



Peace Treaties of WW1 Revision

1919 - 1923

A Diktat

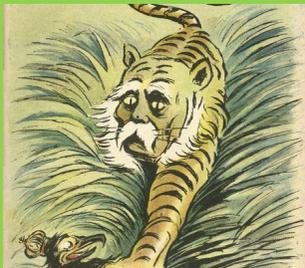


As WW1 was coming to a close and it was clear that Germany could not win - negotiations for her surrender began. Wilson's 14 Points were put forward - a peace that would show mercy towards Germany. In reality this would not be the case.

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

Idealist =

Opportunistic =

Vindictive =

Justification =

Free Quizziz - Self Test



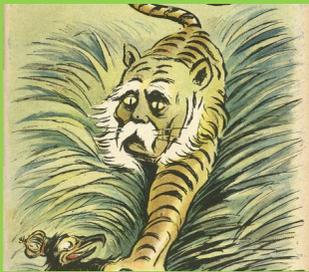
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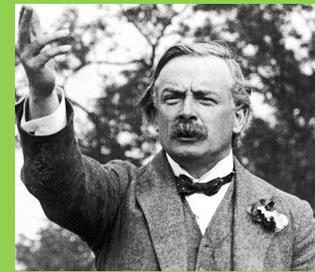
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Wilson



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Idealist =

Opportunistic =

Vindictive =

Justification =

Colony =

WW1 Peace Treaties



What were their aims and what did they get?

"There must be justice!"

"A peace just but not vindictive"

"Secure the future peace of the world"

Leader	Key Point	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Georges Clemenceau Premier France 	Key Point = Revenge A lsaec Lorraine N o German army G uilt E nd of German state R eparations	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Lloyd George Prime Minister Britain 	Key Point = Selfish S ootho British public E mpires for Britain L ong live OUR navy F ree seas = no way S ensible punishment	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Woodrow Wilson President USA 	Key Point = Future Peace L eague of Nations E nd of Empires A ll seas are free D isarmament for all S elf Determination	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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?
Land Losses	Alsace Lorraine	Border town between Germany and France returned to France,	Y / N
	Germany lost 10% of Its land.	Polish Corridor North Schleswig	This gave Poland access to the sea and also spilt Germany Area in the north was given to Denmark after a plebiscite
		Overseas Colonies	In Africa, were placed under control of / mandated to League
Military	Troops Reduced	100 000 men only	
	Think TANKS	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 pre-dreadnought ship types allowed
Economic Punishments	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	
Plebiscites (people's vote)	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)	
Mandates	Examples above	Refer to Saarland and Germany's African Colonies	
Other Terms	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 if 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.

In the end, all of the victors had to give way on some issues in order to get their way on others.

(In private, Clemenceau said *"I obtained almost everything I wanted"*)

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.

French Occupy the Ruhr - 1923

Why Germany failed to pay it's reparation in 1922.

What
French + Belgian soldiers went into the German Ruhr. 100 workers killed. Workers strike was called.

Effect
Down spiralling economy.

Hyper inflation

Why
Reparations
See Ruhr
Weimar Government printed money

What
The decision to print money ruined the economy. Money became worthless

Loaf of bread = _____

Effect
Total economic collapse, starvation and suffering

Versailles 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	1919	1919	1920	1921	1923
The Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria then declared war on Serbia. Soon most European countries have entered the fighting.	During the war Germany invaded its neighbour France. Most of the fighting took place in France. There is huge 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 was exhausted. It no longer had the men or materials needed to continue the fight. The Kaiser would not sign the surrender and fled to Holland. A new Weimar Government had to signed it instead.	Spartacist Revolt After the war ended there were several communist uprisings in Germany. Following a workers' strike in Berlin, the Spartacists took over. After a bloody struggle the poorly led revolt was crushed by the Freikorps .	Bulgaria - 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)	Turkey - Lost Smyrna to Greece. - Syria = French mandate. - Accept loss of former colonies. This treaty was unsuccessful and led to a revolt by Kemal Ataturk. New treaty needed in 1923 (Lausanne).	Total Collapse The ToV led to Germany's economic collapse (hyperinflation) and political chaos. Hitler blamed the Weimar Government and attempted a revolt (putsch) in Munich. It was badly organised, failed and Hitler was imprisoned.

Evidence - Could The Treaties Be Justified ?

"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

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 Harold Nicholson, 1919. Leading British 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 - Could the treaties be justified ?

- Much too harsh - bitterness and outrage in Germany
- British public demanded payback - 'Make Germany Pay'
- Treaties left millions out pf 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



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Economic Punishments			
	Plebiscites (people's vote)		
Mandates			
Other Terms			

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St Germain
Treaty of S _ G _ _ _ _ _

Hungary
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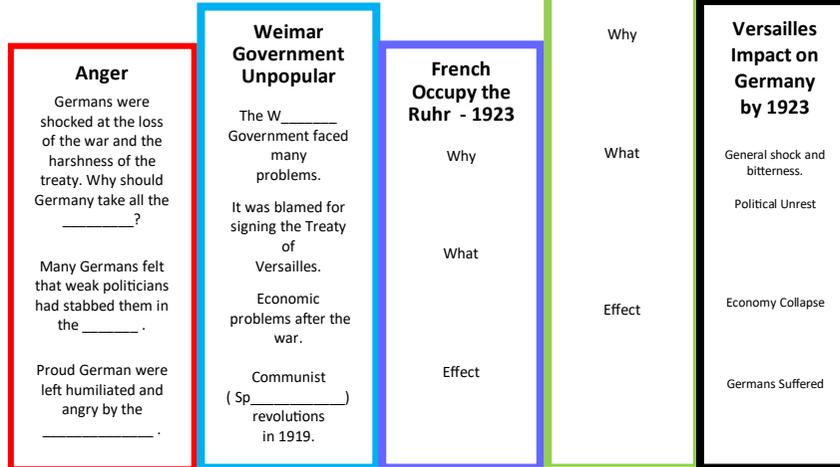
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War						Putsch	

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Peace Treaties Revision 1 of 2

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