

19

CIE

STUDY GUIDE



# International Relations: Why Had International Peace Collapsed by 1939?

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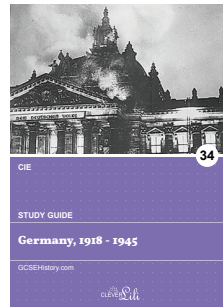
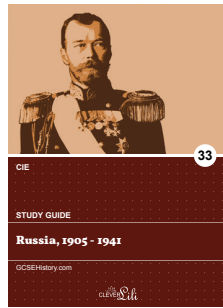
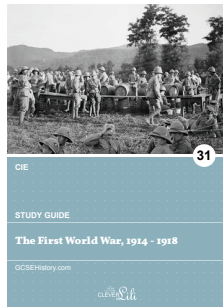
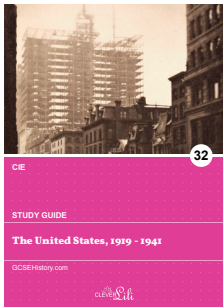
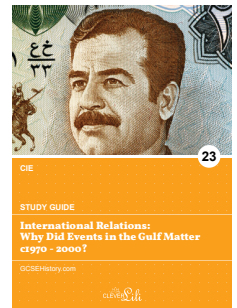
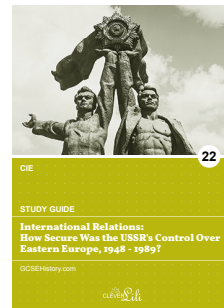
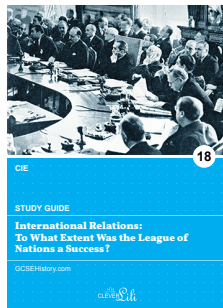
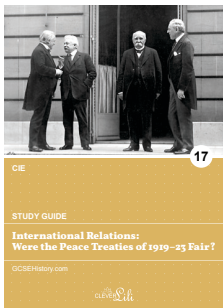
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# HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

## Icons



**WHAT** questions cover the key events and themes.



**WHO** questions cover the key people involved.



**WHEN** questions cover the timings of key events.



**WHERE** questions cover the locations of key moments.



**WHY** questions cover the reasons behind key events.



**HOW** questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.



**IMPORTANCE** questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.



**DECISIONS** questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

## Highlighted words

**Abdicate** - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on page 15.

## Page references

**Tudor** (p.7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

## WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?







The title of the third unit in the CiE Option B International Relations Core Content is 'Why had international peace collapsed by 1939?' This unit investigates the collapse of international peace and order in the 1930s and the events that led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

### Purpose

This unit focuses on international relations and the way in which different nation states interacted, and the change, continuity and significance of their relationships over time. You will study their priorities, agreements, disagreements and the key events that affected them.












### Enquiries

This unit gives you the information you need to understand the following:

-  The long-term consequences of the peace treaties of 1919 - 1923.
-  The consequences of the failure of the League of Nations in the 1930s.
-  The extent to which Hitler's foreign policy was to blame for the outbreak of war in 1939.
-  Whether the policy of appeasement can be justified.
-  The importance of the Nazi-Soviet Pact.
-  Why Britain and France declared war on Germany in 1939.





### Topics

Topics covered in this course include:

-  The long-term causes of the Second World War.
-  Hitler's foreign policy aims.
-  The development of alliance between the Axis powers in the 1930s.
-  The remilitarisation of the Rhineland in 1936.
-  The Spanish Civil War of 1936.
-  Anschluss between Germany and Austria.
-  The Sudeten Crisis and Munich Conference in 1938.
-  The invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1939.
-  The Nazi-Soviet Pact.
-  The threat to, and invasion of, Poland in 1939.
-  Britain and France's response to the threats to international peace.



### Key Individuals

Key individuals studied in this course include:




-  Adolf Hitler.
-  Benito Mussolini.
-  Neville Chamberlain.
-  Joseph Stalin.

