



**VERSAILLES + THE**

**OTHER PEACE TREATIES**

**1919 -23**

**i c h**

# WW1 Peace Treaties



What were their aims and what did they get?			
	<b>Georges Clemenceau</b>	<b>Key Point = Revenge</b>	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Premier France	Alsace Lorraine No German army Guilt End of German state Reparations	
	<b>Lloyd George</b>	<b>Key Point = Selfish</b>	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Prime Minister Britain	Soothie British public Empires for Britain Long live OUR navy Free seas = no way Sensible punishment	
	<b>Woodrow Wilson</b>	<b>Key Point = Future Peace</b>	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	President USA	League of Nations End of Empires All seas are free Disarmament for all Self Determination	

'There must be justice!'

'A peace just but not vindictive'

'Secure the future peace of the world'

Rank - how happy they were with the final treaty?

Highlight Satisfied?

Not Satisfied?

The TREATY OF VERSAILLES - 1919 it was a Diktat			
	Point	Explain	Fair?
<b>Land Losses</b>	Alsace Lorraine	Border town between Germany and France returned to France,	Y / N
	Germany lost 10% of its land.	Polish Corridor North Schleswig Overseas Colonies	
<b>Military</b>	Troops Reduced	100 000 men only	
<b>Think TANKS</b>	Aircraft + Submarines	Not allowed—they were considered machines of war.	
	No Conscription	Germany could no longer force men into the army	
	Keep out of Rhineland	German area that bordered France demilitarized = no German troop allowed	
	Ships	Only 6 <b>pre-dreadnought</b> ship types allowed	
<b>Economic Punishments</b>	Reparations	132 Billion gold marks to be paid by Germany	
	Loss of Saarland	Was rich in coal was placed under League control (mandated) for 15 years	
<b>Plebiscites ( people's vote )</b>	Upper Silesia	People here allowed to vote to join Poland or Germany (split )	
	See North Schleswig	Also referred to as the Schleswig plebiscites - ( south stayed with Germany )	
<b>Mandates</b>	Examples above	Refer to Saarland and Germany's African Colonies	
<b>Other Terms</b>	Article 231	Germany to accept all the blame for starting the war	
	No Anschluss	Germany's union with Austria forbidden	

### Austro Hungarian Empire

**St Germain**

**Austria**

- Austro-Hungarian empire dissolved.
- Army reduced to 30 000 men.
- No air force or navy.
- Loss of land / industry to Czech.
- No Anschluss.
- Severe economic problems.

**Treaty of St Germain**

**Trianon**

**Hungary**

- Austro-Hungarian empire dissolved.
- Army to 35 000 men.
- No air force or navy.
- 33% of Hungarians out of Hungary
- Loss of industry and material.
- Romania created.
- Could not pay any reparations!

**Treaty of Trianon**

## Why Did The Victors Not Get Everything They Wanted?

It was impossible for all the victors to get what they wanted because they had very different aims. Any agreement would have to be a **compromise**.

Firstly, Clemenceau's anger clashed with Wilson's **idealism** as Wilson didn't want to punish Germany too severely. They argued over what to do with Germany's Rhineland and the coalfields in the **Saar**. They also clashed over the amount of **reparations** with Wilson feeling they were much too severe.

Furthermore, Clemenceau argued with Lloyd George because he felt Britain had very **selfish** aims. Clemenceau felt George was happy to be fair in Europe but not over its empire in **Africa**. He remarked, *'If the British are so anxious to appease Germany they should look overseas and make colonial concessions'*.

Finally, Wilson and George disagreed over the principle of **freedom of the seas** because Britain did not want to allow any countries into British waters. Lloyd George was also unhappy with the idea of **self determination** as the idea of letting people decide who should rule them was a major threat to many parts of the British empire.

**German Anger**

Germans were shocked at the loss of the war and the harshness of the treaty. Why should Germany take all the **blame**? Many Germans felt that weak politicians had stabbed them in the **back**. Proud Germans were left humiliated and angry by the **treaty**.

**Weimar Government Unpopular**

The Weimar Government faced many problems. It was blamed for signing the Treaty of Versailles. Economic problems after the war. Communist ( Spartacist ) revolutions in 1919.

**Hyperinflation**

Reparations  
See Ruhr  
Weimar Government printed money  
The decision to print money ruined the economy.  
Money became worthless  
Loaf of bread = \_\_\_\_\_  
Total economic collapse, starvation and suffering

**Impact on Germany by 1923**

General shock and bitterness.  
**Political Unrest**  
Spartacists  
Kapp Putsch  
Freikorps  
Munich Putsch  
**Economy Collapse**  
Hyperinflation.  
**Germans Suffered**  
Unemployment,  
Starvation  
Homelessness.  
Eating dead horses!

