

Great Sankey High School

AQA GCSE History



Conflict & Tension Work Booklet

Part 2: The League of Nations & International Peace

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

How to use your Conflict & Tension Workbook

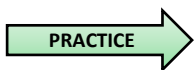
Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.



This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



These terms or phrases are key to understanding the topic we are studying make sure you know their meanings and that you feel comfortable using them.



This is your chance to work with the new information you are learning about, these short tasks will help develop your understanding of the topic of the lesson.



These short knowledge quizzes provide you with the opportunity to consolidate the key facts and figures from the lesson in one convenient place for revision.



At the conclusion of the lesson you will use this space to consider the enquiry question from the lesson and practice extended writing in your exercise book.

The focus of the second section of this course is to consider the factors that led to the decline of the League of Nations as a peacekeeping force in the inter-war years.

How did a series of missteps leave the world on the brink of yet another deadly conflict?



Lesson 1: How did the structure and organisation of the League lead to its downfall?

LO: To know how the League of Nations was structured and organised.

LO: To be able to explain how this made the league weak.



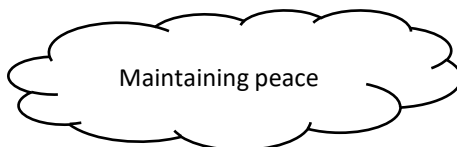
New Info

The League of Nations came from Wilson's Fourteen Points. Lots of people admired its moral principles.

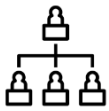
The League had Two Main Aims

- 1) **To maintain peace** — using three different methods:
 - Disarmament involved reducing the number of weapons that each country had.
 - Arbitration meant helping countries to talk about their disputes rather than fight.
 - Collective security meant that if one country attacked another, League members would act together to control the aggressor.
- 2) **To encourage cooperation** — and help solve economic and social problems, such as disease, slavery, and poor working and living conditions.

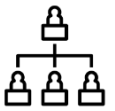
Complete the mind map below, explaining how the League of Nations hoped to maintain peace:



Aside from maintaining peace, what were the other aims of the League of Nations?



Lesson 1: How did the structure and organisation of the League lead to its downfall?



LO: To know how the League of Nations was structured and organised.

LO: To be able to explain how this made the league weak.

New Info

The League was made up of **Various Parts**

All the members of the League followed a Covenant (agreement) of 26 Articles (rules). Articles 1 to 7 set up the structure of the League:

The Assembly

The Assembly met once a year to discuss matters like the membership of the League, as well as efforts to maintain world peace. Every country in the League had one vote at the Assembly. Decisions could only be made if everyone agreed on them.

The International Labour Organisation

This part of the League discussed and made suggestions to improve working conditions. It was made up of government officials, employers and workers from different countries.

The Council

The Council met at least four times a year. It had permanent members (Britain, France, Italy, Japan and later Germany) and temporary members. It dealt with international affairs and aimed to settle disputes. All members had a vote, but permanent members could veto (reject) Council decisions.

The Permanent Court of International Justice

This was made up of fifteen judges from different member countries. They were asked to settle international disputes.

The Secretariat

Carried out the work of the League, like a civil service.

Everyone hoped this would avoid another major war.

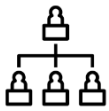
- 1) 42 countries joined the League at the start. In the 1930s, about 60 countries were members. This made the League seem strong.
- 2) The League also had a range of agencies and commissions, which worked on specific humanitarian issues. These included a health organisation, a commission for refugees, and a commission for women's rights. These commissions did some valuable work (see p.26).

What was the role of the Secretariat in the League of Nations?

Give on reason why the League of Nations seemed strong?

Why do you think it could be difficult for the Assembly and the Council to make decisions?
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

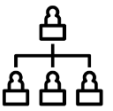
What were the different components of the League of Nations and what did they do?		
Group	Who was it made up of?	What role did they play?
The Assembly	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
The Council	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
The International Labour Organisation	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
The Permanent Court of International Justice	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>



Lesson 1: How did the structure and organisation of the League lead to its downfall?

LO: To know how the League of Nations was structured and organised.

LO: To be able to explain how this made the league weak.



New Info

The League was intended to **Police The World**

- 1) The Covenant set out the moral guidelines for keeping peace that all members were supposed to follow. If this moral guidance wasn't enough, then the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) could:
 - 1) Decide which country was in the right.
 - 2) Tell a country it was doing wrong.
 - 3) Impose sanctions on an offending country.
- 2) The PCIJ could apply economic sanctions (penalties designed to damage the economies of misbehaving countries), then if necessary use military sanctions and send troops in.

The League didn't have its own army (see p.24), but it was hoped that collective security would mean it wouldn't need one. Collective security means that an attack against one country is seen as an attack against all — the armies of member nations would be used against aggressors.

What was the Covenant?

Can you give three examples of issues that the League's agencies and commissions tried to tackle?

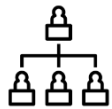
Can you explain why it was hoped that the League of Nations wouldn't need its own army?



Lesson 1: How did the structure and organisation of the League lead to its downfall?

LO: To know how the League of Nations was structured and organised.

LO: To be able to explain how this made the league weak.



Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
How did the LoN limit a nations weapons?	How did the LoN want to settle disputes peacefully?	How did the LoN believe they could guarantee peace?	What were some of the Leagues other aims?	Which two main groups made up the League?
How many times a year did the Assembly meet?	Which nations were on the Council of the LoN?	What was the LoN's civil service known as?	How many countries were in the LoN?	Which part of the LoN dealt with workers' issues?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	Working together to keep peace.
	A group of powerful countries which ran the League of Nations, Brit, Fran, Italy, Japan.
	Members of the League who met once a year to discuss and vote on matters.
	An agreement that set up what the League was and what members could expect to happen.
	When everyone agrees.
	The right to reject a proposal.
	The League's bureaucrats; people who implemented the decisions that the Assembly made.

How did the structure and organisation of the League lead to its downfall?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- One reason why the structure and organisation of the League of Nations lead to its downfall was _____.
- For example _____.
- This lead to the downfall of the League as ____.
- In addition _____.
- For example _____.
- This contributed to the League's downfall as
- Another reason why the structure and organisation of the League of Nations lead to its downfall was _____.
- For example,
- This meant that
- This lead to the League's downfall as _____.

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Over-complicated structure

- ☐ The Assembly had to make unanimous decisions.
- ☐ Each permanent member of the Council had the power of veto

Slow-decision making

- ☐ The Assembly met once a year.
- ☐ The Council met only four times a year.
- ☐ Not enough to solve crises that appear.

The League Wasn't Powerful Enough

Britain and France were in charge...

...but neither country was strong enough after the war to do the job properly. Also, the fact that these two countries had the most power was unpopular with some countries, who saw the League as an extension of the harsh Treaty of Versailles.

The League could introduce sanctions...

...but these would only work if powerful countries applied them — three of these countries were missing from the League. Most member countries couldn't afford to apply sanctions, especially those still rebuilding after World War I.

The League relied on the armies of member states...

...but members didn't have to commit troops to the League, and most of them didn't want to. This made it difficult for the League to act on its threats.

It was a large organisation...

...but it was also terribly complicated. Everyone had to agree in the Assembly and Council before anything could happen, and the Court of Justice had no powers to make a country act. This made it very hard to get anything done.

Can you explain how each of the factors below affected the strength of the League of Nations?

Factor	How did it affect the strength of the League?
Membership	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Leadership	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Sanctions	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Military Power	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Structure	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>



Lesson 2: How did the membership of the League lead to its downfall?



LO: To know which countries made up the League of Nations.

LO: To be able to explain how this made the league weak.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
Which major nation did not join the League originally?	Which part of the US Government rejected the League?	How did the USA view Britain and France's empires?	What did the USA want to keep out of Europe?	Which ideology did most Americans believe in?
Which two countries were not allowed to join the League?	Why was Russia not allowed to join the League?	Which two countries were left in charge ?	What did the absence of these nations mean?	What did the League not have access to?
Retrieval Questions				
How many times a year did the Assembly meet?	Which nations were on the Council of the LoN?	What was the LoN's civil service known as?	How many countries were in the LoN?	Which part of the LoN dealt with workers' issues?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	Working together to keep peace.
	Bringing people together to talk through their differences / problems. 11
	To tell someone they are in the wrong.
	Punishing a country by stopping trade with them.

How did the membership of the League lead to its downfall?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- One reason why issues with the membership of the League of Nations lead to its downfall was _____.
- For example _____.
- This led to the downfall of the League as ____.
- In addition _____.
- For example _____.
- This contributed to the League's downfall as _____.
- Another reason why issues with the membership of the League of Nations led to its downfall was _____.
- For example,
- This meant that _____.
- This led to the League's downfall as _____.

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally, also, as well, even, furthermore, in addition, indeed, let alone, moreover, not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Absence of the USA

- ☐ US Senate
- ☐ Treaty of Versailles
- ☐ Dislike of undemocratic empires
- ☐ Ideology of Isolationism
- ☐ Troops and money out of Europe
- ☐ Extra pressure on Britain and France to be the peacemakers going forward.

Absence of Germany & USSR

- ☐ Germany not allowed to join until 1926.
- ☐ Bad feelings following the FWW.
- ☐ USSR not allowed to join because of its communist government.
- ☐ League left without 3 of Earth's most powerful nations.
- ☐ Undermined League's authority and strength.
- ☐ Lack of access to troops.



Lesson 3: How successful was the League of Nations in the 1920s?



LO: To know the challenges the League faced in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how successful the League was.

New Info

Despite the problems with its membership and organisation, the League did have some success in the 1920s. It did some valuable humanitarian work, and managed to settle several territorial disputes.

The League made a Valuable Contribution to Social Issues

The League used its special agencies and commissions to achieve its aim of encouraging cooperation in solving economic and social problems. These bodies successfully improved the lives of many Europeans in the 1920s.

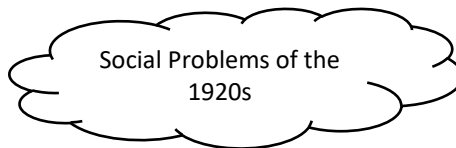
One commission helped refugees after the First World War. Millions of people had fled their homes during the fighting, and the League helped to resettle them. They also sent over 500,000 prisoners of war back home.

The Slavery Commission didn't wipe out slavery altogether, but it had success in many countries, e.g. it freed 200,000 slaves in places like Burma and Sierra Leone.

The health organisation worked to combat the spread of serious diseases such as leprosy, malaria and plague.

The International Labour Organisation also had lots of success, such as persuading member countries to introduce minimum wages, and limits on weekly working hours.

Complete the mind map below, explaining how the League of Nations helped to tackle social problems in the 1920s:



The League Resolved some Disputes in the 1920s...

