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<p>What was the 'Spirit of Locarno'?</p>	<p>The 'Spirit of Locarno' refers to the optimism in Europe following the Locarno Treaties of 1925, which aimed to secure borders and promote peaceful relations.</p>
<p>What was the main goal of the Dawes Plan (1924)?</p>	<p>To reduce Germany's reparations payments and stabilise its economy by introducing foreign loans and a revised payment schedule.</p>
<p>When was the Geneva Protocol proposed?</p>	<p>The Geneva Protocol was proposed in 1924 and aimed to strengthen collective security through compulsory arbitration of disputes.</p>
<p>What was the key aim of the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)?</p>	<p>The Kellogg-Briand Pact aimed to renounce war as a means of resolving international disputes and promote peaceful diplomacy.</p>

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How did the Great Depression affect international relations?

The Great Depression led to economic protectionism, increased tensions over debts and reparations, and the rise of aggressive nationalist policies.

What was the Lausanne Conference (1932)?

The Lausanne Conference aimed to revise Germany's reparations payments but failed to provide a lasting solution due to disagreements.

What was the impact of the London Economic Conference (1933)?

The London Economic Conference failed to achieve international economic cooperation due to conflicting national interests, worsening the global economic crisis.

Why did Japan invade Manchuria in 1931?

Japan invaded Manchuria to address its economic challenges by gaining control of resources and expanding its territorial influence.

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What was the League of Nations' response to the Manchurian Crisis?

The League condemned Japan's actions but failed to enforce sanctions, highlighting its weakness in dealing with aggression.

What motivated Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in 1935?

Italy sought to expand its empire and distract from domestic problems under Mussolini's rule.

What did the League of Nations do in response to the Abyssinian Crisis?

The League imposed limited sanctions on Italy but failed to prevent the invasion, undermining its credibility.

What was the significance of the failure of the League of Nations?

The failure of the League highlighted the weaknesses of collective security and encouraged further aggression by Axis powers.

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Which countries signed the Locarno Treaties?

France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and the United Kingdom signed the Locarno Treaties in 1925.

Why did Germany withdraw from the League of Nations in 1933?

Germany withdrew after the League rejected its demand for military equality, reflecting Hitler's growing defiance of international agreements.

What was the Washington Naval Treaty (1922)?

The Washington Naval Treaty limited naval armaments among major powers to prevent an arms race, preceding attempts at broader disarmament.

What was the significance of the World Disarmament Conference (1932-1934)?

The conference failed to achieve meaningful disarmament, with key nations prioritising their own security over collective agreements.

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What was the Stresa Front (1935)?

The Stresa Front was an agreement between Britain, France, and Italy to oppose German rearmament and maintain the Treaty of Versailles.

Why was the Stresa Front short-lived?

The Stresa Front collapsed after Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935) and Italy invaded Abyssinia.

Which two nations violated the Kellogg-Briand Pact?

Japan and Italy violated the Kellogg-Briand Pact with their respective invasions of Manchuria and Abyssinia.

What was the impact of the failure of disarmament efforts?

The failure of disarmament efforts contributed to the militarisation of Germany, Japan, and Italy, leading to rising tensions and eventually war.

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What was the main focus of the Young Plan (1929)?

The Young Plan further reduced Germany's reparations payments and extended the payment period to ease economic strain.

What were the consequences of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations?

Japan's withdrawal in 1933 weakened the League's authority and encouraged other nations to defy its rulings.