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AQA - GCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE

Conflict and Tension: The Inter-War Years, 1918–1939

GCSEHistory.com



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STUDY GUIDE

Conflict and Tension: the Inter-War Years, 1918–1939

AQA - GCSE





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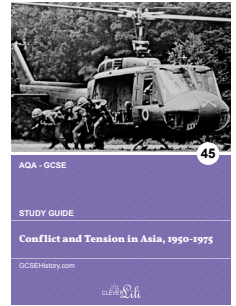
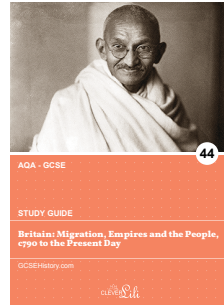
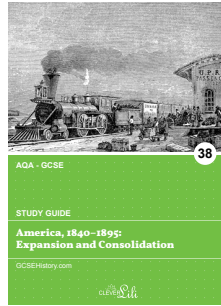
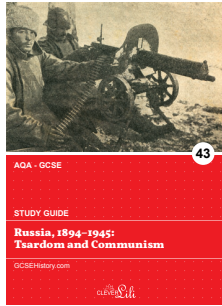
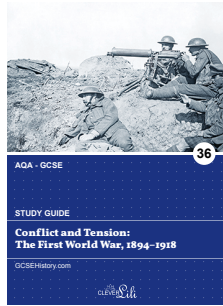
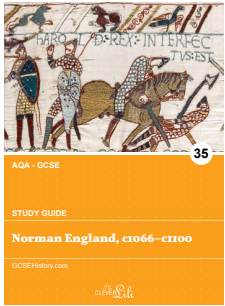
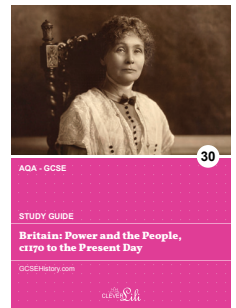
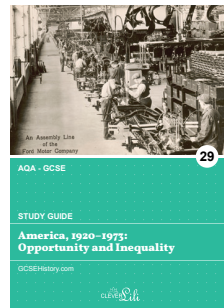
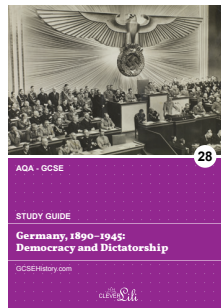
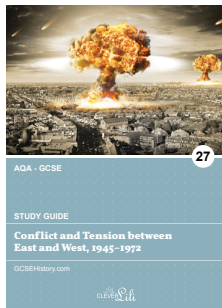
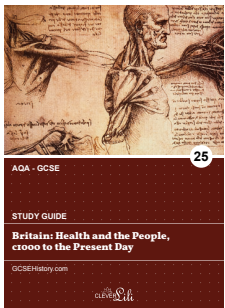
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The Key Individuals of the Inter-war Years.

Neville Chamberlain.....	0
Georges Clemenceau.....	0
Edouard Daladier.....	0
Adolf Hitler.....	0
David Lloyd George.....	0
John Maynard Keynes.....	0
Benito Mussolini.....	0
Joseph Stalin.....	0
Franklin Delano Roosevelt.....	0
Woodrow Wilson.....	0
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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 17**.

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?




Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 is an AQA wider world depth study that investigates international relations. The course focuses on what caused the Second World War. It considers how and why the war happened, and why it was so challenging to find resolutions to the issues which caused it. You will study the roles of key individuals and groups in influencing change, and how they were affected by and shaped by international affairs.

Purpose

This study will help you to interpret the intricacies and diverse interests of different individuals and states. You will investigate themes such as self-determination, ideas of internationalism and the problems of revising the peace settlement. This course will enable you to develop historical thinking, to identify and analyse causation and consequence, and encourage you to critically question sources.

Enquiries

Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 is split into 3 key enquiries. Peacemaking; the League of Nations and international peace; and the origins and outbreak of the Second World War.

-  Enquiry 1 looks at the armistice at the end of the First World War and the aims of the peacemakers. You will also study the Versailles settlement, the impact of the treaty, and also the wider settlement.
-  Enquiry 2 looks at the League of Nations, diplomacy outside the League, and its collapse in the 1930s.
-  Enquiry 3 looks the development of tension in the 1930s, its escalation, and the outbreak of war in 1939.