## How Did the Treaty Impact Germany Up To 1923?

1914	March 1918	Nov 1918	Surrender	1919	1919	1920	1923
Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria then declared war on Serbia. Soon most European countries have entered the fighting.	<b>Attack</b> Germany invaded its neighbour France. Most of the fighting took place in France. Huge amount of destruction, damage and loss of life.	Russia surrendered to Germany. Germany forced a VERY harsh treaty ... Brest Litovsk. 25% of Russian land taken by Germany.	Germany exhausted and can no longer continue the fight. German kaiser would not sign the surrender and fled to Holland. A new leadership / <b>Weimar Government</b> signed it instead.	<b>Spartacist Revolt</b> After the war = communist uprisings in Germany. Following a workers' strike in Berlin, the <b>Spartacists</b> took over. After a bloody struggle, the revolt was crushed by the <b>Freikorps</b> .	<b>Bulgaria</b> - Lost land to Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. - No more access to Med sea - Army to 20 000 men. 100 million reparations. ( Considered a softer treaty )	<b>Turkey Sevres</b> - Lost Smyrna to Greece. - Syria = French mandate. - Accept loss of former colonies. Treaty - <b>unsuccessful</b> and led to a revolt by Kemal Ataturk. New treaty in 1923 ( Lausanne ).	<b>Total Collapse</b> The ToV led to Germany's economic collapse - Ruhr invasion - hyperinflation. Hitler attempted a revolt ( putsch ) in Munich. It was badly organised, failed and Hitler was imprisoned.

**Evidence - Treaties NOT Justified / Fair?**

*'Severe as the treaty may seem to many Germans, it should be remembered that Germany might have been treated much worse if Clemenceau has his way.'* British Historian W.Carr - A History of Germany, 1972.

*'The best they could have hoped for'*  
Ben Walsh, Modern Historian

*"The historians, with every justification will come to the conclusion that we were very stupid men."* Harold Nicholson, 1919. BR Official at Versailles

*'It was a peace of revenge. It sowed a thousand seeds from which new wars might be sprung. It was as though the devil had sat beside Clemenceau and whispered into the ear of George and grinned across the table at Wilson.'*  
British Historian, 1929.

**Key Points - Treaties Justified / Fair ?**

- Much too harsh - bitterness and outrage in Germany
- British public demanded payback - ' Make Germany Pay '
- Treaties left millions out of their natural homeland
- France had been invaded and massive damage in WW1
- The German treatment of Russia (Brest Litovsk)
- The treaties caused economic collapse
- The League of Nations would stop future wars

**Justifiable at the time.**

**NOT Justifiable at the time.**

# WW1 Peace Treaties



What were their aims and what did they get?			
<p>'There must be justice!'</p>	<b>Georges Clemenceau</b> Premier France 	<b>Key Point = Revenge</b>	10
			9
			8
			7
			6
			5
			4
			3
			2
			1
<p>'A peace just but not vindictive'</p>	<b>Lloyd George</b> Prime Minister Britain 	<b>Key Point = Selfish</b>	10
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<p>'Secure the future peace of the world'</p>	<b>Woodrow Wilson</b> President USA 	<b>Key Point = Future Peace</b>	10
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Eval - how happy they were with the final treaty?

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	Germany lost 10% of Its land.	Polish Corridor	
		North Schleswig	
Military	T roops Reduced		
	Think TANKS	A ircraft + Submarines	
		N o Conscription	
Economic Punishments	Reparations		
		Loss of Saarland	
	Plebiscites ( people's vote )	Upper Silesia	
Mandates	Examples above		
	Other Terms	Article 231	
	No Anschluss		

**TOV Justified - 'PEEL' Plan**

Point 1

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**NOT Justified - 'PEEL' Plan**