### Assessment

This unit usually appears as one of four possible questions in Option B Core Content International Relations Since 1919 on the Paper 1 exam, of which you must complete two. Therefore, you will answer one question on the causes of the Second World War, if this appears as an option on your exam paper. The question is comprised of 3 sections; a), b), and c). However, check with your teacher to find out whether this unit will appear on the Paper 2 source paper in your exam.

-  On the Paper 1 exam, you may choose to complete a three-part question on this topic, which will be divided into sections a), b) and c).
-  Question a is worth 4 marks. This question will require you to describe key features of the time period. You will be asked to recall 2 relevant points and support them with details or provide at least four relevant points without supporting detail.

## WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

-  Question b is worth 6 marks. This question will require you to explain a key event or development. You will need to identify two reasons, support those reasons with relevant factual detail and then explain how the reasons made the event occur.
-  This unit usually appears as one of four possible questions in Option B Core Content International Relations Since 1919 on the Paper 1 exam, of which you must complete two. Therefore, you will answer one question on the causes of the Second World War, if this appears as an option on your exam paper. The question is comprised of 3 sections; a), b), and c). However, check with your teacher to find out whether this unit will appear on the Paper 2 source paper in your exam.
-  If this topic appears on Paper 2, you will answer six questions on a range of source material about this topic. Check with your teacher to find out your Paper 2 topic.

