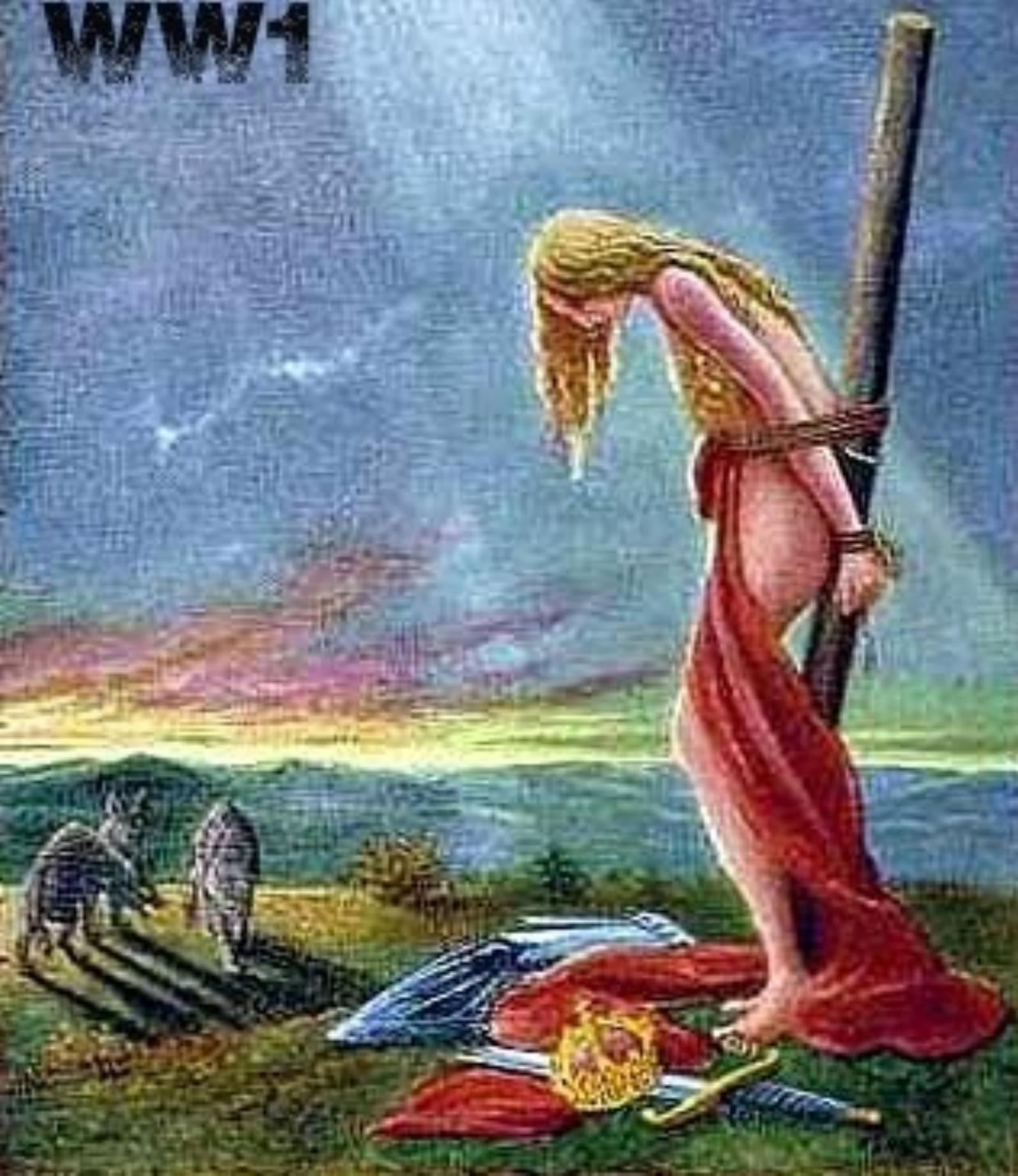


# THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1





What is happening in the image?

When was the photograph taken?

Century :

When was the photograph taken?

Year :

Who are the people in the photograph?

The country this took place in?

The name of the building?

The name of the town?

A major non European country represented?

A major player in WW1 not represented?



**What is happening in the image?**

Discussing the Treaty Of Versailles

**When was the photograph taken?**

Century : 20th

**When was the photograph taken?**

Year : 1919/20

**Who are the people in the photograph?**

Government Leaders / Delegates

**The country this took place in?**

France

**The name of the building?**

Hall Of Mirrors

**The name of the town?**

Versailles

**A major non European country represented?**

USA

**A major player in WW1 not represented?**

Soviet Union / Germany

# Key Words: The Peace Treaties of WW1.



**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 |
| <b>Treaty</b> | 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   |              | 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 |

# 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.

# Versailles and 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 l s a c e L o r r a i n e

N  
G  
E  
R

Clemenceau got:

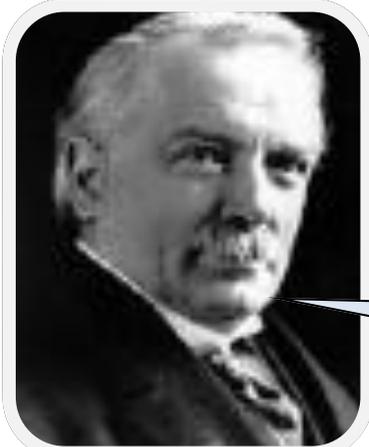
"I obtained almost everything I wanted" **Georges Clemenceau, 1919.**

Clemenceau did not:

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



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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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# Versailles and the Big Three: did the outcome match their aims?

**Review:** the aims of 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** lsaace Lorraine  
**N** o Anschluss  
**G** uilty  
**E** nd Of Army  
**R** eparations

## Clemenceau got:

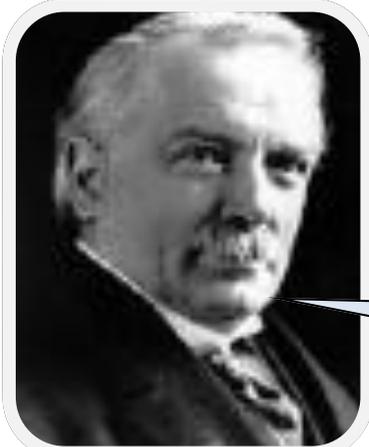
"I obtained almost everything I wanted" **Georges Clemenceau, 1919.**

## Clemenceau did not:

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



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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

**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.**



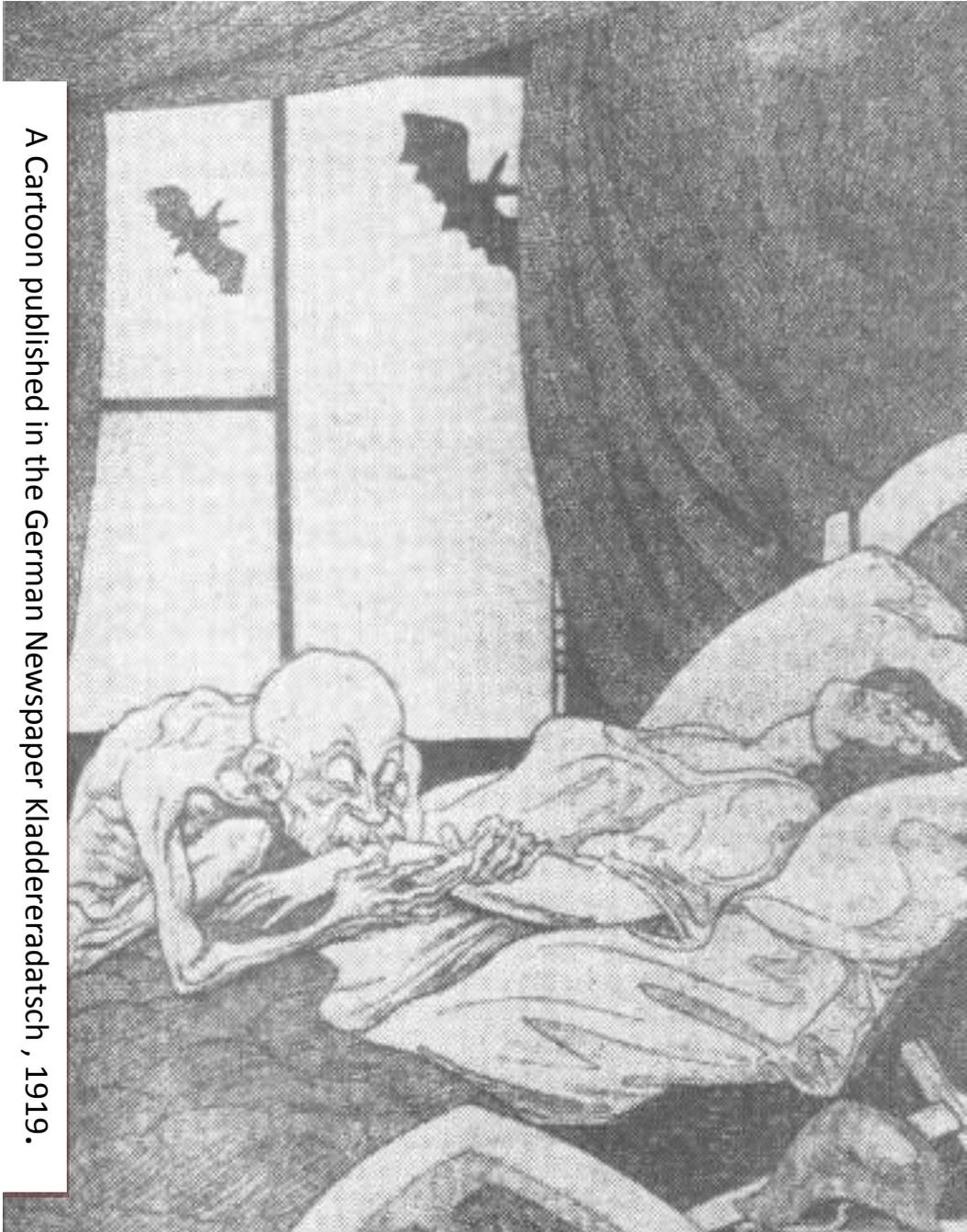
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# The Cartoon About Some Bats and a Woman.



**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.

**M**essage of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

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



## Listing Questions.

- Keep answers short:
- Write a FOUR BULLET POINT plan.
- Order your points so that your answer flows in a logical way
- Write a short 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: | 5 | Peer mark: | 5 | Teacher mark: | 5 |



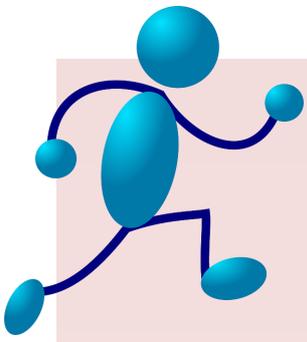
## Listing Questions.