The League resolved several difficult situations over territorial claims without fighting. These successes gave it a good reputation.

- 1) **UPPER SILESIA** was a region with valuable industry. A referendum was held for citizens to choose whether to be ruled by Poland or Germany, but the result was too close to be decisive. In 1921, the League suggested dividing the area between the two countries, which both sides (and most citizens) accepted.
- 2) **THE AALAND ISLANDS** sit almost exactly halfway between Sweden and Finland. They belonged to Finland, but most people there wanted to be ruled by Sweden. In 1921, the League decided that the islands should remain Finnish, and both sides accepted this.
- 3) **BULGARIA** was invaded by Greece in 1925 after border disputes. The League ordered Greece to withdraw, and it obeyed.

Comment and Analysis

None of these disputes threatened world peace, and they didn't involve any very powerful nations. Some historians say this means these successes aren't particularly impressive.



Can you explain how each of these events were a success for the League of Nations?

Dispute	How did the League solve the dispute successfully?
Upper Silesia	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Aaland Islands	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Bulgaria	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

New Info

...but it Wasn't As Successful with Others

- 1) **CORFU**, a Greek island, was occupied by Italy in 1923 in response to an Italian diplomat being shot dead in Greece. At first, the League told Italy to leave and fined the Greeks. Italy ignored this and demanded compensation from Greece. The League changed its mind and agreed that Greece should give money to Italy and apologise. Greece obeyed and Italy then withdrew its troops.
- 2) **VILNA** was chosen as the capital of the newly-formed Lithuania after the First World War, but most of the population were Polish. Poland seized Vilna in April 1919 and refused to give it up when told to do so by the League. On this occasion, the League was powerless to stop military aggression.
- 3) **THE RUHR** (an industrial region of Germany) was invaded and occupied by France in 1923 after Germany had failed to keep up its reparation payments. The French began shipping its products back to France. The League of Nations didn't intervene. The USA helped resolve the situation with the Dawes Plan (p.28).

Comment and Analysis

Italy was a permanent member of the Council. The events in Corfu showed that powerful countries were able to ignore the League.

Can you explain how each of these events were a failure for the League of Nations?

Dispute	How did the League fail to solve the dispute?
Corfu	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Vilna	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Ruhr	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>





Lesson 3: How successful was the League of Nations in the 1920s?



LO: To know the challenges the League faced in the 1920s.

LO: To be able to explain how successful the League was.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Which valuable work did the League manage to do?	What did the League manage to settle in the 1920s?	Who did the league help rehome after the war?	How many PoWs did the League help?	How many slaves were freed by the commission?
From which countries were slaves freed from?	What did the Health Organisation aim to do?	Which part of the league helped workers?	What did the ILO achieve in its time?	Which parts of the League helped with this?

Retrieval Questions

Which major nation did not join the League originally?	Which part of the US Government rejected the League?	How did the USA view Britain and France's empires?	What did the USA want to keep out of Europe?	Which ideology did most Americans believe in?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	One ruler who has total power over a country.
	An economic state; when a country has little or no money.
	The desire to help people.
	When the people of a country, not just politicians, vote on a matter.

How successful was the League of Nations in the 1920s?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- On one hand it could be argued that the League of Nations was _____ .
- For example _____ .
- This shows that ____ .
- In addition _____ .
- For example _____ .
- This highlights that _____ .
- On the other hand it could be argued that the League of Nations was _____ .
- For example,
- This shows that
- Moreover _____
- An example of this was _____

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Successful Diplomacy

- ☐ Upper Silesia – referendum too close to call, League intervenes and suggests equal split, countries agree.
- ☐ Bulgaria – Greece invades after border disputes 1925, League orders Greece to leave, it obeys.
- ☐ Aaland Islands, dispute over who owns the island Finland or Sweden. League rules with Finland, both sides accept.

Failed Interventions

- ☐ Corfu – Greek Island, Italian Occupation 1923, Murdered Diplomat, Italy ignores League's ruling. League changes its mind.
- ☐ Vilna – Lithuania's capital, formed by post war treaties, Polish invasion and seizure. Military Aggression, League powerless.
- ☐ The Ruhr – Germany – French Invasion – unpaid reparations – France starts shipping back German industrial goods. USA intervenes outside of the League.

Lesson 4: How did other international agreements lead to the downfall of the League?



LO: To know the terms of the Locarno Treaties and the Locarno Pact.



LO: To be able to explain how these made the League look weak.

New Info

Countries also started making treaties between themselves in the 1920s, bypassing the League altogether. Either they were learning to get on together peacefully, or maybe they just had no confidence in the League.

Agreements were made in the 1920s...

- 1) Between 1921 and 1929, the political situation seemed to be improving as countries tried to cooperate.
- 2) There were many important agreements over arms reduction, borders and economic aid.

Washington Conference 1921

USA, Britain, Japan and France reduce size of navies.

Contributions to lasting peace Weaknesses

This showed that some countries were keen on disarmament.

Geneva Protocol 1924

Tries to make countries use the League to sort out disputes.

Afterwards, nobody wanted to reduce arms further, and Japan's navy was the dominant power in the Pacific.

This seemed to be strengthening the League of Nations.

Britain refused to sign it after a change in government.

Dawes Plan 1924

USA plan to lend money to Germany and spread out repayments.

These would help Germany to recover, increasing trade and cooperation.

