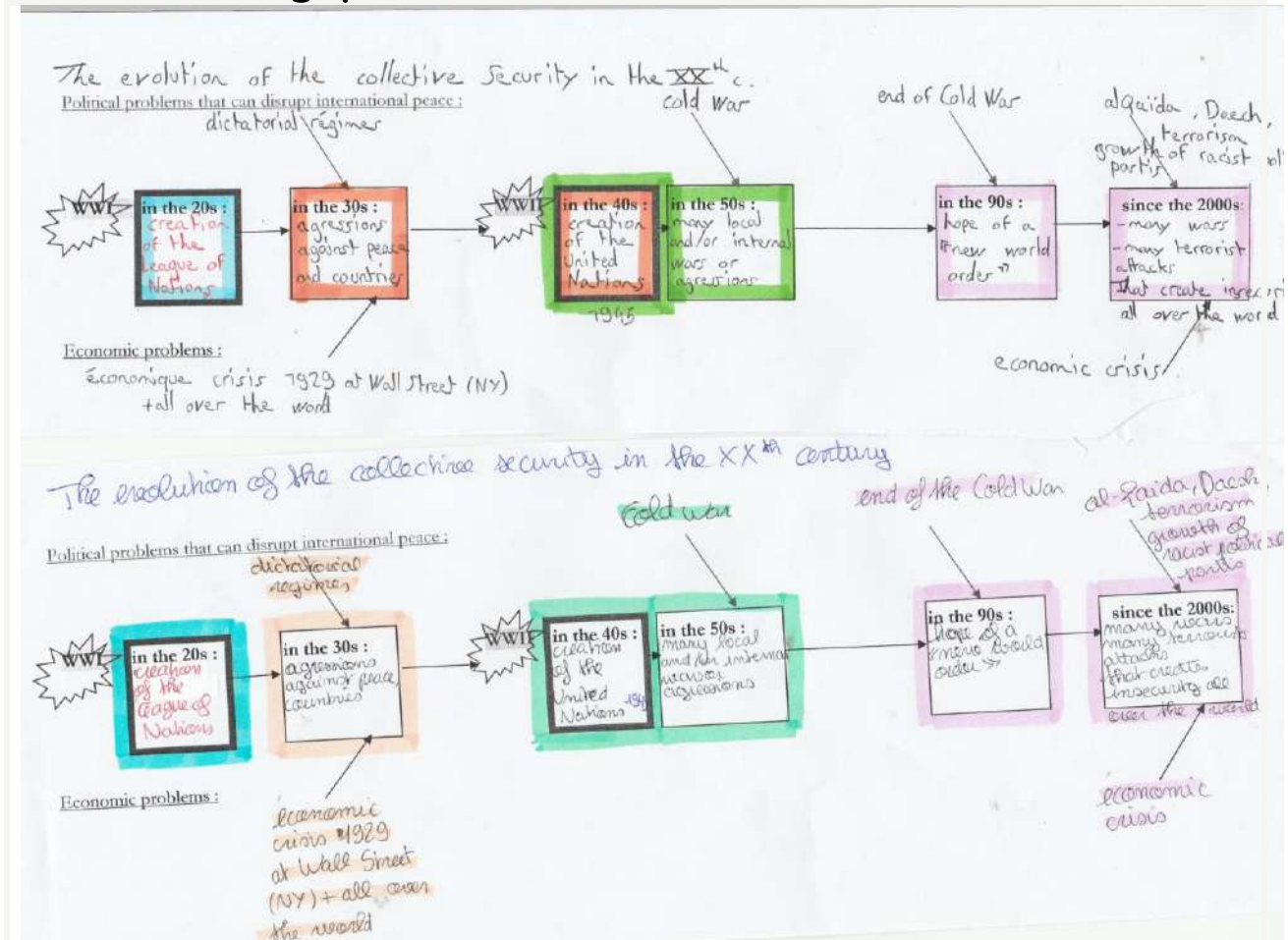


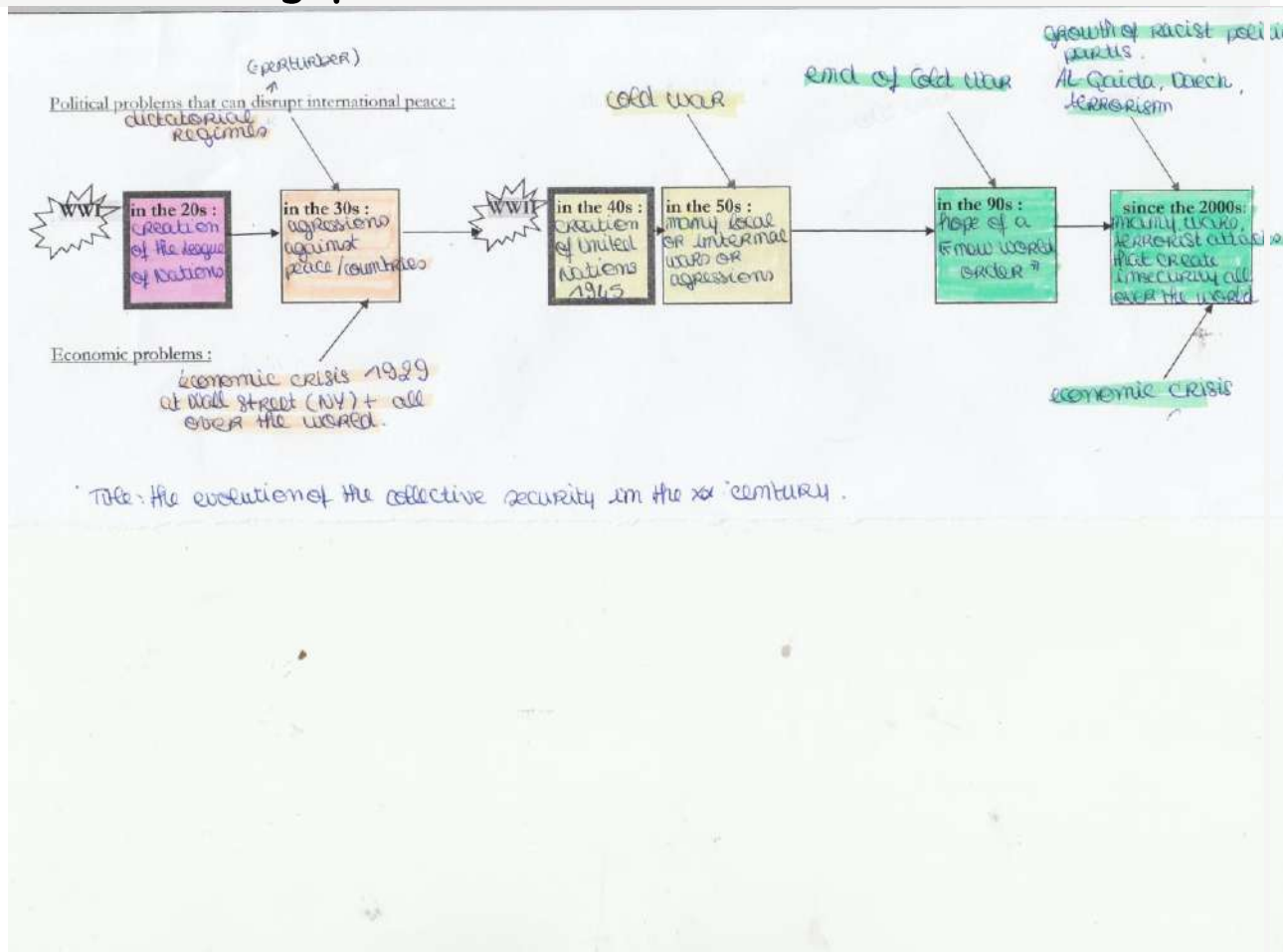
Productions d'élèves dossier pédagogique



Frise chronologique - élèves A et B



Frise chronologique élève C



Travail élève A

"Understand history with an historian point of view on the international security in the XXth century."

Questions:

- 1-Why W Wilson wants to create the League of Nations? When?
- 2-Explain two failures that reveals the weaknesses of the League of Nations in the 1920s and the 30s.
- 3-When is created the United Nations? Where?
- 4-Give one reason for the creation of the United Nations.
- 5-How peace will be guaranteed by the United Nations? Be precise in your answer (2 answers at least).
- 6-What happens for the world at the end of the Cold War? When? Is it totally true nowadays?

