

Knowledge outcomes: Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 – Peacemaking, 1919					
1	Who were the leaders of the 'Big Three'?	Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau	16	The German army was limited to how many men?	100,000
2	Roughly how many British and French casualties had there been in WW1?	9 million	17	Which area in Germany, bordering France, became a demilitarised zone?	Rhineland
3	What was the name of the USA president's draft plan for the peace conference?	The Fourteen Points	18	How many battleships was the German navy allowed to build?	Six
4	Which country began their accession to a Super Power following WW1?	USA.	19	How many aircraft were Germany allowed to build?	None
5	What did the USA president plan to be set up at the conference?	An international body called the League of Nations	20	Which aspect of the Treaty did Germans find most controversial?	'War Guilt' clause – accepting blame for the war
6	What did Wilson call his plan to give people the right to choose their own rulers?	Self-determination	21	How much did Germany have to pay in reparations for the damage caused by the war?	£6.6 bn (£6,600 million)
7	What was France's main aim for the conference?	To cripple Germany so it could not attack France again.	22	What did Clemenceau think of the Treaty?	It was not harsh enough
8	What proportion of men who served in the French army had been killed or injured?	Two-thirds	23	What percentage of its land did Germany lose?	10%
9	What did Lloyd George want Britain and Germany to set up?	Trade links (Germany were Britain's 2 nd largest partner)	24	What percentage of its overseas colonies did Germany lose?	100% (all of it)
10	What had Lloyd George promised to do in his election campaign?	'Make Germany pay'. Publish pressure led to this slogan.	25	What did the German navy do to protest at the Treaty?	Sink its own ships
11	Why did Lloyd George want Germany to lose its navy and colonies?	They would no longer threaten the British Empire.	26	How did France react when Germany failed to make a payment in 1922-23?	It occupied the Ruhr region of Germany
12	Which point of the Fourteen Points did Lloyd George disagree with Wilson the most on?	Point 2 – allowing all nations access to the seas.	27	Which important industrial areas did German lose as part of the terms of the Treaty?	The Saar and Upper Silesia
13	The Germans referred to the Treaty Versailles as a what?	<i>Diktat</i> (a forced treaty)	28	What organisation were Germany initially forbidden from joining?	The League of Nations
14	What happened to German colonies in the Treaty?	They became mandates controlled by the LoN.	29	Why did many accuse German complains of being 'double standards'?	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk – German treatment of Russia
15	Which country did the League ban Germany from forming an alliance with?	Austria	30	Following World War One, which other countries were also punished by separate treaties?	Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey

Knowledge outcomes: Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 – League of Nations and international peace					
1	What did France propose the League should have?	Its own standing army	16	The League controversially sided with Mussolini when he invaded which island?	Corfu – Greek island.
2	What was the Covenant?	Agreement to protect one another if they were invaded	17	Which part of the Treaty of Versailles did Germany agree to in Locarno treaties of 1925?	The territorial terms on her western front.
3	What were the three steps the League used to deal with an aggressor?	Moral condemnation; economic sanctions; military intervention	18	Which three countries agreed not to invade each other in the Locarno treaties?	Germany, Belgium, France
4	Why was Wilson unable to make the USA a member of the League?	It was opposed by Congress.	19	How did the Kellogg-Briand and Locarno Pacts undermine League?	They were signed outside the authority of the League
5	Where was the League's home?	Geneva, Switzerland	20	What year did the Wall Street Crash occur?	1929
6	Who were the permanent members of the Council?	Britain, France, Italy and Japan	21	Which two countries put up tariffs (trade barriers) with Japan after the crash?	USA & China. This led to an economic crisis.
7	Which part of the League handled border disputes?	The Permanent Court of International Justice	22	How did the Japanese army respond to the tariffs imposed by other countries following the Depression?	They wanted to build a Japanese empire by force.
8	How many countries initially joined the League?	42	23	In 1931, who controlled the South Manchurian Railway?	Japanese Army
9	Which section of the League aimed to improve the conditions of workers?	International Labour Organisation	24	How did Japan react to the League's report of September 1932?	It left the League.
10	What happened when Poland invading Vila (the capital of Lithuania)?	The League's protestations were ignored.	25	Why did the report on Manchuria take so long to produce?	Lord Lytton sailed. It took a year. (Scared of flying)
11	In which area did the League help settle a dispute between Poland and Germany?	Upper Silesia	26	Why did the League not impose economic sanctions (ban arms sales) on Japan?	Worried about Japanese retaliation & potential war
12	Over what area did the League settle a dispute between Sweden and Finland? How?	Aaland Islands – it was given to Finland. Sweden accepted.	27	Why were Britain and France keen to keep Mussolini as an ally?	To strengthen them against Hitler
13	In what year did Germany join the League of Nations?	1926	28	What was the League's decision on the Abyssinian incident?	Neither side was to blame
14	What did the world's major powers agree in the Kellogg-Briand Pact?	Not to use force to solve problems	29	Which sanctions on Italy did the League delay a decision on for over two months?	Oil exports.
15	How many countries signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact?	61	30	The secret negotiations between France and Britain ruined the League's reputation. What did they decide?	Mussolini would get two-thirds of Abyssinia

