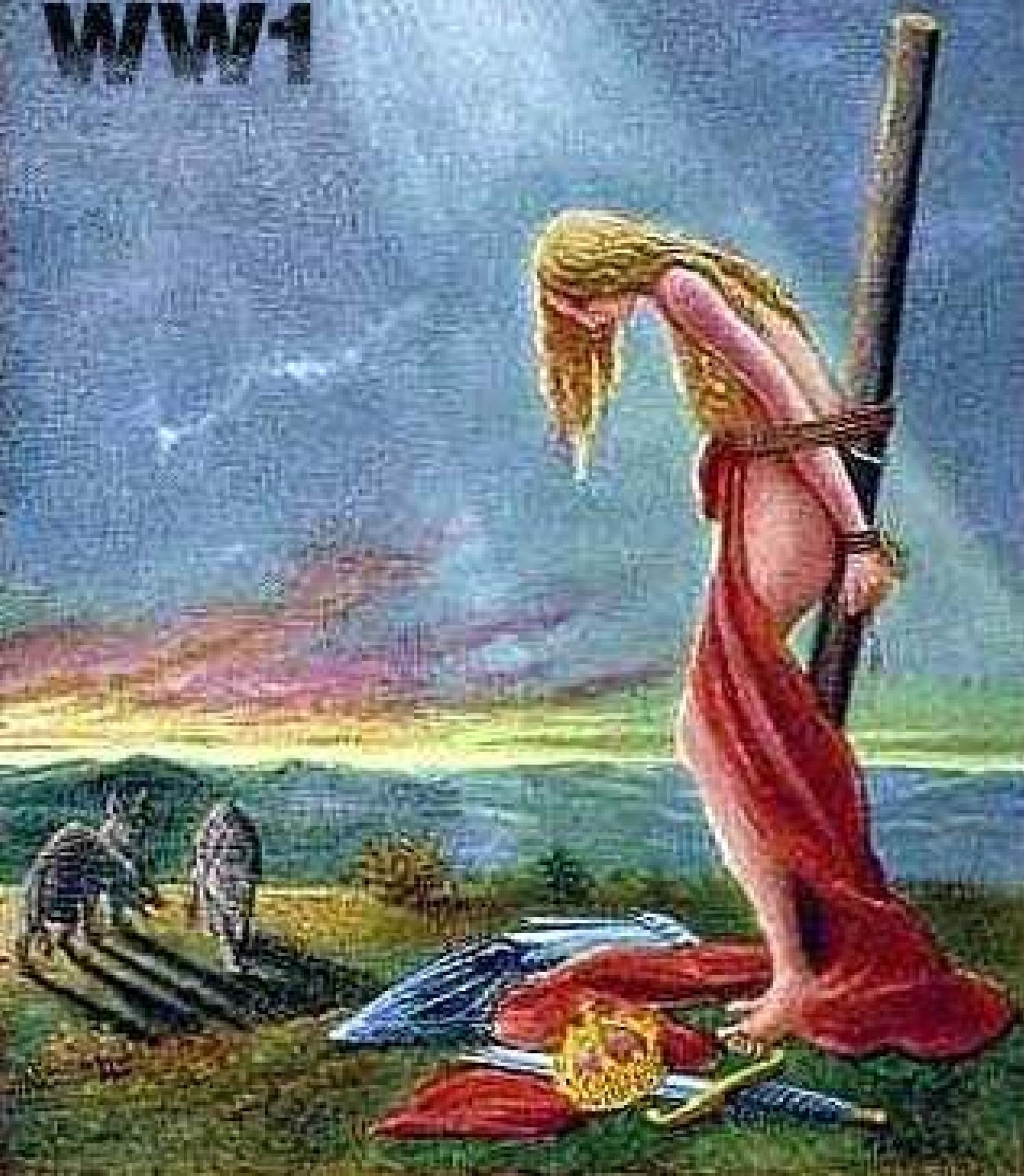


THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1



The Peace Treaties: key words starter

 **Mission:** to match and understand 8 unit key words with images and definitions.

Compromise



Reparations

Victors



Bitterness



Reparations



Guilt



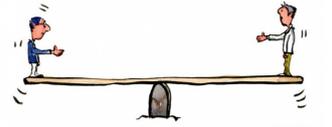
Occupy



Conscription



Navy



Fighting Ships

To be told / forced to join the army

Winners

Large fines for war damages

Invade or control an area

To give a little to get a little - (meet in the middle)

Anger that does not go away quickly or easily

To be blamed or accept wrong doing

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Reparations		
Occupy		
Bitterness		
Victor		
Conscription		
Navy		
Compromise		
Guilt		

The Peace Treaties of WW1: key words.



