

THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1



Peace Treaties of WW1 - background



Mission: to understand the basics about the peace treaties of WW1.

Nine

Reparations

Rudolph

Front

Points

Revenge

Million

A little

Humiliated

Pointless

Palace

Chicken

Fully

Turkey

Relief

Adolph

World

Side

Wilson

World War 1 began in July 1914 and ended in November, 1918. The war was a terrible and bloody one resulting in over 20 _____ (1) deaths. Germany had a large (but not the only) role in starting the war after it invaded France in August 1918. Much of the fighting on the Western _____ (2) would take place in France with massive damage and destruction to life, land, structures and livestock. The Treaty of Versailles, signed in June 1919 at the _____ (3) of Versailles. Paris at the end of WW1, outlined peace terms between the winners (Britain, France, USA) + the loser Germany.

In a speech to Congress in January 1918, Wilson laid out his idealistic vision for the post-war world. Wilson's so-called Fourteen _____ (4) emphasized the need for a fair- peace, self-determination for Europe's different ethnic populations. Wilson wanted to create a League of Nations - a _____ (5) organization that would stop minor conflict exploding into war in the future. When new German leaders signed the armistice ending hostilities in World War I on November 11, 1918, they believed this vision outlined by Woodrow _____ (6) would form the basis for any future peace treaty. This would not prove to be the case. France and its prime minister, Georges Clemenceau, intended to seek _____ (7) in the new peace agreement .

The Treaty of Versailles held Germany _____ (8) responsible for starting the war and imposed harsh penalties in terms of loss of land, massive _____ (9) payments and demilitarization. Far from the "peace without victory" that U.S. President Woodrow Wilson had outlined in his famous Fourteen _____ (10) in early 1918, the Treaty of Versailles _____ (11) Germany while failing to resolve the underlying issues that had led to war in the first place. Economic distress and hatred of the treaty in Germany helped fuel the nationalist sentiment that led to the rise of _____ (12) Hitler, his Nazi Party and ultimately caused 2 twenty years later. In addition to the Treaty of Versailles that dealt with Germany, several other treaties were also constructed to deal with defeated nations such as Austria-Hungary and _____ (13) .

Text from History.com (Edited)

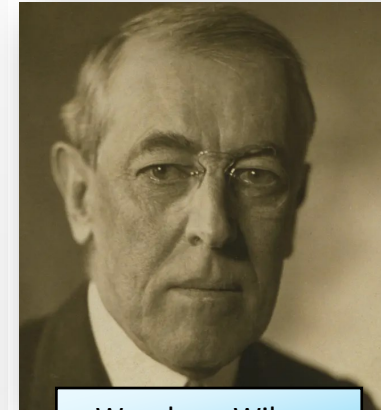
1: What was US president, Woodrow Wilson's main vision for a post-war world?

2: What is the meaning of self - determination?

3: What is the message of the cartoon pictured right?



WW1 Destruction




Woodrow Wilson



Message?

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



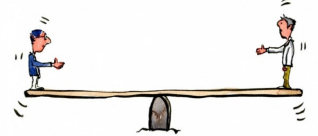
Occupy



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: 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: answers (yellow post its are for student guesses prior to writing in)



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 Paris Peace Conferences: aims of the Big Three.



Know: who were the 'Big 3' and what they trying to achieve at the Versailles.



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 winner of the war were 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 - in reality, Italy had 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 team 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 could 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

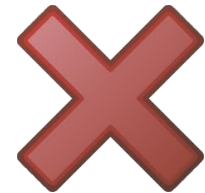


Woodrow Wilson

The USA was spearheaded by their president, Woodrow Wilson. America had only entered the war in 1917 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 '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

GEORGES, FR



LLOYD, UK



WOODY, USA



The Treaty of Versailles - terms.




Task: to know / evaluate the terms of the treaty that punished Germany. BBC website: [Click Here](#)


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

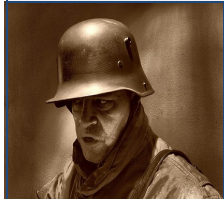
2: Reparations: Germany to pay for the war damage. The reparations will take over 50 years to pay.

	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).

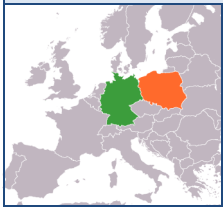


How many Germans lived in the Sudetenland?

