

The League of Nations



The League of Nations : unit key words.

 **Discover:** new vocabulary **Explore:** key word meanings **Skill:** language development.



Word	Definition	Translate / Similar	
	A person who has been forced away from their home.		A
	Someone who thinks that 'perfect is possible'.		B
	To need or want something very badly.		C
	A form of punishment, often involving a ban on trade.		D
	The threat or use of force.		E
	About things being fairly decided or voted for.		F
	A region controlled by China in 1934.		G
	Joining together to stop aggression and create peace.		H
	To refuse to listen or to follow rules.		I
	A way of reducing foreign imports by putting tariffs on them.		J
	A powerful branch of the American government.		K
	When a decision is made by EVERYONE agreeing.		L
	A place in Ethiopia, Africa.		M
	Argument or disagreement.		N
	Taxes on goods.		O
	To make something happen.		P
	The relationship / behaviour / actions towards other countries.		Q
	To tell off or say something is wrong.		R
	To say something is wrong, then doing that thing yourself.		S
	A powerful blocking 'vote'.		T
	When a country is a 'alone' and stays out of overseas problems.		U
	The shape of something or how it is built.		V
	When the public / people get angry.		W
	A collection of countries working together.		X

Creating the League of Nations.

 **Mission:** design a League of Nations that will: stop future wars , improve lives , disarm , enforce the treaties of WW1.

 Where will the League be based? 

 How often will League members meet? 

 How will decisions be made? 

 Will Germany and the USSR be invited to join? 

 Will the League have an army of its own ? 

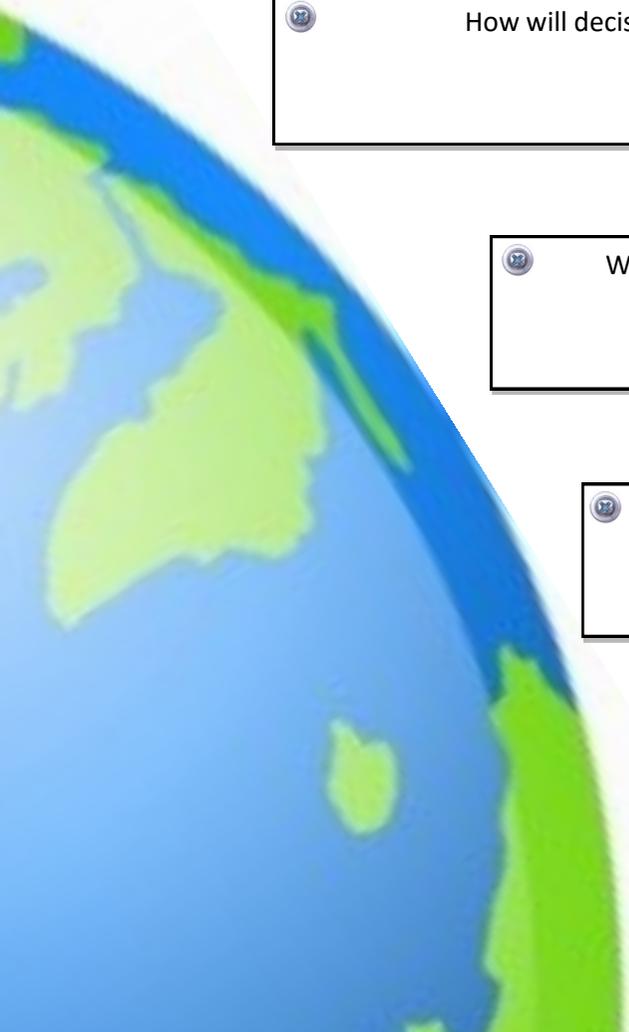
 Will the League have a leader, is so, who? 

 Will some countries have more power than others? 

 What if a non-League member breaks the rules? 

 What if a League member breaks the rules? 

 Any other suggestions about the League? 



The League's Structure and Organisation.