Sample



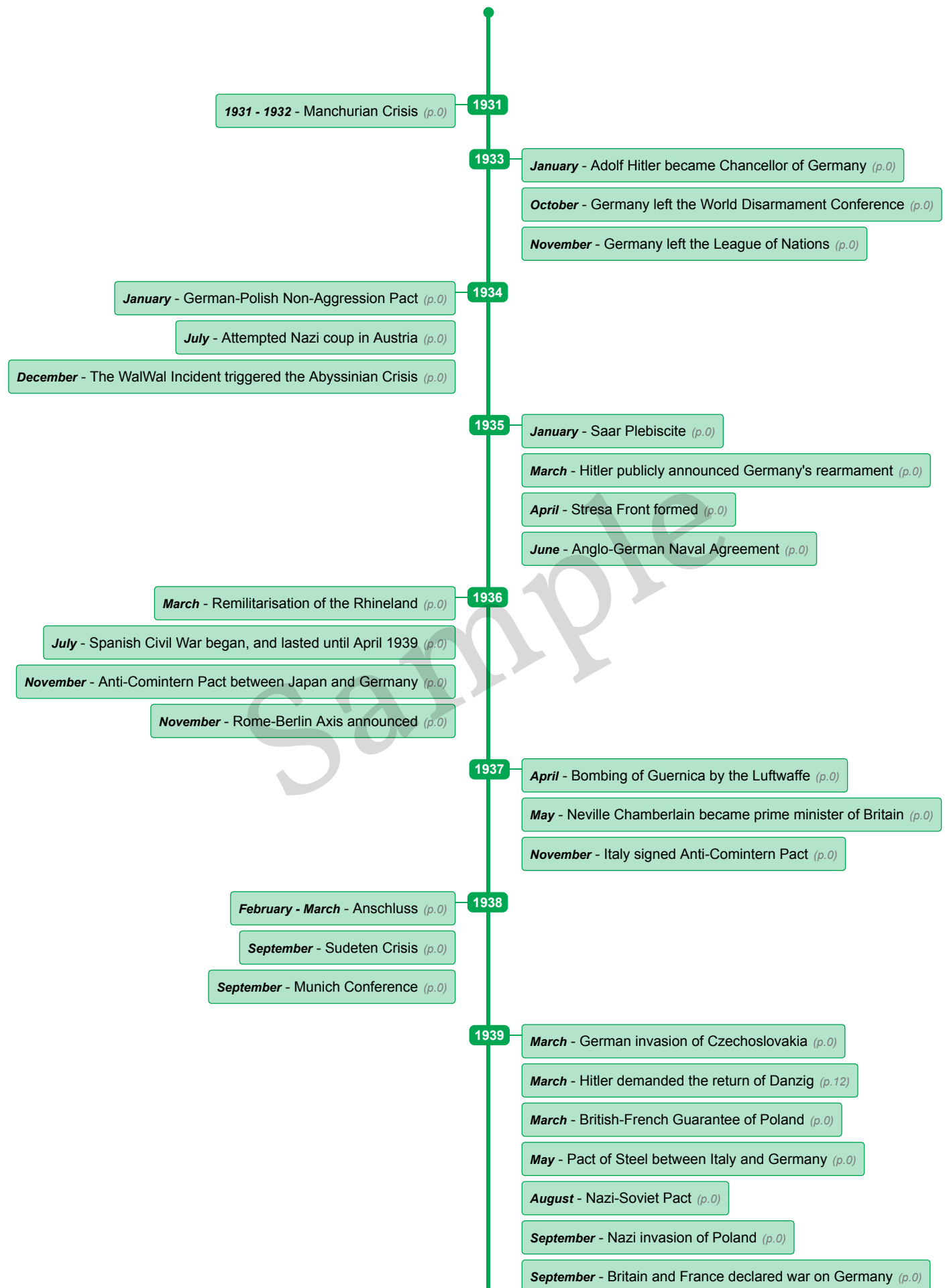


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# WHY HAD INTERNATIONAL PEACE COLLAPSED BY 1939?

## TIMELINE



September - Second World War began (p. 12)

Sample



# THE SECOND WORLD WAR

*A conflict that took twenty years to build*



## What was the Second World War?

The Second World War was a global conflict that lasted from September 1939 until August 1945.



## Who was involved in the Second World War?

The Second World War spread to virtually every part of the world. It was fought between the Axis powers and the Allies.

- ✓ Germany, Italy and Japan were in **alliance** with each other and were known as the Axis powers.
- ✓ Britain was one of the Allies, and was supported by the countries in its **empire**. It declared war on Germany on 3rd September, 1939.
- ✓ France fought alongside Britain until it was occupied by German forces in June, 1940. After this, Free French forces continued to fight for the Allies.
- ✓ The USSR joined the Allies following the German invasion of Russia in June 1941.
- ✓ The USA joined the Allies following the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan in December 1941.
- ✓ After 1941, the USA, USSR and Britain formed the Grand Alliance against the Axis powers.



## Why did the Second World War break out in 1939?

The Second World War was caused by a complicated and far-reaching combination of factors including:

- ✓ Long-term resentment caused by the post-war **treaties**.
- ✓ The failure of the League of Nations.
- ✓ Hitler's foreign policy (*p.0*) and the actions of Germany.
- ✓ The impact of the Depression after 1929.
- ✓ The rise of political extremism.
- ✓ Failure to stop aggressive countries.



## When was the Second World War?

The Second World War began on 3rd September 1939. Germany surrendered on VE Day on the 8th March 1945 and Japan surrendered on VJ Day, 15th August 1945.

### DID YOU KNOW?

Around 64 million people died in the Second World War.



## LONG-STANDING RESENTMENT TOWARDS THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE TREATIES

*'We shall have to fight another war again in 25 years time.'*  
David Lloyd George, British prime minister



## How did long-term resentments lead to the Second World War?

The **treaties** of 1919-1923, including the Treaty of Versailles (*p.0*), had long-term impacts on **international relations** which ultimately contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War (*p.12*).



### How did the treaties cause long-term resentment?

Several countries left the Paris Peace Conference disappointed.

- ✓ Japan had hoped for more of Germany's trading rights in China and were humiliated by the refusal of the US to include a racial equality clause to the **treaty**. This turned the Japanese against the **western powers**.
- ✓ Italy had hoped for more of Germany's and Turkey's **colonies**, as well as former Austro-Hungarian **territory** in Europe. Mussolini and the nationalists called it the 'mutilated victory'.
- ✓ Germany hated nearly every aspect of the Treaty of Versailles (p.0) and called it the '**diktat**' peace.
- ✓ France had hoped Germany would be treated more severely and never trusted that the **treaty** was strong enough to ensure French security in Europe.
- ✓ The USA was concerned the terms were too severe for Germany and could lead to future conflict. In the end the US never **ratified** the **treaty** and signed their own peace treaty with Germany.
- ✓ Britain was concerned a weakened Germany could lead to increased **Soviet** dominance in Europe and a spread of **communism** into the West.
- ✓ Britain was also worried that the severity of the terms would lead to future conflict with Germany.



