion in 1914 was the second German invasion in under 50 years.
- France had been defeated in the Franco-Prussian war.
- A majority of the war had been fought in France, resulting in immense devastation in the country

### ***Demands:***

- Clemenceau's primary concern was to ensure the future security of France. He believed that if Germany was sufficiently weakened, it would be unable to disturb the peace again.
- Clemenceau demanded the permanent disarmament of the German navy and airforce.
- He also required that Alsace-Lorraine, Saar Basin and a handful of German colonies be transferred to France.

- He wanted high reparations to be paid by Germany so that France may be able to rebuild the ruined parts of the country.
- the Rhineland to be made an independent state so France so longer shared a border with Germany

### **United States Aims**

- President Thomas Woodrow Wilson
- Idealist and reformer
- Took the US into the first world war to make the world safe for democracy.

### *USA's primary concerns:*

- lack of a national grievance meant Wilson could take a detached view
- He was determined to make his 14 points the base
- Had not been involved in the war till April 1917
- None of the war was fought on Us soil with minimal civilian casualties
- WW1 had boosted the American economy
- The 14 points were devised from Wilson attempting to identify the causes of the war and come up with solutions.
- Believed secret treaties led to suspicion and hence recommended open diplomacy and no secret treaties
- Decided that one of the causes had been the arms build up, and recommended that all states disarm, only maintaining what is required for basic defence.
- Hoped to promote long-term stability in Europe by recognising self - determination
- The league of Nations

Approach to peace was based on ideals and principles - clashed with Britain and France.

### **Britain's Aims**

- Prime Minister David Loud George
- realist
- wanted to punish Germany but not too harshly

### *Britain's Primary Concerns:*

- Before the conference began, it seemed that Britain also wanted a Harsh Peace to be imposed on Germany.
- Britain had suffered direct attacks on their mainland
- Sustained heavy casualties during the war
- Economy was disrupted, especially export sectors
- If France was invaded again, Britain would soon be threatened too
- The British public wanted vengeance.
- By January 1919, Lloyd George had decided a more moderate peace was better for British interests.
- Future economic well being depended largely on the economic revival of Europe.
- If Germany was deprived of the Rhineland (where most of its industry was located), it would be unable to afford to buy British goods at same scale

- High reparations would further check Germany's economic recovery
- A weak Germany would be an inadequate barrier against communism.
- An overly harsh treaty could lead to German attempts to overturn it

Lloyd George's Impact On Clemenceau:

- to abandon the idea of an independent rhineland state
- to abandon the idea of a definite very high sum for reparations
- abandon the idea that Saar Basin should be transferred to France
- to abandon the idea that Danzig be given to Poland.

These concessions would prevent French dominance in Europe. Britain wanted to maintain the Balance of Power.

### ***Main Terms Of The Treaty***

#### 1. *The War Guilt Clause*

Germany and allies had to accept full responsibility for starting the war.

#### 2. *Reparations*

Germany had to accept liability for reparations, the amount was not decided when they signed the treaty and was ultimately 6.6 billion pounds.

#### 3. *Disarmament*

- The Treaty of Versailles demanded that the German army be reduced from approximately 6 million soldiers to solely a hundred thousand, and conscription was banned.
- The German military was prohibited from possessing tanks, armoured vehicles or heavy artillery of any kind by the Treaty of Versailles.
- Germany was not allowed to have an Air Force, and the navy was restricted to just 6 ships and no submarines.
- The Rhineland was completely demilitarised.

#### 4. *Territorial Losses*

- Lose all colonies in Africa and the far East
- Alsace- Lorraine returned to France
- Saar Basin administered by the League of Nations for 15 years, after which a plebiscite would decide whether it should belong to France, Germany or under the LoN
- Danzig to become a free city
- Treaty of Brest-litovsk cancelled
- Union between Germany and Austria was forbidden

#### 5. *The League of Nations*

Germany had to accept the constitution even though it was excluded from the original membership.

### ***Disappointment with The Treaty***

*France:*

- Got Alsace - Lorraine and certain German Colonies

- large recipient of reparations
- Achieved some military security through disarmament and the demilitarisation of the Rhineland.
- Territorial losses deprived Germany of a significant proportion of land, population and resources.
- Clemenceau still worried that Germany would recover and seek changes. He wanted a Treaty of Guarantee with the allied partners meaning that Britain and the United States would come to France's assistance in the case of German aggression. But it failed to materialise.
- The Rhineland was not made an independent state, but simply demilitarised - felt unsafe

*The United States:*

Overall, Wilson thought the treaty was too harsh

- League of Nations was achieved
- partly satisfied that the defeated parties should disarm.
- relieved that the Rhineland would remain part of Germany on Germany's economic revival, it would do business with the US.
- Delighted with the formation of some new states
- Didn't like the principle of free navigation of the seas to be abandoned
- Britain, France and Japan rewarded themselves with German colonies that were supposed to be governed as mandated territories in the League of Nations.
- While self-determination was largely implemented, there were significant exceptions:
  - Austria was prohibited to unite with Germany
  - The Sudeten Germans were not consulted about their future

*Britain:*

Arguably the most satisfied out of the three. They wanted a moderate peace which would allow for the revival of the European economy

***The Impact Of The Treaty***

Too harsh:

Many Germans felt that they were being punished twice over

- they had to pay reparations
- they were deprived of the resources that were needed to pay the reparations.

However, Germany imposed an equally harsh treaty on Russia by forcing reparations and territorial losses.

***Diktat:***

The Germans objected that the treaty was a 'diktat' or dictated peace. The German officials were excluded from negotiations. They were handed a draft copy and told to express their comments in writing. Additionally, when they signed the treaty, the Germans did not know how much they would have to pay in reparations. They had no choice but to sign the treaty or the allies would have restarted the war and the allied naval blockade would have continued.