- Keep answers short:
- Write a FOUR BULLET POINT plan.
- Order your points so that your answer flows in a logical way.
- Write a short introduction that gives the BIG answer to the question.
- Write answer, points in order, giving one sentence of detail about each point.

**Describe the aims of Woodrow Wilson at the Paris Peace Conferences in 1919. ( 4 marks )**

|      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PLAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|                        |          |   |            |   |               |   |
|------------------------|----------|---|------------|---|---------------|---|
| Introduction:          |          |   |            |   |               |   |
|                        |          |   |            |   |               |   |
| Firstly,               |          |   |            |   |               |   |
|                        |          |   |            |   |               |   |
| Moreover,              |          |   |            |   |               |   |
|                        |          |   |            |   |               |   |
| Furthermore,           |          |   |            |   |               |   |
|                        |          |   |            |   |               |   |
| Finally,               |          |   |            |   |               |   |
|                        |          |   |            |   |               |   |
| No conclusion needed ! | My mark: | 5 | Peer mark: | 5 | Teacher mark: | 5 |



## **Activity / Role Play**

### **Aim**

To create a treaty that will deal with Germany.

### **How**

This can be done in smaller groups or as a whole class.

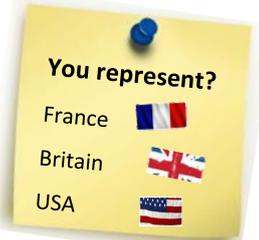
Break groups or class into 3 teams each representing one of the delegation teams for the Big Three.

# 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.

|               |               |                               |                          |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>GUILTY</b> | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |
|               |               |                               |                          |

**2: Reparations:** Germany to pay for the war damage set at 132 billion gold marks. This will take over 59 years to pay back.

|   |               |                               |                          |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |
|   |               |                               |                          |

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

|  |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |
|  |               |                               |                          |

**4: Military Restrictions :** The German Army. Currently c 6 million men.

|  |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |
|  |               |                               |                          |

**5: Military Restrictions:** what about German current and future war machines such as tanks, planes or warships.

|  |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |
|  |               |                               |                          |

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

|  |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |
|  |               |                               |                          |

| 7: Land Loss: Germany's African Colonies.  |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 8: Land Loss: A new country called Poland to be made from parts of eastern Germany and former Russian lands. |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                              | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 9: The Rhineland : Germany land that borders France and Belgium.                 |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 10: Freedom of the seas: all seas and oceans to be free and not controlled by any country. |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|           | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 11: Self Determination in Africa: All countries to allow their African colonies the opportunity to rule themselves. |               |                               |                          |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                   | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 12: A League of Nations: to be created: an international organisation to help build a better world and stop future wars. |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                        | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 13: Germany Broken Up: into smaller states, in effect, destroyed.                  |               |                               |                          |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Your decision | Further details or amendments | What actually happened ? |

| 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><b>What emotions did you feel during this activity?</b></p>   | <p><b>What made this task difficult?</b></p>                         |
| <p><b>Which proposal was the hardest to agree on?</b></p>  | <p><b>Which proposal was the easiest to agree on?</b></p>            |
| <p><b>Which country did the best in relation to their aims?</b></p>  | <p><b>Which country did the worst in relation to their aims?</b></p> |
| <p><b>Vote!</b></p> <p>Very happy with the treaty</p> <p>Happy with the treaty</p> <p>Satisfied with the treaty</p> <p>Unhappy with the treaty</p> <p>This is the best we could hope for</p> | <p><b>Other.</b></p>   |

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

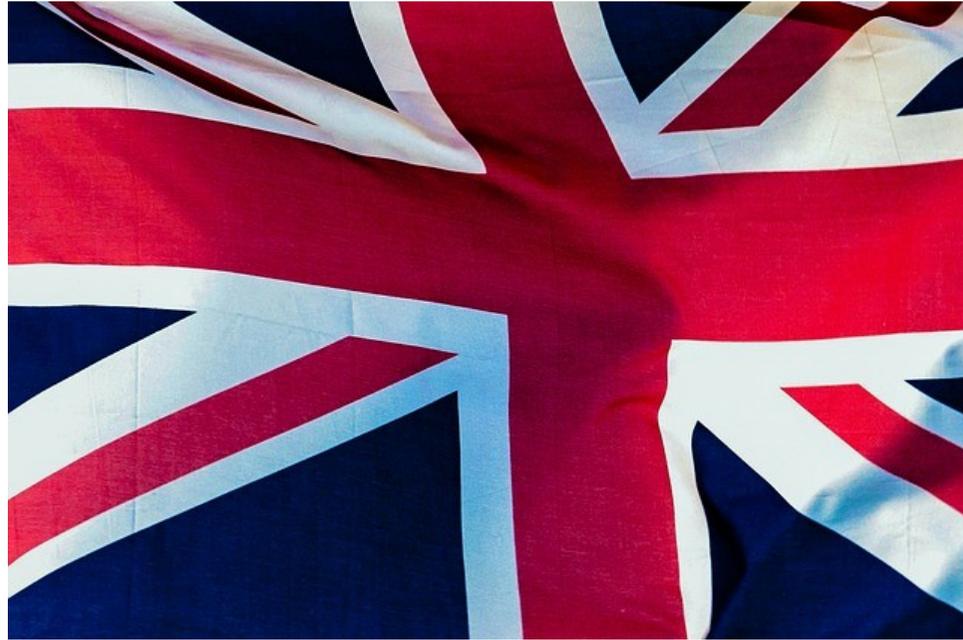
You will not get EVERYTHING you want and COMPROMISE will be needed to agree on a treaty.  
Try to get the best possible treaty for Britain. Good luck!

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

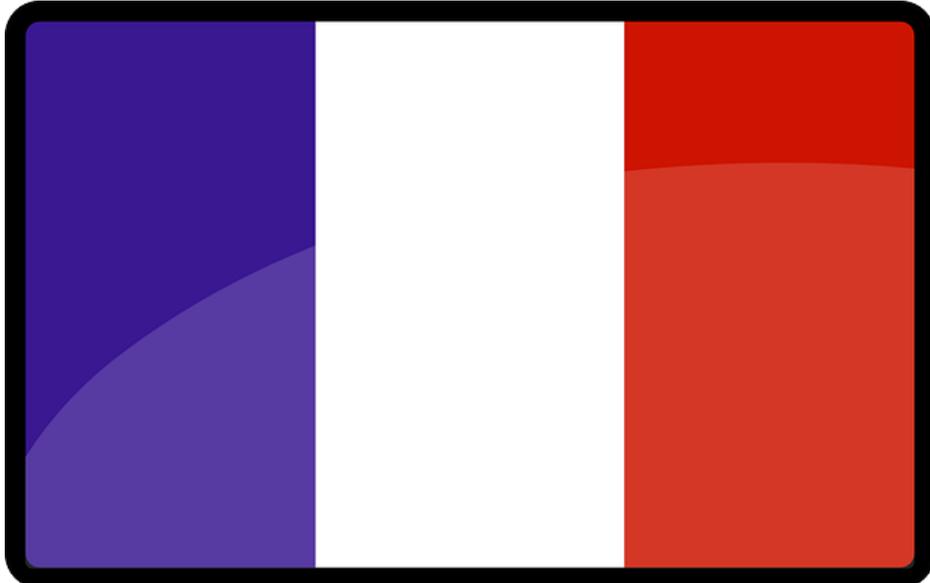
What you want ...  
A moderate punishment for Germany  
Control of Germany's African colonies  
Germany to pay a moderate amount of reparations  
Control of large areas of the sea  
Keep the British public happy... make Germany pay!

---

# 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 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.

|               |  |                          |                            |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>GUILTY</b> | Do you think this was fair ? (Explain why) | Who was happy with this? | Who was most disappointed? |
|               |  | Clemenceau               | Wilson                     |

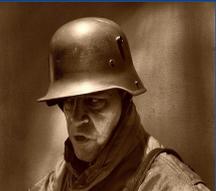
**2: Reparations:** Germany to pay for the war damage. The reparations will take over 50 years to pay.

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

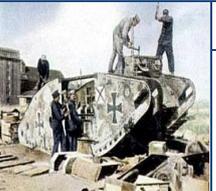
**3: Saarland to France:** Germany's main area of coal industry production to be put under the control of France.

|   |  |                          |                            |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | 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.

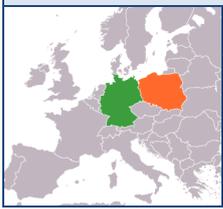
|  |   |                          |                            |
|--|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | When did this area last belong to France? | Who was happy with this? | Who was most disappointed? |
|  |   |                          |                            |

**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.

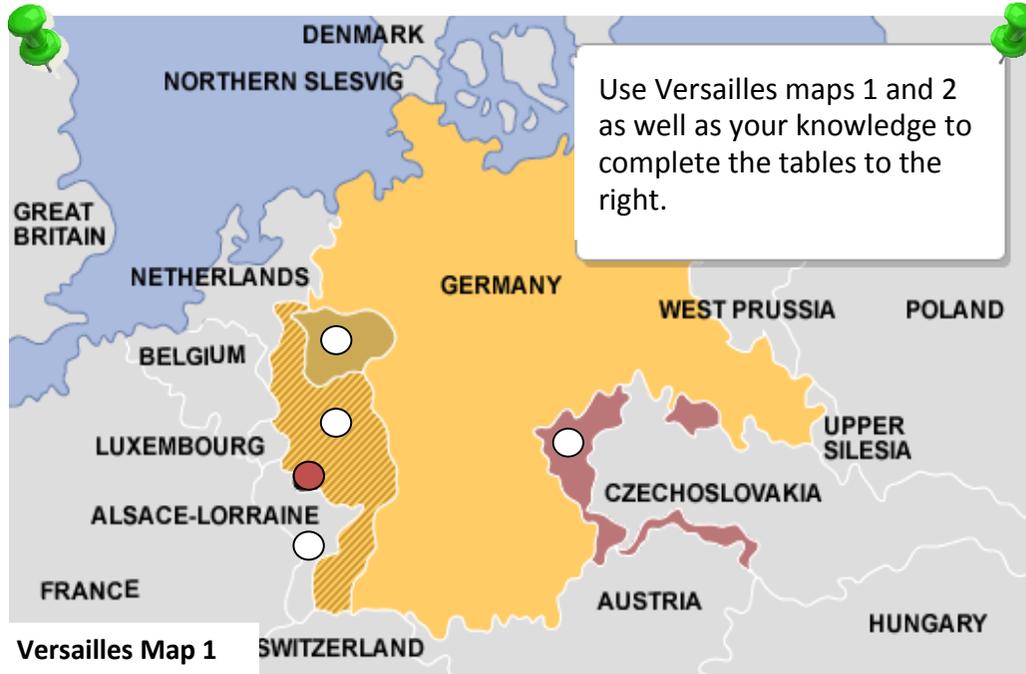


|   |                          |                            |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| What international organisation exists today? | Who was happy with this? | Who was most disappointed? |
|   |                          |                            |

# The Treaty of Versailles Review.



**Review :** the terms of Versailles and key locations.



Versailles Map 1

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

| 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          |  |  |
|                 |                 |  |  |



Versailles Map 2

| 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 '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

Protect  
Trade with  
Germany

War blamed  
on Germany

Disarmament  
for all

Weaken  
Germany's  
Army

Moderate  
Punishment

Freedom of  
the seas



# The Sideways Cartoon About the Horse with Its Legs Off The floor.

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



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

**M**essage of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

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

A David Low cartoon, published in 'Punch Magazine', 1921.