Mission: to match 24 key words with their definitions.



Word	Definition	Associated Word	?
	Fighting ships	A _ _ _ _ _	A
	The feelings of the people in a country	M _ _ _	B
	To have done wrong	B _ _ _ _	C
	A town on the French / German border (taken from France in 1871)		D
Ruhr	Germany's most important industrial area		E
	A written agreement between counties		F
	Allowing people to decide who rules them		G
	Lands in an Empire		H
	Hash, cruel or mean	R _ _ _ _ _	I
	How something is changed	A _ _ _ _ _ _	J
	To reach an agreement in which both sides / people give something up		K
	To pay money / compensation	F _ _ _	L
	The region 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	C _ _ _ _ _ _	Q
	When a person is FORCED to serve in the army		R
	To take over land in another country	I _ _ _ _ _	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 input 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 WW1		X

The Peace Treaties of WW1: key words.



Mission: to match 24 key words with their definitions.



Word	Definition	Associated Word	?
Navy	Fighting ships	Armada	A
Public Opinion	The feelings of the people in a country	Morale	B
Guilt	To have done wrong	Blame	C
Alsace Lorraine	A town on the French / German border (taken from France in 1871)		D
Ruhr	Germany's most important industrial area		E
Treaty	A written agreement between counties		F
Self Determination	Allowing people to decide who rules them		G
Colonies	Lands in an Empire		H
Severe	Hash, cruel or mean	Radical	I
Affect	How something is changed	Altered	J
Compromise	To reach an agreement in which both sides give something up		K
Reparation	To pay money / compensation	Fine	L
Rhineland	The region of Germany that borders France		M
Freedom of seas	The idea that no country can claim control of the ocean		N
Saarland	A German area rich with coal		O
Victors	Winners		P
Justified	Fair or right	Correct	Q
Conscription	When a person is FORCED to serve in the army		R
Occupy	To take over land	Invade	S
Selfish	To think about yourself and not the interests of other people		T
Bitterness	Anger that will never go away	Hatred	U
Diktat	To force a country to sign a treaty, giving it NO input about its terms		V
Mandate	When a country, person or organisation is given power of rule		W
Brest Litovsk	A harsh treaty forced on the USSR by Germany during WW1		X

The First World War Overview

 **Mission:** to consider what happened during the First World War 1914 - 1918.

Swallowed

To understand what happened after the First World War it is important to understand what happened during it. WW1 was triggered by the assassination of Austrian Archduke _____ Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia in 1914.

Cat

By this time many European countries were already tooled up, militarized and arguably eager for a fight. Two

Frank

main alliances had been formed ... The _____ Alliance made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy on one side and the _____ Entente, consisting of France, Britain and Russia on the other. Keep in mind there

Wolves

were many reasons for the war and many countries involved - it was not simply about German _____.

Triple

The first phase of the war saw German soldiers rush to attack and knock out the French capital Paris. The failure to do this resulted in a second phase on the Western Front and trench warfare. This was slow, bloody slugfest with millions of men dug in, fighting and living in dirty _____ infested trenches. Over the next four years much of France was devastated by the heavy _____. To the east, Germany also had to fight a more mobile war against Russia with large battles and heavy casualties on both sides too.

Positive

In 1917, the Russian _____, Nicholas II was overthrown during the Russian Revolution. Russia, now called the Soviet Union or USSR eventually fell under the control of the Bolsheviks, a communist group led by Vladimir Lenin. One of their first actions was to sign an agreement with Germany to end the war. The terms of the Treaty of Brest Litovsk were harsh with Germany taking over 20 % of former Russian land and over 50 million people _____ up into the German Empire.

Metal

Kaiser

Franz

Nationalism

1917 could have been a _____ turning point for Germany but the USA joined the fight against Germany in the same year. America had tried to stay isolated from the war but events led to a her forced entry. The USA brought fresh, fit troops and vast resources that ultimately helped strangle Germany into submission. The American President, Woodrow Wilson proposed surrender terms to Germany that were based on his _____ Points - which were in sum a proposal for a fair treaty and moderate punishment for the losers. Although the German army was exhausted most German people did not understand that they could not continue the fight. The truth was that their _____ had fled to Holland and Germany was now at the mercy of victors. Understandably the French were furious and so too were the British as they had also lost loved one or seen them return physically or mentally damaged. How would the world rebuild and would Germany be thrown to the _____?

