

THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1



The Peace Treaties : key words.



Discover : new unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word meanings **Skill**: language development.



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
	Fighting ships		A
	The feelings of the people in a country	M _ _ _	B
	To have done wrong		C
	A town on French / German border		D
	Germany's most important industrial area		E
Treaty	A written agreement between counties		F
	Allowing people to decide who rules them		G
	Lands in an Empire		H
	Hash, cruel or mean		I
	How something is changed	A _ _ _ _ _	J
	To reach an agreement in which both sides / people give something up		K
	To pay money / compensation		L
	The area of Germany that borders France		M
	The idea that no country can claim control of the ocean		N
	A German area rich with coal		O
	Winners		P
	Fair or right		Q
	When a person is forced to serve in the army		R
	To take over land in another country		S
	To think about yourself and not the interests of other people		T
	Anger that will never go away	H _ _ _	U
	To force a country to sign a treaty, giving it no say about its terms		V
	When a country, person or organisation is given power of rule		W
	A harsh treaty forced on the USSR by Germany during the First World War		X

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Paris Peace Conferences: who was there and what did they want?

 **Discover:** who was present at the Paris Peace Conferences **Explore:** what they trying to achieve : **Skills:** empathy + decision making



When the First World War ended there were many questions that needed answering and problems to be solved. The place chosen to sit down and plan the new world was a beautiful French Palace called Versailles, in a room known as the 'Hall of Mirrors'. Only the victors of the war were to be allowed to attend the Paris Peace Conferences, therefore defeated powers such as Germany, Austria –Hungary and Turkey were not allowed to have a voice in the discussions. The victors included, France, Britain, the USA and Italy but in reality, Italy was to have little influence over what was agreed. As you will see the 'BIG THREE' of France, Britain and the USA came to the meetings with very different aims and ideas. Agreeing upon a treaty would not be easy.

France



Georges Clemenceau

The French were the home side at Versailles. Their delegation team was led by premier, Georges Clemenceau, nicknamed, 'The Tiger'. After the German invasion of France in 1914. France had suffered terrible damage. Clemenceau, like most French people held a bitter hatred of Germany and wanted revenge. He wanted Germany to take the blame for the war, to pay for the damage caused and have it weakened economically and militarily so it could never attack France again.

He wanted revenge!

Britain



David Lloyd George

The British were led by prime minister, Lloyd George. He was under pressure from the British people who wanted to force a hard punishment on Germany. This was because many had seen loved ones killed in the war. Privately, George was worried about the danger of weakening Germany too much. He feared a severe treaty could lead to future war and that communism may spread from Russia into Germany. George also had some selfish aims that included taking over Germany's African colonies, maintaining British naval supremacy and keeping Germany as a strong trade partner.

USA



Woodrow Wilson

The USA was spearheaded by their president, Woodrow Wilson. America had entered the war late and few Americans had been killed. Wilson was an idealist who wanted a fair peace and to create a better post-war world. To encourage Germany to stop fighting in World War 1, Wilson had put forward a list his 14 Points. The 14 Points indicated that Germany would be treated fairly after the war. Other points included making a League of Nations to stop future wars, ending all empires and that the seas should be free. In sum he wanted a fair peace for ALL sides.

Germany



Germany had agreed to stop fighting after Woodrow Wilson's proposal called the 14 Points. Wilson believed Germany should be treated fairly once the war was over.

The German Kaiser had been replaced by the democratic Weimar Government. The new leaders would argue that Germany was not fully responsible for starting the war and that they should be treated according to Wilson's 14 Points.


However, Germany would not be allowed to attend and was at the mercy of France, Britain and the USA.

The Actual Terms of the Treaty of Versailles.




Discover: the real terms of Versailles **Explore:** how the 'Big Three' felt about them : **Skills:** knowledge.


1: War Guilt Clause: Article 231: Germany must accept that she is totally to blame for starting the war.