### Why did Germany feel long-term resentment?

Although Germany was left very angry and resentful by the Treaty of Versailles (p.0), the settlement didn't permanently disable the country. Germany was able to recover its strength - but they remained dissatisfied.



### How did long-term resentment contribute to Hitler's actions?

Hitler's foreign policy (p.0) was effectively based around breaking the rules imposed by the Versailles Settlement (p.0). The unpopularity of the **treaties** in Germany meant that this gave him a lot of support.



### Which of Hitler's demands were based on long-term resentment?

Many of Hitler's foreign policy (p.0) demands were based on resentment of the Treaty of Versailles (p.0). He demanded:

- ✓ German rearmament and remilitarisation.
- ✓ Union with Austria (Anschluss (p.0)).
- ✓ Union with the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia.
- ✓ Transfer of Danzig and the Polish Corridor to Germany.



### How did long-term resentment affect the attitudes of Great Britain and France?

There were 3 important ways the long-term resentment affected the attitudes of Great Britain and France.

- ✓ The resentment over the post-war **treaties** affected the attitudes and actions of Great Britain and France in the long-term and ultimately led to the build up of tensions which eventually resulted in the Second World War (p.12).
- ✓ France always felt that the Treaty of Versailles (p.0) wasn't harsh enough because it didn't permanently cripple Germany. When Hitler began to make demands in the mid-1930s, France didn't feel strong enough to stand up to him and so tended to act only with Britain alongside.
- ✓ In 1919, Britain was mostly happy that the Treaty of Versailles (p.0) was harsh enough. By the 1930s, many British people believed that it had been too harsh on Germany, and so were sympathetic to some of Hitler's demands.



### How did the inconsistencies of the treaties lead to long-term resentment?

Several features of the Versailles Settlement (p.0) were inconsistent. This made it difficult to defend and uphold without applying **double standards**.

- ✓ Three and a half million Germans lived under Czech rule in the Sudetenland.
- ✓ Danzig, with its German **population**, was under League of Nations control.
- ✓ East Prussia was separated from the main body of Germany.



- ✓ The German region of the Saarland was under the control of the League of Nations and its coalfields were given to France for 15 years.

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PLEASE PURCHASE THE BOOK FOR FULL CONTENT.

# GLOSSARY

## A

**Aggression** - angry, hostile or violent behaviour displayed without provocation.

**Agriculture** - an umbrella term to do with farming, growing crops or raising animals.

**Alliance** - a union between groups or countries that benefits each member.

**Allies** - parties working together for a common objective, such as countries involved in a war. In both world wars, 'Allies' refers to those countries on the side of Great Britain.

**Assassinate** - to murder someone, usually an important figure, often for religious or political reasons.

**Assassination** - the act of murdering someone, usually an important person.

**Autonomy** - independence or self-government.

## C

**Campaign** - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

**Chancellor** - a senior state official who, in some countries, is the head of the government and responsible for the day-to-day running of the nation.

**Claim** - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

**Coalition, Coalitions** - a temporary alliance, such as when a group of countries fights together.

**Colonies, Colony** - a country or area controlled by another country and occupied by settlers.

**Communism** - the belief, based on the ideas of Karl Marx, that all people should be equal in society without government, money or private property. Everything is owned by the people, and each person receives according to need.

**Communist** - a believer in communism.

**Conference** - a formal meeting to discuss common issues of interest or concern.

**Conscription** - mandatory enlistment of people into a state service, usually the military.

**Coup** - a sudden, violent and illegal overthrow of the government by a small group - for example, the chiefs of an army.

## D

**Demilitarised** - to remove all military forces from an area and forbid them to be stationed there.

**Democracy** - a political system where a population votes for its government on a regular basis. The word is Greek for 'the rule of people' or 'people power'.