Rat

Artillery

14

Aggression

Tsar



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.

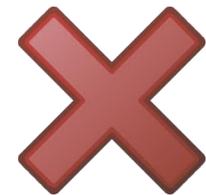
USA



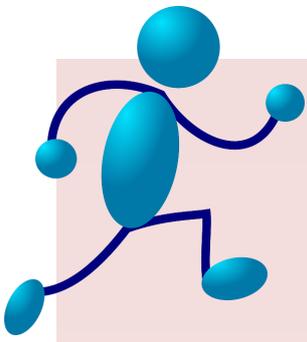
Woodrow Wilson

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.



Activity / Role Play

Aim

To create a treaty that will deal with Germany.

How

This can be done as a whole class activity to create one treaty ... or break into smaller groups and create several versions of the treaty within the same class.

Take Your Seat in the Hall of Mirrors.



Discover: some of the Versailles proposals **Explore:** why agreement was hard : **Skills:** diplomacy.

You are a delegate for either France, Britain or the USA at the Paris Peace Conferences. Your aim is to work out a treaty with the other delegates to resolve some of the problems that now exist after the war. Try to get the best possible outcome for you country, but remember you can't have everything your own way.

Compromise will be needed to produce a treaty. You MUST reach a conclusion!



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



Your preferred outcome

Notes / agreement during the negotiation

2: Reparations: Germany to pay for the war damage set at 132 billion gold marks. This will take over 50 years to pay back.



Your preferred outcome

Notes / agreement during the negotiation

3: The Saarland: Germany's main area of coal production.



Your preferred outcome

Notes / agreement during the negotiation

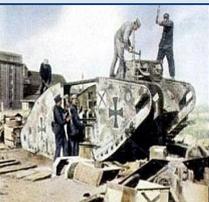
4: Military Restrictions: The German Army. Currently in the region of 6 million men.



Your preferred outcome

Notes / agreement during the negotiation

5: Military Restrictions: what about German current and future war machines such as tanks, planes , warships and U-Boats.



Your preferred outcome

Notes / agreement during the negotiation

6: Land Loss: The border region of Alsace-Lorraine.



Your preferred outcome

Notes / agreement during the negotiation

7: Land Loss: Germany's African Colonies.

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

8: Land Loss: A new country called Poland to be made from parts of eastern Germany and former Russian lands.

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

9: The Rhineland : German land that borders France and Belgium.

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

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

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

11: Self Determination in Africa: All countries to allow their African colonies the opportunity to rule themselves.

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

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

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

13: Germany Broken Up: into smaller states, in effect, destroyed.

	Your preferred outcome	Notes / agreement during the negotiation
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------------

Optional - Put the numbers of each proposal into the correct column below.

France Got	Britain Got	The USA Got

Creating the treaty review



Task: to review the peace treaty activity.

<p>What emotions did you feel during this activity?</p>	<p>What made this task difficult?</p>
<p>Which proposal was the hardest to agree on?</p>	<p>Which proposal was the easiest to agree on?</p>
<p>Which country did the best in relation to their aims?</p>	<p>Which country did the worst in relation to their aims?</p>
<p>Vote - on one of the following statements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Very happy with the treaty2. Happy with the treaty3. Satisfied with the treaty4. Unhappy with the treaty5. This is the best we could hope for	<p>Other thoughts and reflections ...</p>

Rate The Outcome For Britain : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

You will not get EVERYTHING you want and COMPROMISE will be needed to agree on a treaty.
Try to get the best possible treaty for Britain. Good luck!

