**Paper 1:** Prescribed Subject 1: Peacemaking, Peacekeeping – International Relations 1918-1936.

This prescribed subject addresses international relations from 1918 to 1936 with emphasis on the Paris Peace Settlement—its making, impact and problems of enforcement—and attempts during the period to promote collective security and international cooperation through the League of Nations and multilateral agreements (outside the League mechanism), arms reduction and the pursuit of foreign policy goals without resort to violence. The prescribed subject also requires consideration of the extent to which the aims of peacemakers and peacekeepers were realized and the obstacles to success.

**The IB Stipulated Material for study is:**

* **[The Aims of the Participants and Peacemakers:](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/the-aims-of-the-participants)** [Woodrow Wilson and the Fourteen Points](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/the-aims-of-the-participants)
* [**The Terms of the Paris Peace Settlements 1919-20:** Versailles, St. Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sevres/ Lausanne (1923)](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/the-terms-of-the-paris-peace-settlements)
* [**The Geo-Political and Economic Impact of the Treaties on Europe: the** Establishmentand Impact of the Mandate System](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/the-geo-political-and-economic-impact-of-the-treaties)
* [**Enforcement of the Provisions for the Treaties;** US Isolationism- the Retreat from the Anglo- American Guarantee; Disarmament- Washington, London, Geneva Conferences](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/enforcement-of-the-provisions-of-the-treaty)
* [**The League of Nations:** Effects of the Absence of the Major Powers; the Principle of Collective Security and Early Attempts at Peacekeeping (1920-1925)](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/the-league-of-nations)
* [**The Ruhr Crisis (1923);** Locarno and the "Lacarno Spring" (1925)](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/the-ruhr-crisis-1923-locarno-and-the-locarno-spring-1925)
* [**Depression and Threats to International Peace and Collective Security:** Manchuria 1931-33 and Abyssinia 1935-36](http://ibhistory.wikidot.com/depression-and-threats-to-collective-security)

**Key Terms**

**Effects of WWI**

*Spanish Flu 1918 min. 20 mill dead worldwide*

Death Toll – 9 million soldiers = 15% of all combatants.

“Lost Generation”

Revolts in Germany – sailors mutiny

Russian Revolutions 1917

Collapse of Habsburg Empire

Economic Cost – GB - £34mill

Armistice 11.11.18

Russian Civil War

**Peace, League of Nations & International Relations 1918-1936**

‘Big Four’

David Lloyd George

Woodrow Wilson

Georges Clemenceau

Vittorio Orlando

14 points Wilson Speech Jan 1918

*Self-determination*

*Freedom of sea navigation*

*Removal of economic barriers*

*Colonial claims*

*Association of Nations*

Paris Peace Conference Jan 1919

Treaty of Versailles June 1919

John Maynard Keynes

*Anglo-American Guarantee for France*

*Demilitarized/Disarmament*

*Anschluss forbidden*

*Territorial losses*

*Reparations £6.6 mill*

*Article 231 War Guilt*

*Diktat*

Treaty of St Germain (Austria Sept 1919)

Treaty of Neuilly (Bulgaria Nov 1919)

Treaty of Trianon (Hungary June 1920)

Treaty of Sevres (Turkey 1920) Nationalist Uprising - Ataturk

Treaty of Lausanne (revision of Sevres 1923)

Successor states (new small states in E Europe)

League of Nations (1920)

Collective Security

Covenant

Sanctions

Self-determination

Plebiscite

Mandate System 1919

Arbitration

Permanent Court of International Justice

Membership of League

US Isolationism

Anglo-American Guarantee

Vilna Dispute Poland –Lithuania 1919-1922

Upper Silesia 1921

LoN Disarmament Commission

Washington Conference 1921-22

Four-Power Treaty 1921

Five-Power Treaty 1922

Nine-Power Treaty 1922

US “Open-Door” Policy on China.

Mussolini in Power in 1922

Rapallo Treaty (“Outcasts” USSR & Germany) 1922

Corfu Incident 1923

Ruhr Crisis 1923

Hyperinflation in

Germany 1923

Dawes Plan 1924

Gustav Stresemann – “fulfilment” (of ToV)

Locarno Era (Locarno Spring) 1925

Young Plan 1929

Kellogg-Briand Pact (Pact of Paris) 1928

Wall Street Crash 1929

Great Depression

Protectionism

London Naval Conference 1930

Manchurian Crisis 1931-33

Mukden Incident 1931

Lytton Report 1932

Hoover Moratorium 1931

Lausanne Conference 1932

Reparation Suspension

Abyssinian Crisis 1935

Benito Mussolini

Geneva Disarmament Conference v1926-31 & 1932-34

London Naval Conference 1935-36

Hitler’s Foreign Policy Aims

Stresa Front 1935

Renunion with Saar 1935

Reintroduction of Conscription in Germany 1935

Anglo-German Naval Convention 1935

Re-militarisation of the Rhineland. 1936

Appeasment

**Key Questions**

What were the aims of the peacemakers?

What were the key terms of the 5 peace treaties?

What was the Geopolitical impact of the treaties on Europe?

What was the global geopolitical impact of the treaties?

What was the impact of the Mandate System?

What were the aims of the League?

How was the League Structured?

What was the effect of the absence of major powers from the League?

What were they key weaknesses of the League?

What provisions were made for the enforcement of the treaties?

What could be considered successes for the League?

What could be considered failures for the League?

What was the impact of the Depression on different countries and how did this impact International Relations 1929-1936?

**Historiography**

Ruth Henig

*Versailles & After*

Margaret MacMillan

*The Peacmakers*

Margaret Lamb & Nicholas Tarling

*From Versailles to Pearl Harbour*

Richard Overy

*Inter-War Crisis 1919-1939*

Adam Adamthwaite

*Making of the Second*

*World War*

PMH Bell

*Origins of Second World War in Europe.*

Miss Knight

March 2014