



# REVISION – PEACEMAKING, PEACE-KEEPING – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 1918-36



2 periods 1918-1936:

**1. *International co-operation (1918-1929)***

**2. *Depression and its aftermath (1930-1936)***

**MATERIAL:** 20<sup>th</sup> Century World History = 13-76 Morris = 330-350 Newest Morris (SL) = 328-348 Traynor = 95-141

## **OVERVIEW:**

- **Two Periods**
- **WWI**
- **End of WWI**
- **President Wilsons 14 points**
- **German armistice**
- **Peace Treaties after WWI**
- **Nations aims at the Paris Peace Treaties**
- **General issues at the Paris Peace Treaties**
- **Terms of the Paris Peace Treaties**
- **Versailles Treaty – more in detail**
- **Mandate System**
- **Paris Peace Treaties – Geo-political results**
- **Paris Peace Treaties – Economic results**
- **Anglo-American Guarantee**
- **League of Nations**
- **Collective Security**
- **US isolationism**
- **British isolationism**
- **Treaty of Rapallo**
- **Little Entente and the French alliance system**
- **Ruhr Crisis 1923**
- **Other Crisis in the 1920's**
- **Locarno 1925 and Locarno Spring**
- **Other achievements in the 1920's**
- **Disarmament**
- **Wall Street Crash**
- **Depression**
- **Manchurian Crisis 1931-33**
- **Abyssinian Crisis 1935-36**
- **Spanish Civil War 1936-**
- **Adolf Hitler and German re-armament**

## FACTS:

- **Two Periods:** The first period 1918-1929 saw little threat to International Peace. The main reasons were that *the powers were exhausted from the war, the defeated nations were too weak to try to reverse the verdict and a general revulsion against war existed*. League of Nations was founded and the international co-operation seemed to work due to *the absence of immediate threats, some successful solutions on minor international disputes* and the fact that *Great Britain and France* (the two big powers of the League) *wanted to maintain status quo*; \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **WWI;** Short background about the outbreak of WWI and the course of the war: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **End of WWI:** Collapse of the *Romanov monarchy and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk*. Note especially the harsh treatment of defeated Russia. Germany would be reminded of this in Versailles. Also the collapse of other Empires; the *Ottoman Empire* (Turkey), the *Hapsburg Empire* (Austria-Hungary) and the *Hohenzollern monarchy* (Germany) : \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **President Wilsons 14 points;**
  1. There should be no secret diplomacy between states. All international treaties should be openly negotiated, and all their terms should be published.
  2. The use of the high seas should be freely available to all nations without restriction.
  3. Economic barriers to international trade should be removed.
  4. All states should agree to a reduction in armaments.
  5. All states should work towards the dissolution of their colonial empires, and the independence of the territories that they had colonized.
  6. German troops should evacuate all occupied Russian territory.
  7. German troops should evacuate all occupied Belgian territory.
  8. Alsace and Lorraine should be returned to France.
  9. The frontiers of Italy should be readjusted in such a manner as takes account of the nationality of the inhabitants.
  10. The nationalities governed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire should be allowed to determine their independent political futures.
  11. German troops should evacuate all occupied territory in Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, and the independence of those states should be guaranteed.
  12. The nationalities governed by the Ottoman Empire should be allowed to determine their independent political futures, and the Dardanelles should be opened permanently to international shipping.
  13. An independent state of Poland should be created with access to the sea.
  14. An international association of nations should be formed to safeguard peace and to guarantee the independence of all states, great and small.  
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- **Armistice – Germany (10 November 1918 – Armistice demands):**
  1. Effective six hours after signing.
  2. Immediate clearing of Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, to be concluded within 14 days. Any troops remaining in these areas to be interned or taken as prisoners of war.
  3. Surrender 5000 cannon (chiefly heavy), 30,000 machine guns, 3000 trench mortars, 2000 planes.
  4. Evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, occupied by the

