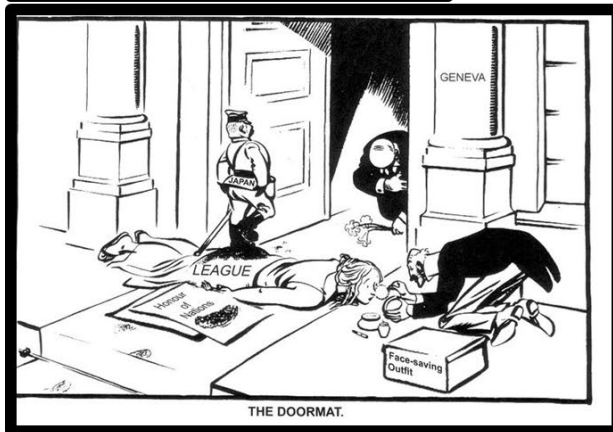
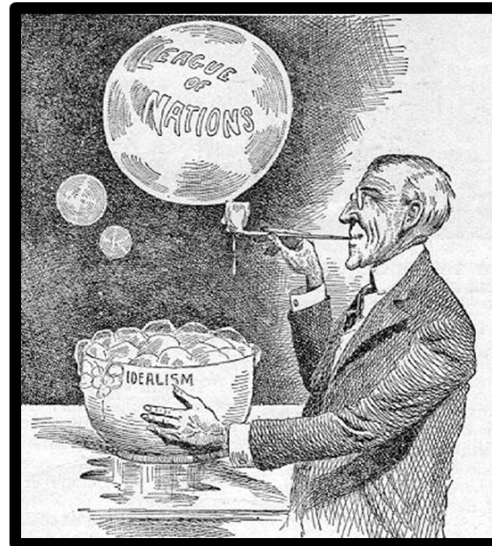
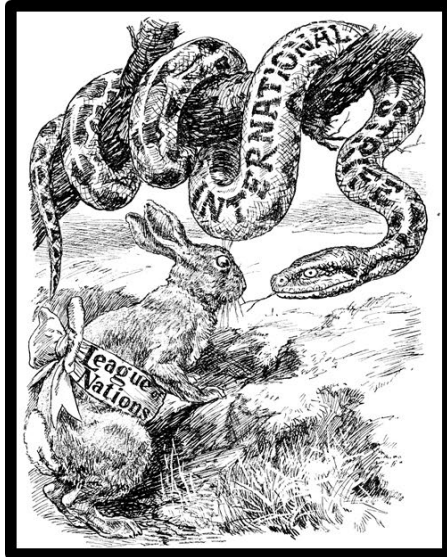
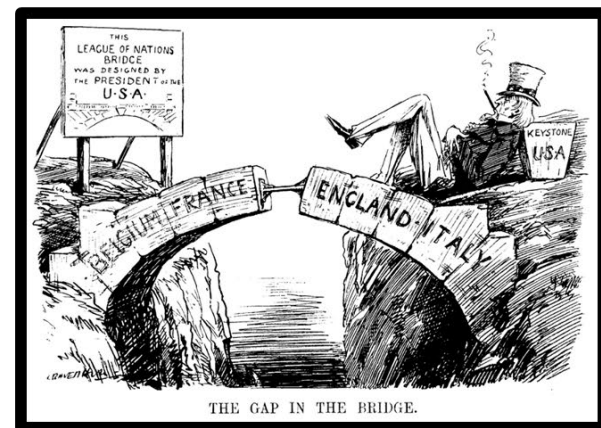


Do Now

22/04/2022



WHAT IS THE
COMMON MESSAGE
OF ALL FIVE
CARTOONS?



What is the common message of these sources?

Today I am learning about:

The League of Nations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the strengths and weaknesses of the League.
- I can **explain** how this led to issues for the League.
- I can **identify** the structure of the League of Nations.



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New Information

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.

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

Maintaining peace

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

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New Information

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

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- 1) **To maintain peace** — using three different methods:
 - Disarmament involved reducing the number of weapons that each country had.
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 - 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.

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

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New Information

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).

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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	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Council	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The International Labour Organisation	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Permanent Court of International Justice	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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New Information

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

- 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:
 - Decide** which country was in the right.
 - Tell** a country it was doing wrong.
 - Impose **sanctions** on an offending country.
- 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?

Today I am learning about:

The League of Nations

New Information

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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?

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Consolidate

CONSOLIDATE

📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

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New Information

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.

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Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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.

Today I am learning about:

The League of Nations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

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Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

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 led 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 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 ...

