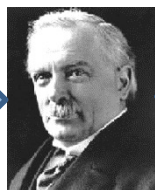


Treaty of Versailles

In 1918 WWI over. Europe was close to collapse. The Big Three leaders met in Versailles Palace near to decide who should take responsibility for the war. The big three were Clemenceau (French) Lloyd George (Britain) and Wilson (USA)



Both want revenge and for Germany to be weaker



Both want a fair peace which isn't too harsh on Germany



Clemenceau and the French people wanted **revenge**. They wanted to **punish** Germany harshly. They wanted to **make the Germans pay**. They wanted to make Germany so weak that they could never attack again.

Britain wanted to **protect Empire** and **Navy**. Lloyd George had promised the British people revenge on Germany. Britain had huge war debts and wanted to **trade** with Germany so they wanted a fair peace.

Wilson wanted USA to make lasting **peace**. He wrote a 14 point plan for peace. Germany were not only to blame for WWI. Wilson wanted countries to **disarm** and a **League of Nations** to sort out future problems

Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

G uilt	Germany were forced to admit the blame for starting WW1
A rmed forces	Germany army max of 100,000, only 6 navy battleships, no submarines or air force, no conscription
R eparations	Germany had to pay the allies £6,600 million in reparations for war damages
G erman land	Germany lost all overseas colonies from the empire and 13% of its country.
L eaue of Nations	The League of nations was set up as a world council to sort out problems and keep peace

The Wall Street Crash 1929

When the Wall Street **stock market** crashed in October 1929, the world economy was plunged into the Great Depression. By the winter of 1932, America was in the depths of the greatest **economic depression** in its history. This impacted all countries as American recalls their loans.

Year 9 History: 1919-1939 inter-war period

The League of Nations

The League of Nations was set up by the Treaty of Versailles.

AIMS:

- To stop wars.
- To encourage disarmament.
- To make the world a better place by improving people's working conditions and by tackling disease.

ORGANISATION

- An assembly, which met once a year.
- A council, which met more regularly to consider crises.
- A small secretariat to handle the paperwork.
- A Court of International Justice.
- A number of committees such as the International Labour Organisation and the Health Committee to carry out its humanitarian work.

STRENGTHS

- It was set up by the Treaty of Versailles, which every nation had signed.
- It had 58 nations as members by the 1930s.
- It had three sanctions – a verbal warning, apply economic sanctions (stop trade) or go to war.

WEAKNESSES

- It was set up by the Treaty of Versailles (which every nation hated).
- Its aims were too ambitious.
- Germany, Russia and the USA were not members.
- It had no army; no country could afford to stop trading or go to war
- Decisions had to be unanimous.

Hitler's Steps to War

3 – Remilitarisation of the Rhineland -Hitler invaded the Rhineland on 7 March 1936. This broke the Treaty of Versailles. It was a bluff – the German army had only 22,000 soldiers and had orders to retreat if they met any resistance. But once again, Britain and France did nothing.

2 – Anglo German Naval Agreement – Britain agreed Germany could build an navy as long as it remained smaller than the British fleet. This secured Hitler's confidence the treaty could be broken

1 – Introducing conscription and rearmament
Rearmament had been going on secretly since 1933, but in 1935 Hitler took the chance and held a huge 'Freedom to Rearm' military rally, and in 1936 he reintroduced conscription the number of soldiers grew from 100,000 to a million, and the number of airplanes grew from 36 to 8250.

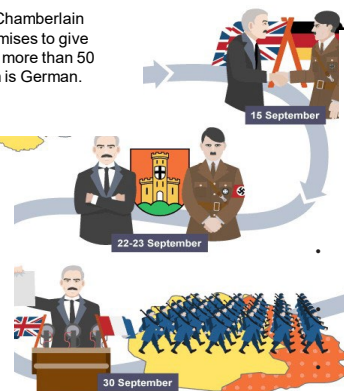
Effects of the WSC

- Unemployment - 13 million people were out of work.
- Industrial production dropped by 45 per cent between 1929 and 1932.
- The entire American banking system reached the brink of collapse.
- From 1929 to 1932, 5,000 US banks went out of business.

15 September 1938 Chamberlain goes to see Hitler he promises to give Hitler all the areas where more than 50 per cent of the population is German.

30 September 1938
At Munich, France and Britain agree to give Hitler the Sudetenland.

Chamberlain waves 'a piece of paper' with Hitler's statement that he does not want to go to war. This is called **appeasement**



22-23 September 1938
Chamberlain goes to tell Hitler about the decision, but Hitler now demands ALL the Sudetenland. Chamberlain refuses - it looks like war.

31 March 1939: Britain promised to defend Poland
1 September 1939: German forces invaded Poland
3 September 1939 Britain declared war on Germany