Young Plan 1929

Reduces German reparations by 75% and gives it 59 years to pay.

The benefits of the Dawes and Young Plans were wiped out by the Depression (see p.30), which was soon to affect everybody.

Can you identify the key strengths and weaknesses of the agreements made in the 1920s?

Treaty	What was agreed?	Strengths	Weaknesses
Washington Conference 1921	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Geneva Protocol 1924	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Dawes Plan 1924	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Young Plan 1929	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

...including the Locarno Treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact

Locarno Treaties 1925

Germany's western borders set at Versailles should be permanent.

- 1) This suggested that Germany was at last prepared to accept the Treaty of Versailles.
- 2) The treaties were proposed by the German foreign minister, Gustav Stresemann, and signed voluntarily. Germany seemed to be moving on from feelings of resentment and could be treated more like an equal. This was a significant step towards peace.
- 3) The Locarno treaties also allowed Germany to join the League of Nations in 1926.
- 4) However, nothing was said about Germany's eastern borders, which worried Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Stresemann wanted Europe to trust Germany again. By pointing out that Germany played an active role in creating the Locarno treaties, Stresemann could show that Germany wanted to create a lasting peace. However, some were still suspicious that the Locarno treaties didn't cover Germany's eastern borders.

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

65 nations agree not to use 'aggression' to settle arguments.

- 1) One weakness of this pact was that it didn't define what 'aggression' actually meant, so countries could claim that they weren't guilty of it. Also, no one knew what would happen if a country broke the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- 2) However, it was still one of the most significant steps of the entire decade towards a lasting peace. It showed that countries were truly committed to the idea of preventing future wars.
- 3) The USA signed it too, despite the isolationism that had kept them out of the League of Nations.

Comment and Analysis

The spirit of the League of Nations was strengthened by these treaties — especially when Germany joined. However, you could also argue that countries began to make agreements separate from the League because they didn't trust it to be effective.

Can you identify the key strengths and weaknesses of the agreements made in the 1920s?

Treaty	What was agreed?	Strengths	Weaknesses
Locarno Treaties 1925	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Can you explain why Gustav Stresemann wanted the Locarno treaties to be signed?

Lesson 4: How did other international agreements lead to the downfall of the League?



LO: To know the terms of the Locarno Treaties and the Locarno Pact.



LO: To be able to explain how these made the League look weak.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Who was Gustav Stresemann?	When was Germany accepted into the League of Nations and why?	What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact promise in 1928?	What was a weakness of the Locarno treaty?	What was the weakness of the Kellogg-Briand Pact?
What wiped out the benefits of the Dawes and Young plan?	How many nations signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact?	When was the Washington Conference?	What was the Geneva Protocol?	What policy was America following during the 1920s?

Retrieval Questions

Which major nation did not join the League originally?	Which part of the US Government rejected the League?	How did the USA view Britain and France's empires?	What did the USA want to keep out of Europe?	Which ideology did most Americans believe in?
From which countries were slaves freed from?	What did the Health Organisation aim to do?	Which part of the league helped workers?	What did the ILO achieve in its time?	Which parts of the League helped with this?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	A politician responsible for a country's relationship with other countries

How did other international agreements lead to the downfall of the League?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- On one hand it could be argued that other international treaties did not lead to the downfall of the League of Nations as _____.
- For example _____.
- This shows that ____.
- In addition _____.
- For example _____.
- This highlights that _____.
- On the other hand it could be argued that other international treaties did lead to the downfall of the League of Nations as _____.
- For example,
- This shows that
- Moreover _____
- An example of this was _____

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Paragraph 1 – Disagree with statement

- ☐ The spirit of the League was strengthened.
- ☐ Nations showed their commitment to peace.
- ☐ Kellogg-Briand / Locarno Pact
- ☐ Acceptance of Germany

Paragraph 2 – Agree with statement

- ☐ Undermining of the League as the main peacekeeping force.
- ☐ Countries began to make agreements outside of the League.
- ☐ USA became more involved but were not in the League making the League pointless.
- ☐ Washington Conference
- ☐ Dawes and Young Plans

Lesson 5: How did the Great Depression lead to the League's downfall?

LO: To know the key consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Great Depression had on the League.



New Info

One of the things that really undermined the League of Nations was the Great Depression...

The American Stock Market Crashed in 1929

- In the 1920s, the USA was the most prosperous country in the world:
 - Wages were high and there was mass production of goods.
 - During this boom, the USA lent billions of dollars to help European countries recover from the effects of the First World War.
 - American companies were performing well, so people borrowed money to buy shares in them.
- But problems started to emerge. Many American companies overproduced — there was too much supply and not enough demand. There was also competition from countries like Japan.
- In 1929, the American stock market crashed — people realised some companies were doing badly and rushed to sell their shares (parts of companies). By October 1929, the selling was frantic and share prices dropped — they lost value because no-one wanted to buy them during the panic.
- Businesses collapsed and thousands of people were ruined — by the end of the month they were selling shares for whatever price they could get for them. This was the start of the Great Depression — a global economic downturn.

Wall Street is the main financial centre of the US, and is where the biggest stock exchanges are located. So the stock market crash of 1929 is often called the Wall Street Crash.

Can you describe America's economy before 1929? Include the words below in your answer.

shares

mass produced

First World War

prosperity

salaries

Can you define the following terms?

Term	Definition
Overproduction	<hr/> <hr/>
Wall Street	<hr/> <hr/>
Nationalism	<hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 5: How did the Great Depression lead to the League's downfall?