Key Individuals

Some of the key individuals studied on this course include:

-  Neville Chamberlain.
-  Winston Churchill.
-  Georges Clemenceau.
-  Edouard Daladier.
-  David Lloyd George.
-  Adolf Hitler.
-  Benito Mussolini.
-  Edouard Daladier.
-  John Maynard Keynes.
-  Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
-  Woodrow Wilson.



Key Events

Some of the key events you will study on this course include:



-  The end of the First World War.
-  The Paris Peace Conference.
-  The signing of the Treaty of Versailles and international reaction to it.
-  The formation of the League of Nations and how it worked in practice in the 1920s.
-  Flash points of tension, including events in Poland, Corfu and Bulgaria.
-  The Wall Street Crash, the Washington Arms Conference, events in Manchuria and Abyssinia.
-  The reoccupation of the Rhineland, Anschluss with Austria, the Sudeten Crisis, Appeasement, the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the invasion of Poland, and the declaration of war.

Assessment

The Conflict and Tension 1918-1939 course forms part of paper 1, which you have a total of 2 hours to complete. You should spend 1 hour on this section of the paper. There will be 4 exam questions, which will assess what you have learned on the course.

-  Question 1 is worth 4 marks. This question will require you to examine a source. It assesses your ability to analyse and evaluate, using a source to make a judgement.
-  Question 2 is worth 12 marks. This question will require you to examine 2 sources. It assesses your ability to evaluate sources and apply your contextual knowledge.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?

-  Question 3 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to show your knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the course. You will have the opportunity to show your ability to explain and analyse historical events using second order concepts such as causation, consequence, change, continuity, similarity and difference.
-  Question 4 is worth 16 marks, plus 4 marks for spelling and grammar. Here, similar skills to those in question 3 will be assessed, but you will also be required to make a judgement in an extended response.