Knowledge outcomes: Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 – The origins and outbreak of the Second World War					
1	One of Hitler's main aims was to abolish what?	The Treaty of Versailles	16	Which percentage of the Austrian population voted for the union with Germany (Anschluss)?	99.75%
2	Which ideology did Hitler also want to defeat?	Communism (or Bolshevism)	17	When did Germany unify with Austria?	March 1938
3	What was one of Hitler's first actions in 1933?	Take Germany out of the League of Nations	18	Which British leader is most associated with the policy of appeasement?	Neville Chamberlain
4	What was the name of the Austrian Chancellor assassinated by the Nazis?	Dollfuss	19	What territory did Hitler gain in September 1938?	Sudetenland
5	What did Hitler introduce in March 1935?	Conscription (for all able-bodied boys over 19 years old)	20	How did Hitler gain this territory in September 1938?	They were given it by Britain and France
6	Hitler signed an agreement with Britain allowing him to expand what?	The German navy	21	In March 1939, Hitler took over which country?	Czechoslovakia
7	How big was the Germany navy allowed to be relative to the British navy?	35%	22	In August 1939, Hitler signed a pact. What was this called and with which country was it signed?	Nazi-Soviet Pact with the USSR
8	What was the result of the plebiscite in the Saar held in 1935?	90% of the population voted to return to German rule	23	What did the pact of August 1939 agree to do?	Divide of Poland between Germany and the USSR
9	What was Hitler's justification for desiring an empire in eastern Europe?	<i>Lebensraum</i> ('living space') – needed for German speakers	24	Why was Hitler able to convince his ally to sign the August 1939 pact?	Stalin was angry about the Munich Agreement (1938)
10	By 1939, how much had the German army grown under Hitler?	From 100,000 to 1 million.	25	Which two countries promised to defend Poland if they were attacked by Germany?	Britain and France
11	How did Hitler justify mass rearmament?	From 1935, other countries rearmed to fight unemployment	26	When did Germany invade Poland?	September 1939
12	In 1936, Hitler remilitarised which area?	Rhineland	27	What was the main argument for following the policy of appeasement in 1938?	The British army was not ready for war
13	Which country had France signed a treaty with just before the remilitarisation?	USSR	28	When had Britain's rearmament drive begun?	1937 – under Chamberlain
14	Which event distracted the League from dealing with German remilitarisation?	Abyssinian crisis	29	Which famous opponent of appeasement took over as Prime Minister of England in 1940?	Winston Churchill
15	By 1937, Germany, Italy and what other country were part of the Anti-Comintern pact?	Japan	30	What was the policy of giving Hitler what he wanted in order to avoid war called?	Appeasement