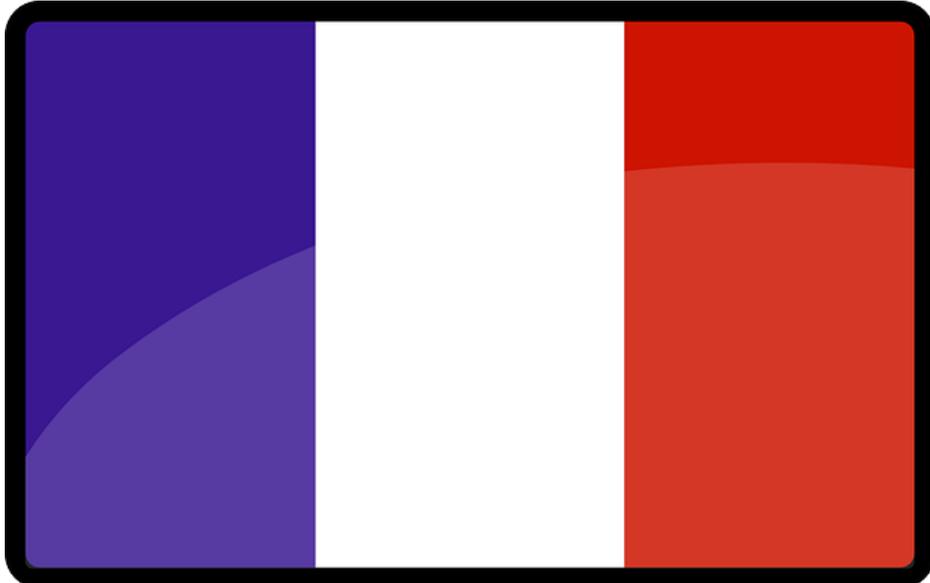
What you don't want ...
Germany crippled
Communism to spread in Germany
Freedom of the seas
To lose the next general election

What you want ...
A moderate punishment for Germany
Control of Germany's African colonies
Germany to pay a moderate amount of reparations
Control of large areas of the sea
Keep the British public happy... make Germany pay!

Team Britain



Team France



What you don't want ...

Germany to get away with murder!

Those idealistic Americans to have too much control.

Privately, you fear doing too much damage in Germany

To lose the next general election.

What you want ...

Germany to accept the blame for starting the war.

Germany to pay for the damage caused by her invasion.

Compensation for the families of the 5 million killed/injured.

Germany's army wiped out.

Get any German land you can.

You will not get EVERYTHING you want and COMPROMISE will be needed to agree on a treaty.

Try to get the best possible treaty for Britain. Good luck!

Rate The Outcome For France : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Rate The Outcome The USA : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

You will not get EVERYTHING you want and COMPROMISE will be needed to agree on a treaty.
Try to get the best possible treaty for Britain. Good luck!

What you want ...
A fair treaty.
Germany to pay some reparations for war damage.
To setup a League Of Nations to make a safer, better world.
Freedom of the seas.
Ending empires + self-determination in Europe and Africa.

What you don't want ...
A hard treaty that will cause future wars in Europe.
France to be allowed to destroy Germany.
Britain and France to continue their imperialistic ways.

Team America



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.



Clemenceau's Attitude



"There are twenty million Germans too many"

Clemenceau's Aims

A lsaice Lorraine
N o German State
G uilty
E nd Threat of War
R eparations

Clemenceau got:

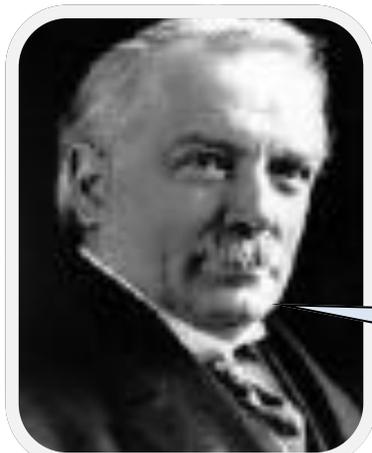
"I obtained almost everything I wanted" **Georges Clemenceau, 1919.**

Clemenceau did not:

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



10
9
8
7
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3
2



George's Attitude



"a peace that will be just not vindictive"

George's Aims

S top Communism
E ase Public Anger
L et trade Continue
F ree Seas = NO
S natch Empires

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

L eague of Nations
E nd Empires
A Better World
D isarmament
S eas Free

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: did the outcome match their aims?

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



Clemenceau's Attitude



"There are twenty million Germans too many"

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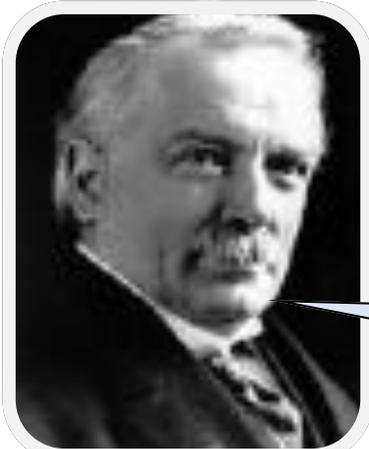
"I obtained almost everything I wanted" Georges Clemenceau, 1919.