 **Discover** : the various bodies of the League **Explore** : how these operated **Skill** : guided reading.

Like any large organisation (think about the structure of your school) the League had a number of parts to its body. Some of these parts were involved with decision making while other parts carried out the actual work. The most powerful decision making part of the League was the **Council**. The Council contained four permanent members: Britain, France, Japan and Italy. Each of these permanent member held a powerful blocking vote called a veto. This allowed them to stop any decision they did not agree with. The Council met five times a year. The second decision making body was the **Assembly**. This was made up of the remaining members of the League. The Assembly was essentially the League's parliament. It could decide which countries were allowed into the League and make recommendations that could then be put to the Council. Any decisions or recommendations made by the Assembly had to be done by a unanimous vote, meaning that every member had to agree for a decision to be made. The Assembly met once a year. The **International Court of Justice** was the forum where disputes (arguments) between countries could be heard. It was based in the Hague, in the Netherlands. The Court also provided legal advice to the Council and Assembly. However, unlike normal courts it had no power to make sure its ruling were followed because the League did not have an army of its own. The League also contained four committees or commissions. They were largely responsible for carrying out the humanitarian work of the League thus helping achieve its aim of improving lives . The Commissions were: The **Refugee Committee**, designed to help with getting prisoners of war and others displaced in the First World War back to their homes. The **Slavery Commission** was given the job of ending slavery that still existed in some parts of the world. The **Health Committee** worked to prevent or reduce deadly diseases such as smallpox and also educate in areas such as sanitation and hygiene. The **Mandates Commission** was created to ensure that the colonies under the League's control were run fairly and in the interests of the people who lived there. Aside from the commissions the **International Labour Organisation** was a separate body that looked to improve workers' rights and make the workplace safer. It also offered advice and encouraged employers to follow its strategies. The final body part was the **Secretariat**. It connected all the parts of the League, keeping records and preparing reports to guide the other agencies in their work.

Constructing the League of Nations.



Name :	
Role :	
Name :	
Role :	
Name :	
Role :	
Name :	
Role :	

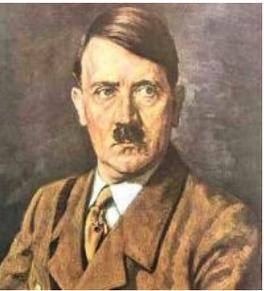
Name :	
Role :	
How often it met :	
Members :	
Name of blocking vote :	
Weakness :	
Name :	
Role :	
How often it met :	
Members :	
Method of voting :	
Weakness :	

Name:	
Role :	
Weakness:	
Name:	
Role 1:	
Role 2:	

Name		Role	
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Why did the Disarmament Conferences Fail in the 1930's?

Discover: which countries refused to cooperate **Explore:** the reasons for this **Skill:** source comparison and evaluation.

