Aims of peace makers

Britain – Lloyd George
Reparations to pay American debt – enough to condemn Communism’s spread but allows them to continue trading
  achieved: reparations
  failed: Germany crippled by reparations – couldn’t trade
Reduce German armed forces – achieved: navy, no submarines / no Air Force
Protect British empire – achieved: gained German empire

France – Clemenceau
£13 million reparations for American debt & to rebuild country
  achieved: France got most money & coal from Saar for 15 years
  failed: less than cost of war – he wanted more
Land in Germany – achieved: Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
Germany takes responsibility for war – achieved: war guilt
Germany exclusion from League of Nations – achieved
Reduce German power
  Achieved: Rhineland demilitarised / Anschluss forbidden / military power reduced
  Failed: France didn’t want Germany to have any army / Rhineland should be independent
Punish Germany: they invaded France twice in his lifetime – wants them to be weak
  achieved: war guilt hit German pride – although French public didn’t think Treaty was harsh enough
Germany blamed him most as he wanted: double reparations / Rhineland taken / revenge

USA – Wilson
Peace: stop Europe’s fighting – achieved: League of Nations
  failed: treaty may be too harsh and Germany will want revenge
Minimal reparations – enough to get money back from Britain/France
National self-determination – each country has the right to decide its own futures and have its own country
  achieved: small nations of Austria-Hungary now independent
  failed: Germany’s empire turned into mandates

14 points
1. No secret deals of treaties between states
2. Countries free to send ships anywhere without interference
3. Free trade between countries
4. Disarmament in each country
5. Future colonies reviewed, wishes of local people to be considered
6. Other countries leave Russian territory
7. Germans leave Belgium
8. Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
9. Italian borders adjusted to bring in Italian speakers
10. Different people of Austria-Hungary should be given freedom
11. Invading army leave Balkan states
12. Non-Turkish people in Turkish army free to have own government
13. Independent Poland set up with access to sea – for trade
14. League of Nations set up to preserve peace – achieved
THR ORIGINS & OUTBREAK OF WW2

Development of tension

Hitlers aims:
Overturn Treaty of Versailles: Treaty formed for peace, breaking it would admit peace was flawed
Rearmament – Luftwaffe Air Force, conscription → breaks T of V
Lebensraum: living space – expand borders East making up for land taken – invasion (act of war)
To unite all Volksdeutsche (German people) – invasion into German-speaking areas
Anschluss: uniting Austria/Germany – banned by T of V
Remove communism: USSR was powerful enemy / friend of Britain & France / ally of Eastern-European countries Hitler wanted to invade – he risked annoying them

Allies’ reactions:
Britain – Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain
Hitler’s 1920 speeches worried Britain – until he signed Poland non-aggression pact
Want to avoid war after WW1 tragedy
Chamberlain/Britain wanted appeasement: Lord Halifax sent to see what Hitler wanted – Churchill knew it was wrong
People thought T of V was too harsh – Germany should overwrite some of it, strengthen Germany, reduce Soviet threat
Feared communism more than Hitler
Signed Stresa-front: uniting against Hitler
France – President Deladier
Internal problems due to Great Depression: people suffered & rebelled against government
Can’t stand up to Hitler without Britain
Spent 20 years + £billions to build forts on border with Germany
USSR – Dictator Stalin
Better to work with capitalist countries to prevent Hitler’s eastward expansion – but didn’t allow him in League: disliked them
Disliked Hitler: he wanted to destroy communism & expand eastwards
USA – President Roosevelt
Focused on employment: 25% unemployment after Wall Street Crash
Tried to get Hitler to promise not to invade countries – Hitler ignored
Quietly started preparing army
Promised to keep USA out of war in Europe – 70% Americans against joining WW1

Dollfuss affair – 1934
Many Austrians/Germans worried Anschluss – but found it in T of V
Hitler wanted Anschluss to unite all Volksdeutsche
Austrian chancellor, Dollfuss, banned Nazi Party from Austria
Hitler told Austrian-Nazi’s to cause havoc: they murdered Dollfuss
Hitler failed: Austrian army went to border with Germany – Hitler’s army not strong enough to fight yet – he claimed the Austrian-Nazi’s acted alone

Rearmament – 13 January 1935
Freedom to rearm rally: Hitler showed off his secret weapons/troops & announced: conscription / 1 million-man army / Luftwaffe
Knew he could openly defy Treaty – no-one will stop him

Saar – March 1935
Saar: rich industrial area under League’s control for 15 years – after: plebiscite to decide who will govern area
90% Germany over France: Hitler used this as propaganda – to persuade German speakers to unite with Nazi’s
Used rich coalfields to power industry & build weapons

Stresa Front – April 1935: Agreement of Britain / France / Italy
Guarantee terms of Locarno treaty / protect Austrian independence / work together to stop Hitler breaking more terms

Anglo-German Naval agreement – June 1935
Britain felt T of V was too harsh on Germany
Agreement: Germany can build navy to 35% size & 45% submarines of Britain
Germany offered to restrict growth of navy
Hitler saw them admitting Treaty was too harsh – knew he could safely ignore it
Military terms of Treaty gone – France not consulted