- enemy to a radius of 30 kilometers deep.
5. On the right bank of the Rhine a neutral zone from 30 to 40 kilometers deep, evacuations within 11 days.
  6. Nothing to be removed from the territory on the left bank of the Rhine, all factories, railroads, etc. to be left intact.
  7. Surrender of 5000 locomotives, 150,000 railway coaches, 10,000 trucks.
  8. Maintenance of enemy occupation troops through Germany.
  9. In the East all troops to withdraw behind the boundaries of August 1, 1914, fixed time not given.
  10. Renunciation of the Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.
  11. Unconditional surrender of East Africa.
  12. Return of the property of the Belgian Bank, Russian and Rumanian gold.
  13. Return of prisoners of war without reciprocity.
  14. Surrender of 160 U-boats, 8 light cruisers, 6 Dreadnoughts; the rest of the fleet to be disarmed and controlled by the Allies in neutral or Allied harbors.
  15. Assurance of free trade through the Cattegat Sound; clearance of mine fields and occupation of all forts and batteries, through which transit could be hindered.
  16. The blockade remains in effect. All German ships to be captured.
  17. All limitations by Germany on neutral shipping to be removed.
  18. Armistice lasts 30 days.
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- **All Peace Treaties after WWI:**

1. **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (signed March 3rd 1918). Between **Russia** and the Central Powers.
  2. **Treaty of Bucharest** (signed May 7<sup>th</sup> 1918). Between **Romania** and Germany.
  3. **Treaty of Versailles** (signed June 28<sup>th</sup> 1919). Between **Germany** and the Allies.
  4. **Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye** (signed September 10<sup>th</sup> 1919). Between **Austria** and the Allies.
  5. **Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine** (signed November 27<sup>th</sup> 1919). Between **Bulgaria** and the Allies.
  6. **Treaty of Trianon** (signed June 4<sup>th</sup> 1920). Between **Hungary** and the Allies.
  7. **Treaty of Sèvres** (signed August 10<sup>th</sup> 1920). Between the **Ottoman Empire (Turkey)** and the Allies.
  8. **Treaty of Riga** (signed March 18<sup>th</sup> 1921). Between Russia and **Poland**.
  9. **Treaty between USA and Austria** (signed August 24<sup>th</sup> 1921)
  10. **Treaty between USA and Germany** (signed August 25<sup>th</sup> 1921)
  11. **Treaty between USA and Hungary** (signed August 29<sup>th</sup> 1921)
  12. **Treaty of Lausanne** (signed July 24<sup>th</sup> 1923). Between the **Ottoman Empire (Turkey)** and the Allies (Revision of the Treaty of Sèvres).
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- **Nations aims at the Paris Peace Treaties;** Notice the clash between the new concept of Peace presented by President Wilson and his idea of “**Collective Security**” (“*Create an environment of generosity in which permanent peace might be assured*”) which should be upheld by an international Peace Organization – the **League of Nations** and the more traditional Peace Treaties where the victorious nations tried to gain some advantage from their victory. The Four Big Powers all had separate aims. France was a very strong negotiator in Versailles – still they did not receive all their aims. Note also the German aims. USA (especially) and the other Western Powers were also concerned about stopping “*bolshevism*” (notice the allied intervention in the Russian Civil War...):\_\_\_\_\_
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- **General issues at the Paris Peace Treaties;** The general issues discussed were: *Germany* – colonies, borders, disarmament, reparations, war guilt and war criminals; *Austria-Hungary* – new political map, new borders, the principle of self-determination; *Ottoman Empire* – division of the Middle East, conflict between Arabs and Jews; *Russia* – how to stop bolshevism; *Non-European states* – *Vietnam/China/Japan*– end of colonization, racial equality. Note agreements and disagreements: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Terms of the Paris Peace Treaties;** First of all – keep in mind that it's five separate treaties and they had common as well as special demands:

1. **Treaty of Versailles** (signed June 28<sup>th</sup> 1919). Between **Germany** and the Allies.
2. **Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye** (signed September 10<sup>th</sup> 1919). Between **Austria** and the Allies.
3. **Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine** (signed November 27<sup>th</sup> 1919). Between **Bulgaria** and the Allies.
4. **Treaty of Trianon** (signed June 4<sup>th</sup> 1920). Between **Hungary** and the Allies.
5. **Treaty of Sèvres** (signed August 10<sup>th</sup> 1920). Between the **Ottoman Empire (Turkey)** and the Allies.