# The Cartoon About ...

 **Task :** create a cartoon of your own to show either the French, British, American or German reaction to the treaty.



**M**essage of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**A cartoon created by:**

**Titled:**

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

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

# The Cartoon About the Guy With The Funny Moustache.

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



**THE RECKONING.**

Pax-German. "MONSTROUS, I CALL IT. WHY, IT'S FULLY A QUARTER OF WHAT WE SHOULD HAVE MADE THEM PAY, IF WE'D WON."

A cartoon published in a British Newspaper in 1919.

The text says: Pax German. *"Monstrous I call it, why its only a quarter of what we'd have made them pay if we'd won"*

**M**essage of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

**D**escribe the main features of the cartoon.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**E**xplain what each of these features means / represents

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**C**ontext: what historical event is this cartoon about?

**R**eliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

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

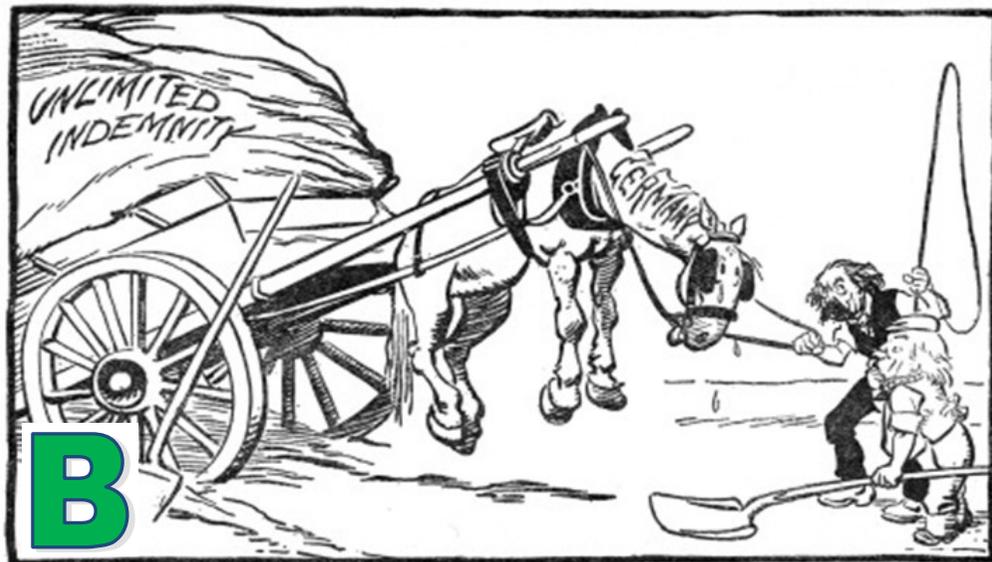
# How Similar Are The Messages Of Sources A And B ?

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



**A**

DER TAG!



**B**

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

The cartoons are similar to ... (some, limited, large extent)

The cartoons' contents are / are not similar

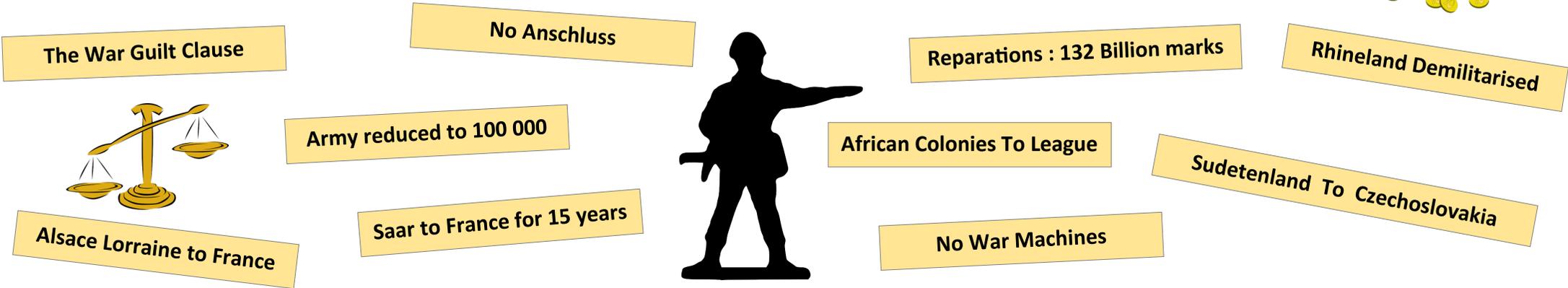
The cartoons' origins are / are not similar

The cartoons' purposes are / are not similar ....

# Judging The Severity of Versailles.



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



**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   |

# Why Did the Victors Not Get Everything They Wanted?

It was \_\_\_\_\_ for all the victors to get what they wanted because they had very different \_\_\_\_\_.

Firstly, Clemenceau and Wilson argued over how \_\_\_\_\_ the treaty should be. Clemenceau wanted to d \_\_\_\_\_ Germany so that it could never attack France again. However, Wilson wanted a f \_\_\_\_\_ peace that did not punish Germany too much as he feared this would cause another war in the future. For example, Clemenceau wanted control of Germany's coalfields in the S \_\_\_\_\_ and also that the R \_\_\_\_\_ should be made into an independent state. In the end the S \_\_\_\_\_ was given to France for \_\_\_\_\_ years. In return, Wilson was way happier that the R \_\_\_\_\_, was demilitarised, not made into a separate state.

Moreover, Clemenceau accused George of being s \_\_\_\_\_. Clemenceau thought Britain was happy to punish Germany in ways that would help Britain but not France. Unlike Clemenceau, George did not want Germany weakened too much in \_\_\_\_\_ or to destroy the Germany army. However, he did want to weaken Germany's \_\_\_\_\_ and to take over all Germany's land in Africa. Clemenceau said *'if the British are so anxious to appease (be fair to) Germany they should look overseas and make colonial concessions'*.

Finally, Wilson and George fought over the concept of e \_\_\_\_\_. Wilson wanted a new world in which no countries should have an empire or control the seas. He wanted s \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ for all people and for the seas to be free. However, George wanted to protect Britain's large Empire, and didn't want to give up her A \_\_\_\_\_ colonies. In the end, Britain kept her African Empire but gave in to Wilson's aim over f \_\_\_\_\_ o \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_.

In the end all of the victors had to c \_\_\_\_\_ their aims. Clemenceau said privately, *"I obtained \_\_\_\_\_ everything I wanted"*. Although he was the most satisfied he did not achieve everything he wanted.

|            |         |             |             |          |          |             |
|------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Navy       | Selfish | Consolidate | Agendas     | Almighty | Almost   | Sudetenland |
| Moustaches | Empires | African     | Impossible  | Empire   | Invasion | Ruhr        |
| Compromise | Strong  | Damage      | Europe      | Easy     | Army     | Saar        |
| Severe     | Mostly  | Freedom     | Competition | Aims     | Destroy  | Rhineland   |



# Mark Why Questions.

- Write a short 3 point plan.
- Start with a short introduction that gives the BIG answer.
- Develop your points into skeleton plan .
- Finish with a short conclusion.

**Why did all the victors not get what they wanted at the treaty of Versailles? ( 6 marks )**

|      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PLAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|               |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
|---------------|--|---|------------|--|---|---------------|--|---|
| Introduction: |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
|               |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| P1: Firstly,  |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| L             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| P2: Moreover, |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| L             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| Conclusion:   |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
|               |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| My mark:      |  | 6 | Peer mark: |  | 6 | Teacher mark: |  | 6 |



# Mark Why Questions.

- Write a short 3 point plan.
- Start with a short introduction that gives the BIG answer.
- Develop your points into skeleton plan .
- Finish with a short conclusion.

**Why did all the victors not get what they wanted at the treaty of Versailles? ( 6 marks )**

|      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PLAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|               |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
|---------------|--|---|------------|--|---|---------------|--|---|
| Introduction: |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
|               |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| P1: Firstly,  |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| L             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| P2: Moreover, |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| E             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| L             |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| Conclusion:   |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
|               |  |   |            |  |   |               |  |   |
| My mark:      |  | 6 | Peer mark: |  | 6 | Teacher mark: |  | 6 |

# The Occupation Of The Ruhr , 1923.

 **Review** : the why, what and consequences of the French / Belgian occupation of the Ruhr.

In 1923 the German government was unable to pay the reparations required under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The French and Belgian governments responded by sending in troops to the Ruhr, the main centre of Germany's coal, iron and steel production. This was to take the resources directly in place of the monetary payment. The German people were outraged and Fritz Thyssen and other industrialists who had investments in the Ruhr, organised a workers' strike. The French responded by bringing in their own workers to operate the mines and began arresting leaders of the resistance movement. There were clashes between German workers and soldiers, resulting in approximately 130 civilian German deaths, The occupation of the Ruhr led to a collapse of the German economy. There was massive inflation and large increase in unemployment. Germany was now unable to pay any reparations. Charles G. Dawes, an American banker, was asked by the Allied Reparations Committee to investigate the problem. His report, published in April, 1924, proposed a plan to spread out the reparation payments and to allow Germany to loan money from other countries. Gustav Stresemann, the German chancellor called off the strike and began paying reparations again. The French and Belgians withdrew from the Ruhr in 1925.

[www.spartacus-educational.com/GERruhr.htm](http://www.spartacus-educational.com/GERruhr.htm) (edited)



## Describe the occupation of the Ruhr in 1923.

- Keep answers short
- Write a short introduction that explains what the event was using one or two sentences.
- Write a structured account / summary of the event
- Finish with one sentence about the consequence of this event.