Point 1

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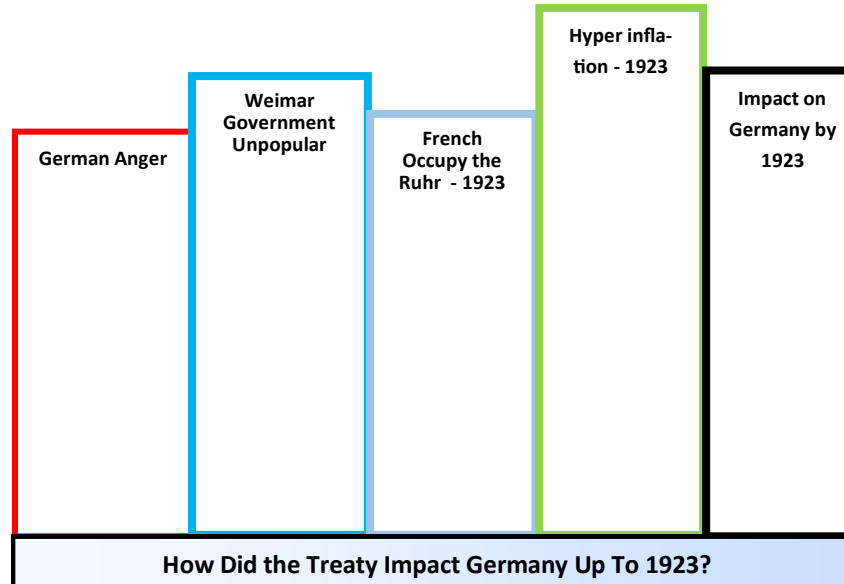
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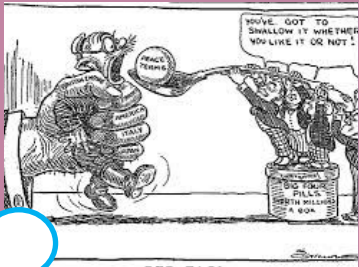
**Justifiable at the time.**

**NOT Justifiable at the time.**

1914	March 1918	Nov 1918	1919	1920	1923	Crisis	1923
Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria then declared war on Serbia. Soon most European countries have entered the fighting.	<b>Attack</b> Germany invaded its neighbour France. Most of the fighting took place in France. Huge amount of destruction, damage and loss of life.	Russia surrendered to Germany. Germany forced a VERY harsh treaty ... Brest Litovsk. 25% of Russian land taken by Germany.	<b>War</b>	<b>Spartacist Revolt</b>	<b>Kapp Putsch</b>	<b>Economic Crisis</b>	<b>Munich Putsch</b>
		<b>Brest Litovsk</b>	<b>Surrender</b>				

## How Did the Treaty Impact Germany Up To 1923?

## A Diktat

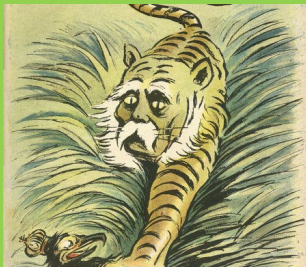


As WW1 was coming to a close and it was clear that Germany could not win - negotiations for her surrender began. Wilson's 14 Points were put forward - a peace that would show mercy towards Germany. In reality this would not be the case.

*Diktat = A forced treaty. Germany had no say.*

1919

## Clemenceau



**Nutshell** - French Premier who wanted revenge.

**Why** - Anger at German invasion, damage and death.

**What** - Germany broken up, pay for war, Alsace Lorraine, Independent Rhineland, no Germany army, security

**Impact** - Would push for and influence a severe treaty

*"There must be justice!"*

Le Tiger

## Lloyd George



**Nutshell** - British P.M wanted a hard treaty that did NOT destroy

**Why** - British public wanted revenge but he feared chaos.

**What** - Opportunistic and wanted to grab Germany's African colonies and navy.

**Impact** - His hypocrisy over how and where to punish Germany angered Clemenceau.

*"Just but not vindictive"*

The Fox

## Land Losses



**Nutshell** - lost 10% of its land  
**Alsace Lorraine** - given back to France.

**Sudetenland** - to Czechs. 2.5 million Germans there.

**Land in east** - to Poland including the Polish corridor.

**African colonies** - placed under League mandate.

**North Schleswig** - to Denmark.

10% of German Land Lost

## Economic Hits!



**Nutshell** - Huge economic damage.

**Reparations** - 132 billion gold marks

**Saarland** - Main area of coal production placed under French control for 15 years.

**Impact** - by 1923 the German economy completely collapsed after a period of hyperinflation.

Hyperinflation by 1923

## Wilson



**Nutshell** - wanted a fair peace based on his 14 Points.

**Why** - He was an idealist

**What** - Aim was for end of European imperialism, self-determination and League of Nations.

**Impact** - His idealism was no match for the anger and need for revenge to Clemenceau.

*"Secure the peace for the future of the world"*

The Dove

## Plebs + Mans



**Plebiscite** - Upper Silesia - vote on joining Poland or Germany

**Plebiscite** - North / South Schleswig vote for Denmark or Germany

**Mandate** - Saarland to League / France for 15 years

**Mandate** - African colonies to League - effectively under the control of Britain and France.

*Plebiscite = people to decide on important question - majority wins*

*Mandate = to be placed under supervision of*

## Military Losses

**T** - roops reduced to 100 000 men

**A** - ircraft + submarines = NOT allowed

**N** - o conscription = government could not enrol men into army

**K** - eep military out of German Rhineland

**S** - hips = only 6 pre dreadnoughts type allowed



*"The historians, with every justification will come to the conclusion that we were very stupid men." Harold Nicholson*