*War Guilt Clause:*

The allies needed the war guilt clause to establish a legal basis to demand reparations.

Germany felt that they were not wholly responsible for the war

Russia began the first military action in July 1914

The war ended as an armistice. There was no clear loser.

*Militarism: turns to disarmament:*

- Army was Germany's pride
- Felt vulnerable, could not even properly defend themselves
- Huge unemployment as army was heavily reduced

*Territorial Losses:*

- loss of population/manpower/labour
- loss of resources
- loss of territory
- further weakened military
- loss of trade routes

*Wilson's 14 Points:*

Germans maintained that the treaty would be based on Wilson's 14 points, however; the points don't mention the war guilt clause or reparations; the points recommended disarmament for all but only Germany had to disarm.

***Political Impact on Germany***

- Two representatives of the new Weimar Government were forced to sign the Treaty as the allies made it clear that if they didn't, the war would restart.
- The weimar government became instantly unpopular as the Treaty represented Germany's dishonour and humiliation, and the government agreed to it, so their authority was undermined
- Right-wing politicians and activists expressed their disapproval by supporting attempts to overthrow the government such as the Munich Putsch in 1923
- Right-wing extremists carried out a number of assassinations on high-ranking government officials such as the foreign and finance ministers
- Left-wing extremists exploited the unpopularity of the Weimar by promoting rebellions.
- Many members of the army, furious with the government for agreeing to the disarmament clauses, joined the Freikorps, an unofficial, anti-communist, vigilante group

***Economic Impact on Germany***

- The Germans claimed that when signing the treaty, they were signing a blank cheque as the amount for reparations had not been decided yet. When 6.6 billion pounds was decided, the Germans claimed that they could not afford to pay it
- Germany paid its reparations in 1921 but could not in 1922
- France felt that Germany was trying to escape from its Treaty obligations and took direct action with Belgium in the occupation of Ruhr in 1923. The German government ordered the population of Ruhr to offer passive resistance and France responded by expelling



100,000 and killing over 130. The Germans now needed to rehouse and feed the displaced Ruhr population

- To make up for the lost revenue, Germany began to print money, this stoked up the existing inflation into hyperinflation. The German mark became worthless and the middle class lost their savings.

### ***The Other Treaties***

Common features include: the war guilt clause, reparations, reduction in armaments and the League of Nations.

#### *The Treaty Of Saint German- Austria [1919]*

- New republic had to accept the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire.
- Had to recognise the independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavia and Poland
- Territory from the former empire was transferred to the new countries
- Union between Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- A once great power of Europe was reduced to a small, landlocked nation surrounded by hostile states
- They resented that union with Germany was forbidden and that 3 million Sudeten Germans were placed under Czech rule. It was seen as a violation of self-determination.

#### *The Treaty Of Trianon- Hungary [1920]*

- Had to accept the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire
- Had to recognise the independence of Yugoslavia and Greece
- 70% of its territory was lost + 1/3 of its population
- It lost many sea ports.

#### *Treaty of Neuilly- Bulgaria [1919]*

- Had to recognise independence of Yugoslavia
- Lost territory to Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania
- Regarded the treaty as a catastrophe - brought an end to the unification of Bulgarian populated territories
- Loss of land and national blow

#### *The Treaty of Sévres-Turkey [1923]*

- Recognise independence of the Kingdom of Hejaz and Armenia.
- Lost provinces in the middle east to Britain and France.
- Lost territory to Greece and Italy
- Dardanelles strait to become an international waterway.

#### *Modified treaty in 1923 - Treaty of Lausanne:*

- confirmed loss of provinces in the Middle East
- Got back most European territory
- Dardanelles strait returned to Turkish sovereignty
- restrictions on armed forces + reparations were removed.

## ***Who Was to Blame for the Cold War?***

### ***What was the cold war?***

- The Cold War was an open yet restricted hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union, and their respective allies
- It began after the second world war, in 1947, and lasted for over 40 years until 1991
- The Cold War characterised the power struggle between the Soviet communists and the United States Capitalists
- There was no direct combat between the two powers, all combat occurred in allied countries

### ***Why did the US-Soviet Alliance begin to break down in 1945?***

#### *Ideological differences*

- The US was a democracy, with free multiparty elections
- The US economy was capitalist
- People were free to hold any religious or political belief - freedom of speech was important
- Soviet Union was based on communism with a one-party rule
- In 1936, the soviet citizens had few political rights
- Religious beliefs were not tolerated - millions persecuted in the 1930s
- Most of the economy was controlled by the state
- Several western powers intervened against the Russian civil war that allowed the communists to come to power. As Stalin believed Britain and France were happy to see Hitler expand in the East, he forged the Nazi-Soviet Pact
- Western political leaders were suspicious of the communists
  - Feared the communists echoed the earlier Tsars who wanted to expand into central europe and the eastern mediterranean
  - Worried that there would be an eventual conflict between the communists and capitalists

#### *Wartime disagreements*

- After the Germany invaded the SU, the public was presented a positive image of the relations between Britain, US and the SU - they had a common goal of defeating nazism and the conditions the russians endured on the Eastern front
- The allies worked together well during the war, British ships supplied the SU with materials and the US extended the Lend-Lease program to the SU
- Tensions between the allies were present as Stalin didn't share his battle plans with the US or Britain and Churchill didn't share his knowledge of the Enigma codes with the SU
- British and American pilots complained that the Soviets didn't trust them and the British sailors weren't allowed to move freely around the SU

#### *Attitude towards Germany and the post war world*

- By 1944 it was obvious that the allies would win the war, and the SU would play a larger role in world affairs than it originally had. Stalin went to the conference with ideas to conquer eastern europe

**The Yalta Conference**

Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill met twice in 1945 to discuss the future. The first conference was in Yalta, in February 1945 when it was clear the war was ending but there was more fighting to come.