Introduction:

Why this happened :

What happened :

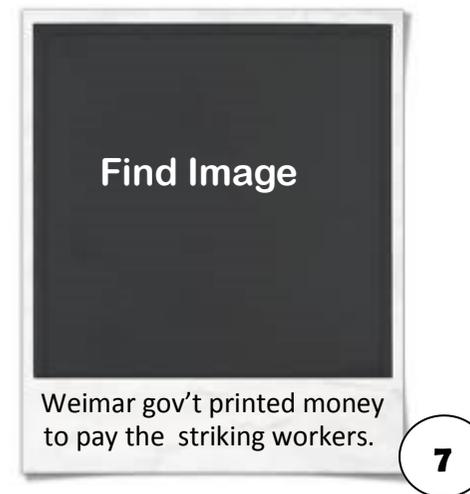
What happened :

Consequences :

|  |          |  |   |  |            |  |   |  |               |  |   |
|--|----------|--|---|--|------------|--|---|--|---------------|--|---|
|  | My mark: |  | 4 |  | Peer mark: |  | 4 |  | Teacher mark: |  | 4 |
|--|----------|--|---|--|------------|--|---|--|---------------|--|---|

# The French Occupation of the Ruhr : 1923 .

 **Discover** why France entered the Ruhr in 1923 **Explore:** how this made Germany's economic problems worse **Skill:** effective revision.





# How Did The Treaty of Versailles Affect Germany by 1923?

**Discover:** how the treaty affected Germany **Explore:** the impact of hyperinflation **Skill:** source investigation and evaluation.



Hyperinflation undermined the confidence the (the new) democratic government and increased discontent (unhappiness). Many of the working classes supported communism, while many of the wealthy wished for a return to the 'good old days' of the Kaiser. Neither side supported the Weimar Government.

**Modern Historian: John A Kerr: Germany 1918-39**

**A**

Billion mark notes were quickly handed on as if they burnt one's fingers, for tomorrow one would no longer pay in notes but bundles of notes. One afternoon I rang Aunt Louise's bell. The door opened merely a crack. From the dark came an old broken voice. 'I've used 60 million marks' worth of gas. My milk bill is one million. But all I have left is 2000 marks. I don't understand anymore'.

**B**

How reliable is source B ?

Reliable content ? (what)

Reliable provenance ? ( who : when : where )

Reliable motive or is it corroborated?

Mostly reliable  Mostly unreliable

How far does source F support H ?

Points of support / corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported / corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports  Does not support

Are you surprised by the German cartoon? (I)

Are you surprised by the content?

Surprised by provenance (author) writing this?

Surprised  Not surprised

Quick Fire Questions

How much bread would 2 bill marks buy in 1918?

What is the message in source E?

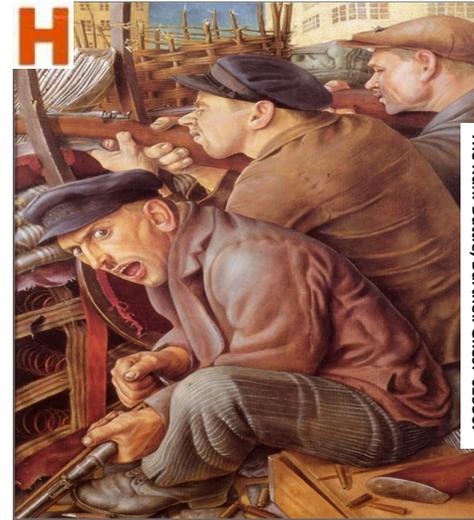
Why was the money left behind in source G?

Which source is the most reliable?

**The Kapp Putsch, 1920.** In 1919, shortly after the end of the war, communists tried to take over Germany in what was called the Spartacists' revolt. The new Weimar government crushed the revolt with the help of the Freikorps. However, the following year, the Freikorps themselves would cause the Weimar government more difficulties. Many of the Freikorps were ex WW1 soldiers who were now out of work. They were, anti (against) democracy and believed the only way to stop communism was with strong leadership and a strong army. In 1920, the German leader, Ebert, tried to break up the Freikorps but there was a revolt. The Freikorps marched on Berlin and President Ebert and the member of the Weimar government were forced to escape the city. However, the leader of the Freikorps, Dr Wolfgang Kapp was unpopular with the German people. The German public obeyed Ebert's request for a general strike. Soon, gas, water, electricity and transport were cut off and Berlin came to a stand still. Kapp was forced to flee to Sweden, the Weimar government returned and the Freikorps were disbanded.

**Greg Lacey and Nigel Kelly: Modern World History**

**E Dober, Convert to freedom: 1941.**



The Ruhr Battle, Barthell Giles: c1930.

The cost of a loaf of bread in German marks

- 1918: 0.63
- 1922: 163
- 1923: 250
- 1923: 3456
- 1923: 1,512,000
- 1923: 200,000,000,000. (Billion)

**Ben Walsh: Modern History.**

**D**



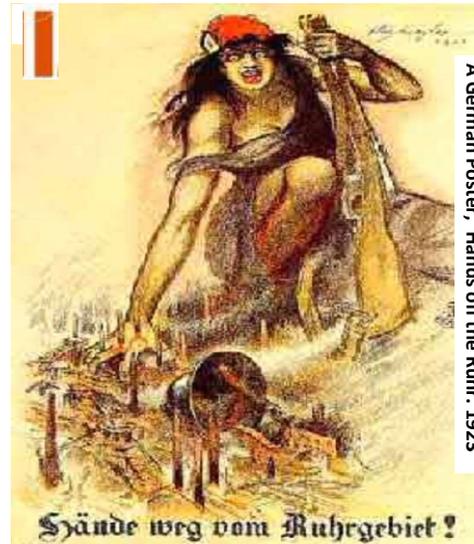
**French soldiers marching into the Ruhr, 1923.**

**F**

Two women were carrying a laundry basket filled with banknotes (money). Seeing a crowd standing around a shop window, they put down the basket to see what was for sale inside the shop. When they turned round a few moments later, they found that their money was there, untouched but the basket was gone.

**Memoirs of a German writer, 1923.**

**G**



A German Poster, 'Hands off the Ruhr.' 1923



"At 11:00 in the morning a siren sounded, and everybody gathered in the factory forecourt, where a five-ton lorry was drawn up loaded brimful with paper money. The chief cashier and his assistants climbed up on top. They read out names and just threw out bundles of notes. As soon as you had caught one you made a dash for the nearest shop and bought just anything that was going. Teachers, paid at 10:00 a.m., brought their money to the playground, where relatives took the bundles and hurried off with them. "

**Hyperinflation described by a German factory worker c1923.**

**Who** created this source: \_\_\_\_\_ their job, role or position: \_\_\_\_\_

**Who** is it for / audience: \_\_\_\_\_

**When** was it created : Year: \_\_\_\_ Century: \_\_\_\_ BCE  CE  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

**Where** is the person who created the source from ? \_\_\_\_\_

**What** type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : \_\_\_\_\_

**What** is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : \_\_\_\_\_

Furthermore it reveals : \_\_\_\_\_

Additionally it illustrates : \_\_\_\_\_

Finally it shows us : \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.  
Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration**

| C<br>O<br>N<br>T<br>E<br>N<br>T | Unreliable   | What   | Reliable   | P<br>R<br>O<br>V<br>E<br>N<br>A<br>N<br>C<br>E | Who   | When  | Where  | M<br>O<br>T<br>I<br>V<br>E | Why |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|----------------------------|-----|
|                                 | Uses opinions<br>One sided<br>Strong Language<br>Emotional<br>Confused<br>Boastful<br>Exaggerates<br>Subjective<br>Disrespectful | Uses facts<br>Balanced<br>Softer Language<br>Calm<br>Clear<br>Modest<br>Understates<br>Objective<br>Respectful | Could the person know things others do not?<br>Does the person have an important job or role?<br>Is the person trustworthy or of good standing?<br>Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written? |  | Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details.<br>Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time.. | Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person.<br>Think national or regional bias! | Does the person have motive or a reason to lie?<br>Does the person have a reason to tell the truth?<br>Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion? |                            |     |

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

1: The source content (what) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

Example : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

Example from the source : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

3: The source motive (why) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / **corroborated?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# By 1923, it is clear to see, Germany Was Not a good place to be.

**Discover** : how the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany by 1923 **Explore** : the causes / consequences of hyperinflation **Skill** : Organising of text.

## Bitterness and Anger

When the news of the terms of the treaty broke the German public were shocked. Just like this man.....



Germans were angry at the having to accept all the blame for the war, and the huge amount....

of reparations that needed to be paid. Germans felt they had been tricked, as it was thought the terms would follow...

Wilson's fairer 14 points. Finally the they called the treaty a 'Diktat' or a treaty they were forced to sign. The anger...

created formed a deep bitterness that would leave many German wanting revenge, just the man below.



June 1919

## Weak Weimar

The Weimar government was blamed for signing the treaty, thus 'stabbing Germany in the back' as this cartoon shows.



This idea that weak, cowardly politicians betrayed the brave army was untrue as Germany had little choice but to sign

the treaty. However, enough Germans believed this idea and this meant that the Weimar government would

never be very popular or have majority support from its people. This weakened its power and left it more open to ...

attack. In 1921, the right wing Freikorps launched the Kapp Putsch and below you can see Hitler's Munich Putsch of 1923.



1919 onwards

## The Ruhr Invaded

In 1923, the French and Belgians invaded the German industrial area of the Ruhr. This poster says 'Hands off the Ruhr'.



As part of the reparations Germany was to give France goods: 5000 trains, 10,000 trucks and 140,00 cows. However....

in 1923 Germany could not pay its reparation instalment. The French sent troops in to take over. In response...

the German leader, Ebert, called on the workers to strike. Following unrest 100 German workers were killed by French...

soldiers. The strike ended production, weakened the German economy to the point of collapse.



Early 1923

## Hyperinflation

Crippling reparations the Ruhr invasion led to Hyperinflation. What do you think these kids are playing with?



By 1923 there was no wealth being made in German. The price for good began to rise sharply. To solve this ...

problem and to pay reparations the government decided to print more money. They printed so much that....

it became worthless. People carried money around in cart and students used money to wipe their...

bottoms with, as money was cheaper than buying toilet paper. This 10 billion mark note would buy just a few loaves bread .



During 1923

## Social Suffering

Hyperinflation led to economic collapse, causing homelessness, unemployment, starvation and even death.