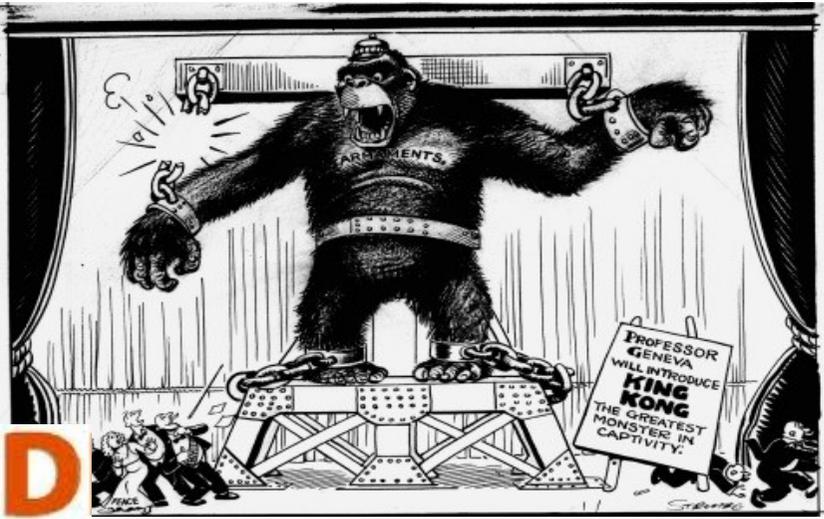


One of the aims of the League of Nations was disarmament. In 1923 the League planned its first disarmament treaty but Britain refused to agree to it, for fear of having to send its soldiers which were needed to defend the Empire. A Disarmament Conference didn't begin until 1932, during a time when European affairs had become more complicated because of the Global Depression. Nevertheless, the Conference looked promising, as it included Russia and the USA. By July 1932, the Conference had passed resolutions including: no bombing of civilians, and banning chemical warfare - but there were no decisions on *how* these resolutions were to be achieved. The biggest issue facing the conference was Germany. Should Germany be allowed to re-arm to the level of its European neighbours, or should the rest disarm to Germany's level set in 1919?

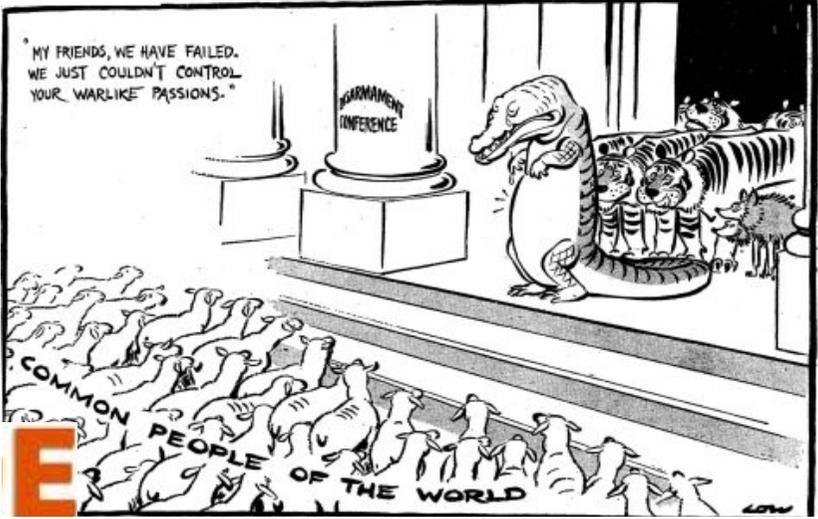
www.cartoons.ac.uk/group/league-nation **A**

B Germany had been involved in the League for 6 years and many people now accepted that Germany should be treated more fairly than it was said in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The question was, should everyone disarm to the level that Germany had been forced to or should the Germans be allowed to rearm to the level of other countries? The Germans walked out of the conference in July 1932 when the other countries refused to disarm to the level that Germany had had to. In May 1933, Hitler returned to the conference and promised that he would not re-arm if "in five years all other nations destroyed their arms". www.allinfo.org.uk/revision-gcse/hitler.htm

The British delegation tried to persuade Germany to return to the conference, but these only angered France (who saw them as an attempted 'sell-out'). The conference ended in April 1934 with the so-called 'Barthou note' in which French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou announced that France would no longer play any part in the conference, but would look after its own security in 'whatever way was necessary'. www.johndclare.net.



D



E

The main reason for failure was that France and Germany could not agree. The French wanted to be certain that if they reduced the size of their armed forces that they would not be threatened by Germany. The Germans wanted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, which restricted the size of their armed forces, abolished. Neither side would give way. After Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933, he refused to accept any reductions in armed forces and claimed that since Germany was already disarmed, the other countries should follow its lead.

www.dhahranbritish.com/history/Disarmament.htm **F**

What question regarding Germany needed be addressed at the 1932 conference ?

How far does source C support F?

Points of support / corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported / corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports Does not support

How similar are the messages in sources D / E ?