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.

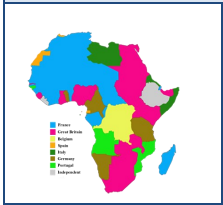


What does self determination mean?

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?

Did the Treaty Terms Meet the Aims of the Big 3?



 **Review:** the aims if the 'Big Three' **Evaluate:** how far their aims were achieved



Clemenceau's Attitude



“ There are 20 million Germans too many ”

Clemenceau's Aims
A lsace Lorraine
N o Anschluss
G uilty
E nd German Military
R eparations

What Clem got?	10
	9
	8
	7
<i>“I obtained almost everything I wanted” Georges Clemenceau, 1919.</i>	6
But Clem did not?	5
	4
	3
	2
<i>‘This is not a peace. It is an armistice for twenty-one years’ Marshal Foch of France, 1919 .</i>	1



Lloyd George's Attitude



“ A peace that will be just not (cruel) vindictive ”

George's Aims

What George got?	10
	9
	8
	7
	6
But, George did not?	5
	4
	3
	2
	1



Woodrow Wilson's Attitude



“ To make a 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

What Wilson got?	10
	9
	8
	7
	6
But, Wilson did not?	5
	4
	3
	2
<i>“That we should have thus done a great wrong to civilization at one of the most critical turning points in history” Woodrow Wilson, 1923.</i>	1

Did the Treaty Terms Meet the Aims of the Big 3?



 **Review:** the aims if the 'Big Three' **Evaluate:** how far their aims were achieved



Clemenceau's
Attitude



" There are 20 million
Germans too many "

Clemenceau's Aims

A
N
G
E
R

What Clem got?

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

Clem did not?

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

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1



Lloyd George's
Attitude



*" A peace that will be
just not (cruel)
vindictive "*

George's Aims

What George got?

But, George did not?

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
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1



Woodrow Wilson's
Attitude



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

Wilson's Aims

L
E
A
D
S

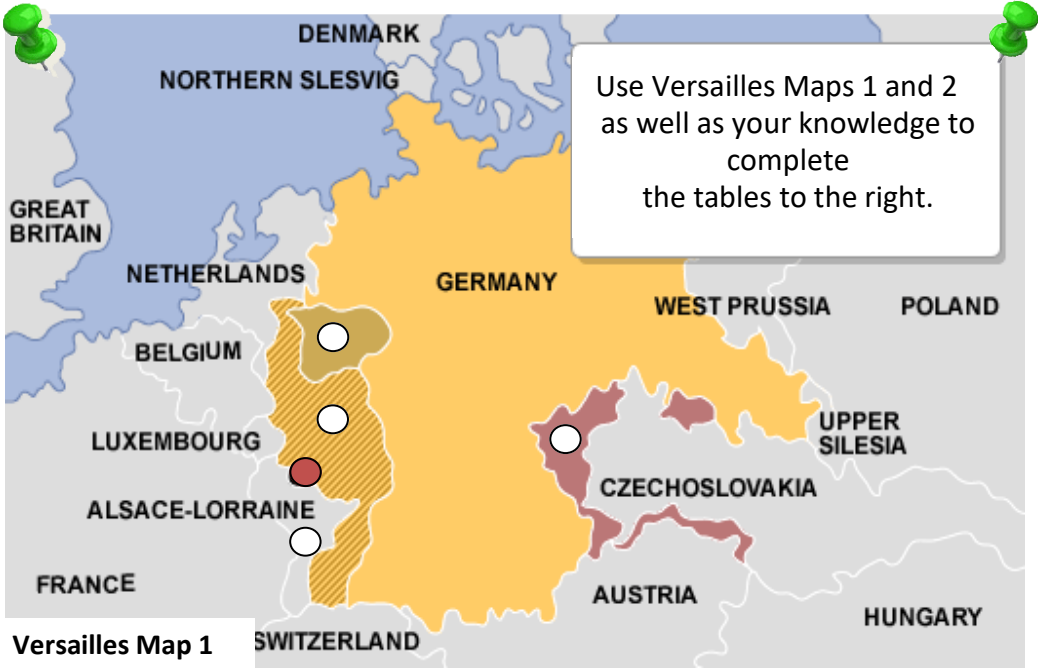
What Wilson got?

But, 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.**

10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1


The Treaty of Versailles Review.