Sample

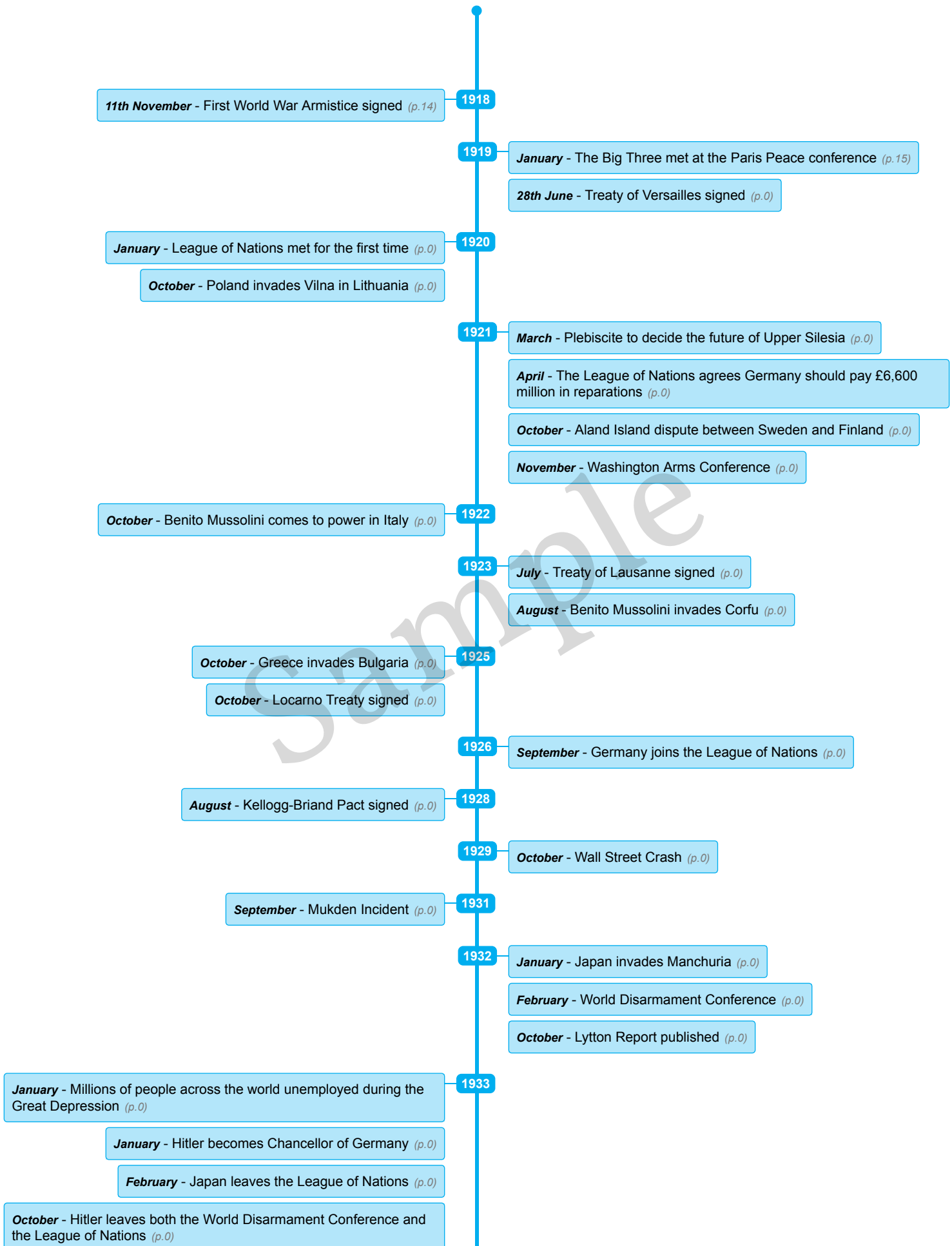


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Sample

CONFLICT AND TENSION, 1918-1939

TIMELINE



CONFLICT AND TENSION, 1918-1939

1934

July - Engelbert Dollfuss assassinated in Austria (p.0)

September - USSR joins the League of Nations (p.0)

December - Mussolini orders a clash between Italian soldiers and Abyssinians (p.0)

1935

January - Saar plebiscite (p.0)

April - Stresa Front signed between Britain, France and Italy (p.0)

March - Freedom to Rearm Rally Germany (p.0)

June - Anglo-German Naval Agreement signed (p.0)

October - Mussolini's troops enter Abyssinia - they bomb tribal villages using chemical weapons (p.0)

December - Hoare-Laval Pact agreed (p.0)

1936

March - Reoccupation of the Rhineland (p.0)

May - Italy takes the Abyssinian capital and leaves the League of Nations (p.0)

October - Rome Berlin Axis formed (p.0)

November - Germany and Japan sign the Anti-Comintern Pact (p.0)

1937

May - Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister of Britain (p.0)

July - Japan starts a full scale invasion of China (p.0)

1938

March - Nazi troops invade Austria (p.0)

September - Munich Conference (p.0)

October - Engelbert Dollfuss assassinated in Austria (p.0)

1939

March - Hitler invades the rest of Czechoslovakia (p.0)

August - Nazi-Soviet Pact signed (p.0)

1st September - Germany invades Poland (p.0)

3rd September - Britain declares war on Germany; the Second World War begins (p.0)

Sample



THE FIRST WORLD WAR ARMISTICE

'Our men marched singing, with a smiling light in the eyes. They had done their job, and it was finished with the greatest victory in the world.' - Philip Gibbs



What was the armistice at the end of the First World War?

The [armistice](#) was an agreement to end the First World War.



Who signed the armistice at the end of the First World War?

The [armistice](#) was signed by France, Britain, and Germany.



Where was the armistice at the end of the First World War signed?

The [armistice](#) that ended the First World War was signed in a railway carriage in Compiègne, France.



When was the armistice signed at the end of the First World War?

The [armistice](#) was signed at 5:12am on 11th November 1918, although it was agreed the [ceasefire](#) would begin at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month.



What were the terms of the armistice at the end of the First World War?

There were 7 main terms agreed including:

- ✓ German troops were to leave France, Luxembourg, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine within 14 days.
- ✓ Once they had left these [territories](#), German troops were then to leave the territory on the west side of the Rhine.
- ✓ The [treaties](#) that Germany had forced on Russia and Romania would be cancelled.
- ✓ The German fleet would be taken away.
- ✓ Germany was to give up all its submarines, 5,000 cannons, 25,000 machine guns, 1,700 planes, 5,000 locomotive engines and 150,000 railcars.
- ✓ All British, French and Italian [prisoners of war](#) were to be freed after a peace [treaty](#) had been agreed upon.
- ✓ Germany would be blamed for the war and pay [reparations](#) for the damage that resulted from the war.