**Democratic** - relating to or supporting the principles of democracy.

**Deterrent** - something that discourages an action or behaviour.

**Dictator** - a ruler with absolute power over a country, often acquired by force.

**Dictatorship** - a form of government where an individual or small group has total power, ruling without tolerance for other views or opposition.

**Diktat** - a penalty or settlement imposed on a defeated party. The Germans called the Treaty of Versailles a 'diktat', or 'dictated peace'.

**Disarm** - to remove any land, sea and air weaponry.

**Disarmament** - the reduction or removal of weaponry.

**Discriminate, Discrimination** - to treat a person or group of people differently and in an unfair way.

**Dispute** - a disagreement or argument; often used to describe conflict between different countries.

**Double standard** - when a rule or principle is applied differently to different people or groups, making it unfair.

## E

**Economic** - relating to the economy; also used when justifying something in terms of profitability.

**Electorate** - a group of people who are eligible to vote.

**Empire** - a group of states or countries ruled over and controlled by a single monarch.

**Extreme** - furthest from the centre or any given point. If someone holds extreme views, they are not moderate and are considered radical.

## F

**Fascism** - an extreme right-wing belief system based around racism and national pride. It was created by the Italian dictator, Benito Mussolini, and later adopted by Adolf Hitler.

**Fascist** - one who believes in fascism.

**Figurehead** - Someone who acts as a symbolic leader for something.

**Foreign policy** - a government's strategy for dealing with other nations.

**Front** - in war, the area where fighting is taking place.

## I

**Ideology** - a set of ideas and ideals, particularly around political ideas or economic policy, often shared by a group of people.

**Independence, Independent** - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

**Industrial** - related to industry, manufacturing and/or production.

**Industry** - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making

furniture from wood.

**International relations** - the relationships between different countries.

**L**

**Lebensraum** - how the Nazis referred to land in Eastern Europe, which they said was needed for Germany to expand. It translates as 'living room'.

**Left wing** - used to describe political groups or individuals with beliefs that are usually centered around socialism and the idea of reform.

**Legitimacy, Legitimate** - accepted by law or conforming to the rules; can be defended as valid.

**M**

**Military force** - the use of armed forces.

**Minister** - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

**N**

**Naval supremacy** - when a navy is that strong, enemies are unable to attack; sometimes referred to as command of the sea.

**P**

**Persecution** - hostility towards or harassment of someone, usually due to their race, religion or political beliefs.

**Plebiscite** - a vote or referendum on an important matter in an area or country.

**Poll** - a vote or survey.

**Population** - the number of people who live in a specified place.

**President** - the elected head of state of a republic.

**Prevent, Preventative, Preventive** - steps taken to stop something from happening.

**Production** - a term used to describe how much of something is made, for example saying a factory has a high production rate.

**Propaganda** - biased information aimed at persuading people to think a certain way.

**R**

**Ratification, Ratified** - to give formal agreement or consent to something.

**Rebels** - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

**Reparations** - payments made by the defeated countries in a war to the victors to help pay for the cost of and damage from the fighting.

**Right wing** - a political view with beliefs centred around nationalism and a desire for an authoritarian government

opposed to communism.

**Riots** - violent disturbances involving a crowd of people.

**S**

**Sanctions** - actions taken against states who break international laws, such as a refusal to trade with them or supply necessary commodities.

**Self-determination, Self-determined** - in politics, the process where a nation decides its own statehood and whether it will rule itself rather than be part of a larger empire.

**Soviet** - an elected workers' council at local, regional or national level in the former Soviet Union. It can also be a reference to the Soviet Union or the USSR.

**State, States** - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

**T**

**Tactic** - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

**Territories, Territory** - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

**Treaty** - a formal agreement, signed and ratified by two or more parties.

**U**

**Ultimatum** - a final demand, with the threat of consequences if it is not met.

**W**

**Western powers** - a group term used to describe developed capitalist nations, such as Britain and the USA.



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