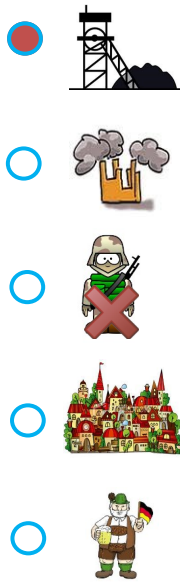


Versailles Map 1



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					

The Cartoon About Some Bats and a Woman



 **Skill:** to analyse and evaluate a cartoon using the D.E.C. process.



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**



4 Mark Listing Questions

- Keep answers short - no more than one sentence of explanation
- Do you need a FOUR WORD BULLET POINT plan?
- Order your points so that your answer flows in a logical way
- Write a VERY short - one line introduction that gives the BIG answer to the question.
- Write answer, points in order, giving one sentence of detail about each point : 1 mark for each point.

Describe the military restrictions placed on Germany at the Treaty Of Versailles. (4 marks)

PLAN?										
Introduction:										
Firstly,										
Moreover,										
Furthermore,										
Finally,										
No conclusion needed!					My mark:		4	Peer mark:		4



4 Mark Describe Event Questions

- Keep answers short - no more than one sentence of explanation
- Do you need a FOUR WORD BULLET POINT plan?
- Order your points so that your answer flows in a logical way
- Write a VERY short - one line introduction that gives the BIG answer to the question.
- Write answer, points in order, giving one sentence of detail about each point : 1 mark for each point.

Describe the French Invasion of the Ruhr in 1923 (4 marks)

PLAN?										
Introduction:										
Why happened:										
What happened:										
What happened:										
Consequence / Impact:										
No conclusion needed!					My mark:		4	Peer mark:		4

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

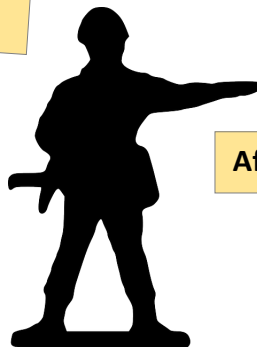
African Colonies To League

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

What About The Other Peace Treaties?



 **Mission:** to know about and evaluate the terms of the other peace treaties of WW1.

The Treaty of Versailles dealt mostly with punishing Germany. However, there were other defeated countries and treaties that needed to be sorted out. The other treaties include punishments for Austria / Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. It can be difficult to remember all the treaty names, terms and their effects. A good way to remember this is with a colourful visual image. See if you can sum up each treaty in a single, simple drawing in the frames below.

Austria



Empire to be broken up, Reparations to be paid but amount not set. No Anschluss with Germany. Army reduced to 30 000. No Navy. Loss of industry to Czechoslovakia.

St Germain: 1919

Impact

Austria was not set to start paying reparations until 1921. However, the country went bankrupt and was unable to pay anything.

Yes Justified? No

Bulgaria



Reparations set at 2.25 billion Francs. Volunteer army of 20 000. No Air force. Only 4 torpedo boats. Lost land to Czechoslovakia. Poland and Yugoslavia also created.

Neuilly: 1919

Impact

Bulgaria was the only one of the defeated powers that actually paid off the reparations set.

Yes Justified? No

Hungary



Empire broken up. To pay 200 million gold crowns. Army of only 35 000 volunteers. 3 patrol boats. Huge land loss. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia created.

Trianon: 1920

Impact

3 million Hungarians out of their homeland. The loss of lands and resources destroyed their economy. Unable to pay reparations.

Yes Justified? No

Turkey



Empire broken up. No reparations. Army to 50 000. Six torpedo boats. Lost Smyrna to Greece and Rhodes to Italy. Iraq and Palestine became a British mandate.



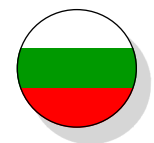


Sevres: 1920

Impact

A revolution led to a change of government in Turkey. Their new leader Kemal Ataturk rejected the Treaty of Sevres.

Yes Justified? Np

The Treaties of World War One Summary

Country	Name of Treaty	Year Signed	Key Terms	Impact	Revision Image / Sketch	How Severe? 1-10
Germany 			1 2 3 4			
Austria 			1 2 3 4			
Bulgaria 			1 2 3 4			
Hungary 			1 2 3 4			
Turkey 			1 2 3 4			

The Peace Treaties of WW1

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