

To what extent was the League of Nations a success?

Explain the Who, What, Where, When, and Why involved for each question. Create a memory word to remember the main ideas for each question

1. How successful was the League in the 1920s? Memory Word=_____

Who was involved in the League in the 1920s:

What did the League want to do:

Where did the League intervene:

When did the League intervene (Timeline or sequence of events):

Why did the League intervene in these conflicts (I.e. what factors influenced this event):

2. Did weaknesses in the League's organization make failure inevitable? Memory Word=_____

Who was involved in creating the League and its organization:

What did they want the League to do:

Where did the League show its organizational issues:

When did countries join or leave the League (Timeline or sequence of events):

Why was the League structured the way that it was (i.e. what factors influenced this event):

3. Did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult? Memory Word=_____

Who was effected by the Depression:

What did the Depression do to the League:

Where did the Depression cause issues that made the work of the League more difficult:

When did these issues/impacts happen (Timeline or sequence of events):

Why did the Depression effect the League as an organization (I.e. what factors influenced this event):

4. How successful was the League in the 1930s? Memory Word=_____

Who was involved in the League during the 1930s:

What did the League do that was successful:

Where did the League intervene- positively or negatively (country, region, land mass, etc):

When did the League intervene in specific conflicts (Timeline or sequence of events):

Why did the League involve themselves in these issues (I.e. what factors influenced this event):

Sample Exam Questions

1. Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

You may say that we should have confidence in the European statesmen and leaders. Perhaps we should, but it was European statesmen, European ambition that drowned the world in blood and from which we are still suffering.

The Canadian representative speaking at the first League Assembly meeting in 1920.

- (a) What difficulties did Britain and France face as the main leaders of the League of Nations? [5]
(b) Why did some major powers not join the League? [7]
(c) 'The League failed because of the Abyssinian crisis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
2. Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest possible level consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

- (a) What were the main weaknesses in the structure and organisation of the League of Nations? [5]
(b) Why did the Depression make the work of the League more difficult? [7]
(c) To what extent was the League of Nations a success in its peacekeeping role? Explain your answer. [8]
3. Read the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

We know that world war began in Manchuria fifteen years ago. We know that four years later we could easily have stopped Mussolini if we had taken the sanctions against him that were obviously required. If we had closed the Suez Canal to Italy it would have stopped his oil.

A British statesman speaking at the very last session of the League of Nations, April 1946.

- (a) What were the successes of the League of Nations in the 1920s? [5]
(b) Why did the USA's failure to become a member create problems for the League? [7]
(c) 'Italy was more responsible than Britain and France for the failure of the League of Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]
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