 GUILTY	Do you think this was fair ? (Explain why)	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?
		Clemenceau	Wilson


2: Reparations: Germany to pay for the war damage. The reparations will take over 50 years to pay.

	How much did Germany have to pay?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?


3: Saarland to France: Germany's main area of coal industry production to be put under the control of France.

	How long was the Saarland given to France for?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?


4: Military Restrictions: Germany's army reduced.

	How many men were allowed in the army?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?


5: Military Restrictions: Germany not allowed to build any war machines such as tanks, planes or warships.

	Who wanted this the most?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?

6: Military Restrictions: The German Rhineland (the area bordering France) to be demilitarised).

	What does demilitarised mean?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?

7: Land Loss: The border region of Alsace-Lorraine given to France.

	When did this area last belong to France?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?

8: Land Loss: Germany's Sudetenland given to new country of Czechoslovakia (Czechs and Germans live here).

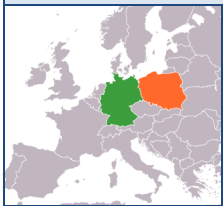


How many Germans lived in the Sudetenland?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

9: Land Loss / Self Determination: Poland was created from parts of eastern Germany and former Russian lands.

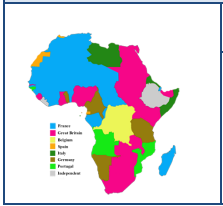


What does self determination mean?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

10: Land Loss: Germany's African Colonies taken away from Germany.



'Who' was given control of these lands?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

11: No Anschluss: Germany and Austria not allowed to 'Anschluss' in the future.



What does 'Anschluss' mean

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

12: Freedom of the seas: all seas and oceans to be free and not controlled by any country.



Who wanted this the most?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

13: Self Determination in south east Europe: Austro-Hungarian Empire broken up and new counties created.



List two new countries created in this area?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

14: Germany was not broken Up: into smaller states, in effect, destroyed.



Why could breaking Germany up be dangerous ?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

15: A League of Nations to be created: an international organisation to help build a better world and stop future wars.



What international organisation exists today?

Who was happy with this?

Who was most disappointed?

The 'Big Three' : did the outcome match their aims?



Review: the aims if the 'Big Three' **Explore:** if their aims were achieved **Skills:** effective revision strategy.

www.johndclare.net/peace_treaties6.htm



Clemenceau's Attitude



"There are twenty million Germans too many"

Clemenceau's Aims

A l s a c e L o r r a i n e

N
G
E
R

Clemenceau got:

"I obtained almost everything I wanted" **Georges Clemenceau, 1919.**

Clemenceau did not:

'This is not a peace. It is an armistice for twenty-one years'
Marshal Foch of France, 1919 .



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George's Attitude



"a peace that will be just not vindictive "

George's Aims

George got:

George did not.

"We will have to fight another war in 25 years and at three times the cost"
Lloyd George, 1919.



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Wilson 's Attitude



"To make peace settlement and secure the future of the world "

Wilson's Aims

Wilson got:

Wilson did not:

"That we should have thus done a great wrong to civilization at one of the most critical turning points in history" **Woodrow Wilson, 1923.**



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A l sace Lorraine
N o Anschluss
G uilty
E nd Of Army
R eparations

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Wilson 's Attitude



"To make peace settlement and secure the future of the world"

Wilson's Aims

L eague of Nations
E nd Empires
A Better World
D isarmament
S elf Determination

Wilson got:

Wilson did not:

"That we should have thus done a great wrong to civilization at one of the most critical turning points in history" Woodrow Wilson, 1923.



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The 'Big Three' AIMS Review.