LO: To know the key consequences of the Great Depression.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Great Depression had on the League.



New Info

The Depression caused big problems in the USA...

- 1) In 1929, the USA stopped lending money abroad and asked for its loans to be paid back.
- 2) By 1930, nearly 2000 banks had collapsed as people rushed to withdraw savings.
- 3) Three years later there were over 12 million people unemployed in the USA.

...and also in Other Industrial Countries

- 1) Most industrial countries were affected — banks failed, industries struggled and trade ground to a halt. The least affected country was the USSR, which had a communist system.
- 2) Within three years there were over 2.5 million people unemployed in Britain, and more than 30 million unemployed in the industrial countries of the West.
- 3) Germany, which had relied on American loans, was particularly affected. German banks failed, exports suffered and unemployment rose to over 6 million by 1932.

Comment and Analysis

The Depression became a global problem because so many economies were linked to the economy in the USA (and to one another).

What was the Wall Street Crash?

Can you explain why the Great Depression became a global crisis?

The Depression made the League's Work more Difficult

- 1) The Depression caused widespread poverty. In these circumstances, people were more likely to support extreme right-wing leaders, hoping they'd provide strong government. For example, Hitler was elected in Germany in 1933 — he wanted to defy the League of Nations and break the Treaty of Versailles (p.44).
- 2) Countries like Britain and France were also less willing to help the League by getting involved in resolving international conflicts. They wanted to concentrate on dealing with domestic problems like unemployment.
- 3) The economic downturn was also a factor in some political conflicts, e.g. the Manchurian crisis (p.32).

The Nazis were also a nationalist party. Nationalism is the belief that your own country's interests should be prioritised above all others. It's often popular in times of economic crisis.

Complete the mind map below, explaining the consequences of the Great Depression for the League of Nations:

Consequences of the
Great Depression for the
League of Nations

Can you explain how each of these events were a success for the League of Nations?

Dispute	How did the League solve the dispute successfully?
USA	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
USSR	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Britain	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Germany	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 5: How did the Great Depression lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Great Depression.



LO: To be able to explain the impact the Great Depression had on the League.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What decade did the Great Depression occur?	What event is considered to be the start of the Great Depression?	Give two causes of the Great Depression	Why was overproduction a problem?	Why did share prices drop?
How many people in America were unemployed in 1933?	How many people were unemployed globally by 1936?	Why were right-wing leaders supported?	What is nationalism?	When was Hitler elected in Germany?

Knowledge Retrieval

How did the LoN limit a nations weapons?	How did the LoN want to settle disputes peacefully?	How did the LoN believe they could guarantee peace?	What were some of the Leagues other aims?	Which two main groups made up the League?
How many times a year did the Assembly meet?	Which nations were on the Council of the LoN?	What was the LoN's civil service known as?	How many countries were in the LoN?	Which part of the LoN dealt with workers' issues?

26

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	An economic state; when a country has little or no money.

How did the Great Depression lead to the League's downfall?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- On way the Great Depression led to the downfall of the League of Nations was _____.
- For example _____.
- This shows that ____.
- In addition _____.
- For example _____.
- This highlights that _____.
- Another way the Great Depression led to the downfall of the League of Nations was ____.
- For example,
- This shows that
- Moreover _____
- An example of this was _____

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

The impact of poverty saw the rise of dictators

- ☐ 31 million people unemployed in the West.
- ☐ People looked for strong leadership.
- ☐ Adolf Hitler (Germany) 'work and bread'.
- ☐ Benito Mussolini (Italy) Roman Empire.
- ☐ Hitler was determined to break ToV and LoN.

Britain and France cant afford to help

- ☐ Britain 2.5 million unemployed.
- ☐ USA recall the money they had lent Europe.
- ☐ Less likely to help International issues.
- ☐ Focused on their own recovery.
- ☐ League was reliant on sanctions and voluntary soldiers for deterrent.
- ☐ The Manchurian Crisis was an example of this as the League failed to stop Japan from invading China (more to come on this)



Lesson 6: How did the Manchurian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Manchurian Crisis.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Manchurian Crisis had on the League.

New Info

One of the major crises for the League of Nations in the 1930s took place on the other side of the world.

Japan wanted to Expand its Territory

- 1) Japanese industries had grown while Europe was busy fighting World War I.
- 2) When the Depression wrecked Japanese industries, military leaders and business owners in Japan called for military expansion to strengthen the country.

Why did Japan want to expand in the 1930s?

New Info

Japanese Aggression led to the Manchurian Crisis



- 1) Japan had a large army and navy. Since 1905, it had controlled the territory of the South Manchurian Railway.
- 2) In September 1931, it used a disturbance as an excuse to capture the town of Mukden and send troops to take over the rest of Manchuria.
- 3) The Japanese pretended to give Manchuria independence. They put a weak leader in charge so they could control him.
- 4) The League of Nations sent Lord Lytton to assess the situation. He produced a report, which said the Japanese had been wrong, but the League didn't do anything else — it failed to stop Japan and end the crisis.

- Japan refused to accept Lord Lytton's report and withdrew from the League in 1933.
- In 1933, the Japanese invaded China's Jehol Province, which bordered Manchuria.
- Japan signed a treaty with Nazi Germany in 1936, and in 1937 started to invade China — again the League did nothing to stop it.

