

Abstract

Wars are the reason for the establishment of global or local organizations whose goal is to establish security and peace. Therefore, the First World War is the reason for the establishment of the League of Nations, because of the humanitarian and economic disasters that war caused to all countries, whether they participated in the war or not, so during a conference Versailles, held in 1919, the attendees decided to establish an organization that would have a major role in establishing security, maintaining world peace, and punishing every country that raises problems or declares war on another country, as well as solving problems by peaceful means. Britain had a major role in the League of Nations in all of the League's organs, whether its role in managing the League or in the organizations formed by the League, especially through its representatives in the League, in addition to the fact that the President of the League Council was British until 1932, so we find that Britain had a major role in managing the League and in solving the problems it faces through its representatives such as the Lord Corzen, who had a role in British foreign policy, or through its representatives in other countries where crises occurred, or through his participation in the committees formed by the League of Nations. The reason for choosing the title of the dissertation is that Britain's role in the League of Nations has not received much attention from researchers and has not been independently documented by solid academic studies. Despite the presence of important academic studies that dealt with the history of the League of Nations in general at this stage, the spotlight was not shed on it in a way commensurate with its importance. As an important topic, our choice of time frame for the study, starting with the year 1919 as the beginning of the era of the dissertation, is due to the announcement of the establishment of the League of Nations in accordance by the

decisions of the Versailles Conference. As for the reason why the topic of the dissertation stopped in the year 1939, it goes back to the year in which the role of the League of Nations effectively ended after the declaration of war. The Second World War followed the German occupation of Poland, and the League of Nations and Britain were unable to stop that occupation.

The thesis includes an introduction and three chapters with an introduction and a conclusion, in addition to the appendices. The introduction dealt with the idea of establishing the League of Nations in British circles, especially since there were primitive attempts whose goal was to create an organization to maintain peace and solve problems without resorting to war or force of arms. The first chapter, was entitled (Britain's Role in the Versailles Conference and its Impact on the Formation of the League of Nations. Britain had a major role in the conference, whose articles included the formation of the League of Nations, which aimed to prosecute war criminals, maintain world peace, and not use weapons in resolving international disputes. The chapter explained the role it played. British politicians in establishing the League of Nations through the meetings and conferences that were held. The chapter was divided into three sections. The first section talks about Britain and its role in establishing the League of Nations at the Versailles Conference. The second section dealt with the position of the British Parliament on the establishment of the League of Nations, if many Discussions within Parliament about the approval of Britain's accession to the League of Nations and the role that Britain plays, and what policy will be followed by British representatives in the discussions within the League in solving the problems and issues that are being discussed in the League. The third topic, talked about British public opinion and its position on establishing a League, as the opinion was year had a great influence on making many decisions that had an

impact on foreign policy, especially regarding the problems that were exposed to the European and global arena, as well as the policy followed by Britain, which was called the “policy of appeasement towards European issues”, as there was a division in public opinion regarding The policy followed by Britain. The second chapter included the content of (the British role in establishing international organizations affiliated with the League of Nations 1919–1939). Britain had a major role in establishing organizations that had a significant impact on world politics. Britain exploited some organizations to its advantage to achieve colonial benefits. The chapter is divided into two sections: the first Explains the British role in international organizations for the period 1919–1920, as these organizations sought to solve and address many of the problems that the population suffered from after World War I, and the most important of these problems are the health problems left by the weapons used in the war, which caused many diseases and deformities in The human body, as well as poverty, hunger, and the occurrence of economic crises, the most important of which is the global economic crisis that struck the world 1929–1939, which left many crises and problems, which prompted countries to search for sources and invest their power in controlling the countries of the world. Some organizations were unable to resist the problems that The League was exposed to and collapsed with the collapse of the League. The second topic talked about Britain’s role in the committees and organizations affiliated with the League of Nations for the period 1921–1922, which included many topics, the most important of which was the International Court of Justice, which was formed after World War I, and whose goal was to try war criminals, especially the Germans. Britain played an important role in the court in achieving its goals of getting rid of its competitors on the European scene. The court tried to play its desired role in trying war criminals and resolving international problems and disputes. The third

chapter shed light on the problems that the League of Nations was exposed to during the period of study on the European continent, because several problems obstructed the League's progress in several places in the world in general and Europe in particular, but the researcher was limited to the problems that the League faced on the European continent, which were not addressed. It has been addressed by other researchers, as there is a group of problems that many academic researchers have dealt with, relating to the Balkan region during the period between 1920–1925, which were not addressed in the letters and dissertations that spoke about the League of Nations, and the role that Britain played in solving These problems through the League of Nations played a major role in concluding alliances that led to the outbreak of World War II and the collapse of the League of Nations.

Britain's role in the League became prominent, as it had an influential role in all the issues that the League intervened in solving, even if the solution was temporary. Despite Britain's attempt to persuade the United States to join the League of Nations, its attempts failed, because Britain saw the United States' participation. The League of Nations was strong, and British public opinion also had a major role in resolving many issues and making political decisions, especially public opinion was taken by the parties as a tool for pressuring on the government to make decisions that were in its favor, as happened in the case of Samuel Lahore's resignation in connection with exposing the issue of his agreement. With Laval regarding the Ethiopian crisis, as for Parliament, which is the main link between the King and the Prime Minister in making decisions regarding a particular issue, as happened in the vote within Parliament regarding approval of the economic sanctions issued by the League of Nations on Italy, the League of Nations did not succeed in solving some of the problems that It was the reason for its collapse and the declaration of World War II, and the

withdrawal of its most prominent members, including Japan, Italy and Germany. Also, the policy followed by Britain during the period between 1933 and 1939, which was called the policy of appeasement, caused its collapse. We find that the League was not the means that the world aspired to. By maintaining the security and world peace that they desired after the end of World War I, the League used it as a tool to achieve the ambitions of the major colonial powers, most notably Britain, which exploited the League in the most horrific ways to control global wealth and raw materials, most notably crude oil.