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Agreement</i>
What to do with Germany after defeat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only unconditional surrender, no separate peace</li> <li>● Germany + capital divided into 4 occupation zones</li> <li>● Eastern border moved westward</li> <li>● Reparations of \$20 billion (kind, half Soviet Union)</li> </ul>
Establishment of united nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Initially consists of all states of war with Germany</li> <li>● Security Council to consist of 5 permanent members (veto powers)</li> <li>● United Nations to convene in June 1945</li> </ul>
Soviet Union to enter war with Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Soviet Union to intervene against Japan after German defeat</li> <li>● In return granted territory lost to Japan (out of Mongolia and Manchuria)</li> </ul>
Future of Poland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provisional government established with members of pro-Soviet "Lublin" government and the exile in "London Poles" who fled from German and Soviet armies in 1939</li> <li>● Free and multiparty elections held as soon as possible</li> </ul>

**The Potsdam Conference**

- President Roosevelt died (massive haemorrhage) - succeeded by Harry S. Truman (VP)
  - Truman was inexperienced + believed Stalin should keep to agreements made at Yalta
- Churchill began conference as British PM but was replaced by Labour leader Clement Attlee in next election
- Soviet Union liberated Eastern Europe - installed sympathetic government + targeted political opponents
- Truman informed Stalin that they successfully tested an atomic weapon - but Stalin had already infiltrated both the Manhattan Project and British Intelligence and knew everything
- No change for Soviet Union, Stalin was leader and prioritised getting reparations out of Germany and ensuring it would never be invaded by a Western power

***Deterioration of the Alliance (disagreements + agreements)***

- Allies didn't agree over future government of Poland and Soviet-controlled government
- Disagreed over future of Germany, Stalin wanted to completely dismember and prevent German industry
- SU wanted access to German industrial land in Ruhr - was denied
- Stalin wanted foothold in Japan - rejected by Truman

This illustrated the differing views between the western allies and the SU. It also put off important decisions by passing them onto the council of foreign ministers and the allied control council.

- Agreements
  - Polish-German border
  - Germany to be denazified and war crimes trials were held in Germany and Japan
  - Germany governed by Allied Control Council in Berlin where each decision requires unanimous verdict and the country would be treated as a single economic unit. No occupying powers could make decisions on Germany's future alone
  - Each country allowed to take reparations from its own zone of occupation + SU could take some equipment from the industrialised western zones
  - The Council of Foreign Ministers would be established to deal with the defeated European countries

***How had the Soviet Union gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948***

Stalin wanted to create "spheres of influence" in eastern and central Europe & his deals with Churchill and Roosevelt had convinced him that this would be acceptable. Stalin used a variety of methods to assert his influence in each country.

- Poland - 1947
  - Had a peasant based economy, traditional hatred of the SU, and was ruled by two governments after WW2, London and Lublin
  - During WW2 it was divided between the SU and Germany and eventually occupied by Germany
  - To obtain it, the SU troops remained after liberation
  - A new government formed in 1945 made up of "Lublin" Poles
  - The communists arrested and murdered opposing leaders
  - They rigged the elections in 1947 to win 80% of votes
- Romania - 1947
  - Was a monarchy, and had little support for communism. Was in German ally in WW2
  - SU troops remained after liberation
  - In 1945 they accepted key posts in a coalition government then gradually took over the police and security forces
  - Rigged elections in 1947 to win 90% of votes
  - "Show trial" of main opposition leader in 1947 and king to abdicate
- Bulgaria - 1947
  - Was a monarchy and historically close to Russia. Ally to Germany in WW2
  - SU troops remained post liberation and initially joined a coalition government

- Purged rival groups from the party, and abolished the monarchy in 1946
- New constitution in 1947 disbanded opposing parties
- Hungary - 1948
  - Economy was based on agriculture and had little support for communists. German ally in WW2
  - SU remained post liberation and won 17% of elections in 1945 so were given control of ministry of the interior
  - Used the secret police to discredit and persecute rival parties and rigged the 1947 elections to gain control of the coalition government
  - Social democratic and communist parties merge in 1948
- Czechoslovakia - 1948
  - Was democratic before WW2 and had strong support for communism, president was ready to cooperate with Stalin
  - Invaded by Germany in 1939
  - Post-war elections gave communists control of coalition government
  - Politicians gradually gained control of key ministries allowing them to arrest opposition
  - Non-communist members resigned early 1948 and communists filled position

### ***United States Reaction to Soviet Expansion***

- Truman's initial response was uncertain and confused → dismissed his commencement secretary for stating that the US must build bridges with the SU but he also locked away a secret report recommending tougher action against the SU
- A long telegram written by George Klennan provided insight into the soviet attitudes and recommendations with how to deal with them - provided Truman with a clearer sense of direction
- Churchill's Iron Curtain speech illustrated the height of soviet control in Eastern Europe and the threat of further expansion if action wasn't taken
  - the iron curtain was the name for the division of Europe into two separate areas from the end of the Second World War
  - It referred to the ideological, political, and military boundary between East and West Europe that emerged as the Cold War developed
  - Behind that line lay all the states of central and Eastern Europe, on whom the Communist parties had obtained totalitarian control and spread communism. On the other side of the curtain existed the democratic western countries.
  - The curtain was called 'iron' because Stalin and the Soviet Union restricted access to and blocked its territories from open contact with the West, and attempted to control the actions of those countries through the Warsaw Pact