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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1



The 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 and only 6 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.

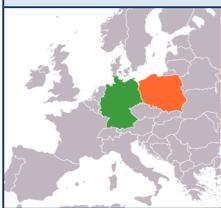
	When did this area last belong to France?	Who was happy with this?	Who was most disappointed?

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' 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

Weaken
Germany's
Army

Protect
Trade with
Germany

War blamed
on Germany

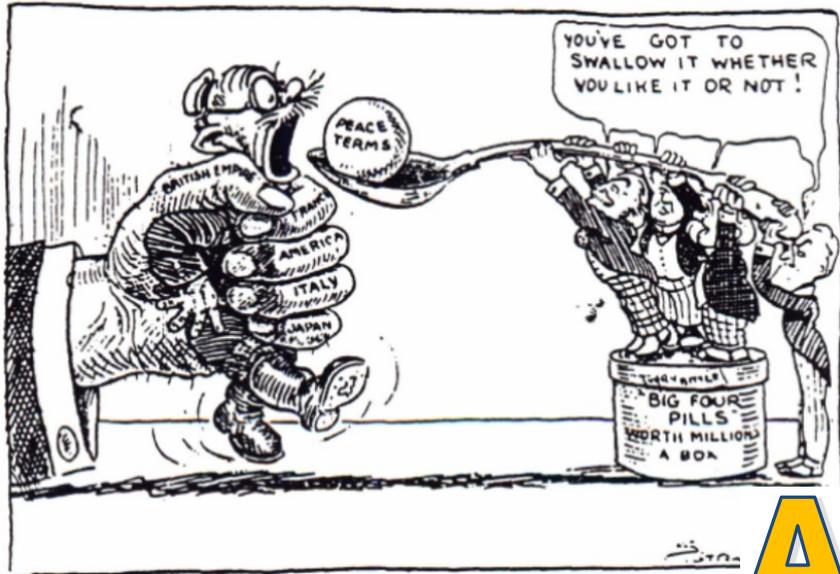
Moderate
Punishment

Freedom of
the seas



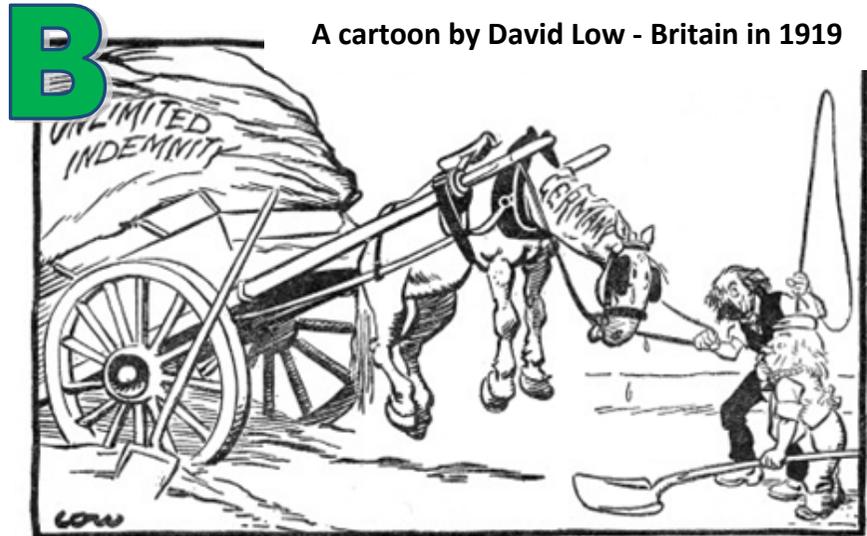
Comparing Cartoons

 **Task:** to compare two cartoons use 'COP'.



A cartoon from a British newspaper - 1919

A



A cartoon by David Low - Britain in 1919

LOW

"PERHAPS IT WOULD GEE-UP BETTER IF WE LET IT TOUCH EARTH"

How similar are sources A and B ?

Introduction: the sources are not similar, somewhat similar, largely similar.

Content 1: (what it shows) The MAIN messages are / are not similar.



Content 2: (what it shows) The sub-message are / are not similar.



