

	Paris Peace Conference	Acts of Aggression and Responses to Them	Alliance-related Affairs	League of Nations	Peace Treaties	Disarmament Conferences
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Not invited to the Paris Peace Conference as one of the defeated countries ● Forced to accept the Treaty of Versailles, which stipulated that Germany should pay US\$33 billion in reparations, cut its army to 100,000 men, give up 10% of its territory and population, and accept sole responsibility for its 'war guilt'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1935: Reintroduction of conscription ● 1936: Remilitarization of the Rhineland ● 1938: Anschluss ● 1938: The Munich Conference, at which Germany was granted the Sudetenland ● 1939: Invasion of the rest of Czechoslovakia ● 1939: Sudden attack on Poland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1936: Establishment of the Berlin-Rome Axis with Italy and signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact with Japan ● 1937: Establishment of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis with Italy and Japan ● 1939: Signing of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet Union ● 1939: Signing of the Pact of Steel with Italy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1926: Joining the League of Nations as one of the permanent members of the Council ● 1933: Withdrawing from the League 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposing the Locarno Conference to settle its territorial disputes with the neighbouring countries ● 1936: Breaching the Locarno Pact by remilitarizing the Rhineland ● 1938: Requesting the return of the Sudetenland based on the right of 'legitimate self-defense' stated in the Kellogg-Briand Pact ● 1939: Invading Czechoslovakia and Poland in breach of the 'no war' clause of the Kellogg-Briand Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insisting not to disarm again at the Geneva Conference in 1932 and withdrawing from the conference indignantly in 1933
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending as a victorious power ● Obtaining only Tyrol and Istria instead of Fiume and Dalmatia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1923: The Corfu Incident ● 1924: Forcible acquisition of Fiume from Yugoslavia ● 1926: Albania became an Italian protectorate ● 1935: Invasion of Abyssinia ● 1939: Invasion of Albania 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1936: Establishment of the Berlin-Rome Axis with Germany ● 1937: Establishment of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis with Germany and Japan ● 1939: Signing of the Pact of Steel with Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A founding member of the League and one of the permanent members of the Council ● 1935: Faced with the League's economic sanctions during its invasion of Abyssinia, which continued in defiance of the punishment ● Withdrawing the League in 1937 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Invading Abyssinia and Albania in 1935 and 1939 respectively in breach of the 'no war' clause of the Kellogg-Briand Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signing disarmament agreements at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 ● Refusing to sign any disarmament agreements at the London Naval Conference of 1930
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending as a victorious power ● Obtaining the German concessions in Shandong, China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● September 18th Incident ● January 28th Incident ● July 7th Incident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1936: Signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany ● 1937: Establishment of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis with Italy and Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A founding member of the League and one of the permanent members of the Council ● After the September 18th Incident in 1931, the League sent a commission to examine the situation and confirmed it was an invasion, imposing economic sanctions on Japan that were in the end ignored ● The League of Nations resolution mandating the withdrawal of Japanese troops concluded with 13 votes for and one vote against, rejected by Japan on the pretext that unanimity was not achieved ● Withdrawing the League in 1933 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The September 18th Incident in 1931, the January 28th Incident in 1932 and the July 7th Incident in 1937 were all in breach of the 'no war' clause of the Kellogg-Briand Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and signing the Five-Power Treaty, which stipulated a 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 ratio of tonnage for capital ships with respect to Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy respectively ● Attending the London Naval Conference of 1930 and signing a disarmament agreement that stipulated a 5:5:3 ratio of tonnage for heavy cruisers with respect to Britain, the United States and Japan respectively

<p>Britain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending as a victorious power ● Mediating between France and the United States at the conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Responding with the appeasement policy ● Offering two-third of Abyssinia to Italy during the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 ● Offering the Sudetenland to Germany upon its request at the Munich Conference of 1938 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A founding member of the League and one of the permanent members of the Council ● Dominating the League but failing to support its actions after the economic downturn caused by the Great Depression of 1929 and contributing to the League's dwindling peacekeeping capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Serving as a guarantor for the Locarno Pact but turning a blind eye to Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland against international agreements in 1936 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and signing the Five-Power Treaty, which stipulated a 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 ratio of tonnage for capital ships with respect to Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy respectively ● Advocating for the London Naval Conference of 1930 and signing a disarmament agreement that stipulated a 5:5:3 ratio of tonnage for heavy cruisers with respect to Britain, the United States and Japan respectively
<p>France</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending as a victorious power ● Insisting on the harshness of the Treaty of Versailles to punish Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Responding with the appeasement policy ● Offering two-third of Abyssinia to Italy during the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 ● Offering the Sudetenland to Germany upon its request at the Munich Conference of 1938 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1925: Signing of treaties of mutual assistance with Czechoslovakia and Poland respectively ● 1935: Signing of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A founding member of the League and one of the permanent members of the Council ● Dominating the League but failing to support its actions after the economic downturn caused by the Great Depression of 1929 and contributing to the League's dwindling peacekeeping capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signing the Locarno Pact ● The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed with the advocacy by French foreign minister Aristide Briand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signing disarmament agreements at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 ● Refusing to sign any disarmament agreements at the London Naval Conference of 1930
<p>The United States</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending as a victorious power ● Proposing the Fourteen Points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Following the isolationist policy by not getting involved in any issue unless it affected American interests ● After Japan jeopardized American interests in China in the January 28th Incident of 1932, the United States together with the League of Nations demanded a ceasefire and pressurized the two countries into signing the Shanghai Ceasefire Agreement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proposing the establishment of the League of Nations but not joining it due to opposition in Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed with the advocacy by US Secretary of State Frank Kellogg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Convening the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and signing the Five-Power Treaty, which stipulated a 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 ratio of tonnage for capital ships with respect to Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy respectively ● Attending the London Naval Conference of 1930 and signing a disarmament agreement that stipulated a 5:5:3 ratio of tonnage for heavy cruisers with respect to Britain, the United States and Japan respectively
<p>The Soviet Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agreeing to an armistice with Germany in the First World War ● Not invited to the Paris Peace Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Worried about German aggression ● Signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Germany in 1939 to promise not to attack each other and divide the territory of Poland among themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1935: Signing of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance with France ● 1939: Signing of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allowed to join the League in 1934 but expelled in 1939 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signing the Kellogg-Briand Pact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attending the Geneva Disarmament Conference but not the Washington Conference and London Naval Conference