Hyperinflation meant that anyone who saved money saw it become worthless almost.....

overnight. Also, those who relied on state welfare such as the elderly and disabled did not receive an increase in their....

money. Some Germans were forced to scavenge from dead animals on the street and queue for....

hours to receive hand-outs from soup kitchens. Here one malnourished child feeds his starving brother.



End of 1923

# By 1923, it is clear to see, Germany Was Not a good place to be.

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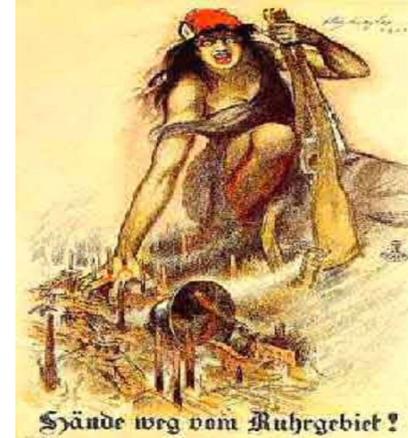
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## Social Suffering

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June 1919

1919 onwards

Early 1923

During 1923

End of 1923

# What About The Other Peace Treaties?

Name :

 **Discover:** the names and term of the other treaties **Explore:** how damaging they were **Skills:** effective revisions techniques / evaluation of treaties.

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?<br>1-10 |
|---|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Germany</b><br>   |                |             | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |        |                         |                     |
| <b>Austria</b><br>   |                |             | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |        |                         |                     |
| <b>Bulgaria</b><br> |                |             | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |        |                         |                     |
| <b>Hungary</b><br> |                |             | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |        |                         |                     |
| <b>Turkey</b><br>  |                |             | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |        |                         |                     |

# Could The Treaties Be Justified At the Time?

**Discover** : arguments for / against the treaties **Explore** : which argument is strongest **Skill** : source analysis.



## Judging the Peacemakers

The treaties made after World War 1 often get criticised for being too severe on the defeated powers. However, when judging the decisions of Clemenceau, George and Wilson it is important to consider a number of things. Firstly, they were under enormous pressure from the public to punish Germany and the other losers of World War One. Additionally, the map of Europe needed to be re-drawn and old empires broken up. This was not an easy job and it would be impossible to do this without some people feeling they had lost out. Finally, the peacemakers understood that the treaties would be unpopular and set up a League of Nations to help keep the future peace of the world.

The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at her doors can be seen in the fact that not less than seven million dead lie buried in Europe, because Germany saw fit to gratify her lust for tyranny by resorting to war. There must be justice for the peoples who now stagger under war debts which exceed £30,000,000,000. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and land, ships and property German savagery has destroyed.

**A**

**Georges Clemenceau at the Paris Peace Conferences, 1919.**

'The historians, with every justification will come to the conclusion that we were very stupid men.'

**Harold Nicholson, 1919. Leading British official, present at Versailles**

**B**

The treaty of Versailles was the 'best they could have hoped for'.

**Ben Walsh, Modern World History c 2009.**

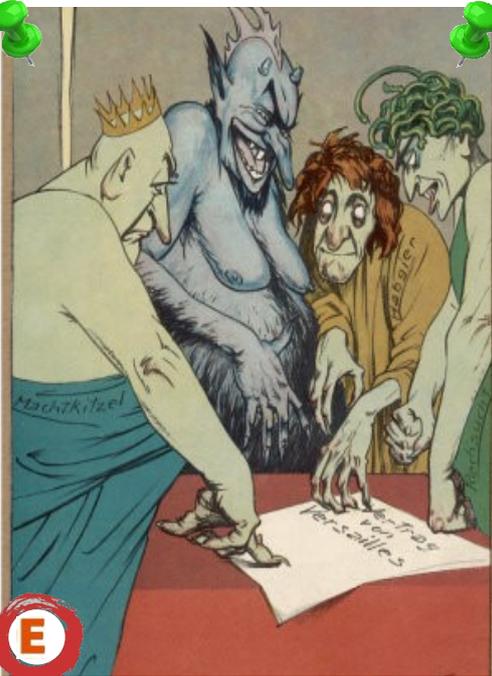
**C**



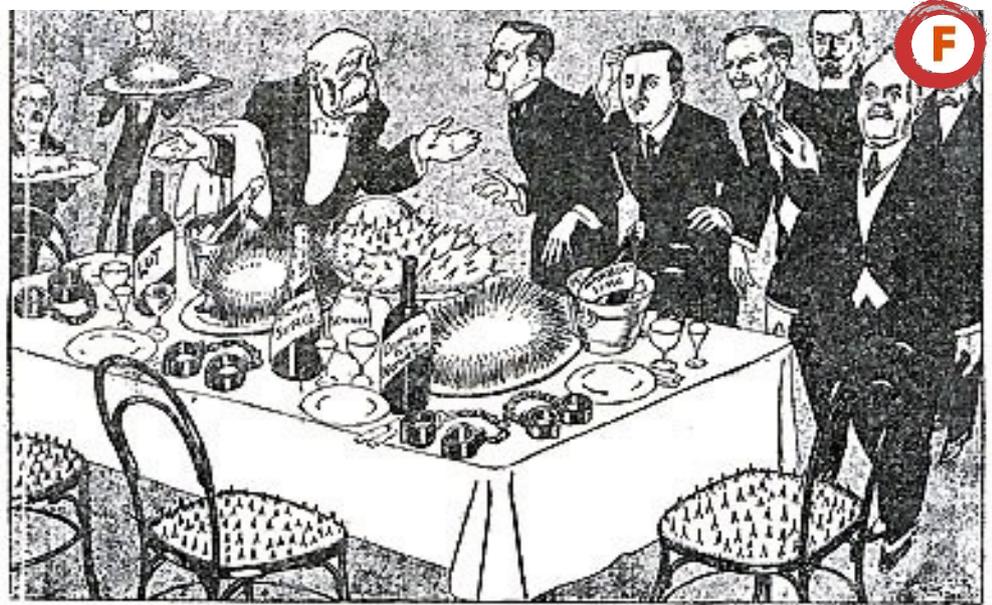
*'Today, in the Hall of Mirrors the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it! The German people will, with increasing labour, press forward to re-conquer the place among nations (countries) to which they are entitled (should be),*

**Published in a German Newspaper the day after the Treaty of Versailles was announced.**

**D**



E



F

—From Heepsen, Christiania.  
**CLEMENCEAU** (to the German delegates): "Take your seats, gentlemen!"

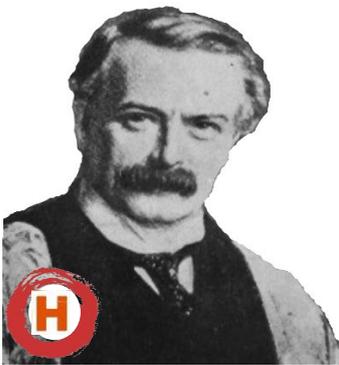
'Severe as the Treaty of Versailles seemed to many Germans, it should be remembered that Germany might easily have fared much worse. If Clemenceau had had his way instead of being restrained by Britain and America the treaty could have been much worse for Germany'.

**Historian A Carr: A History of Germany 1918-45.**

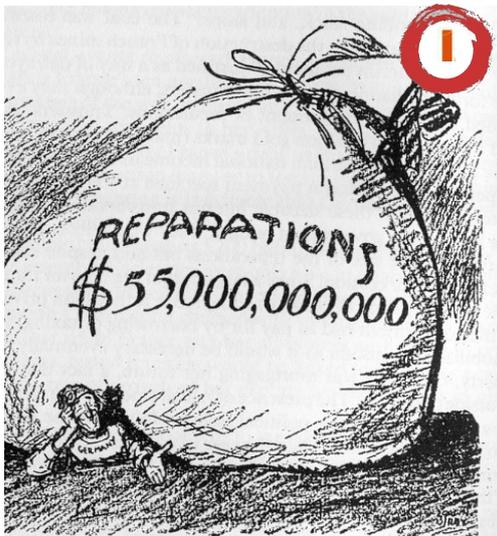
G

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

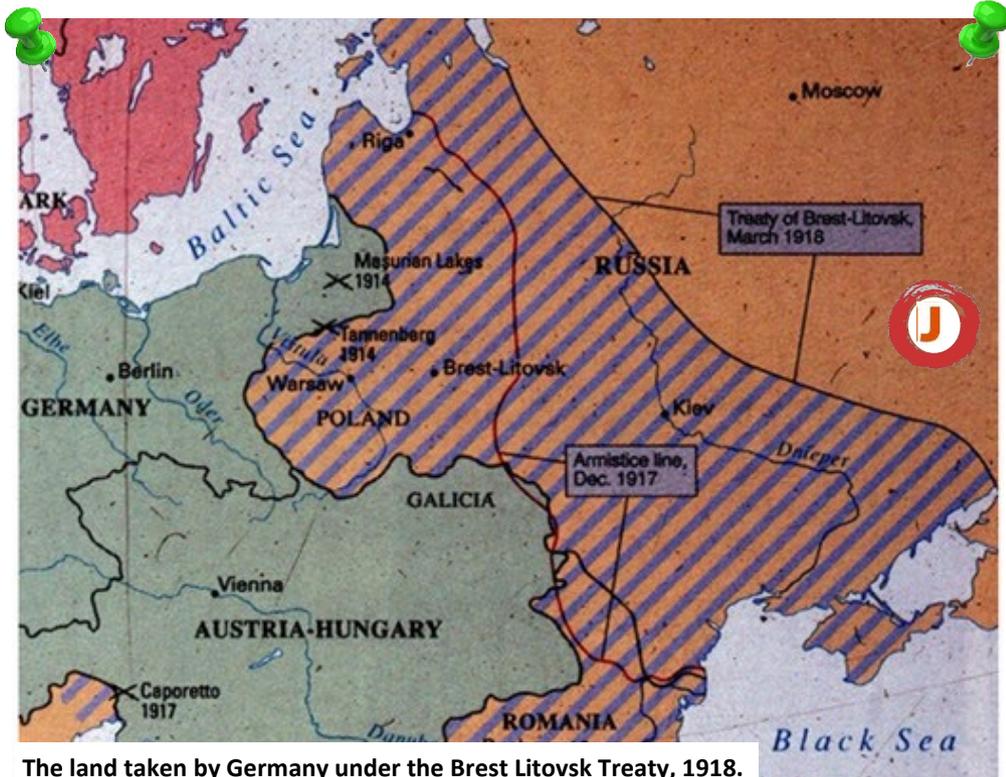
Lloyd George, 1919.



H



I



J

The land taken by Germany under the Brest Litovsk Treaty, 1918.