Why was the armistice agreed at the end of the First World War?

There were 3 main reasons why the [armistice](#) was agreed including:

- ✓ The First World War dragged on far longer than expected. It caused huge damage to both sides. Millions of soldiers and [civilians](#) were killed, along with the destruction of houses, factories, farms and railways.
- ✓ In March 1917, after defeating Russia, it seemed as if Germany was poised to defeat the Allies. However, the USA joined in April 1917 and the Allies made a number of important advances.
- ✓ In 1918, Germany wanted to bring a swift end to the war, with the Spring Offensive from March to July. When this failed, Germany began to consider surrender.



How did the Allies react to the armistice at the end of the First World War?

Britain, France and the USA celebrated the end of the conflict. They were happy the war was over, due to the [economic](#) and social impact it had had on them.



What was the reaction to the armistice in Germany at the end of the First World War?

Many Germans were upset at how the war had ended. German soldiers believed the [armistice](#) would not last and fighting would resume again; they couldn't believe that they had lost.



What was the difference between the armistice and the Treaty of Versailles at the end of the First World War?

The **armistice** at the end of the war was different from the Treaty of Versailles (p.0), as it was a temporary measure until an official peace settlement could be agreed.

DID YOU KNOW?

The armistice was signed in a train carriage in a woodland clearing, just north of Paris.



THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

This was the conference where the five treaties which ended the war were decided, including the famous Treaty of Versailles.

What was the Paris Peace Conference?

In 1919, representatives from around the world gathered to discuss the terms of peace after the First World War. They met in the Palace of Versailles, just outside the centre of Paris.

Which treaties were decided at the Paris Peace Conference?

5 **treaties** were decided at the Paris Peace Conference, and 1 treaty agreed later on. They included:

- The Treaty of Versailles (p.0) was signed in June 1919, and officially ended the war between the Allies and Germany.
- The Treaty of St Germain (p.0) was signed in September 1919, and officially ended the war between the Allies and Austria.
- The Treaty of Neuilly (p.0) was signed in November 1919, and officially ended the war between the Allies and Bulgaria.
- The Treaty of Trianon (p.0) was signed in June 1920, and officially ended the war between the Allies and Hungary.
- The Treaty of Sevres (p.0) was signed in August 1920, and officially ended the war between the Allies and Turkey.
- The Treaty of Lausanne (p.0) was a renegotiation of the Treaty of Sevres (p.0) and was signed in June 1923 between Turkey and representatives of Britain, France and several associated powers. It was the only post-war treaty (p.0) not to be decided at the Paris Peace Conference.

Who were the victors at the Paris Peace Conference?

Some nations arrived in Paris as the victors of the First World War, known collectively as 'the Allies'. The 5 main ones were:

- Britain.
- France.
- The USA.
- Italy.
- Japan.

Who were the losers at the Paris Peace Conference?

The losing nations were given few powers of negotiation at the Paris Peace Conference. They included:

- Germany.
- Austria-Hungary.



- ✓ Bulgaria.
- ✓ The Ottoman Empire (later Turkey).
- ✓ Russia had become a **communist** country and had surrendered to Germany in March 1918, so was not included in the peace talks.



Who attended the 1919 Paris Peace Conference?

Hundreds of important politicians travelled to Paris for the peace **conference** including:

- ✓ The **conference** was attended by representatives of 32 countries.
- ✓ Soviet Russia was excluded from the talks as it had left the war in March 1918 and already signed a peace **treaty** with Germany.
- ✓ The defeated nations were excluded from the talks and could not contribute to decisions.
- ✓ The most influential negotiators at the peace **conference** were the leaders of France, Britain and the USA. These became known as the 'Big Three (p.0)'.
(p.0)



When was the Paris Peace Conference?

The Paris Peace Conference began on 19th January, 1919, and ended on 21st January, 1920.

Sample

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THIS IS A SAMPLE.
REMAINING PAGES REMOVED.
PLEASE PURCHASE THE BOOK FOR FULL CONTENT.

GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

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

Agricultural - relating to agriculture.

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

Allegiance - loyalty to a person, group or cause.

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.

Annex, Annexation, Annexed - to forcibly acquire territory and add it to a larger country.

Armistice - an agreement between two or more opposing sides in a war to stop fighting.

Artillery - large guns used in warfare.

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

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

Assembly - a meeting of a group of people, often as part of a country's government, to make decisions.