This cartoon from 1932 called 'The Ultimatum' shows Japan being treated like a misbehaving pupil by the League of Nations. The caption shows Japan saying 'If you go on saying I'm naughty, I shall leave the class.'





Lesson 6: How did the Manchurian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Manchurian Crisis.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Manchurian Crisis had on the League.

Can you explain the importance of each of these moments in the Manchurian crisis?

	What happened?
Japan controls territory in Manchuria	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Disturbance in September 1931	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Manchurian Leadership	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
League of Nations response	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Can you describe Japan's actions in the years after the publication of Lord Lytton's report?

	What happened?
1933	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1936	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1937	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

The League was Weakened

- 1) Japan was an important trading partner for many countries in the League. This made them reluctant to either put sanctions on Japan, or stop selling them weapons. This suggested that countries wouldn't support the League if it was against their own interests.
- 2) Countries like France and Britain were also reluctant to commit money and troops to stopping Japan because they were preoccupied with dictators like Hitler closer to home.
- 3) However, the League's failure to act just showed dictators like Hitler the obvious weakness of the League.

Comment and Analysis

This situation was worsened by the Depression — countries were trying to focus on their own economies.

In the first major challenge for the League, everyone saw it fail to confront Japanese aggression.

Can you explain how each of the following factors affected the League's response to the Manchurian Crisis?

	How did this affect the League's response to the Manchurian Crisis?
Trade	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Events in Europe	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

What were the consequences of the Manchurian Crisis for the League of Nations?

Why was the League's failure in Manchuria more significant than earlier failures in the 1920s?



Lesson 6: How did the Manchurian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Manchurian Crisis.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Manchurian Crisis had on the League.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

When did Japan invade Manchuria?	Where is Manchuria?	Why did China appeal to the League of Nations?	How long did the Lytton Commission take to report?	What year did Japan withdraw from the League?
Why did the Japanese put in a 'puppet leader'?	Why were countries preoccupied during the Manchurian Crisis?	Why were Britain and France reluctant to act?	What did the Manchurian Crisis show Hitler?	What did the Manchurian Crisis mean for the League?

Knowledge Retrieval

How many people in America were unemployed in 1933?	How many people were unemployed globally by 1936?	Why were right-wing leaders supported?	What is nationalism?	When was Hitler elected in Germany?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	An area of China that was taken by Japan after a faked attack on a railway. 31
	A British politician sent by the League of Nations to write a report on the crisis.
	Punishing a country by stopping trade with them.

How did the Manchurian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- On one hand it could be argued that the Manchuria crisis lead to the league's downfall.
- For example _____ .
- This shows that ____ .
- In addition _____ .
- For example _____ .
- This highlights that _____ .
- For example,
- This shows that
- Moreover _____
- An example of this was _____

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

League appears ineffective

Lytton Report

- ☐ The report took over a year to complete and the Japanese were able to continue with invasion.

Sanctions

- ☐ Moral condemnations were issued
- ☐ The league were not prepared to impose economic sanctions on Japan – the USA were Japan's main trade partner and this would only damage the League.
- ☐ The League would not issue an army and due to the USSR not being a member they could not ask them to send an army to stop the invasion

Consequences

- ☐ First big test of the League and they failed
- ☐ Japan ignored the League
- ☐ Japan left without consequence
- ☐ Italy were watching and could take advantage when they started to invade Abyssinia in 1935.



Lesson 7: How did the Abyssinian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Abyssinian Crisis.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Abyssinian Crisis had on the League.

New Info

Next it was the [Italians](#) who tested the strength of the League of Nations.

Italy was ruled by Mussolini's Fascists

- 1) Italy was under the control of [Benito Mussolini](#) and his [Fascist Party](#).
- 2) Mussolini had been made Prime Minister in 1922 after threatening to take power by [marching on Rome](#). He used his new position to change the [voting rules](#), and in the 1924 election the [Fascists](#) swept to [power](#).
- 3) From 1925, he began to establish a [dictatorship](#) in Italy.
- 4) Opposition political parties were [banned](#). He used his harsh [secret police](#) against opponents.

In the early 1930s, Mussolini was on the side of [France](#) and [Britain](#). He joined them at the Stresa Conference in 1935 to stand [against](#) a possible [German invasion of Austria](#).

New Info

Mussolini Invaded Abyssinia for Three Reasons

- Italy had been [defeated](#) by Abyssinia in 1896 and the Italians wanted [revenge](#).
- Success would [divert](#) people's attention from the [Depression](#) and [boost Mussolini's popularity](#).
- Mussolini dreamed of making Italy a [great empire](#) again, and had seen Japan [succeed](#) in [Manchuria](#) in 1931.



- 1) In October 1935, Mussolini sent [troops](#) with heavy artillery and tanks to [invade Abyssinia](#).
- 2) The Abyssinian leader [appealed directly](#) to the [League of Nations](#).
- 3) The League of Nations imposed [economic sanctions](#), but delayed banning oil exports in case the USA didn't support them.
- 4) Britain and France [didn't close](#) the Suez Canal to Italian ships — so supplies got through despite the sanctions.
- 5) By [May 1936](#), Italy had [conquered](#) all of Abyssinia.

Comment and Analysis

Mussolini had seen Japan get away with its Manchurian invasion despite the League of Nations' threats. This gave him more [confidence](#) to attack Abyssinia.

Complete the mind map below, explaining why Italy invaded Abyssinia:

Reasons why Italy invaded Abyssinia



Lesson 7: How did the Abyssinian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Abyssinian Crisis.

