




History GCSE Knowledge Organiser: Conflict and Tension, 1918-1939

Part One: Peacemaking, 1919

Essential Knowledge Storage	Key Terms	Example Exam Question
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>President Woodrow Wilson 14 Points 'self-determination'</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Georges Clemenceau 'The Tiger' Realist, but aimed to weaken Germany</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>David Lloyd George Revenge But also build Germany-major trading partner</p> </div> </div> <p>Treaty of Versailles Land: Germany lost 13% of their territory Army: Limited and Rhineland demilitarised Reparations: £6.6 billion Blame: By the War Guilt Clause (231) accepted complete blame for causing WWI. Germany was banned from the League of Nations.</p> <p>Consequences France: Angered it was not harsher. British public: Pleased, David Lloyd George was a hero. Lloyd George felt it had been too harsh. America: The public thought it was too harsh and voted to stay out of the LoN. Germany: Shocked and angry at those who signed it.</p>	<p>Armistice: Initial agreement to stop fighting. Diktat: Forced to do something. Paris Peace Conference: The meeting at which the Treaty of Versailles was discussed and finalised. Self-determination: The idea that nations should rule themselves rather than be ruled by others. Reparations: Germany had to pay money to the allies. Saar: Important industrial part of Germany. Demilitarised zone: They couldn't move troops into the area. Anschluss: Union between Germany and Austria. Clause: A term in a treaty or legal agreement. 'The Big Three': Representatives of America, Britain and France at the Paris Peace Conference.</p>	<p>Source A opposes Germany. How do you know?</p> <p>Study sources B and C. How useful are sources B and C to an historian studying opinions about the Treaty of Versailles?</p> <p>Write an account of the aims of President Wilson at the Peace Conference.</p> <p>'Territorial losses were the worst punishment faced by Germany in the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree with this statement?</p>

Part Two: The League of Nations and International peace

Essential Knowledge Storage	Key Terms	Example Exam Question
<p>Key events: 1919-20: The LoN is created. 1920: Invasion of Vilna 1920: Dispute over the Aaland Islands 1921: Helped to solve dispute over Upper Silesia. 1923: Invasion of Corfu 1925: Locarno treaties. 1928: Kellogg-Briand Pact 1930s: <u>The Depression</u> 1931-33: The Manchurian Crisis 1935: The Abyssinian Crisis</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Membership over time</p> <p>1919-20: Britain, France, Italy and Japan Only victorious countries, without the USA. 1926: Germany 1933: Japan resigned from the League. 1933: Germany left 1937: Italy left the League.</p> </div>	<p>League of Nations: International body in charge of maintaining peace. Assembly: Met yearly to discuss and vote on matters. It was in charge of new members, the Court and money. Covenant: Set of 26 articles/rules which all members agreed to follow. Collective Security: Acting together to prevent war. Council: Made up of the 4 permanent members (Britain, France, Italy and Japan) met more frequently and they could stop a ruling with a veto.</p>	<p>Source B supports the Locarno treaties. How do you know?</p> <p>How useful are Sources C and D to an historian studying the Manchurian Crisis, 1931-33?</p> <p>Write an account of how events in Abyssinia 1935-36 became an international crisis.</p>

	<p>Secretariat: The league of nations bureaucrats, people who implemented the decisions that the Assembly and Council made.</p> <p>Permanent Court of Justice: Could settle international disputes but it could only advise which made it weak.</p> <p>International Labour Organisation (ILO): Agency of the league of nations established to improve working conditions.</p> <p>Mandate: A former colony that was assigned to the league of nations to be governed, until it could look after itself.</p> <p>Plebiscite: Direct vote, by the people of a country, on an issue.</p>	<p>'The League of Nations failed more often than it succeeded in the 1920s.' How far do you agree with this statement?</p>
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Part Three: The origins and outbreak of the Second World War

Essential Knowledge Storage	Key Terms	Example Exam Question
<div data-bbox="91 730 338 868"> </div> <div data-bbox="360 746 689 916"> <p>Hitler: 'Mein Kampf' Abolish the ToV Lebensraum Defeat Communism</p> </div> <div data-bbox="91 932 483 1235"> <p>1933: Began rearming 1934: The Dolfuss Affair 1935: Saar plebiscite 1936: German troops in the Rhineland. 1938: Took over Austria and the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia. 1939: (Nazi-Soviet Pact) Invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia and Poland.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="506 932 954 1209"> </div> <div data-bbox="91 1251 338 1394"> </div> <div data-bbox="421 1251 819 1442"> <p>Appeasement Anglo-German Naval Agreement 1935 Munich Agreement, Sep 1938 'peace for our time'</p> </div>	<p>Mussolini: Leader of Italy Stalin: Leader of the USSR Rhineland: Area between France and Germany that Hitler reoccupied in 1936. Schuschnigg: Leader of Austria in 1934. Seyss-Inquary: Nazi in Austria, became leader just before Anschluss. Anschluss: Joining of Austria and Germany in 1938. Sudetenland: Area of land in Czechoslovakia. Appeasement: Policy of giving someone what they want, in the hope it will avoid war. Chamberlain: Prime Minister of Britain 1937-1940. Edouard Daladier: President of France in the 1930s. Stresa Front: An agreement between Britain, France and Italy in 1935 to unite against Hitler. Lebensraum: 'Living room', a reason for expansion by Hitler. Munich Agreement: September 1938 an agreement where the Sudetenland was given to Hitler. Rome-Berlin Axis: An agreement between Italy and Germany in 1936 which linked the two countries. Anti-Comintern Pact: A pact in 1936 between Germany and Japan against Communism. Nazi-Soviet Pact: Agreement between USSR and Germany in 1938 to divide Poland between themselves.</p>	<p>Source A is critical of the policy of appeasement. How do you know?</p> <p>How useful are Sources B and C to an historian studying why Germany was allowed to take the Sudetenland?</p> <p>Write an account of how the Nazis achieved Anschluss.</p> <p>'The Nazi-Soviet pact was the main reason for the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939.' How far do you agree with this statement?</p>