Alsace
Lorraine

Weaken
Germany's
Navy

A fair peace

To stop a
communist
revolution

End Empires

14 Points

A League of
Nations

Germany's
African Empire

Self
Determination

Germany
Broken Up

Make
Germany
Pay

Revenge

Disarmament
for all

Get the complete teaching pack @ www.ichistory.com or email ichistory@hotmail.com

Weaken
Germany's
Army

Protect
Trade with
Germany

War blamed
on Germany

Moderate
Punishment

Freedom of
the seas

GEORGES, FR



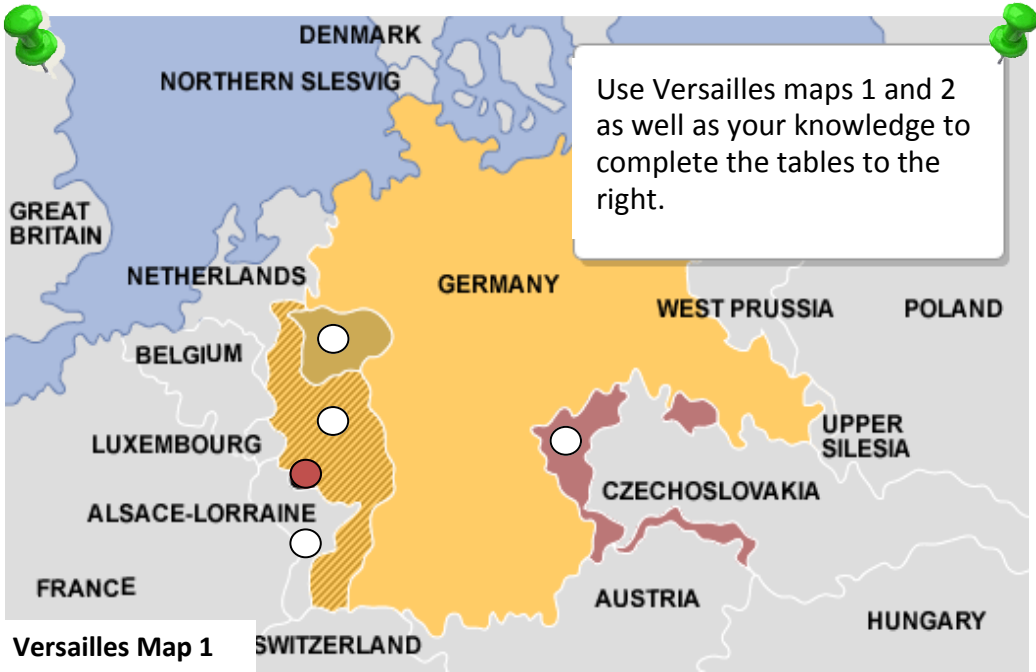
LLOYD, UK



WOODY, USA



The Treaty of Versailles Review.



Versailles Map 1



Versailles Map 2



Review : the terms of Versailles and key locations.

- ☒
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

Area	1914 / 1919	Importance	Versailles Terms
Saarland	German	Germany's most important coal reserve.	The Saarland was put under French control for 15 years. After which a plebiscite (people's vote) would decide if it should be returned to Germany.
	15 Years France		
Ruhr	German		
Rhineland	German		
Alsace Lorraine	German		
Sudetenland	German		

The Treaty of Versailles Summary					
German Land Losses	Alsace Lorraine	Sudetenland	North Schleswig	Polish Corridor	African Colonies
	France				
Economic Punishments					
Military Restrictions					
Other terms					
New Countries					

Judging The Severity of Versailles.



Review : the terms of the Treaty Of Versailles **Explore** : how severe the terms were **Skills** : ranking / sharing opinions.



The War Guilt Clause

No Anschluss

Reparations : 132 Billion marks

Rhineland Demilitarised



Army reduced to 100 000

African Colonies To League

Sudetenland To Czechoslovakia

Alsace Lorraine to France

Saar to France for 15 years

No War Machines



Your opinion : Rank the severity of the terms of the Treaty Of Versailles



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Least Severe

Most Severe

Paired, group, class opinion : Rank the severity of the terms of the Treaty Of Versailles



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Least Severe

Most Severe

Puzzled About the Paris Peace Conferences?

Mission : to complete the crossword, using class notes and books. Remember to check spellings carefully and independently.