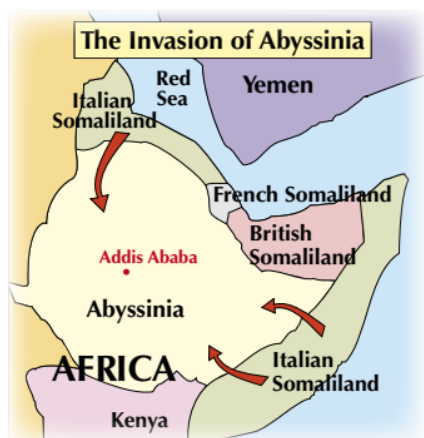
LO: To be able to explain the impact the Abyssinian Crisis had on the League.

Can you describe Japan's actions in the years after the publication of Lord Lytton's report?

	What happened?
1922	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1924	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1925	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1935	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1936	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Mussolini Invaded Abyssinia for Three Reasons

- Italy had been defeated by Abyssinia in 1896 and the Italians wanted revenge.
- Success would divert people's attention from the Depression and boost Mussolini's popularity.
- Mussolini dreamed of making Italy a great empire again, and had seen Japan succeed in Manchuria in 1931.



- 1) In October 1935, Mussolini sent troops with heavy artillery and tanks to invade Abyssinia.
- 2) The Abyssinian leader appealed directly to the League of Nations.
- 3) The League of Nations imposed economic sanctions, but delayed banning oil exports in case the USA didn't support them.
- 4) Britain and France didn't close the Suez Canal to Italian ships — so supplies got through despite the sanctions.
- 5) By May 1936, Italy had conquered all of Abyssinia.

Comment and Analysis

Mussolini had seen Japan get away with its Manchurian invasion despite the League of Nations' threats. This gave him more confidence to attack Abyssinia.

Can you describe Japan's actions in the years after the publication of Lord Lytton's report?

	What happened?
1922	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1924	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1925	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1935	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
1936	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 7: How did the Abyssinian Crisis lead to the League’s downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Abyssinian Crisis.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Abyssinian Crisis had on the League.

New Info

The League of Nations appeared Ineffective

- 1) Members of the League didn't want to go to war with Italy. Hitler was becoming powerful, and Britain and France wanted to save their resources.
- 2) Britain and France made a secret agreement (the Hoare-Laval Pact) to give Abyssinia to Mussolini. When the news got out, there was a public outrage.
- 3) Meanwhile, Italy became more confident — and eventually started making pacts with the fascist leader of Germany, Adolf Hitler (see p.48).
- 4) The League’s reputation was ruined. Members were supposed to unite together against aggressors, but they didn't want to. The Covenant had been ignored, and the League was falling apart.

Comment and Analysis

These were exactly the kind of secret agreements that the League of Nations wanted to avoid. They undermined its core principle of all countries working together.

Can you describe the response to the invasion of Abyssinia, the reasons for it and its consequences:

	What happened?
Response by members of the League of Nations	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Response for this response	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Consequence of this response	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 7: How did the Abyssinian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?



LO: To know the key consequences of the Abyssinian Crisis.

LO: To be able to explain the impact the Abyssinian Crisis had on the League.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What did Mussolini establish in Italy?	What was Mussolini's dream?	Who was the emperor of Abyssinia?	What year did Italy invade Abyssinia?	Where is Abyssinia?
What actions did the League not take over Abyssinia?	What did Britain and France fail to close?	What gave Mussolini more confidence?	What was the Hoare-Laval Pact of 1935?	Who grew in confidence as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis?

Knowledge Retrieval

Why did the Japanese put in a 'puppet leader'?	Why were countries preoccupied during the Manchurian Crisis?	Why were Britain and France reluctant to act?	What did the Manchurian Crisis show Hitler?	What did the Manchurian Crisis mean for the League?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Right-wing political group, holding strongly nationalistic views. 37
	An agreement made in 1935 between Italy, France and Britain, uniting against Hitler.
	The title of the ruler of Ethiopia (Abyssinia)

How did the Abyssinian Crisis lead to the League's downfall?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- On one hand it could be argued that the Abyssinia crisis lead to the leagues downfall.
- For example _____ .
- This shows that ____ .
- In addition _____ .
- For example _____ .
- This highlights that _____ .
- For example,
- This shows that
- Moreover _____
- An example of this was _____

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

League appears ineffective

Hitler was a bigger threat

- ☐ Britain and France did not want to fight Mussolini
- ☐ Dictators grow in confidence.

Secret Treaties

- ☐ Hoare Laval Pact
- ☐ Divide Abyssinia up
- ☐ Britain and France acted in their own interests.

No Consequence

- ☐ Italy ignored the league.
- ☐ Italy left without consequence.



Lesson 8: Why did the League of Nations of collapse?



LO: To know the factors that contributed to the League of Nations collapse.

LO: To be able to evaluate the contribution of each factor.

New Info

The League of Nations **lost** most of its **influence** after the Abyssinia crisis and became largely irrelevant when the Second World War broke out in **1939**. You need to know the different arguments for **why** it collapsed.

The League **Didn't Achieve** its original **Aims**

- 1) The League aimed to **act against aggression**, encourage nations to **discuss** their disputes, and work towards **disarmament**. These aims were all intended to **prevent another war**. The League **failed** to do this — the Second World War started in 1939.
- 2) The League did have some **success** in settling disputes in the 1920s, e.g. Upper Silesia (p.26).
- 3) It also managed to encourage **cooperation** on **social** issues (p.26). It helped to **improve** the lives of ordinary people around the world — but this **wasn't** its main purpose.