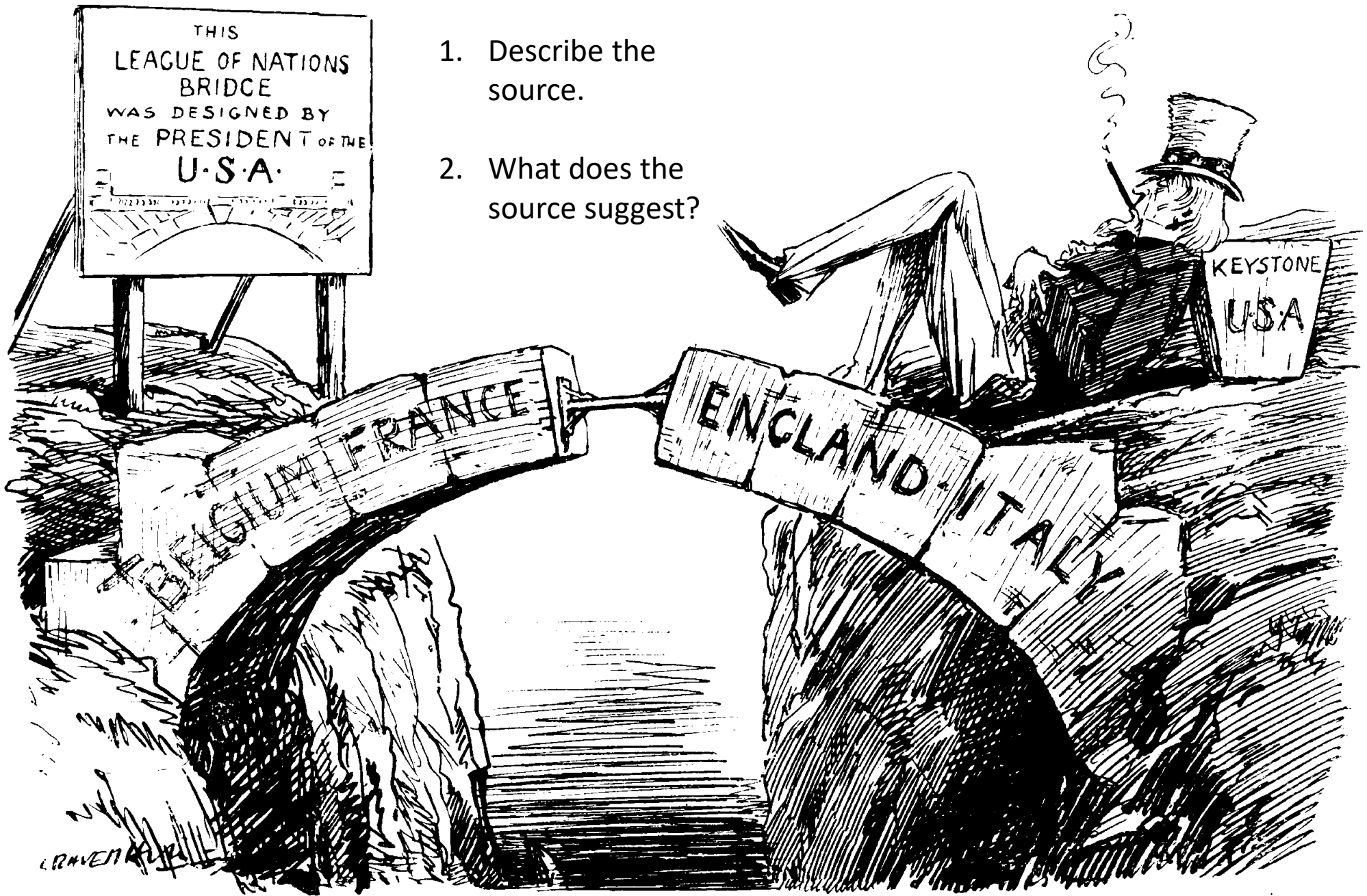
What evidence / examples should I have used?

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.



1. Describe the source.
2. What does the source suggest?

THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

Today I am learning about:

The membership of the League of Nations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the impact this had on the League's ability to keep peace.
- I can **explain** why certain powers were absent from the League.
- I can **identify** the key countries involved in the League of Nations.



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The membership of the League of Nations

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New Information

From the start, the League of Nations had some real problems.

The League had some Membership Problems

- The United States didn't join the League of Nations. Wilson was very ill by this time, and the Senate rejected it:
 - The Senate disagreed with the Treaty of Versailles and had refused to sign it. They saw the League of Nations as connected to it.
 - Many thought that all people should live in democracies. They didn't want to be forced into wars to help countries like Britain and France keep undemocratic colonies.
 - Wilson's political enemies wanted to make him unpopular.
 - Many people wanted to keep American troops and money out of Europe, and wanted only to worry about American affairs. This attitude was called isolationism.
- Germany wasn't allowed to join the League of Nations until 1926. The USSR wasn't allowed to join either, mainly because its communist government worried the other world leaders.
- This meant that three of the most powerful countries in the world (the USA, Germany and the USSR) weren't involved in the League.