Across

- 1 Germany was not allowed to do this
- 3 What the British public / papers wanted
- 8 Where Versailles was signed
- 11 Germany and Austria not allowed to ...
- 13 Wilson: "A treaty that was just but not"
- 14 Worth more than the money it held
- 16 This split Germany into two parts
- 22 Wilson wanted it, George did not.
- 23 Hitler's failed rebellion in 1923
- 26 Who is this ? (A)
- 28 Lloyd George feared - its spread
- 32 The reason all this money was burned (D)
- 33 What France wanted
- 34 A word meaning put under the control of
- 35 Right , Fair , Correct
- 36 Had selfish aims
- 37 3 million Germans here

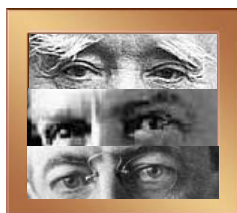


Down

- 2 Created from Germany and Austria
- 4 Leader of the German Weimar Republic (G)
- 5 This image represents... (E)
- 6 Article 231
- 7 A treaty between the USSR and Germany
- 9 "I wanted almost everything I wanted"
- 10 What happened to the economy of Austria?
- 12 A failed 1920 rebellion by former soldiers
- 15 BW: 'The _____ they could have hoped for'
- 17 Achieved in Europe but NOT in Africa
- 18 Give something to get something
- 19 The place where he is from (C)
- 20 Created to stop another war
- 21 Took power in Turkey and ignored Sevres
- 24 Where are these French soldiers going? (F)
- 25 Know collectively as the (B)
- 27 German soldiers not allowed here
- 29 It sat with Clemenceau and grinned at George
- 30 His list of aims (H)
- 31 Empire broken up, lost natural resources



A



B



C



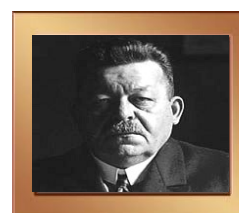
D



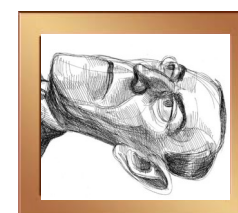
E



F



G



H

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Impact on
Germany up to
1923

The
Other
Treaties

PowerPoints

Timelines and review

Germany reactions
to
the treaty

Cartoon
Analysis

Big Three Aims
and
Outcomes

Treaty
Maps

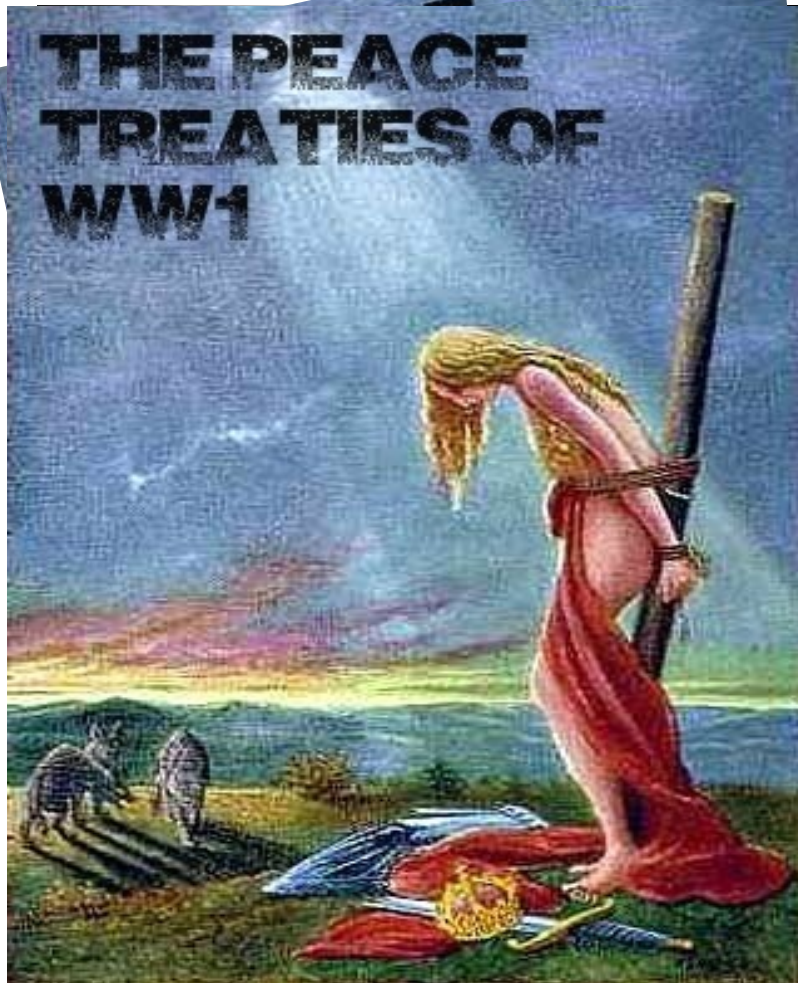
Investigation
Could the treaties
be justified at the
time?