Légende: *collective security*

 in the 20s

 in the 30s

 in the 50s

 since the 1990s

"Hoping to break with the system of alliances and secret diplomacy which was held responsible for the cataclysm of 1914-1918, the American president Woodrow Wilson placed the creation of the League of Nations at the top of the agenda during the 1919 peace conference, in order to base the preservation of peace on new practices. [...] From 1920, the League also found itself weakened by the refusal of the United States to join [...]."

The collective security system experienced resounding failures in the 1930s, showing itself incapable of guaranteeing the protections of Article 10 to those members threatened by the aggressive policies of dictatorial regimes. It proved unable in 1931-1932, for instance, to prevent the conquest of Manchuria by Japan, a permanent member of the Council of the League (...or) in 1935 [...the] aggression of Italy against Ethiopia, a member of the League since 1923. [...]

The principle of collective security was nevertheless adopted once more by the United Nations, established by the San Francisco Charter on 26 June 1945. Aware of the weaknesses of the League of Nations, however, its founders attempted to improve the mechanisms of collective security by giving a decisive role to the principal victors of the Second World War, which became permanent members of the Security Council (USA, USSR, China, UK, France)(...) on which the Big Five have the power of veto(;) it was given 'the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security' (Art. 24). In the case of a threat to peace or act of aggression, the Security Council can decide on economic sanctions (Art. 41) or to 'take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security' (Art. 42).

The end of the Cold War provided hope, in the context of a 'new world order', of a revitalisation of the UN and the rebirth of collective security."

Source: JM Guieu, article « garantir la paix par la sécurité collective au XXI^e siècle », www.ehne.fr, 2016.

Vocabulary:

League of Nations: Ligue des Nations; Société des Nations

resounding failures: échecs retentissants

to weaken: affaiblir

nevertheless: néanmoins

to threaten: menacer

victors: vainqueurs

- 1) He hoped to break the system of alliances and secret diplomacy by creating the League of Nations during the 1919 peace conference.
- 2) The United States refused to join and failed to guarantee protection to those who were threatened by aggressive policies of dictatorial regimes.
- 3) It was established on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco.
- 4) It aims to maintain or restore international peace.
- 5) From the UN, it can use air, sea or land forces or economic sanctions.
- 6) The world believed in the rebirth of collective security but nowadays it's not true anymore.

Travail élève B

Guaranteeing Peace through 'Collective Security' in the 20th Century

"Understand history with an historian point of view on the international security in the XXth century."

Questions:

- 1-Why W Wilson wants to create the League of Nations? When?
- 2-Explain two failures that reveals the weaknesses of the League of Nations in the 1920s and the 30s.
- 3-When is created the United Nations? Where?
- 4-Give one reason for the creation of the United Nations.
- 5-How peace will be guaranteed by the United Nations? Be precise in your answer (2 answers at least).
- 6-What happens for the world at the end of the Cold War? When? Is it totally true nowadays?

Légende:

in the 20s

in the 30s

in the 50s

since the 1990s

"Hoping to break with the system of alliances and secret diplomacy which was held responsible for the cataclysm of 1914-1918, the American president Woodrow Wilson placed the creation of the League of Nations at the top of the agenda during the 1919 peace conference, in order to base the preservation of peace on new practices. [...] From 1920, the League also found itself weakened by the refusal of the United States to join, [...].

The collective security system experienced resounding failures in the 1930s, showing itself incapable of guaranteeing the protections of Article 10 to those members threatened by the aggressive policies of dictatorial regimes. It proved unable in 1931-1932, for instance, to prevent the conquest of Manchuria by Japan, a permanent member of the Council of the League (...or) in 1935 [...the] aggression of Italy against Ethiopia, a member of the League since 1923. [...]