“That we should have thus done a great wrong to civilization at one of the most critical turning points in the history of the world”

Woodrow Wilson, 1923.



‘It was a peace of revenge. It sowed a thousand seeds from which new wars might spring. It was as if the devil sat besides Clemenceau and whispered madness into the ear of Wilson and grinned across the table at Lloyd George”

An extract from a book written by a British historian in 1929.



A meeting of the League of Nations ,1920.

When judging the Big Three, in particular Georges and Clemenceau, it should be remembered they were under enormous pressure from their own people. The British and French public wanted to see Germany pay for the war as this newspaper headline shows ... ‘Make Germany Pay For The War, Hang The Kaiser’!



**A photograph of a French Town taken after the First World War.**



The Treaty of Versailles was the official end to World War I. The peace treaty was hammered out in six months with three nations emerging as the dominant forces. These Big Three were France, Britain and the USA. Peace treaties were to be signed with Germany's allies (Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey), One of the obstacles which had to be negotiated was the demands of the several nations which participated in the Peace Conference. For instance, Japanese delegates were there to ensure certain secret treaties made during the course of the war would be included. The delegates from China never did sign the final treaty. Each of the delegation heads had promised their war-weary populaces some specific things. Lloyd George and Clemenceau both promised to make Germany and, to a lesser degree, the other defeated nations pay heavily for the tremendous damage and suffering their nations had incurred. Most European members were not happy with the role the United States was taking in the Peace Conference considering America waited three years before entering the war. Perhaps this helped in weakening much of Wilson's Fourteen Points.

Treaties are never fair to the defeated nation but neither did the Treaty of Versailles give to the victors as much as they had expected. The main treaty was as fair as it could be despite some enormous obstacles.

[www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1E1-VersailTr.htm](http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1E1-VersailTr.htm)



**PEACE AND FUTURE CANNON FODDER**



**A German Street, photo:1923.**

**Find a written source of your own and write below**

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| Source | 'Who' | Source Type | Date<br>P,S or T? | The Treaties Could Be Justified At<br>The Time.  | The Treaties Could Not Be<br>Justified At The Time.  |
|--------|-------|-------------|-------------------|--|--|
|        |       |             |                   | Content <input type="checkbox"/> Provenance <input type="checkbox"/> Reliability <b>average</b> <input type="checkbox"/> | Content <input type="checkbox"/> Provenance <input type="checkbox"/> Reliability <b>average</b> <input type="checkbox"/> |
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# Essay Plan : Could The Peace Treaties Be Justified At The Time?

**Introduction:** Use a full sentence to answer the question in a 'thesis statement'. The treaties could be justified to a limited, some or a large extent. Outline your main reasons for AND against the treaties being justified.

| <b>Points</b>                                      | <b>Examples</b><br>to support you main point | <b>Explain</b><br>the examples you have used | <b>Evidence</b><br>A "quote" or statistic? | <b>Link back to the question</b><br>Importance of examples used |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Grade / Level ?                                    | Grade / Level ?                              | Grade / Level ?                              | Grade / Level ?                            | Grade / Level ?   |
| <b>Firstly, primarily</b><br><br>1: _____          | <br><br>Furthermore....                      |  |  |   |
| <b>Also, secondly,</b><br><br>2: _____             | <br><br>Furthermore....                      |  |  |   |
| <b>On the other hand. However,</b><br><br>3: _____ | <br><br>Furthermore....                      |  |  |   |

**Conclusion:** 1: Explain how you have shown your thesis statement to be true. Sum up the most important factor / main idea.

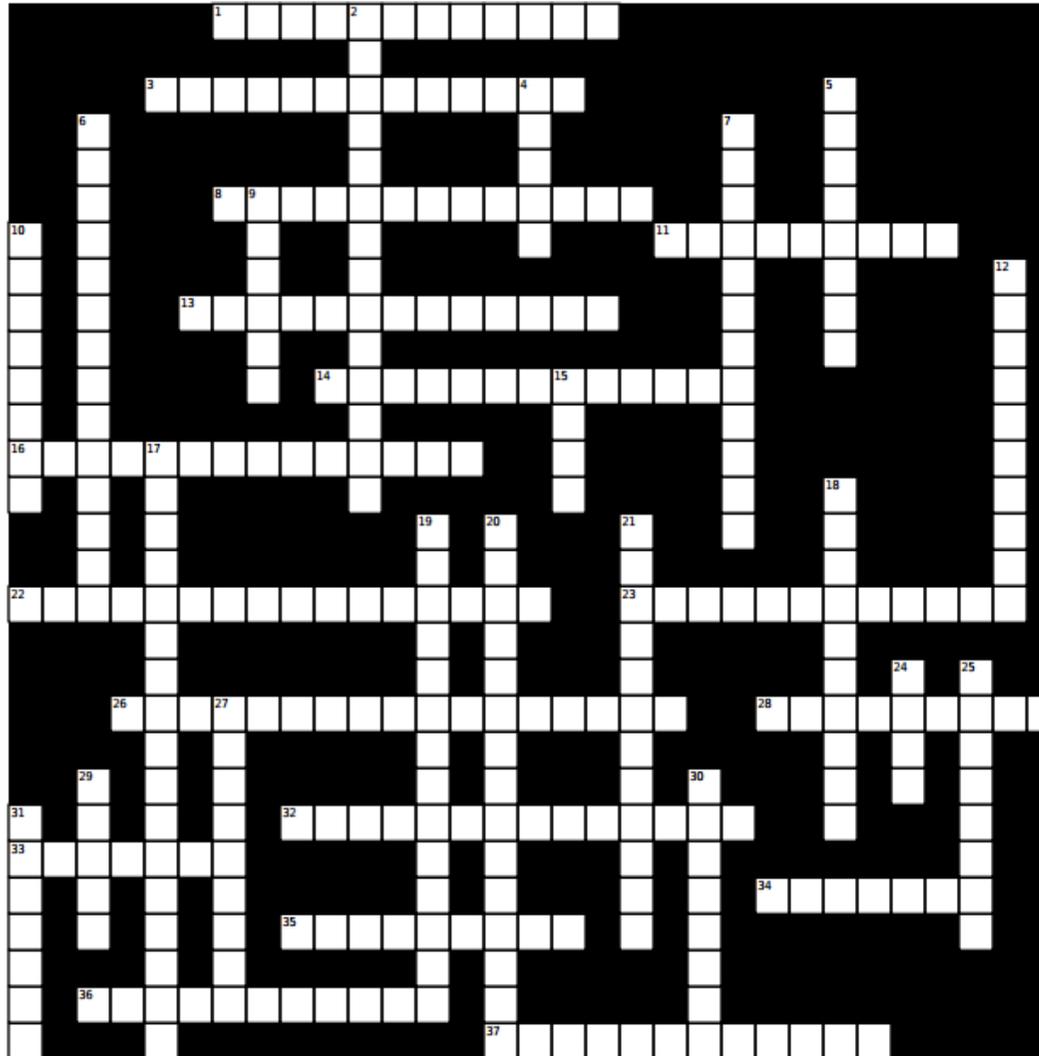
# Puzzled About the Paris Peace Conference?

**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 in Germany
- 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 GC: "I \_\_\_\_\_ 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



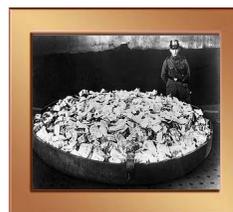
**A**



**B**



**C**



**D**



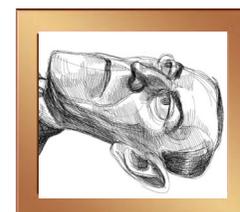
**E**



**F**



**G**



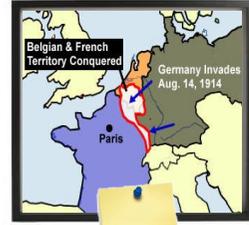
**H**

# The When And What of The Peace Treaties.

1923 1918 1923 1914 1918 1919 1920 1920 1914 1920 1919 1923

**Review:** the dates and events of the peace treaties of WW1 : **Skills:** timelines and chronology

[www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/germany/crisis1923rev1.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/history/mwh/germany/crisis1923rev1.shtml)



|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| A | The Kapp Putsch             |
| B | Treaty of St Germain        |
| C | End of WW1                  |
| D | Hyperinflation              |
| E | The Treaty of Brest Litovsk |
| F | The Treaty of Trianon       |
| G | Ferdinand Assassinated      |
| H | French invade the Ruhr      |
| I | The Munich Putsch           |
| J | Germany invades France      |
| K | The Treaty of Versailles    |
| L | The Treaty Sevres           |



June



# The Peace Treaties of World War One: Multiple Answer Review.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is : 65