Brest Litovsk Relevance =

Spartacist + Kapp =

Other treaties =

Was Versailles Fair =

Free Quizziz - Self Test

# St Germain



## Key Treaty Terms

- Army to 30 000 volunteers
- No air force or navy
- Empire dissolved
- Lost land to Czechoslovakia
- Tyrol to Italy

## Impact

Economy ruined  
 Could not pay reparations  
 Pop = 22 mill to 6 million

**Austria - 1919**



# Trianon



## Key Treaty Terms

- Army to 35 000 volunteers
- Only allowed 3 patrol boats
- Aust / Hung Empire dissolved
- Lost land to Czechs, Romania and Yugoslavia

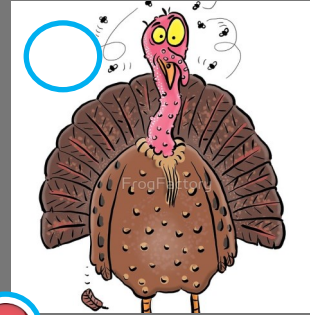
## Impact

Economy ruined  
 Only paid some reparations (coal)  
 before they were suspended  
 Pop = 21 mill to 7.5 million

**Hungary - 1920**



# Sevres



## Key Treaty Terms

- Army to 50 000
- 7 sail boats + 3 torpedo boats
- No air force
- Iraq + Palestine = British mandates
- Syria = French mandate

## Impact

Economy had been handed to Allies.  
 Furious response in Turkey led to a  
 revolt by Kemal Ataturk. New treaty  
 Lausanne negotiated in 1923.

**Turkey 1920**



The Treaty of Versailles and Treaty of Sevres led to social and political unrest ...

**Germany** - Spartacist + other communist revolts AND fascist Kapp Putsch + Munich Putsch.

**Turkey** - Kemal Ataturk was a Turkish nationalist overthrew the Sultan and ripped up Sevres.

# LW RW Revolts



**In Germany + Turkey**

# Hyperinflation



**Nutshell** - the German currency / economy spiralled out of control.

**Why** - Impact of Versailles + Ruhr Invasion + Weimar Gov decided to print money.

**What** - Money became worthless - used as fuel! **Impact** - Total economic / currency collapse = starvation, suffering.

Loaf of bread **January 1923** = 250 marks.

Loaf of bread **November 1923** = 200,000 million marks.

**Nov 1923**

# Ruhr Occupation



**Nutshell** - French + Belgium invade Ruhr.

**Why** - Germany did not pay reparations in 1922.

**What** - German worker strike + over 100 workers killed + shutdown of industry.

**Impact** - economic impact + hyperinflation.

**January 1923**

# Why Big 3 didn't get what wanted?

**Very Different Aims / War Experiences**  
 Led to clash of aims - compromise needed.  
 E.g - Revenge V Idealism

**Complexity of Task**  
 Huge task - historical problems  
 E.g redrawing boundaries - Balkans complex.

**Higher Aims**  
 Had to consider - future world peace / security  
 Not just self interest of own country.



**A compromise means not getting what you want!**

# Treaties WERE Justified

**German actions ...**

- Invasion of France in WW1.
- HARSH Treaty of Brest Litovsk in WW1.
- Damage, death and destruction.

**Public DEMANDED a harsh treaty**

- France and Britain "Hang the Kaiser".

**League of Nations created**

- To deal with problems the treaties made!

**Could have been more severe!**

- If Clemenceau had it all his own way



"The best they could have hoped for"  
 Ben Walsh - Modern Historian

# Treaties NOT Justified

A 'peace of revenge' ... would ( and did ) cause future conflict.

- Too much of France's anger into Versailles - neither 'just nor wise'.

**Ruined economies that led to social + political unrest.**

- Germany = hyperinflation. Many countries could / did not pay.

**Millions out of their homelands.**

- Europe sliced up 'like a cake' - e.g. Sudeten Germans.



"It was as though the devil had sat beside Clemenceau and whispered into the ear of George and grinned across the table at Wilson". **British Historian, 1929.**

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