### ***The "Containment" Doctrine***

#### ***Why the containment doctrine***

- Britain announced it could no longer sustain support for Greece during its government civil war between royalists and communists in 1947, the US didn't want Greece and possibly Turkey to fall into communist hands, so they would have to act quickly and decisively
- There were fears that communist parties in France and Italy, backed by Moscow would come into power. Both countries were experiencing economic hardship after the war and

1947 was a bad harvest season. The failure of coalition governments could result in a rise in communism

The containment doctrine consisted of the Truman Doctrine and the European Recovery Program or "Marshall Aid"

### *The Truman Doctrine*

- Truman persuaded congress to provide 400\$ million in economic and military aid for greece
- He described the world as divided between the free and the oppressors, and provided an open-ended commitment to defend free countries threatened by aggressive neighbours
- Remained in place through the cold war until the collapse of communism in 1991

### *Marshall Aid*

- Aims to stabilise the economies the europe and prevent the spread of communism
- Would also be applied to western zones of Germany breaching the Potsdam agreement
- 16 countries accepted
- Lasted 4 years and provided 13.3\$ billion for European recovery by providing loans
- Hoped to create stronger markets for US export
- Stalin refused to allow Soviet bloc states to participate

### *Stalin's Response*

- Not too bothered by the Truman doctrine but regarded the Marshall Aid as a threat to Soviet interests
- Recipients would have to bring their policies in line with American interests - undermining Stalin's control
- Regarded it as an act of ideological warfare uniting capitalist dominated states against the communist
- Stalin responded by convening a conference with the communist leaders to discuss the marshall aid's threats
- They established COMINFORM to maintain the unity of communist nations against Moscow's control
- Used the opportunist to tighten control over Czechoslovakia - the only independent nation under Soviet control

### ***The Berlin Blockade***

The US refused to give the SU a loan to cover the cost of occupying the Eastern zone in Germany → western powers wanted Germany to recover but Stalin used German resources to rebuild SU → 1947 - Britain and US formed a united economic unit and France joined in 1948. Stalin threatened, felt that western powers forcing him out of Berlin → Britain, France and US secretly decided to politically join their zones but Stalin found out through Soviet agents → US made marshal aid available to the western zones, Stalin reacted by inspecting all freights shipments to west Berlin → 1948 - western powers create a new currency for 4 zones but Stalin refuses to use it

Stalin blocked all traffic moving from west to east. He increased the pressure on the city by turning off all gas and electricity supplies; he hoped to force the other powers out of Berlin. Truman knew about Stalin's intentions but he could not allow the blockade to succeed as he would have demonstrated the doctrine to be an empty threat, nor could he drive arms into the Soviet zones as it would be provocative. Britain, France and the US supplied the city's inhabitants via airlift - taking over 300,000 flights and over 2 million tons of cargo. The SU attempted to stop the aircrafts by jamming radios and shining lights to temporarily blind pilots. Stalin lifted the blockade in 1949 having failed to unite the city under soviet control. 65 British, American and German lives were lost in keeping the city alive

#### *Consequences of the Berlin blockade*

- The crisis completed the breakdown in relations between the superpowers and established a political, economic and military, and a division of Europe which would last the next 40 years
- In 1949, the US pledged to join NATO (north atlantic treaty organisation), which served as an organisation against the SU.
- This was the first time it had committed itself in a peacetime military alliance, which would not involve an attack on the US to include it in possible military action
- 11 other states joined NATO in 1949
- [1949] the political unification of the western zones took place with the creation of the Federal Public of Germany - West Germany and the national elections took place a few months later which the social democratic party won and they took control of the foreign policy by 1951
- West Berlin was not a part of West Germany and troops remained there to protect it from attack
- The SU created the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), based on the people's council formed the previous year. All positions were with the communist social unity party. East Berlin became the capital
- The SU tightened its control over its satellite states
- In 1949 COMECON (council for mutual economic assistance) was created to direct the national economies of the soviet bloc
- The SU successfully tested an atomic weapon - turning into a cold war
- Made the west more vulnerable to SU aggression in East Berlin, but it stabilised Germany's position in Europe but the threat of German rearmament threatened to destabilise it
- [1955] West Germany joined NATO on the condition that it possessed no biological, chemical or atomic weapons and Britain and the US pledged to maintain their forces in west Germany - ending the military occupation of Germany
- The Warsaw Pact:
  - Unified the armed forces of eight communist countries - Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the SU
  - Direct response to the rearmament of West Germany
  - Allowed the SU to place arms in its satellite states

- Dominated by the SU
  - Commander-in-chief was always a soviet officer with HQ in moscow. The deputy commander-in-chief and chief of joint staff were also soviet. The commanders for the 3 branches were soviet
- Allowed SU to strengthen forces along Eastern Europe and keep the Eastern bloc countries in line

### ***Who was more to blame for the cold war? The United States or the Soviet Union***

#### *The Soviet Union*

- The communist ideology was expansionist and universal. The Soviet Union could not peacefully coexist with capitalism and therefore intended to impose its own system of government throughout the world
- Stalin did not abide by the agreements he made at Yalta, between the two conferences he established communist governments in Poland and Romania and went on to impose soviet systems throughout eastern europe as he banned political opposition.
- The creation of COMECON (COMIC-CON LMFAO, stalin was a sci-fi nerd) ensured that each country followed the soviet model of economic policy
- He frequently used ideological language when condemning the west and justifying his own actions.
- The establishment of COMINFORM was a sign that he intended to undermine capitalist society with national communist parties
- Some people say that without Stalin the Cold war could have been prevented as he was in charge throughout the war and post the war when all the states were divided
- He also had a firm grip over USSR policy, dictating a more confrontational approach to relations with the west than that advised by his soviet diplomats