|           |   |           |   |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>1</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau (GC) L George (LG) or W Wilson (WW) ?                    | <b>11</b> | Why did the victors not get everything they wanted?                       |
| <b>WW</b> | A fair peace  | <b>A</b>  | This was impossible as they had very different aims                       |
|           | The Saarland  | <b>B</b>  | Only Clemenceau wouldn't compromise                                       |
|           | Weaken Germany's navy   | <b>C</b>  | Any agreement would have to be a compromise                               |
|           | Self Determination in Europe and Africa                                       | <b>D</b>  | They disagreed over many aims   |
| <b>2</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau (GC) L George (LG) or W Wilson (WW) ?                    | <b>12</b> | What did the Big Three disagree about?                                    |
|           | Revenge and a severe punishment   | <b>A</b>  | Clemenceau argued with Wilson about the Saar and the Rhineland            |
|           | Stop the spread of communism in Germany                                       | <b>B</b>  | Wilson did not want freedom of the seas but Lloyd George did              |
|           | The return of Alsace Lorraine   | <b>C</b>  | Clemenceau accused George of being selfish over African colonies          |
|           | Germany to pay for the cost of the war  | <b>D</b>  | Georges wanted revenge and argued with Wilson who wanted peace            |
| <b>3</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau (GC) L George (LG) or W Wilson (WW) ?                    | <b>13</b> | Which areas were Plebiscite (P) or Mandated (M) territories?              |
|           | A moderate punishment   |           | Upper Silesia   |
|           | No freedom of the seas  |           | Germany's African colonies  |
|           | Disarmament: All countries to reduce their armies                             |           | Palestine   |
|           | Germany to accept all the blame for the war                                   |           | The Saarland  |
| <b>4</b>  | Germany's Land Losses At Versailles.  | <b>14</b> | The French occupation of the Ruhr. Order events 1-4                       |
| <b>A</b>  | Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia   |           | French and Belgian soldiers marched into the German Ruhr                  |
| <b>B</b>  | Rhineland given to France   |           | The German leader Ebert, told the workers to strike                       |
| <b>C</b>  | Alsace Loraine to France  |           | Germany failed to pay its second year of reparation payments              |
| <b>D</b>  | African Colonies to Britain   |           | Fighting broke out and 100 German workers were killed                     |
| <b>5</b>  | Germany's Military Restrictions at Versailles.                                | <b>15</b> | Germany 1918-23: Challenges to power. Order events 1-4.                   |
| <b>A</b>  | Army reduced to 30 000 men  |           | The Kapp Putsch   |
| <b>B</b>  | No submarines, planes or armoured vehicles                                    |           | The Munich Putsch   |
| <b>C</b>  | Rhineland demilitarised   |           | The Spartacists' Revolt   |
| <b>D</b>  | Not allowed to conscript soldiers into the army                               |           | Sailors mutiny in Kiel, workers' strikes                                  |
| <b>6</b>  | Other Punishments imposed upon Germany at Versailles.                         | <b>16</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified (Y) or could not (N).                     |
| <b>A</b>  | Reparation payments of 132 billion marks                                      |           | The Treaty of Brest Litovsk   |
| <b>B</b>  | Article 231: The War Guilt Clause, accept the blame for the war               |           | Germany not totally to blame  |
| <b>C</b>  | Saarland to be given to the League of Nations for 10 years                    |           | The map of Europe need redrawing. Some people would lose out              |
| <b>D</b>  | Not allowed to 'Anschluss' with Austria                                       |           | They would create anger, bitterness and maybe another war                 |
| <b>7</b>  | St Germain = Austria. Trianon = Hungary. Sevres =Turkey.                      | <b>17</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified (Y) or could not (N).                     |
| <b>H</b>  | Only 35, 000 volunteers in the army   |           | Damage, death and destruction caused in France                            |
|           | To pay reparations of 200 million gold coins                                  |           | British and French public demanded revenge                                |
|           | Loss of industry to Czechoslovakia  |           | No self-determination in Africa   |
|           | Army of 30, 000 in the army   |           | The League of Nations would stop any future wars                          |
| <b>8</b>  | St Germain = Austria. Trianon = Hungary. Sevres =Turkey.                      | <b>18</b> | A historian in 1929 said:   |
|           | Empire Broken up  | <b>A</b>  | "devil sat on Clemenceau and licked Wilson's ear"                         |
|           | No navy   | <b>B</b>  | " devil sat on Clemenceau's head and bit Wilson's ear                     |
|           | Smyrna given to Greece  | <b>C</b>  | "devil sat besides Clemenceau and whispered madness in the ear of Wilson" |
|           | Army of 50 000  | <b>D</b>  | "it was a peace of revenge that sowed a thousand seeds from which.."      |
| <b>9</b>  | St Germain = Austria. Trianon = Hungary. Sevres =Turkey.                      | <b>19</b> | Ben Walsh, a modern Historian said the treaty was the:                    |
|           | 3 million of its people out of their homeland                                 | <b>A</b>  | 'worst than they could have hoped for'                                    |
|           | A revolution took place and the new leader refused to follow the treaty terms | <b>B</b>  | 'the most they could have hoped for'                                      |
|           | Its economy went bankrupt and never paid reparations                          | <b>C</b>  | 'the best they could have hoped for'                                      |
|           | Almost went bankrupt and could not pay reparations                            | <b>D</b>  | 'the least they could have hoped for'                                     |
| <b>10</b> | Georges Clemenceau said after the treaty                                      | <b>20</b> | British delegate at Versailles Harold Nicholson said:..                   |
| <b>A</b>  | "I obtained nothing of what I wanted"   | <b>A</b>  | "I am a very stupid man"  |
| <b>B</b>  | "I obtained almost everything I wanted"                                       | <b>B</b>  | " We were very stupid men"  |
| <b>C</b>  | "I obtained everything I wanted"  | <b>C</b>  | " It's raining men"   |
| <b>D</b>  | "I obtained mostly what I wanted"   | <b>D</b>  | " They were very stupid men"  |

# The Peace Treaties of World War One: Answers.

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is

|           |   |           |   |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>1</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau (GC) L George (LG) or W Wilson (WW) ?                    | <b>11</b> | Why did the victors not get everything they wanted?                       |
| WW        | A fair peace  | A         | This was impossible as they had very different aims                       |
| GC        | The Saarland  | B         | Only Clemenceau wouldn't compromise                                       |
| LG        | Weaken Germany's navy   | C         | Any agreement would have to be a compromise                               |
| WW        | Self -Determination in Europe and Africa                                      | D         | They disagreed over many aims   |
| <b>2</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau (GC) L George (LG) or W Wilson (WW) ?                    | <b>12</b> | What did the Big Three disagree about?                                    |
| GC        | Revenge and a severe punishment   | A         | Clemenceau argued with Wilson about the Saar and the Rhineland            |
| LG        | Stop the spread of communism in Germany                                       | B         | Wilson did not want freedom of the seas but Lloyd George did              |
| GC        | The return of Alsace Lorraine   | C         | Clemenceau accused George of being selfish over African colonies          |
| GC        | Germany to pay for the cost of the war  | D         | Georges wanted revenge and argued with Wilson who wanted peace            |
| <b>3</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau (GC) L George (LG) or W Wilson (WW) ?                    | <b>13</b> | Which areas were Plebiscite ( P ) or Mandated ( M ) territories?          |
| LG        | A moderate punishment   | P         | Upper Silesia   |
| LG        | No freedom of the seas  | M         | Germany's African colonies  |
| WW        | Disarmament: All countries to reduce their armies                             | M         | Palestine   |
| GC        | Germany to accept all the blame for the war                                   | P         | The Saarland  |
| <b>4</b>  | Germany's Land Losses At Versailles.  | <b>14</b> | The French occupation of the Ruhr. Order events 1-4                       |
| A         | Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia   | 2         | French and Belgian soldiers marched into the German Ruhr                  |
| B         | Rhineland given to France   | 3         | The German leader Ebert, told the workers to strike                       |
| C         | Alsace Loraine to France  | 1         | Germany failed to pay its second year of reparation payments              |
| D         | African Colonies to Britain (League mandate)                                  | 4         | Fighting broke out and 100 German workers were killed                     |
| <b>5</b>  | Germany's Military Restrictions at Versailles.                                | <b>15</b> | Germany 1918-23: Challenges to power. Order events 1-4.                   |
| A         | Army reduced to 30 000 men  | 3         | The Kapp Putsch   |
| B         | No submarines, planes or armoured vehicles                                    | 4         | The Munich Putsch   |
| C         | Rhineland demilitarised   | 2         | The Spartacists' Revolt   |
| D         | Not allowed to conscript soldiers into the army                               | 1         | Sailors mutiny in Kiel, workers' strikes                                  |
| <b>6</b>  | Other Punishments imposed upon Germany at Versailles.                         | <b>16</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified ( Y ) or could not ( N ).                 |
| A         | Reparation payments of 132 billion marks                                      | Y         | The Treaty of Brest Litovsk   |
| B         | Article 231: The War Guilt Clause, accept the blame for the war               | N         | Germany not totally to blame  |
| C         | Saarland to be given to the League of Nations for 10 years                    | Y         | The map of Europe need redrawing. Some people would lose out              |
| D         | Not allowed to 'Anschluss' with Austria                                       | N         | They would create anger, bitterness and maybe another war                 |
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| H         | To pay reparations of 200 million gold coins                                  | Y         | British and French public demanded revenge                                |
| A         | Loss of industry to Czechoslovakia  | N         | No self-determination in Africa   |
| A         | Army of 30, 000 in the army   | Y         | The League of Nations would stop any future wars                          |
| <b>8</b>  | St Germain = Austria. Trianon = Hungary. Sevres =Turkey.                      | <b>18</b> | A historian in 1929 said:   |
| A H T     | Empire Broken up  | A         | "devil sat on Clemenceau and licked Wilson's ear"                         |
| A         | No navy   | B         | " devil sat on Clemenceau's head and bit Wilson's ear                     |
| T         | Smyrna given to Greece  | C         | "devil sat besides Clemenceau and whispered madness in the ear of Wilson" |
| T         | Army of 50 000  | D         | "it was a peace of revenge that sowed a thousand seeds from which.."      |
| <b>9</b>  | St Germain = Austria. Trianon = Hungary. Sevres =Turkey.                      | <b>19</b> | Ben Walsh, a modern Historian said the treaty was the:                    |
| A         | 3 million of its people out of their homeland                                 | A         | 'worst than they could have hoped for'                                    |
| T         | A revolution took place and the new leader refused to follow the treaty terms | B         | 'the most they could have hoped for'                                      |
| A         | Its economy went bankrupt and never paid reparations                          | C         | 'the best they could have hoped for'                                      |
| H         | Almost went bankrupt and could not pay reparations                            | D         | 'the least they could have hoped for'                                     |
| <b>10</b> | Georges Clemenceau said after the treaty                                      | <b>20</b> | British delegate at Versailles Harold Nicholson said:..                   |
| A         | "I obtained nothing of what I wanted"   | A         | "I am a very stupid man"  |
| B         | "I obtained almost everything I wanted"                                       | B         | " We were very stupid men"  |
| C         | "I obtained everything I wanted"  | C         | " It's raining men"   |
| D         | "I obtained mostly what I wanted"   | D         | " They were very stupid men"  |