Some say the **League was Doomed from the Start**

- 1) The League of Nations had to **defend** the **Treaty of Versailles**, even though many of the members themselves thought the treaty was **unfair**. This **associated** the League with **unpopular diplomacy** from the start.
- 2) When the USA **refused to join**, Britain and France had a very difficult task — they had to support the League's finances and military, but they **weren't** very **strong** themselves. **Germany** and **Russia** weren't allowed to **join** the League at the start. This **excluded** two **powerful nations** which could have contributed to the League.
- 3) The League's **organisation** made decision-making **complicated** and **lengthy**. Britain and France **didn't lead strongly**, and were often very **slow** to do things.

Some say the **League Failed** because it made **Bad Decisions**

- 1) The League needed to show a strong **response** to **aggressors**, but didn't have the strength to do it. None of the members wanted to **risk** the lives of their **troops** after the First World War.
- 2) **Ambitious** members (e.g. Mussolini) **weren't dealt with** strongly enough.
- 3) Too many members **didn't** keep to the **Covenant**. When they were challenged, they simply **left** the League, e.g. Germany and Japan in 1933, Italy in 1937.
- 4) Instead of cooperation, the League let the old system of **alliances** creep back, even between **members**.
- 5) The **Manchurian** crisis was a **turning point** — the League failed to **resist** Japan. After that, countries began to **increase** their **armed forces** — they had **lost faith** in the League and expected **war**.

The **League** had to deal with **Issues** that it couldn't **Control**

- 1) In the 1930s, the **Depression** made the **political** situation **tougher** worldwide.
- 2) The Depression made the problems with the League's **structure** much **worse** — **weakened countries** were finding it hard to deal with their **own** problems, so they weren't able to respond to **international** problems.
- 3) You could argue that **no organisation** could have **stopped** leaders like Mussolini or Hitler **peacefully**.

Comment and Analysis

The League was founded on **internationalism** — the idea that countries should take **collective action** based on **common interests**. Instead of **working together**, the Depression made countries more **isolated**.



Lesson 8: Why did the League of Nations of collapse?

LO: To know the factors that contributed to the League of Nations collapse.

LO: To be able to evaluate the contribution of each factor.



How successful was the League of Nations?	
Successes of the League	Failures of the League
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

To what extent was the League of Nations successful was solving social problems?
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>

What is the definition of ‘internationalism’?
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>
<hr/>



Lesson 8: Why did the League of Nations of collapse?

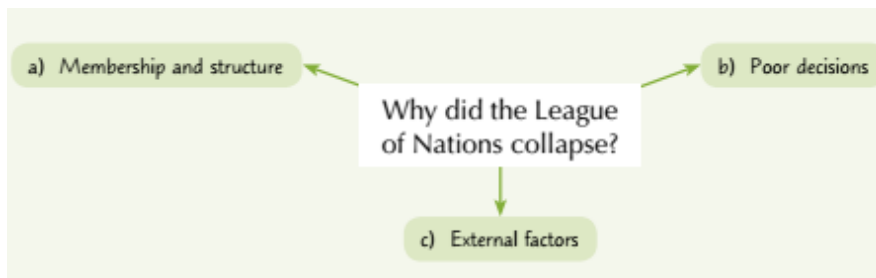


LO: To know the factors that contributed to the League of Nations collapse.

LO: To be able to evaluate the contribution of each factor.

How did the outbreak of World War Two affect the League of Nations?

Complete the mind map below, explaining how each factor led to the collapse of the League:



Which factor was most responsible for the collapse of the League of Nations?



Lesson 8: Why did the League of Nations of collapse?



LO: To know the factors that contributed to the League of Nations collapse.

LO: To be able to evaluate the contribution of each factor.

Knowledge Retrieval				
How did the LoN limit a nations weapons?	How did the LoN want to settle disputes peacefully?	How did the LoN believe they could guarantee peace?	What were some of the Leagues other aims?	Which two main groups made up the League?
How many times a year did the Assembly meet?	Which nations were on the Council of the LoN?	What was the LoN's civil service known as?	How many countries were in the LoN?	Which part of the LoN dealt with workers' issues?
When did Japan invade Manchuria?	Where is Manchuria?	Why did China appeal to the League of Nations?	How long did the Lytton Commission take to report?	What year did Japan withdraw from the League?
What did Mussolini establish in Italy?	What was Mussolini's dream?	Who was the emperor of Abyssinia?	What year did Italy invade Abyssinia?	Where is Abyssinia?
What actions did the League not take over Abyssinia?	What did Britain and France fail to close?	What gave Mussolini more confidence?	What was the Hoare-Laval Pact of 1935?	Who grew in confidence as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis?

Why did the League of Nations collapse?

How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

- On one hand it could be argued that
- For example _____ .
- This shows that ____ .
- In addition _____ .
- For example _____ .
- This highlights that _____ .
- On the other hand it could be argued that
- For example,
- This shows that
- Moreover _____
- An example of this was _____

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

League appears ineffective

Membership

- ☐ No Germany or Russia - Manch
- ☐ No USA = Manchuria

Complicated Structure

- ☐ The Lytton Report.
- ☐ 1 Year to make.

Lack of Powers

- ☐ Manchuria
- ☐ Abyssinia