#### *Defending the soviet union*

- Some argue that soviet security concerns at the end of the war were the biggest influence on its policy towards eastern europe and stalin's actions were purely a defensive move.
- These concerns stemmed from past experiences like the Russian civil war, and stalin's belief that britain and france allowed nazi germany to expand eastward during the 1930s
- Britain refused to share details of the enigma codes with Stalin
- From Stalin's perspective the western powers intentionally delayed opening a second front in the west until 1944 in order to weaken the USSR
- The USA kept details of the manhattan project secret from the USSR
- Post the death of roosevelt stalin detected a major shift in american policy as post his death Truman adopted a more assertive policy against the USSR
- The losses faced by the USSR were quite large and Stalin's urge to control eastern europe could have been driven to simply aid the USSR and rebuild it
- The introduction of a new currency and rumours of a political reunification in west germany provoked him to take drastic actions in Berlin

#### *The united states*



- US policy was influenced by the need to make global free markets for US goods
  - The USA ended its Lend-Lease arrangement with the USSR in 1945
  - Marshall aid was not made to prevent European economies from crashing, its true purpose was to further American market goods and to ensure the preservation of a capitalist, free market system
  - The creation of Bizonia and later the introduction of a new currency was a breach of the Potsdam agreement and was an attempt to impose a capitalist system all over Germany
- US policy was influenced by important personalities such as Truman
  - Truman was very aggressive with his dealings with Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister during his meetings in 1945
  - Truman believed that the US atomic monopoly would allow it to dictate terms at the Potsdam conference
  - The Truman doctrine and Marshall aid were regarded by the USSR as highly proactive and designed to isolate the USSR.

#### *Defending the United States*

- Stalin's attitude to the exiled "London Poles" showed his desire to break with the wartime agreement
- The Truman doctrine was clearly a defensive move to the communist threat in South East Europe
- Countries in Western Europe were free to decide their choice of political and economic systems after war
- Truman took 2 years to develop a response to Soviet policies in Europe.

#### **Main Questions:**

1. Who was to blame?
2. To what extent did ... increase tensions
3. To what extent was ... aggressive/defensive
4. Evaluation of Potsdam/Yalta

## ***Why Did Events in the Gulf Matter, 1970-2000***

### ***Background***

Over half of the world's reserve of oil is in this region. Oil controls the economy of western countries and thus the rest of the world.

The west is very involved in this region as they need to control the oil

→ access to oil, control over the price of the oil

The gulf wasn't the most developed region but events mattered purely because of the oil reserves

- The instability affected the supply of oil, the price of oil and the export of oil to the west

The Treaty of Sevres defined this area into its various states

Two countries of significance - Iran and Iraq

*Shia and Sunni split in 750 BCE, and have had many bloody disagreements*

Iran and Iraq fight a war immediately after they came to power - 1980 to 1988

Iran had much more sea access than Iraq so in the war, Iraq hoped to gain both the excess oil and the sea access.

### ***Iraq***

- Predominantly Shia population, but the ruling group is Sunni - made the region volatile
- [1918] Iraq was a British mandate → all oil produced in the region is under control of a company set up by the British - profits go to British government
  - People of Iraq got nothing - employed at lower level jobs - led to dissatisfaction
  - Ruled by a puppet ruler as set up by British in order to control the oil for their own economy
  - Populated by Kurds - their own ethnic group

### ***Saddam Hussein - Claim to Power***

#### ***Childhood***

- Born in 1937 in a small, undeveloped province outside Tikrit
- His family was very poor, his mother made a living from being a fortune teller, and his father died before birth.
- His mother married an abusive stepfather who prevented him from attending school, so he didn't learn to read and write until he was 10, when he spent his years as a social outcast
- His mother eventually sent him to stay with his uncle, Kairallah Tulfah
- Qualities:

#### ***Khairallah Tulfah***

- Was an army officer in Tikrit who had been imprisoned for trying to drive the British out of Iraq. When he was released, Saddam went to stay with him.
- He instilled an appreciation for Arab nationalism and a hatred for the monarchy that ruled Iraq under the eyes of the British in the young Saddam

- He ensured Saddam acquired primary education and at 18, he and Saddam moved to Baghdad where he entered in military school but failed the exam, which was a crushing blow.

#### *Early Political Activity*

- In 1957, Saddam joined the Baath Party
- He got involved in a variety of violent anti-government activities such as organising thugs to assault politicians
- Saddam demonstrating his loyalty to Khairallah by carrying out an assassination of a local government official

#### *Baath Party*

- Set up in Syria in 1940s
- Finds branches all over the Arab world
- Motto - Unity, liberation, socialism
  - Unite everyone in one arab nation - would be able to fight against the British
  - Liberation - freedom from non-arab control
  - Socialism - wanted to uplift the living conditions
- Against colonial control - nationalist party against western powers
- Against the state of Israel

#### **Saddam's Rule**

- Ruled as a dictator
- Served as president, prime minister, chairman of the revolutionary command council, and commander in chief of armed forces
- His political hero was Joseph Stalin, he keenly studied his techniques of governance

#### *Purges*

- Once he displaced Bakr from presidency he wanted to deal with those who questioned his power
- His first choice was the RCC's secretary general, Mashhadi who demanded a vote on the validity of the process
- He was relieved of his duties and accused of being a part of a plot to overthrow the Baathist regime
- In July 1979, Saddam met with a conference of senior party members Mashhadi was brought to the meeting where he confessed to his crimes against the state and he named 66 alleged co-conspirators who were led out of the hall one by one, including the newly appointed prime minister and head of the president's office
- A special court was held to try the 66, out of which, 55 were found guilty with 22 sentenced to death and 33 with prison sentences
- Purges continued after this as Saddam wanted to establish unquestioned mastery over the party and army, hundreds of officers were purged and many executed, false accusations, torture, and lengthy sentences became a feature of Saddam's rule.