Authoritarian - either a person who believes in strict obedience to those in authority or a system of government in which there are few freedoms.

Autocrat - a ruler who has absolute power over their country.

Autonomy - independence or self-government.

B

Bankrupt - to be insolvent; to have run out of resources with which to pay existing debts.

Blacklist - the blocking of trade as a means to punish.

Buffer - a protective barrier.

C

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

Capitalism - the idea of goods and services being exchanged for money, private ownership of property and businesses, and acceptance of a hierarchical society.

Casualties - people who have been injured or killed, such as during a war, accident or catastrophe.

Ceasefire - when the various sides involved in conflict agree to stop fighting.

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.

Civil servant - a person who works for the government, either at national or local level.

Civilian - a non-military person.

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.

Collective security - a policy adopted by the League of Nations, with the idea members should feel safe from attack as all nations agreed to defend each other.

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

Commissions - the collective term for several organisations set up by the League of Nations to solve global issues.

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.

Congress - a national legislative body, most frequently used in relation to the USA.

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

Conservative - someone who dislikes change and prefers traditional values. It can also refer to a member of the Conservative Party.

Constitution - rules, laws or principles that set out how a country is governed.

Constitutional - relating to the constitution.

Cooperate, Cooperation - to work together to achieve a common aim. Frequently used in relation to politics, economics or law.

Council - an advisory or administrative body set up to manage the affairs of a place or organisation. The Council of the League of Nations contained the organisation's most powerful members.

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

Culture - the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

D

Debt - when something, usually money, is owed by a person, organisation or institution to another.

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.

Deploy - to move military troops or equipment into position or a place so they are ready for action.

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.

Economic depression - a sustained downturn in the economy.

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

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.

Export - to transport goods for sale to another country.

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.

Federal - in US politics this means 'national', referring to the whole country rather than any individual state.

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

Idealist - someone who believes in idealism and works towards the perfect world.

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

Import - to bring goods or services into a different country to sell.

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.

Investor - someone who puts money into something with the expectation of future profit.

Isolationism - a policy adopted by the USA after the First World War which saw them withdraw from international disputes and European politics.

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

Mandate - authority to carry out a policy.

Mass - an act of worship in the Catholic Church.

Merchant, Merchants - someone who sells goods or services.

Military force - the use of armed forces.

Mine - an explosive device usually hidden underground or underwater.

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

Morale - general mood of a group of people.

Morals - a person's set of rules about what they consider right and wrong, used to guide their actions and behaviour.

N

Nationalism, Nationalist, Nationalistic - identifying with your own nation and supporting its interests, often to the detriment or exclusion of other nations.

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

O

Oath - a solemn promise with special significance, often relating to future behaviour or actions.

Occupation - the action, state or period when somewhere is taken over and occupied by a military force.

P

POW, Prisoner of war, Prisoners of war - somebody who has been captured and taken prisoner by enemy forces.

Parliament - a group of politicians who make the laws of their country, usually elected by the population.

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.

Police state - a totalitarian country in which the police have a great deal of power to control the people and suppress opposition.

Poll - a vote or survey.

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

Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.

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.

Profit - generally refers to financial gain; the amount of money made after deducting buying, operating or production costs.

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

Prosperity - the state of thriving, enjoying good fortune and/or social status.

Province, Provinces - part of an empire or a country denoting areas that have been divided for administrative purposes.

Provision - the act of providing or supplying something for someone.

R

Radical, Radicalism - people who want complete or extensive change, usually politically or socially.

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rallies, Rally - a political event with speakers and a crowd, designed to increase support for a politician, political party or an idea.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

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

Refugee, Refugees - a person who has been forced to leave where they live due to war, disaster or persecution.

Relief - something that reduces pressure on people, often through financial or practical support.

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.

Republic - a state or country run by elected representatives and an elected/nominated president. There is no monarch.

Revolution - the forced overthrow of a government or social system by its own people.

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.

Strike - a refusal by employees to work as a form of protest, usually to bring about change in their working conditions. It puts pressure on their employer, who cannot run the business without workers.

T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

Tariff, Trade tariff - a tax placed on imports, increasing their cost.

Territorial - relating to land or territory.

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.

Unanimity, Unanimous - when everyone involved is fully in agreement with each other.

V

Veto - the right to reject a decision or proposal.

W

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

Sample

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