


Humanities + MFL Faculty

September 2025

Year Group:	11
Subject:	History
Lesson 1:	<div><p>Red- what can you infer from this picture?</p><p>Amber - what does this picture have to do with the League of Nations?</p><p>Green - how does this link to the Treaty of Versailles?</p><p>Answer for slide 2 here:</p></div>

Big Picture

What can we recall from last year....hopefully something!

The Armistice was agreed November 1918 (Germany's surrender of the First World War) and 2 months later many of the World's biggest nations met in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles in Paris to decide what to do with Germany.

AIMS

- Punishing the guilty
- Redrawing the frontiers and boundaries
- Tackling the causes of the war in an attempt to prevent the same thing happening again in the future

Put this information on slide 3 in Aim box

BUT REMEMBER...

They had different experiences of war
different ideas about how to do this

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles - can you give evidence for each of the following (then go back and put this information on slide 3)

L
A
M
B

The on slide 9 complete the grid using the information on slides 10-13

Treaty and country	Land	Arms	Money	Blame	Was it harsher than the Treaty of Versailles?

Treaty of St Germain – Austria 10th Sept 1919

Land

- Austria lost land to Italy and Romania
- Land was taken to create the new states of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and extra land was given to Poland

Reparations

- The amount was never fixed, but Austria did have to pay.

Military

- 30,000 men in the army; no conscription; no navy

Other terms

- Austria was forbidden from uniting with Germany

Impact

- Italy not happy with amount of land given to help for helping Britain and France
- Austria's economy collapsed in 1921 as they had lost most of their industrial land to Czechoslovakia
- New states, such as Yugoslavia, were made up of a mix of nationalities which caused clashes
- Eastern Europe was now made up of many, new states rather than one powerful empire

Treaty of Neuilly – Bulgaria 27th November 1919

Land

- Bulgaria lost land to Yugoslavia, Greece and Romania. However, Bulgaria did gain some land from Turkey

Reparations

- 100 million pounds

Military

- Bulgarian Army limited to 20,000
- No conscription
- No air force
- Only allowed four battle ships

Treaty of Trianon – Hungary

4th June 1920

Land

- Hungarian land was lost to Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Austria

Reparations

- Agreed that reparations should be set but the amount was not fixed
- The Hungarian economy collapsed so nothing was ever actually paid

Military

- Hungary Army limited to 30,000
- No conscription
- Only allowed three patrol boats

Treaty of Sevres – Turkey

10th August 1920

Land

- Turkey lost land to Greece
- In Europe Turkey lost all its land, except a small area around the capital of Constantinople
- The Turkish Empire was split up

Military

- Turkish Army limited to 50,000
- Navy restricted to seven sail boats and six torpedo boats

Other terms

- Turkish had controlled the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus straits, important waterways that connected the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, but the Treaty said they must open these to other countries
- The Allies were allowed to keep troops in Turkey

Impact

- The people of Turkey were so furious about the treaty that they revolted and overthrew the government
- The new president threatened to fight the Allies over the Treaty – British weren't prepared for another war and so reviewed the Treaty

Who were the big 3

Watch the video clip and fill in the review sheet on slide 3

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-xL62P4Sol&list=PL7QB5Oar4EUDmPr7tAWc-kQueUkEG6veg>

Also - from recall of knowledge - how would Germany feel about the Treaty (slide 3 also)

Lesson 2:	<p>Go through this powerpoint and complete as many of the tasks as you can - write you answers on paper please</p> <p>When was I in the League of Nations?</p> <p>Google the dates for this and write on here please.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● France ● Britain ● Italy ● Japan ● Germany ● USSR (Soviet Union) ● USA <p>Learning Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Today we will be learning... ● Knowledge: How was the League of Nations organised? ● What problems did this cause? <p> <small> UNC - Understanding for people L - literacy I - independence N - Numeracy C - culturally aware </small> </p>

What were the weaknesses of the league's organisation - using the information on the following slides complete the boxes

Court of international justice	The council
Assembly	International labour service
Secretariat	Overall - why was it weak

How important was the League's structure in causing its eventual collapse?

Because decisions of the Assembly had to be unanimous, it was difficult to get agreement on a course of action. Any country who disagreed with a decision could prevent the League from acting.

Because Council decisions had to be unanimous, it had the same difficulty as the Assembly. Also, Council members had a veto, they could stop the League taking an action if only one of them disagreed. Also the permanent members had other concerns such as...

Because the secretariat was small, any action taken by the League was often slow, meaning the action may come too late for a peaceful resolution or to prevent the aggressive nation getting what it wanted.

Because the Court of International Justice was simply an advisory body and had no power to enforce any decision, countries could simply ignore any decision made by this body that they did not like or agree with.

Because the International Labour Organisation could only really persuade others to implement changes to improve working conditions, it had no real power to enforce decisions to make a difference.

Powers of the League

POWERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Covenant of the League of Nations said that the League could settle disputes by:
A hearing by an impartial, neutral country

Covenant of the League of Nations said that the League could settle disputes by:
A ruling by the International Court of Justice

Covenant of the League of Nations said that the League could settle disputes by:
An inquiry by the council of the League of Nations

If first methods did not resolve a dispute or if a country ignored the League's decision they could use:

MORAL PERSUASION- League of Nations could put pressure on the offending country by lining up world opinion against it

If first methods did not resolve a dispute or if a country ignored the League's decision they could use:

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS- members of the League could refuse to trade with the offending country

If first methods did not resolve a dispute or if a country ignored the League's decision they could use:

MILITARY FORCE- the armed forces of member countries could be joined together and used against offending country BUT League did not have it's own military force

Write a summary of the power of the league/ successes and failings using the information on slide 5 and watch this video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U5j0hgj7bug>

- How useful is this source for understanding the powers of the League of Nations?
- Explain your answer by referring to the **purpose of the source** and

Source B A British cartoon published in December 1919.
The title of the cartoon is 'The Gap in the Bridge'.
The figure represents the USA.



Source C Adapted from an article printed in a widely read British news magazine, 'The Spectator', 31 October 1931.

The Spectator believed the horror of the First World War should never be repeated and that world peace could be achieved if nations worked together.

The League of Nations must decide how to deal with a great power and show that its members can be effective in keeping the peace. The actions of Japan in Manchuria mean that the League is now facing its most dangerous challenge. Japan has broken the promise made by all members to bring issues to the League for a peaceful solution. Are China's appeals for help going to be ignored? Will Japan get nothing more than verbal criticism?

END OF SOURCES

- **How useful is this source for understanding the powers of the League of Nations? (remember 2x COP and a conclusion) 15 mins task**

Big Review: Unit 2 - why did the League of Nations fail?

The League of Nations:

Membership

The League of Nations:
Organisation

What powers did the league have?