

IB20-Unit Study Guide:

Peacemaking, Peacekeeping—International Relations (1918-36)

Unit Texts:

Required Reading 2: Pearson Text: [Chapter 4](#), [Chapter 5](#)

Required Reading 3: Wilson, excerpt from "[Address on the 14 Points for Peace](#)"

Optional Reading 1: [Oxford Review](#)

[Suggested Work Calendar \(SWC\)](#)

Unit Guiding Questions:

At the end of this unit, students will have an understanding of, and be able to effectively discuss the following questions.

1. Explain and evaluate the aims of the participants of the Paris Peace Conferences.
2. Evaluate the role isolationism played in preventing collective security.
3. How far would you agree with the statement that "The League of Nations was the right organization for its time?"

I. Paris Peace Treaties:

[Paris Peace Treaties](#)

II. Key Diplomatic Actions:



The inter-war period is marked by a series of, for the time, ground-breaking and radical international actions. Some of these we will cover in class, some you will need to look up on your own. Use the table below to record a few **brief** bullet points of key information regarding each of the acts identified in the first column.

Action	Participants/Signatories	Key Terms/Agreements	Main Impact on World Peace
Failed Disarmament			
Washington Conference (1922) [5 and 9 power treaties]			
London Naval Conference			
London Naval Treaty (1936)			
Geneva Disarmament Conference (1932-34)			
Locarno Era			
Locarno Conference(1925)			
Geneva Protocol (1925)			
Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)			
Young Plan (1929)			
Key Diplomacy			
Rapallo Treaty (1922)			
Geneva Protocol (1925)			
Lytton Report (Manchuria 1932)			
Anglo-German Naval Agreement 1935			

III. Key Terms:

Column One lists the Key Term. Column Two asks you to identify which SPERM category(ies) you believe the term is most closely connected. Column Three asks you to define the term using **1-3 bullet points**. Column Four asks you to explain how the term is important to a historical study of the unit topic, done using **2-4 bullet points or sentences**.

Key Term	Defined	Context
Anschluss		
buried ethnicities		
containment		
The Fourteen Points		
hegemony		
hyperinflation		
indemnity (AKA reparations)		
isolationism		
mandates (A, B, & C)		
mass society		
plebiscite		
racial equality clause		
"The Roaring Twenties"		
sanctions		
self-determination		
successor state		

IV. Key Events:

1. As you work through this unit, identify 5 historically significant events/cultural phenomenon between 1918 and 1936 that contribute to global peace, prosperity and stability, and 5 that serve to destabilize global recovery and lead to conflict. Your aim is to evaluate these events with regard to their overall effect. In some cases, you may also wish to consider how an event led to both peace and war.

2. Rank each event to indicate which most led to peace, which most led to war, and why.

3. If you are working with others on your USG, you should complete this section on your own, and then debate it with your peers.

Peace Ranking	Event/Phenomenon & Date	Description	Reason Contributed to Peace
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

War Ranking	Event/Phenomenon & Date	Description	Reason Contributed to War
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

V. Key Ideas:

The following prompts deal with “big picture” ideas connected to this unit. If working in a group of 2 students, choose **at least four** of the following prompts (**at least one from each group**). (If you are working in a group of 3 students, answer 6 prompts, at least 2 from each category.) For each chosen prompt, write a **one sentence answer** (ie: a clear and strong thesis) and then list **3-5 distinct topics of support**; each of your topics of support should include **2-4 sub-bullet points of specific evidence** that enforce each of your topics. Your responses should be bullet point outlines (not narrative paragraphs). When you are finished, **highlight (or put a star by) the one response you would most like your teacher to review.**

-Paris Peace Conference & Treaties-

1. With the exception of the Treaty of Versailles, **compare and contrast** any two of the Paris Peace treaties.
2. **Evaluate** priorities and critical mistakes made at the Paris Peace Conference.
3. **Evaluate** the role and impact of any two member states at the Paris Peace Treaties (other than the Big Four).
4. **Distinguish** the conflicts between national interests and international interests of one of the big four.

-League of Nations-

1. **Define** the concept of collective security in relationship to previous international processes.
2. **Examine** the impact of the world economic crisis on the failure of the League of Nations in the 1930's.
3. **Evaluate** how well the Covenant of the League of Nations supported collective security.
4. **Analyze** how the absence of major world powers impacted the League of Nations.

-Success and Failures-

1. **Describe** why the attempts to secure international agreement on disarmament were successful in 1922 and unsuccessful in 1932-3.
2. **To what extent** did the Ruhr Crisis (1923) & Locarno Agreements (1925) mark the beginning of a new era of conciliation?
3. With the exception of the Ruhr Crisis, choose one peacekeeping intervention (1920-25) by the League that achieved its goals and one that didn't. **Distinguish** why one succeeded and the other did not.
4. Using examples from Manchuria and Abyssinia, **identify** ways the political crisis of the 1930's account for the failure of the League of Nations.

What to study for the exam? Paper 1 always focuses on one of the 7 areas listed below.

Paper One Topic:

Peacemaking, peacekeeping—international relations 1918-36

This prescribed subject addresses international relations from 1918 to 1936 with emphasis on the Paris Peace Settlement—its making, impact and problems of enforcement—and attempts during the period to promote collective security and international cooperation through the League of Nations and multilateral agreements (outside the League mechanism), arms reduction and the pursuit of foreign policy goals without resort to violence. The prescribed subject also requires consideration of the extent to which the aims of peacemakers and peacekeepers were realized and the obstacles to success.

1. aims of the participants and peacemakers:
 - a. Wilson and the Fourteen Points
2. terms of the Paris Peace Treaties 1919-20:
 - a. Versailles
 - b. St Germain
 - c. Trianon
 - d. Neuilly
 - e. Sèvres/Lausanne 1923
3. the geopolitical and economic impact of the treaties on Europe;
 - a. the establishment and impact of the mandate system
4. enforcement of the provisions of the treaties:
 - a. US isolationism—the retreat from the Anglo–American Guarantee
 - b. disarmament—Washington, London, Geneva conferences
5. the League of Nations:
 - a. effects of the absence of major powers
 - b. the principle of collective security
 - c. early attempts at peace keeping (1920-5)
6. the Ruhr Crisis (1923);
 - a. Locarno and the “Locarno Spring” (1925)
7. Depression and threats to international peace and collective security:
 - a. Manchuria (1931-3)
 - b. Abyssinia (1935-6)