#### *War on his people*

- One of Saddam's aims was to unify the state of Iraq

- This was a challenge because the Kurds in the oil-rich north wanted independence while the Shiites in the central and southern parts were generally hostile to the sunni dominated regime
- Previous governments used force and diplomacy but Saddam was prepared for ruthlessness
- Saddam had ferocious campaigns against the Kurds between 1987 and 1988, and 1991 destroying half the villages and towns, and killing thousands

*Personality cult*

*Modernisation*

*Military expansion*

*Totalitarianism*

## ***Iran***

- In 1979, the Shah of Iran permanently left the country, sweeping away the 2500 year old monarchy and leading to an islamic republic led by Ayatollah Khomeini
- The Shah offended almost every sector of the society, and the last year of his rule had marches, demonstrations, and violent clashes between protestors and authorities- shootings, deaths, widespread strikes
- 2 million people created a mass rally in Tehran and demanded “the shah must go”
- Through the fate of the iranian monarchy was decided between 1977 and 1979, the pressures had been building up for the last 25 years

*The events of the revolution*

- In january, there was a protest in the holy city of Qom against a newspaper denouncing Khomeini, there were five fatalities
- In february,

***Reasons for the revolution***

*Opposition to foreign influence*

- The shah began ruling in 1941 after the abdication of his father, and for 10 years ruled as a constitutional monarch

*Dissatisfaction with the shah’s modernisation program*

*Resentment at autocratic and repressive government*

*Leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini*

USA gets involved in Iran (not just militarily but westernised and modernised everything) - they were interested because of the oil supply.

***1970s in Iran:***

Anger, resentment, dissatisfaction → majority from lower economic classes → farmers, religious people, youth (idealists) → common goal to get rid of the Shah → to do so- a strong leader is required, one who can draw and inspire people

Khomeini - religious head, critical of the shah

Revolution in Iran in 1979 - complete and sudden changeover of power.

Khomeini comes to power and Saddam is very threatened → Khomeini also wants to unite Sunni and Shia - with the greater Shia population- this was very threatening to Saddam

Iran and Iraq were disturbed → to have the war in 1980

### ***Causes of the Iran-Iraq War, 1980-1988***

#### *Territorial disputes*

- Shatt al-Arab waterway
  - a waterway formed by the Euphrates and Tigris, connecting both Iran and Iraq to the the Persian Gulf - important for both countries for their oil exports
  - more important to Iraq as it was their only outlet for export
  - The two countries signed a treaty in 1937 which stated the waterway was to be shared by both countries but favoured Iraq as Iran gave tolls to Iraq to use it
  - In 1973, the Shah rejected Iraq's control and stopped paying tolls
  - Iraq wanted it back and gaining complete access and control of the Shatt al-Arab
- Khuzestan
  - Iranian province that contained predominantly a non-Persian population - was very small but rich in oil
  - Population was an excuse for Saddam to gain Khuzestan from Iran for Iraq
  - Saddam made attempts to infiltrate the secret police and government, and funded protests and rebellions - the iranians found out
  - In retaliation, Iranians started funding the Kurds
- Algiers Agreement

#### *Domination of the gulf*

#### *Opportunity by the Islamic Revolution*

#### *Ayatollah Khomeini's opposition to Saddam Hussein*

#### *Western Involvement*

### ***Consequences of the War***

- There was no clear winner, and the nature of peace reflected the stalemate that dominated the hostilities the previous six years. Neither side achieved their aims, with Saddam and Khomeini both remaining in power, and no change to the border or any long-term diplomatic change as the western powers soon aligned against Saddam in the first Gulf War

●

### ***First Gulf War***

### ***Consequences of the Gulf War***

Saddam invades Kuwait - succeeded the Iran-Iraq war almost - 1990

Kuwait has a bigger sea access than Iraq (who had minimal access)

Seen as an easy target - will give both oil and better access to sea

### ***Saddam Hussein***

- Qualities:
  - Willingness to use violence
  - Dominating personality
  - Fearless
  - Resilient
  - resourceful/intelligent
  - Motivated - managed what he wanted - unapologetic - committed
- Ba'ath party needs to use violence to overthrow the rulers (military) - General Qassem is military ruler and must be killed because he has too much power
- Saddam is a part of a project to overthrow him - it failed. However, the Ba'ath party would view him as fearless and bold - everyone knew him

### *How was Saddam able to take charge of Iraq by 1979*

- Got close to Ahmed Al-Bakr - decision making
- Ousted rivals
- Took charge of military matters
- Makes himself indispensable
- Secured a post in the RE
- Joins the Ba'ath party (political arena)

### *Methods Saddam used to control Iraq*

- Purges mass numbers of people (high profile people)

### ***The Nationalists v/s the British [1957-1979]***

- Extreme volatility between the political powers in this period
  - British in power → Military wants to take power → Nationalists want to take power
- With unstable politics - the oil prices, the way the oil is drilled, the export of oil,
- The real power is the military - they are required to keep control
- The military displaces the British and takes control

### ***1. Domination of the Gulf***

Saddam v/s Khomeini → war brings a clear winner

### ***2. Opportunity for an islamic revolution***

Consequences of Iran-Iraq war

- No winner - stalemate
- Both Saddam and Khomeini in power

- No long-term diplomatic change
- Devastation and death
- Huge economic damage
-

## ***Why had international peace collapsed by 1939?***

In complete contrast to the 1920s, which brought the illusion of the idea of peace, through the 1930s, tensions were rising in Europe and the Far East. Few were surprised when war broke out again in 1939.