Origin: is the (who, when, where) are / are not similar.



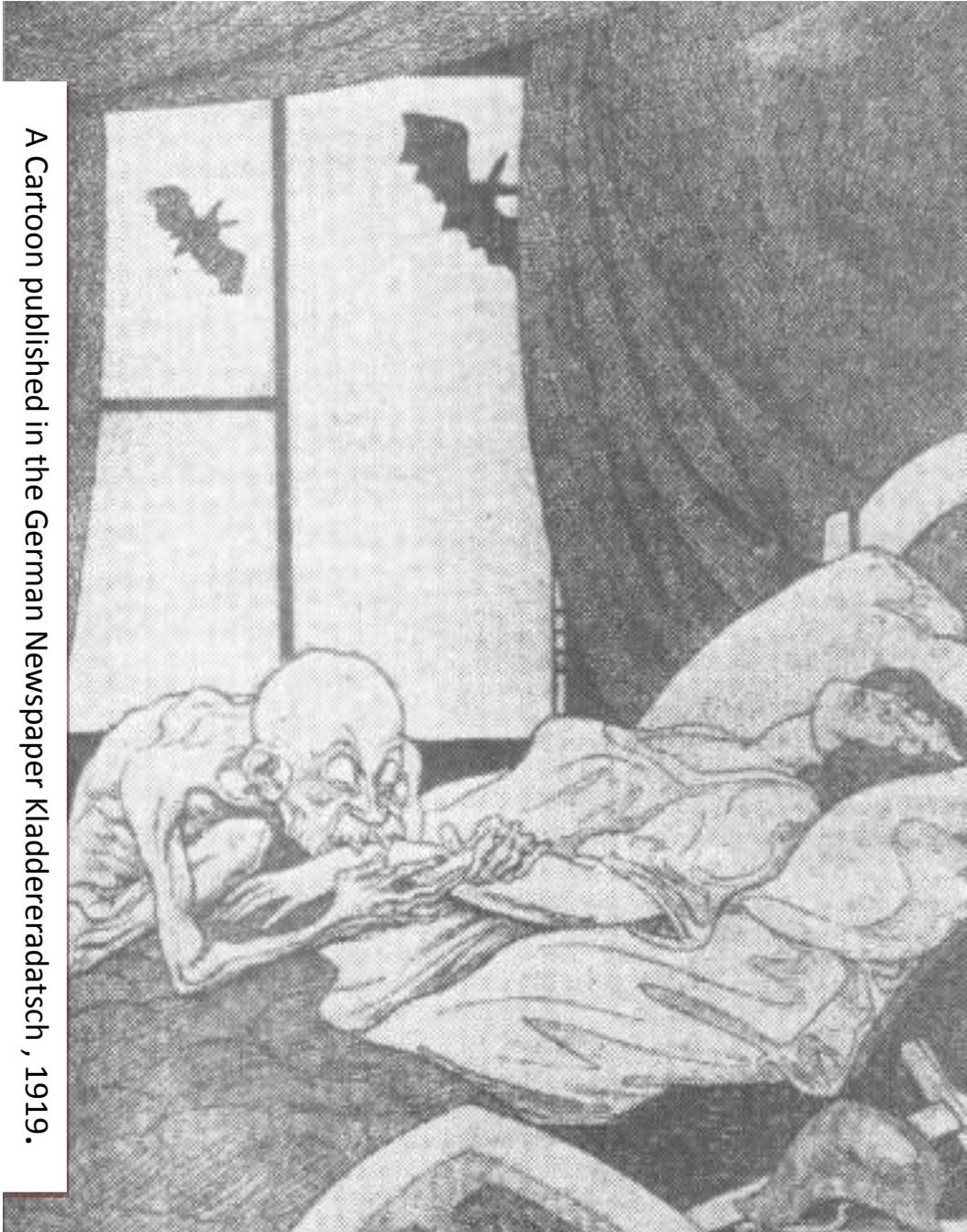
Purpose: (why/ motive) the motives are / are not similar.



The Cartoon About Some Bats and a Woman.



Review : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Understand**: how to interpret these features **Skill**: cartoon analysis and evaluation.



A Cartoon published in the German Newspaper Kladdereratsch , 1919.

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

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

The Peace Treaties of WW1

Sample Unit Resources

Drop me a line phil@ichistory.com to receive part 2 of this resource or for details of how to subscribe.

www.icHistory.com