# The Peace Treaties of World War One : extended 1

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is

|           |   |           |   |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>1</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau  | <b>11</b> | Why did the victors not get everything they wanted?                       |
|           |   | <b>A</b>  | This was impossible as they had very different aims                       |
|           |   | <b>B</b>  | Clemenceau wouldn't compromise  |
|           |   | <b>C</b>  | Any agreement would have to be a compromise                               |
|           |   | <b>D</b>  | They disagreed over many aims   |
| <b>2</b>  | Aims of L George  | <b>12</b> | What did the Big Three disagree about?                                    |
|           |   | <b>A</b>  | Clemenceau argued with Wilson about the Saar and the Rhineland            |
|           |   | <b>B</b>  | Wilson did not want freedom of the seas but Lloyd George did              |
|           |   | <b>C</b>  | Clemenceau accused George of being selfish over African colonies          |
|           |   | <b>D</b>  | Georges wanted revenge and argued with Wilson who wanted peace            |
| <b>3</b>  | Aims of W Wilson : 14 POINTS!                                   | <b>13</b> | Which areas were Plebiscite or Mandated territories?                      |
|           |   | <b>A</b>  | Czechoslovakia  |
|           |   | <b>B</b>  | Germany's African colonies  |
|           |   | <b>C</b>  | Palestine   |
|           |   | <b>D</b>  | The Saarland  |
| <b>4</b>  | Germany's Land Losses At Versailles.                            | <b>14</b> | The French occupation of the Ruhr. Order events 1-4                       |
| <b>A</b>  | Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia                                   |           | French and Belgian soldiers marched into the German Ruhr                  |
| <b>B</b>  | Rhineland given to France                                       |           | The German leader Ebert, told the workers to strike                       |
| <b>C</b>  | Alsace Loraine to France  |           | Germany failed to pay its second year of reparation payments              |
| <b>D</b>  | African Colonies to Britain (League)                            |           | Fighting broke out and 100 German workers were killed                     |
| <b>5</b>  | Germany's Military Restrictions at Versailles.                  | <b>15</b> | Germany 1918-23: Challenges to power. Order events 1-4.                   |
| <b>A</b>  | Army reduced to 30 000 men                                      |           | The Kapp Putsch   |
| <b>B</b>  | No submarines, planes or armoured vehicles                      |           | The Munich Putsch   |
| <b>C</b>  | Rhineland demilitarised   |           | The Spartacists' Revolt   |
| <b>D</b>  | Not allowed to conscript soldiers into the army                 |           | Sailors mutiny in Kiel, workers' strikes                                  |
| <b>6</b>  | Other Punishments imposed upon Germany at Versailles.           | <b>16</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified (Y) or could not (N).                     |
| <b>A</b>  | Reparation payments of 132 billion marks                        |           | The Treaty of Brest Litovsk   |
| <b>B</b>  | Article 231: The War Guilt Clause, accept the blame for the war |           | Germany not totally to blame  |
| <b>C</b>  | Saarland to be given to the League of Nations for 10 years      |           | The map of Europe need redrawing. Some people would lose out              |
| <b>D</b>  | Not allowed to 'Anschluss' with Austria                         |           | They would create anger, bitterness and maybe another war                 |
| <b>7</b>  | List 3 terms from the Treaty of St Germain (Austria)            | <b>17</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified (Y) or could not (N).                     |
|           |   |           | Damage, death and destruction caused in France                            |
|           |   |           | British and French public demanded revenge                                |
|           |   |           | No self-determination in Africa   |
|           |   |           | The League of Nations would stop any future wars                          |
| <b>8</b>  | List 3 terms from the Treaty of Triannon (Hungary)              | <b>18</b> | A historian in 1929 said:   |
|           |   |           | "devil sat on Clemenceau and licked Wilson's ear"                         |
|           |   |           | " devil sat on Clemenceau's head and bit Wilson's ear                     |
|           |   |           | "devil sat besides Clemenceau and whispered madness in the ear of Wilson" |
|           |   |           | "it was a peace of revenge that sowed a thousand seeds from which.."      |
| <b>9</b>  | Put the year next to the treaty                                 | <b>19</b> | Ben Walsh, a modern Historian said the treaty was the:                    |
|           | August :Treaty of Sevres (Turkey)                               |           | 'worst than they could have hoped for'                                    |
|           | June : Treaty of Versailles (Germany)                           |           | 'the most they could have hoped for'                                      |
|           | Sept : Treaty of St Germain (Austria)                           |           | 'the best they could have hoped for'                                      |
|           | June : Treaty of Trianon (Hungary)                              |           | 'the least they could have hoped for'                                     |
| <b>10</b> | Georges Clemenceau said after the treaty                        | <b>20</b> | British delegate at Versailles Harold Nicholson said:..                   |
| <b>A</b>  | "I obtained nothing of what I wanted"                           | <b>A</b>  | "I am a very stupid man"  |
| <b>B</b>  | "I obtained almost everything I wanted"                         | <b>B</b>  | " We were very stupid men"  |
| <b>C</b>  | "I obtained everything I wanted"                                | <b>C</b>  | " It's raining men"   |
| <b>D</b>  | "I obtained mostly what I wanted"                               | <b>D</b>  | " They were very stupid men"  |

# The Peace Treaties of World War One : extended 2

Many questions have multiple answers.

My score is

|           |   |           |   |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| <b>1</b>  | Aims of G Clemenceau  | <b>11</b> | List 4 German Land Losses at Versailles                                   |
|           |   | <b>A</b>  |   |
|           |   | <b>B</b>  |   |
|           |   | <b>C</b>  |   |
|           |   | <b>D</b>  |   |
| <b>2</b>  | Aims of L George  | <b>12</b> | What did the Big Three disagree about?                                    |
|           |   | <b>A</b>  | Clemenceau argued with Wilson about the Saar and the Rhineland            |
|           |   | <b>B</b>  | Wilson did not want freedom of the seas but Lloyd George did              |
|           |   | <b>C</b>  | Clemenceau accused George of being selfish over African colonies          |
|           |   | <b>D</b>  | Georges wanted revenge and argued with Wilson who wanted peace            |
| <b>3</b>  | Aims of W Wilson : 14 POINTS!                                   | <b>13</b> | List 4 military restriction imposed on Germany                            |
|           |   |           |   |
|           |   |           |   |
|           |   |           |   |
| <b>4</b>  | Germany's Land Losses At Versailles.                            | <b>14</b> | The French occupation of the Ruhr. Order events 1-4                       |
| <b>A</b>  | Sudetenland to Czechoslovakia                                   |           | French and Belgian soldiers marched into the German Ruhr                  |
| <b>B</b>  | Rhineland given to France                                       |           | The German leader Ebert, told the workers to strike                       |
| <b>C</b>  | Alsace Loraine to France  |           | Germany failed to pay its second year of reparation payments              |
| <b>D</b>  | African Colonies to Britain (League)                            |           | Fighting broke out and 100 German workers were killed                     |
| <b>5</b>  | Germany's Military Restrictions at Versailles.                  | <b>15</b> | Germany 1918-23: Challenges to power. Order events 1-4.                   |
| <b>A</b>  | Army reduced to 30 000 men                                      |           | The Kapp Putsch   |
| <b>B</b>  | No submarines, planes or armoured vehicles                      |           | The Munich Putsch   |
| <b>C</b>  | Rhineland demilitarised   |           | The Spartacists' Revolt   |
| <b>D</b>  | Not allowed to conscript soldiers into the army                 |           | Sailors mutiny in Kiel, workers' strikes                                  |
| <b>6</b>  | Other Punishments imposed upon Germany at Versailles.           | <b>16</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified (Y) or could not (N).                     |
| <b>A</b>  | Reparation payments of 132 billion marks                        |           | The Treaty of Brest Litovsk   |
| <b>B</b>  | Article 231: The War Guilt Clause, accept the blame for the war |           | Germany not totally to blame  |
| <b>C</b>  | Saarland to be given to the League of Nations for 10 years      |           | The map of Europe need redrawing. Some people would lose out              |
| <b>D</b>  | Not allowed to 'Anschluss' with Austria                         |           | They would create anger, bitterness and maybe another war                 |
| <b>7</b>  | List 3 terms from the Treaty of St Germain (Austria)            | <b>17</b> | The Treaties Could be Justified (Y) or could not (N).                     |
|           |   |           | Damage, death and destruction caused in France                            |
|           |   |           | British and French public demanded revenge                                |
|           |   |           | No self-determination in Africa   |
|           |   |           | The League of Nations would stop any future wars                          |
| <b>8</b>  | List 3 terms from the Treaty of Triannon (Hungary)              | <b>18</b> | A historian in 1929 said:   |
|           |   |           | "devil sat on Clemenceau and licked Wilson's ear"                         |
|           |   |           | " devil sat on Clemenceau's head and bit Wilson's ear                     |
|           |   |           | "devil sat besides Clemenceau and whispered madness in the ear of Wilson" |
|           |   |           | "it was a peace of revenge that sowed a thousand seeds from which.."      |
| <b>9</b>  | Put the year next to the treaty                                 | <b>19</b> | Ben Walsh, a modern Historian said the treaty was the:                    |
|           | August :Treaty of Sevres (Turkey)                               |           | 'worst than they could have hoped for'                                    |
|           | June : Treaty of Versailles (Germany)                           |           | 'the most they could have hoped for'                                      |
|           | Sept : Treaty of St Germain (Austria)                           |           | 'the best they could have hoped for'                                      |
|           | June : Treaty of Trianon (Hungary)                              |           | 'the least they could have hoped for'                                     |
| <b>10</b> | Georges Clemenceau said after the treaty                        | <b>20</b> | British delegate at Versailles Harold Nicholson said:..                   |
| <b>A</b>  | "I obtained nothing of what I wanted"                           | <b>A</b>  | "I am a very stupid man"  |
| <b>B</b>  | "I obtained almost everything I wanted"                         | <b>B</b>  | " We were very stupid men"  |
| <b>C</b>  | "I obtained everything I wanted"                                | <b>C</b>  | " It's raining men"   |
| <b>D</b>  | "I obtained mostly what I wanted"                               | <b>D</b>  | " They were very stupid men"  |

# The Peace Treaties Quiz!

Team Name :

Name Bonus : 3

 Mission : to answer questions from the accompanying PPT quiz.

|    | Round 1       |  | B |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 1  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 2  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 3  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 4  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 5  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 6  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 7  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 8  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 9  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 10 | A B C D       |  |   |
|    | Round 1 Score |  |   |

|    | Round 2       |  | B |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 1  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 2  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 3  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 4  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 5  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 6  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 7  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 8  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 9  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 10 | A B C D       |  |   |
|    | Round 2 Score |  |   |

|    | Round 3       |  | B |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 1  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 2  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 3  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 4  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 5  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 6  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 7  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 8  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 9  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 10 | A B C D       |  |   |
|    | Round 3 Score |  |   |

|    | Round 4       |  | B |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 1  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 2  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 3  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 4  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 5  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 6  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 7  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 8  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 9  | A B C D       |  |   |
| 10 | A B C D       |  |   |
|    | Round 4 Score |  |   |

**Suggestion** : At the end of each round feedback your scores. The team with the LOWEST score is allowed to add 'steal' a member from another team!

## Round 5 : Pictures

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  |  |
| 2  |  |
| 3  |  |
| 4  |  |
| 5  |  |
| 6  |  |
| 7  |  |
| 8  |  |
| 9  |  |
| 10 |  |

## Round 6 : Chronology

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Aug 1914                        |  |
| November 11 <sup>th</sup> 1918  |  |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> June 1919      |  |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> September 1919 |  |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> June 1920       |  |
| 10th August 1920                |  |
| 1922                            |  |
| 1922                            |  |
| January 1923                    |  |
| 1923                            |  |