

VERSAILLES + THE OTHER PEACE TREATIES

1919 -23



TREATY OF VERSAILLES



What were their aims and what did they get?

<p>Georges Clemenceau Premier France</p>	Key Point = Revenge	10
		9
		8
		7
		6
		5
		4
		3
		2
		1
<p>Lloyd George Prime Minister Britain</p>	Key Point = Selfish	10
		9
		8
		7
		6
		5
		4
		3
		2
		1
<p>Woodrow Wilson President USA</p>	Key Point = Future Peace	10
		9
		8
		7
		6
		5
		4
		3
		2
		1

'There must be justice!'

'A peace just but not vindictive'

'Secure the future peace of the world'

Eval - how happy they were with the final treaty?



Highlight Satisfied?

Not Satisfied?

The TREATY OF VERSAILLES - 1919 it was a Diktat			
	Point	Explain	Fair?
Land Losses	Alsace Lorraine		Y / N
	Germany lost 10% of Its land.	Polish Corridor	
		North Schleswig	
Military	T roops Reduced		
	Think TANKS	A ircraft + Submarines	
		N o Conscription	
Economic Punishments	Reparations		
		Loss of Saarland	
	Plebiscites (people's vote)	Upper Silesia	
Mandates	Examples above		
	Other Terms	Article 231	
		No Anschluss	

TOV Justified - 'PEELA' Plan

Point

NOT Justified - 'PEELA' Plan

Point 1

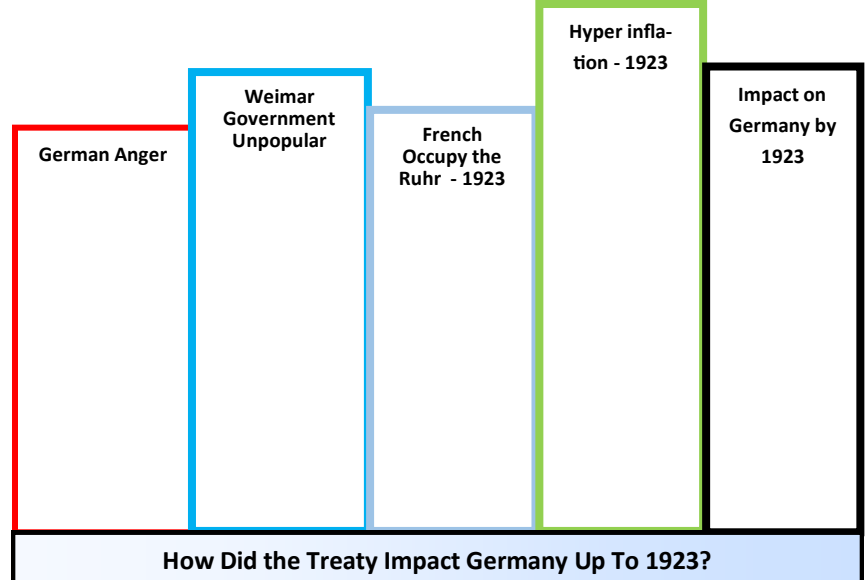
Why Did The Victors Not Get Everything They Wanted?

It was impossible for all the victors to get what they wanted because they had very different a _____. An agreement would have to be a c _____.

Firstly, Clemenceau's clashed with Wilson's i _____ as Wilson didn't want to punish Germany too severely. They argued over what to do with Germany's Rhineland and the coalfields in the S _____. They also clashed over the amount of r _____ with Wilson feeling they were much too severe.

Furthermore, Clemenceau argued with Lloyd George because he felt Britain had very s _____ aims. Clemenceau felt George was happy to be fair in Europe but not over its empire in A _____. He remarked, 'If the British are so anxious to appease Germany they should look overseas and make colonial concessions'.

Finally, Wilson and George disagreed over the principle of f _____ of the seas because Britain did not want to allow any countries into British waters. Lloyd George was also unhappy with the idea of s _____ determination as the idea of letting people decide who should rule them was a major threat to many parts of the British empire.