Among **common demands** we can find: the Covenant of the League of Nations; border changes (“geo-political issues”); reparations; disarmament. **The weakness of the Paris Peace Settlements** were many: none of the defeated countries or Russia were allowed to participate; acceptance of war guilt; the “Council of Four” took all the major decisions; the treaties were a compromise of the major powers – often contradictory and hostile; the terms were not soft enough to allow for a reconciliation and not harsh enough to cripple Germany (especially): \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Versailles Treaty – more in detail;** *Territory loss:* Alsace-Lorraine (iron), Silesia (coal), Polish Corridor, colonies (became League of Nations mandates), Danzig, Memel, North Schleswig + some more areas / *Military regulations:* no submarines, tanks, airplanes, limited army 100.000 men and limited navy / *War guilt* §231 / *Reparation bill* (presented 1921 (Allied Reparations Commission) £6,6 billion / \$33 billion / 132 billion gold marks) and the **German reaction** – Protests due to the fact that Germany did not see herself as a defeated nation. One of the first reactions came from the German High Sea Fleet kept at Scapa Flow – it was scuttled! Germany especially resented §231 War Guilt. Germany also criticized the fact that they had not been given the opportunity for discussion or negotiation; the treaty was viewed as a DIKTAT – not a Peace Treaty; general resentment against the huge reparations and land loss and the fact that Germany was excluded from the principle of self-determination. A spirit of revenge was born and this spirit was later combined with the “*Stab in the back*” myth. Note also the different views among the Allies (like Keynes) and the fact that Germany came out as a stronger nation after WWI when we consider the collapse of three main empires; the Ottoman, Hapsburg and Romanov Empires: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Mandate System;** The mandate system was established under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. All the territories subject to League of Nations mandates were previously controlled by states defeated in World War I, principally Imperial Germany and the Ottoman Empire. The exact level of control by the Mandatory power over each mandate was decided on an individual basis by the League of Nations. However, in every case the Mandatory power was forbidden to construct fortifications or raise an army within the territory of the mandate and was required to present an annual report on the territory to the League of Nations. Despite this, mandates were generally seen as de facto colonies of the empires of the victor nations. The mandates were divided into three distinct groups based upon the level of development each population had achieved at that time: \_\_\_\_\_

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- **Paris Peace Treaties – Geo-political results;** Summary of border changes and creation of new nations:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **Paris Peace Treaties – Economic results;** Summary of the economic effects of the Paris settlements....:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **Anglo-American Guarantee;** xxxxxx:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **League of Nations;** xxxxxx:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **Collective Security;** xxxxxx:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **US isolationism;** xxxxxxxx:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **British isolationism;** xxxxxxxxxxxx:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **Treaty of Rapallo;** xxxxxxxxxxxx:\_\_\_\_\_

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- **Little Entente and the French alliance system;** The fall of the Russian (Romanov) and Austrian (Hapsburg) Empire led to the creation of ten new states in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. They were created according to the new principle of self-determination. **PROBLEMS:** the nationalities were not always inside fixed geographic borders; the new nations needed natural resources, means of communication and access to lakes and/or the sea which sometimes clashed with the principle of self-determination; inside several new states existed minorities who should have guaranteed rights according to the principles of the League of Nations (over 30 million people ended up as "minorities"); the new states often lacked political and economic experience and therefore necessary stability; disputes between new nations (especially Poland and Czechoslovakia) and old nations (Poland and Germany over the Polish Corridor). Being aware of their weakness as new nations made Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania form an alliance – the "**Little Entente**" (1921). This alliance was supported by France who found herself isolated after the withdrawal of guarantees from the US and Great Britain. France formed separate alliances with each one of the member states in the Little Entente and Poland. This was their way to encircle Germany again....:\_\_\_\_\_
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- **Ruhr Crisis 1923:** xxxxxxxx...: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Other Crisis in the 1920's;** xxxxxxxxxx: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Locarno 1925 and Locarno Spring;** xxxxxxxxxx: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Other achievements in the 1920's;** xxxxxxxxxx: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Disarmament;** Washington, London, Geneva: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **WALL STREET CRASH!!! October 24th 1929;** The New York Stock Market collapsed. US banks and US Companies now started to recall their loans to European banks. The European banks then start to recall Company loans which makes several of the bankrupt! These bankruptcies gives a sharp rise to the unemployment numbers. Europe faced a very serious economic depression: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Depression;** The... : \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Manchurian Crisis 1931-33;** The...: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Abyssinian Crisis 1935-36;** The ...: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Spanish Civil War 1936-;** The...: \_\_\_\_\_  
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- **Adolf Hitler and German re-armament;** The...: \_\_\_\_\_  
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