### ***Long Term Causes of WW2:***

- The Peace Treaties of 1919 - 2023
  - Led to dissatisfied powers, leaving multiple countries disappointed
    - Japan - idea of racial equality rejected and wanted to receive a greater share of Germany's former trading rights in China
    - Italy - wanted the Adriatic port of Fiume and a greater share of Germany's and Turkey's colonies
    - Germany - Objected to most aspects of the treaty - territorial provisions, disarmament clauses, war guilt, reparations
  - Germany's potential
    - The ToV did not completely disable Germany - she was still left with considerable resources. Coupled with the resentment, the situation was dangerous
  - Hitler's Foreign Policy
    - The destruction of the ToV provided Hitler his foreign policy agenda. Almost every demand Hitler made between 1933 and 1939 was in violation of the peace treaties.
  - Policy of appeasement
    - In the beginning, Britain was fully satisfied with the ToV but closer to 1930, they began to question whether it was fair. It became the duty of British politicians to assist the peaceful revision of the treaty, and the emergence of Hitler and the Nazis was seen as an understandable response to the punishment.
    - The french thought the treaty was not harsh enough but when it was clear Hitler wanted to overturn the treaty in the 1930s, the french were not strong enough to stand up on their own so they acted in partnership with the British.
  - Inconsistencies
    - Separation of East Prussia from the main provain of Germany by the Polish Corridor
    - Placing Danzig with an overwhelming population of Germans under control of the LoN
    - Placing 3.5 million Germans under Czechoslovakian rule in Sudetenland
- The Failure of the League of Nations
  - Invasion of Manchuria
    - Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931



- The League failed to take any effective action and Japan realised that without the membership of the USA or Soviet Russia, there was little the league could do to prevent further Japanese expansion in China. Japan had no obstacles.
- Encouraged Germany and Italy, their territorial ambitions were feasible
- Invasion of Abyssinia
  - Italy invaded Abyssinia in 1935
  - It seemed that the League took action when it imposed economic sanctions on Italy, however the sanctions excluded coal and oil
  - The Hoare-Laval Pact confirmed the suspicion that the League was double dealing
  - The league appeared incapable of effective action
- Rearmament
  - Both Britain and France had used collective security as an excuse for underspending on arms, but collective security was dead
  - Following the world recession money had been scarce so neither Britain nor France spent what they should have on arms
  - Public opinion was firmly against major arms spending as they had more faith in the LoN
- Policy of Appeasement
  - By 1936, rearmament was a priority but Britain and France would likely take several years to acquire the required arms. While defences were being constructed, they adopted a Policy of Appeasement
- Great Depression
  - Appealed extremism
  - Caused powers to cling to colonisation
  - Cause for the failure of the league → Abyssinia and Manchuria

### ***Hitler's Foreign Policy***

- Destroy the treaty of versailles → he resented the embarrassment caused to Germany and what it did to the economy
  - Rearmament, exiting the disarmament conference, reoccupation of rhineland
- Create a Greater Germany
  - Unite all German speaking people in the Reich
  - Anschluss, Sudetenland, Saar
- Lebensraum → living space for all Germans
  - Occupation of prague, invasion of czechoslovakia, invasion of poland
- Eradication of communism
  - Anti-Comintern Pact
  - Would be drawn into conflict with Soviet Russia

### **Hitler's Foreign Policy As An Act Of War**

- 1933 - Hitler exits the disarmament conference and left the LoN
  - First strikes against the ToV + Hitler began to rearm in secret
- January 1934 - 10 year non-aggression pact with Poland
  - Removed the prospect of war with Poland if Hitler makes a move against Austria or Czechoslovakia
- July 1934 - attempted Anschluss with Austria
  - Murder of Austrian Chancellor by Nazis but when Mussolini showed his disapproval Hitler backed down and denied any involvement in the murder
- January 1935 - Saar Plebiscite
  - Germany regained its first piece of lost territory by legal and peaceful means
- March 1935 - Reintroduction of conscription
  - Direct challenge to the Allied powers, and though the Allies responded with the Stresa Front, Hitler got away with it
- June 1935 - Anglo-German Naval Agreement
  - Allowed Germany to have a naval fleet 35% the size of Britain's. Essentially legalised German rearmament
  - Gave the impression that it was in order for countries to pursue their national interests regardless of others
  - Mussolini began to extend Italy's colonies applying the same principle

### Hitler Revealing His Intentions [1936 - 1938]

- Remilitarisation of the Rhineland - March, 1936
  - Was demilitarised under the treaty of Versailles as it bordered France and Germany
  - Hitler mobilised troops to Rhineland in 1936, taking a risk as Britain and France's army could overrule his if mobilised
  - However, under the policy of appeasement Britain and France did nothing and Germany remilitarised Rhineland, and gained its full control
  - It was his first offensive move under his foreign policy to acquire new living space, lebensraum, and unite all Germans
  
- The Spanish Civil War - 1936 to 1939
  - Led by General Franco and the left wing government - occurred between Spanish nationalists
  - Germany (one of the few countries) took a side → supported rebels by supplying weapons and artillery
  - Used a 'practice' by Hitler for testing weapons, strategies, techniques, etc.
    - German Condor Legion who practised terror bombings - Hitler loaned the rebel leader General Franco an airforce of 5,000 that bombed Guernica and killed roughly 1,000 people in an afternoon
    - Luftwaffe (airforce) was able to practise dive-bombing techniques
  - Strengthened ties between Germany and Italy → paved way for Rome-Berlin axis
  - Used to distract the other powers in Europe → used time to plan takeovers of