The principle of collective security was nevertheless adopted once more by the United Nations, established by the San Francisco Charter on 26 June 1945. Aware of the weaknesses of the League of Nations, however, its founders attempted to improve the mechanisms of collective security by giving a decisive role to the principal victors of the Second World War, which became permanent members of the Security Council (USA, USSR, China, UK, France)(...) on which the Big Five have the power of veto(=convulsions of): it was given 'the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security' (Art. 24). In the case of a threat to peace or act of aggression, the Security Council can decide on economic sanctions (Art. 41) or to 'take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security' (Art. 42).

The end of the Cold War provided hope, in the context of a 'new world order', of a revitalisation of the UN and the rebirth of collective security."

Source: JM Guieu, article « garantir-la-paix-par-la-securite-collective-au-xxe-siecle », www.EHNE.fr, 2016.

Vocabulary:

League of Nations: Ligue des Nations; Société des Nations
resounding failures: échecs retentissants

to weaken: affaiblir
nevertheless: néanmoins

to threaten: menacer
victors: vainqueurs

- 1) W Wilson want to create the League of Nation in 1919 to preserve the peace.
- 2) In the 1920s the United States refuse to join the League of Nation and in the 1930s it can't guaranteeing the protections to those members.
- 3) The United Nations was created in San Francisco on 26 June 1945.
- 4) The United Nations was created for a collective security.
- 5) The United Nations can decide on economic sanctions or on military sanction to guaranteed peace.

Travail élève C

Guaranteeing Peace through 'Collective Security' in the 20th Century

"Understand history with an historian point of view on the international security in the XXth century."

Questions:

- 1-Why W Wilson wants to create the League of Nations? When?
- 2-Explain two failures that reveals the weaknesses of the League of Nations in the 1920s and the 30s.
- 3-When is created the United Nations? Where?
- 4-Give one reason for the creation of the United Nations.
- 5-How peace will be guaranteed by the United Nations? Be precise in your answer (2 answers at least).
- 6-What happens for the world at the end of the Cold War? When? Is it totally true nowadays?

Légende: *collective security*

 in the 20s

 in the 30s

 in the 50s

 since the 1990s

"Hoping to break with the system of alliances and secret diplomacy which was held responsible for the cataclysm of 1914-1918, the American president Woodrow Wilson placed the **creation of the League of Nations** at the top of the agenda during the 1919 peace conference, in order to base the preservation of peace on new practices. [...] From 1920, the League also found itself **weakened by the refusal of the United States to join**. [...]"

The collective security system **experienced resounding failures in the 1930s**, showing itself incapable of guaranteeing the protections of Article 10 to those members threatened by the aggressive policies of dictatorial regimes. It proved unable in 1931-1932, for instance, to prevent the conquest of Manchuria by Japan, a permanent member of the Council of the League (...or) in 1935 [...the] aggression of Italy against Ethiopia, a member of the League since 1923. [...]"

The principle of collective security was nevertheless adopted once more by the United Nations, established by the **San Francisco Charter on 26 June 1945**. Aware of the weaknesses of the League of Nations, however, its founders attempted to improve the mechanisms of collective security by giving a **decisive role to the principal victors of the Second World War**, which became **permanent members of the Security Council** (USA, USSR, China, UK, France)(...) on which the **Big Five have the power of veto**(:). It was given 'the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security' (Art. 24). In the case of a threat to peace or act of aggression, the Security Council can decide on economic sanctions (Art. 41) or to 'take such **action by air, sea or land forces** as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security' (Art. 42).

The **end of the Cold War** provided hope, in the context of a '**new world order**', of a revitalisation of the UN and the **rebirth of collective security**."

Source: JM Guieu, article « garantir-la-paix-par-la-securite-collective-au-xxe-siecle », www.EHNE.fr, 2016.

Vocabulary:

League of Nations: Société des Nations

resounding failures: échecs retentissants

unable = able to

weaknesses: faiblesses

to weaken: affaiblir

nevertheless: néanmoins

would: voudrait

to threaten: menacer

victors: vainqueurs

however: cependant

- In 1919, Wilson wants to create the L.N to break the system of alliances and secret diplomacy.
- In 1920, USA refuse to join the league and, in 30s, they are incapable of guaranteeing the protection of Manchuria and Ethiopia.
- On 26 June 1945, at SF, the United N. is created.
- It's created to improve the mechanisms of collective security.
- UN can decide on economic sanctions OR a military help.