Message of source D

Message of source E

Mostly similar Not similar

Quick Questions

What does King Kong represent in D?

What about the crocodile, tigers and hyena in E?

Most to blame for the failed 1932 conference?

What is NOT suggested in A that is in B-F?

Why Did The League of Nations Fail?

 **Summarise:** the reasons for the League's failure **Explore:** the relationship between factors **Skill:** making links.

1: Membership



No USA
A League For Winners
Links to: 3 + 4

2: Structure: No Army



Links to:

3: Structure: Decision Making



Links to:

6: The Global Depression



Links to:

4: Poor Parents / Leadership

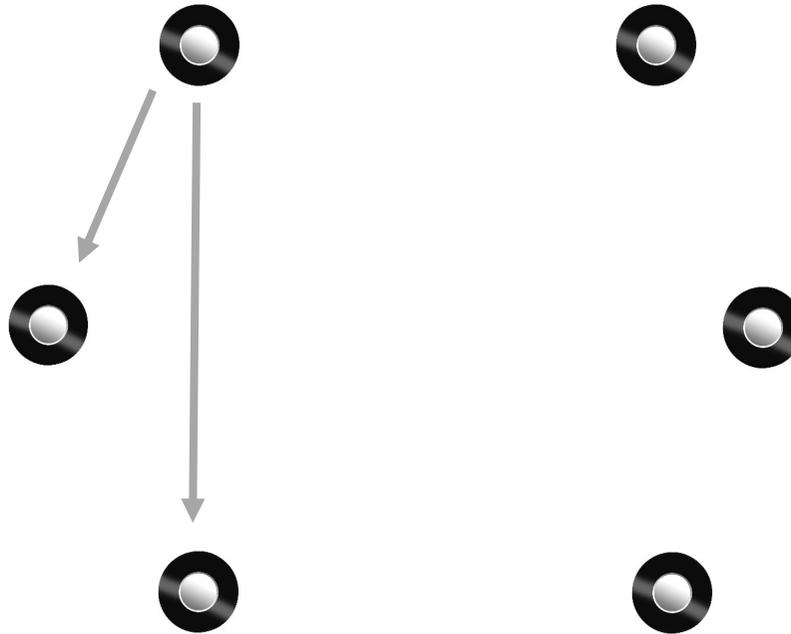


Links to:

5: The Treaties of WW1



Links to:



The League of Nations Timeline

Name :

Class :

 **Extension** : complete the questions relating to the League of Nations

Clue

<p>The League Founded : 1919 The country where it was based ? _____</p> <p>The city where it was based ? _____</p> <p>Whose idea was the League ? _____</p>	<p>The USA does not join : Why did the USA not join the League? * = Clue _____ _____ _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* TSOSILAIOTNI</p>	<p>The Vilna Occupation : The perpetrator (attacker) _____ The victim (country attacked) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p>Upper-Silesia Plebiscite : Countries involved : 1 : _____ 2 : _____ What is a plebiscite ? _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>
<p>Aland Islands Question : Countries involved : 1 : _____ 2 : _____ Islands awarded to ? _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p>The Corfu Incident : The perpetrator (attacker) _____ The victim (country attacked) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p>The Locarno Treaty : Main terms of the treaty 1: _____ 2 : _____ 3 : _____ Country that entered the League in 1926 : _____</p>	<p>Kellogg– Briand Pact : How many countries signed this? 1: _____ What did they agree on ? _____ _____</p>
<p>The Stock Market Crash : Add steps of the 'domino effect' 1 : Stock market crash leads to ... 2: _____ 3: _____ 4: _____ 5: _____ 6: _____</p>	<p>The Manchuria Invasion : The perpetrator (attacker) _____ The victim (country attacked) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p>Disarmament Conference : Aim of the conference / s _____ Key sticking point _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>	<p>The Abyssina Invasion : The perpetrator (attacker) _____ The victim (country attacked) _____ Successful or failed outcome ? _____</p>

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