- Austria and Czechoslovakia
  - Used to spread facism + an ally in Spain
- Anti-Comintern Pact - November 1936
  - A pact signed by Germany and Japan, Italy joined in 1937. Nominally directed against the Comintern, the Soviet agency for promoting communist revolution abroad.
  - The true purpose was to ensure neither Germany nor Japan would assist Soviet Russia if it attacked either country
- The Anschluss - March, 1938
  - Foreign policy aim to include all Germans in the Reich - form a Greater Germany
  - Largest concentration of German speakers outside Germany was in Austria. Union between Germany and Austria was forbidden by the ToV but Hitler aimed to destroy it
  - Main problem - Italy as it had regarded Austria within its sphere of influence and had threatened military action in 1934 to prevent Anschluss
  - Mussolini and Hitler had a better relationship which put him in a stronger military and diplomatic position
  - Hitler and the Austrian Chancellor held a meeting to discuss the persecution of the Nazis in Austria. The chancellor was bullied into appointing one of the leading nazis as minister of the interior. The Chancellor tried to hold a plebiscite, but when Hitler found out he demanded his resignation and appointed the nazi.
  - The nazi called the German forces to maintain peace and once Mussolini gave the go ahead, Hitler achieved Anschluss.
  - Britain and France did nothing except issue protests to Germany, but there wasn't much they could do as the union had the support of the Italians, Germans, and Austrians
  - Allowed Hitler to increase his confidence, population, land, and resources
- The Munich Agreement - September 1938
  - Tensions were high in Europe 1938 because Hitler wanted a German populated area of Czechoslovakia
  - To handle the situation a conference was held between Germany, Britain, France and Italy
  - Russia and Czechoslovakia were left out
  - Because Britain and France were following an appeasement policy to avoid war they decided to give Hitler part of Czechoslovakia known as the Sudetenland
  - It was a highly German speaking area
  - A separate deal was signed between Chamberlain and Hitler promoting peace in Europe, this gave Chamberlain a false sense of safety as he thought he had achieved "peace in our time"

### ***Policy of Appeasement***

- 1930's Britain was not in a position to fight a war + they did not want one either → followed a policy of appeasement in the hope of avoiding conflicts and a possible war
- used by British prime minister Chamberlain who genuinely trusted Hitler which is now seen as a major weakness in British policy
- Through this policy they allowed Hitler to expand German territory and make decisions and actions unchecked. The encouraged and allowed Hitler to be more aggressive and each 'victory' and action that went without punishment gave him confidence and power
- Appeasement led to Hitler remilitarising the Rhineland, invading Austria to fulfil Anschluss and the signing of the Munich Agreement that gave Hitler the German

Justified	Unjustified
Many thought the ToV had been too harsh on Germany, few thought his demands were unreasonable → strong arm approach would have upset british dominions	Encouraged hitler and boosted his confidence to do worse + providing him with additional territory and resources
The idea of 'appeasement' was used to satisfy Hitler in order to avoid a large-scale war with Italy, Germany and japan. France and Britain were not ready for a war and thus appeased Hitler	Led to the sacrifice of czechoslovakia
Aggressive threat of communism → Hitler the lesser of two evils	Gave Germany time to strengthen their forces

### **Deterring Germany**

- Invasion of Czechoslovakia
  - Once Sudetenland was handed to Germany, the rest of the country began to break up. However, Czechoslovakia was still rich in agriculture and industry - Hitler wanted to obtain it for the benefit of Germany
  - In march 1939, the President of Czechoslovakia was bullied into placing his country with the German Reich and the German army occupied Prague in March 1939.
  - Until the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Hitler's actions could all be justified by self-determination, allowing the grounds of mainly German populous to be transferred to the German Reich
  - In this case, Hitler was taking new territory purely to increase Germany's power. He was going beyond the acceptable principles of achieving a Greater Germany- he was looking to dominate Europe by force
- British-French guarantee to Poland
  - Poland was a recreation by the Versailles settlements
  - Included territory that had been a part of Germany before 1919

- Polish corridor separated East Prussia from the main bulk of German territory
  - Danzig, located in the Polish corridor, was populated by many Germans
- Hitler began to demand the return of Danzig, though his demands were as reasonable as the demands for Sudetenland, the invasion of Czechoslovakia led to the policy of appeasement being replaced by the policy of deterrence - seen as a continuation of Czechoslovakia
- Britain and France gave a guarantee to Poland that promised their support and assistance if Poland was attacked
- Britain and France also began to construct a grand Eastern Alliance against Germany to present it with a war on two fronts
- They tried to persuade Stalin but he refused, as he feared he was being drawn into a war with Germany

### ***The Nazi-Soviet Pact***

- Made no sense
  - Ideological opposites - facism and communism
  - In Mein Kampf, Hitler argued in favour of the destruction of Soviet Russia
  - Stalin expected a German invasion in Russia
- Made sense:
  - Hitler wanted to ensure he was not attacked by Soviet Russia after invading Poland
  - Stalin hoped the Anglo-French/German war would last many years so he would have time to build up his military and strengthen his defences
    - Also feared a war on 2 fronts because of hostility in Japan

### ***The Trigger - The Invasion of Poland - September 1939***

- Germany invaded Poland on September 1st, 1939, following which, Britain and France declared war on Germany. Germany ignored an ultimatum telling its arms to exit Poland. However, Britain and France declared war on Germany as it was clear Hitler was bidding for European domination, and not declaring war would have been accepting it
- Hitler did not expect Britain and France to declare war
  - Due to the Nazi-Soviet pact, Hitler could not see how Britain and France could offer effective help to Poland
  - Hitler was also aware about how Britain and France reacted to his previous violations of the peace settlement and he thought it would be out of character for them to go to war on such small claims
  - Britain and France did little more than protest the Rhineland and Anschluss and found a way for the Sudetenland to be transferred to Germany