Exam technique ad structure

How
Severe?

Hyperinflation

'One of the best resources I have used'



The Peace Treaties Of The First World War

icHistory.com

Pg	eBook Contents	Main Activity	Media
1	Cover	Interpret The Message	PDF Worksheet
2-3	Peace Treaties Profile	Class Q and A Challenge	PDF / Publisher
4	Unit Key Words	Matching 24 words and definitions	PDF Worksheet
-	Essential First World War Review	Teacher Led Exposition	PowerPoint Included
5	Introducing the 'Big Three'	Information Worksheet	PDF Worksheet
6-7	The Big Three Review	Categorisation	PDF Worksheet
8	Cartoon : The Vampire	Cartoon Analysis And Evaluation	PDF Worksheet
9	Short Answer / Listing Questions	Exam Response Practise	PDF Worksheet
10-16	Creating the Treaty	Role Play	PDF Worksheet
17-18	The Treaty Of Versailles Outcomes	Research : Q and A	PDF Worksheet
19	Versailles : review map and summary	Map Work / Categorisation	PDF Worksheet
20	Aims + Outcomes Sort	Review / Summary	PDF Worksheet
21-22	Cartoon : The Horse and Monstrous	Skill : Cartoon Analysis	PDF Worksheet
23	Comparing Cartoons	Comparing Cartoons	PDF Worksheet
24	Judging The Treaty	Pair / Group Ranking Exercise	PDF Worksheet
25-26	Why Did The Victors Not Get What They Wanted?	Short Essay Example / Gap Fill	PDF Worksheet
27-28	Occupation Of The Ruhr	Event Sort / Skill : Describing Questions	PDF / Publisher
29	What Was Hyperinflation?	Source Comparison, / Evaluation / Q and Q	PDF Worksheet
30	Hyperinflation Source Evaluation	Skill : source analysis and evaluation	PDF Worksheet
31-33	How did the treaty affect Germany by 1923?	Ordering Activity	PDF / Publisher
34	The Other Treaties Of WW1	Worksheet : revision techniques	PDF Worksheet
35	The Treaties Of World War 1 Summary	Summary Table	PDF Worksheet
36-41	Could the Treaties Be Justified At The Time?	Comprehensive Source Investigation	PDF Worksheet
42	Could the Treaties Be Justified At The Time?	Essay Brainstorm And Template	PDF Worksheet
43	Justified Sort	Sort / Categorisation	PDF Worksheet
44	Crossword Review	Unit Review Puzzle With Images	PDF Worksheet
45	Timeline Review	Unit Review Timeline With Images	PDF Worksheet
46-49	Multiple Choice Review	20 Question Q and A / Differentiated	PDF Worksheet
51	Occupation of Ruhr / updated	Review / Skills : short answer	PDF Worksheet
52	Unit Review Answer Template	Unit Review	PDF Worksheet
-	100 slide PowerPoint	Unit Review	PowerPoint Included

The Peace Treaties of WW1 sample resource.

The revised teaching unit
is now available.



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