© Mary Evans Picture Library

This British cartoon from 1919 shows the USA refusing to join the League, even though it's the 'keystone' of the organisation. The importance of the USA's refusal to join was recognised even at this early stage.

Comment and Analysis

This undermined the League's authority and strength. It also meant that the League didn't have access to the armies of these nations, and had to rely mostly on Britain and France instead — but both had been badly weakened by World War I.

Can you explain why the USA rejected the League of Nations?

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New Information

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.

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New Information

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	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Leadership	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Sanctions	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Military Power	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Structure	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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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?

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New Information

Key Terms

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

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

Today I am learning about:

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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 ____ .
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- For example _____ .
- This contributed to the League's downfall as _____ .
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- 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.

Today I am learning about:

The League of Nations in the 1920s

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how successful the league was during its early years.
- I can **explain** how successful the league were at doing this.
- I can **identify** the challenges the League faced in the 1920s.



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New Information

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:

Social Problems of the
1920s

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New Information

New Info

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.



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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/> <hr/>
The Aaland Islands	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Bulgaria	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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New Information

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.

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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/> <hr/>
Vilna	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Ruhr	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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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?

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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.

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

Today I am learning about:

International relations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



Do Now

Term	Definition
	Working together to keep peace.
	Bringing people together to talk through their differences / problems.
	To tell someone they are in the wrong.
	Punishing a country by stopping trade with them.
	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.
	A politician responsible for a country's relationship with other countries

Today I am learning about:

International relations

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



Today I am learning about:

International relations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



New Information

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...

- Between 1921 and 1929, the political situation seemed to be improving as countries tried to cooperate.
- 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.

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

Geneva Protocol 1924

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

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.

Today I am learning about:

International relations

New Information

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



Can you identify the key strengths and weaknesses of the agreements made in the 1920s?			
Treaty	What was agreed?	Strengths	Weaknesses
Washington Conference 1921	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Geneva Protocol 1924	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Dawes Plan 1924	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Young Plan 1929	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Today I am learning about:

International relations

New Information

New Info

...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.

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



Today I am learning about:

International relations

New Information

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



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

Treaty	What was agreed?	Strengths	Weaknesses
Locarno Treaties 1925	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

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

Today I am learning about:

International relations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



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?

Today I am learning about:

International relations

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Locarno Treaty made the league look weak.
- I can **explain** the Locarno Treaty.
- I can **describe** the international agreements in the 1920s



Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

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

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



Do Now



1. What can you see?

2. Why do you think this is happening?

3. When do you think this is?

4. What do you think we're learning about today?

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



New Information

New Info

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

The American Stock Market Crashed in 1929

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



New Information

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/>

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



New Information

New Info

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

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



New Information

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/>

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



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?

Today I am learning about:

The Great Depression in Europe

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the Great Depression on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how the Great Depression had an impact on Germany.
- I can **identify** the different effects of the Great Depression.



Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

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)

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



What would you do?

It is 1931 and Japan has been hit hard by the Great Depression. Japan relies mainly on exporting expensive silk to countries such as the USA. However, because of the Depression, people stop buying luxury goods such as silk and countries protect their own economies by placing tariffs (barriers) on any foreign goods.

With hardly any natural resources of her own and with unemployment rising, Japan struggles to feed her growing population.

If you were Japan's Emperor, what would you do?

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



Key Terms

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



Key Terms

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.'



© Mary Evans Picture Library

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



Key Terms

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/>

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Key Terms

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



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/>

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
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Key Terms

New Info

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/>

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



Key Terms

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?

Key Terms

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

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



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?

Today I am learning about:

The Manchurian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Manchuria became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Manchurian Crisis.



Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

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.

Do Now

Re-Read your notes on the Abyssinia Crisis.

Today I am learning about:

The Abyssinian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Abyssinia became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Abyssinian Crisis.



Today I am learning about:

The Abyssinian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Abyssinia became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Abyssinian Crisis.



New Information

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](#).

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.

Today I am learning about:

The Abyssinian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Abyssinia became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Abyssinian Crisis.



New Information

Reasons why Italy
invaded Abyssinia

Today I am learning about:

The Abyssinian Crisis

New Information

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Abyssinia became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Abyssinian Crisis.



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

Today I am learning about:

The Abyssinian Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the affect of the crisis on the League of Nations.
- I can **explain** how events in Abyssinia became a crisis for the League.
- I can **identify** the key events from the Abyssinian Crisis.



New Information

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.

Key Terms

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

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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/> <hr/>
Response for this response	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Consequence of this response	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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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?

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Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

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.