

YEAR 10

HISTORY



SRI KDU
International
School
SUBANG JAYA

PROGRAMME OF STUDY - TERM 1

THE TREATIES OF 1919-1923

Overview of the Treaty of Versailles

- Context and background leading to the treaty
- Key aims of the treaty
- The Big Three: Woodrow Wilson, Georges Clemenceau, and David Lloyd George

Terms and Conditions of the Treaty of Versailles

- Territorial changes imposed by the treaty
- Military restrictions and disarmament
- Financial reparations and their impact

The Big Three and Their Different Goals

- Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points and self-determination
- Georges Clemenceau's desire for security and weakening of Germany
- David Lloyd George's balance between punishment and moderation

Reasons for Disagreement Among the Big Three

- Conflicting national interests and priorities
- Varying degrees of war impact on their countries
- Domestic political pressures and public opinion

Impact of the Treaty on Germany and Europe

- Economic impact on Germany
- Political consequences in Germany
- Reaction of other European nations

Responses to the Treaty of Versailles

- Initial reactions in Germany and Europe
- Long-term effects on international relations
- Revisionist movements and attempts to change the treaty

Treaty of Neuilly (1919)

- Overview and key terms of the treaty
- Impact on Bulgaria and the Balkan region
- Similarities and differences compared to the Treaty of Versailles

Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919)

- Overview and key terms of the treaty
- Impact on Austria and the region
- Similarities and differences compared to the Treaty of Versailles

Treaty of Sèvres (1920)

- Overview and key terms of the treaty
- Impact on the Ottoman Empire and the Middle East
- Similarities and differences compared to the Treaty of Versailles

Treaty of Trianon (1920)

- Overview and key terms of the treaty
- Impact on Hungary and the region
- Similarities and differences compared to the Treaty of Versailles

Consequences for Germany:

- Economic hardships: Reparations and loss of key industrial territories led to economic struggles and hyperinflation.
- Political instability: The treaty's harsh terms contributed to political unrest and the rise of extremist movements.
- Territorial losses: Germany lost significant territories, affecting its borders and population.
- Military restrictions: Severe limitations on military size and capabilities weakened Germany's defence.

OBJECTIVES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- Understand the key terms and conditions of the Treaty of Versailles and other treaties.
- Analyze the impact of the treaties on Germany, Europe, and the respective regions.
- Evaluate the goals and disagreements of the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference.
- Develop critical thinking and analytical skills through the study of historical documents and sources.
- Understand the longer consequences of the Treaty of Versailles and how it helped Hitler
- Evaluating the fairness of Treaty and the justification the Big Three had.
- Assessing the effects of the treaty in hindsight.
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Skills Development:

- **Analytical skills:** Analyzing historical documents and sources to evaluate the impact and consequences of the treaties.
- **Communication skills:** Presenting findings and arguments in a clear and coherent manner.
- **Research skills:** Conducting independent research to gather information and evidence.
- **Historical perspective:** Developing an understanding of historical events and their significance in shaping the modern world.
- **Debating skills:** Arguing from both perspectives and understand that there isn't a "right" or "wrong" side.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

- Establishment and Aims of the League of Nations
 - Background and reasons for the establishment of the League
 - Aims and objectives of the League as outlined in the Covenant
 - The involvement of America
- Structure of the League of Nations
 - General Assembly: Composition and role in decision-making
 - Council: Membership, functions, and powers
 - Secretariat: Role in supporting League activities
 - The permanent court of International Justice
 - The International Labour Organization
 - The League of Nations Commissions
- Functioning of the League of Nations
 - Disarmament Commission: Efforts to promote disarmament among member states
 - International Labor Organization (ILO): Mission and achievements in improving labor conditions worldwide
 - Mandates Commission: Oversight of League mandates and territories
- Successes and Failures of the League
 - Successes in resolving international disputes and conflicts (This will look at the 1920s specifically)
 - Failures in preventing aggression and maintaining peace
- Mandates of the League
 - Overview of the mandate system and its purpose
 - Examples of mandated territories and their administration
 - Impact of the mandate system on the territories involved
- Legacy of the League of Nations
 - Influence on the formation of the United Nations
 - Lessons learned from the League's successes and failures
 - Relevance of the League's principles in contemporary international relations

OBJECTIVES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Objectives:

- Understand the establishment, aims, and structure of the League of Nations.
- Analyze the League's successes and failures in maintaining peace and resolving conflicts.
- Analyze the League's weaknesses due to its structure and set up
- Evaluate the legacy of the League of Nations in shaping modern international relations.
Looking at the UN in current affairs
- Assessing the overall success or failure of the League
- Develop critical thinking and analytical skills through the study of historical documents and sources related to the League.

Skills Development:

- **Analytical skills:** Analyzing the effectiveness of the League in achieving its objectives.
- **Communication skills:** Presenting findings and arguments related to League activities.
- **Presentation skills:** PowerPoint/keynote presentations and skills required
- **Research skills:** Conducting independent research to gather information on League decisions and actions.
- **Historical perspective:** Understanding the historical context of the League's formation and activities.
- **Understanding disagreement:** Realising that there is not always a right thing to do but having back up and justifications for your choice of actions.