Evidence - Treaties NOT Justified / Fair?

'Severe as the treaty may seem to many Germans, it should be remembered that Germany might have been treated much worse if Clemenceau has his way.' British Historian W.Carr - A History of Germany, 1972.

'The best they could have hoped for'

Ben Walsh, Modern Historian

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

Harold Nicholson, 1919. BR Official at Versailles

'It was a peace of revenge. It sowed a thousand seeds from which new wars might be sprung. It was as though the devil had sat beside Clemenceau and whispered into the ear of George and grinned across the table at Wilson'.

British Historian, 1929.

Key Points - Treaties Justified / Fair ?

- Much too harsh - bitterness and outrage in Germany
- British public demanded payback - ' Make Germany Pay '
- Treaties left millions out pf their natural homeland
- France had been invaded and massive damage in WW1
- The German treatment of Russia (Brest Litovsk)
- The treaties caused economic collapse
- The League of Nations would stop future wars

Justifiable at the time.







NOT Justifiable at the time.

1914	March 1918	Nov 1918	1919	1920	1923	Crisis	1923	
Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria then declared war on Serbia. Soon most European countries have entered the fighting.	Attack Germany invaded its neighbour France. Most of the fighting took place in France. Huge amount of destruction, damage and loss of life.	Russia surrendered to Germany. Germany forced a VERY harsh treaty ... Brest Litovsk. 25% of Russian land taken by Germany.	Brest Litovsk	Spartacist Revolt	Surrender	Kapp Putsch	Economic Crisis	Munich Putsch

WW1 PEACE TREATIES



What were their aims and what did they get?

	Georges Clemenceau Premier France 	Key Point = Revenge Alsace Lorraine No German army Guilt End of German state Reparations	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Lloyd George Prime Minister Britain 	Key Point = Selfish Soothie British public Empires for Britain Long live OUR navy Free seas = no way Sensible punishment	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Woodrow Wilson President USA 	Key Point = Future Peace League of Nations End of Empires All seas are free Disarmament for all Self Determination	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

'There must be justice!'

'A peace just but not vindictive'

'Secure the future peace of the world'

Rank - how happy they were with the final treaty?

Highlight Satisfied?

Not Satisfied?

The TREATY OF VERSAILLES - 1919 it was a Diktat

	Point	Explain	Fair?
Land Losses	Alsace Lorraine	Border town between Germany and France returned to France,	Y / N
	Germany lost 10% of its land.	Polish Corridor North Schleswig	This gave Poland access to the sea and also split Germany Area in the north was given to Denmark after a plebiscite
		Overseas Colonies	In Africa, were placed under control of / mandated to League
Military	Troops Reduced	100 000 men only	
Think TANKS	Aircraft + Submarines	Not allowed—they were considered machines of war.	
	No Conscription	Germany could no longer force men into the army	
	Keep out of Rhineland	German area that bordered France demilitarized = no German troop allowed	
	Ships		
Economic Punishments	Reparations		
	Loss of Saar	Control (mandated) for 15 years	
Plebiscites (people's vote)	Upper Silesia	Germany (split)	
	See North Sea	South stayed with Germany)	
Mandates	Examples ab		
Other Terms	Article 231	Germany's responsibility for the war	
	No Anschluss	Germany's borders inviolable	



JOIN

Austro Hungarian Empire

St Germain

Austria

- Austro-Hungarian empire dissolved.
- Army reduced to 30 000 men.
- No air force or navy.
- Loss of land / industry to Czech.
- No Anschluss.
- Severe economic problems.

Treaty of St Germain

Trianon

Hungary

- Austro-Hungarian empire dissolved.
- Army to 35 000 men.
- No air force or navy.
- 33% of Hungarians out of Hungary
- Loss of industry and material.
- Romania created.
- Could not pay any reparations!

Treaty of Trianon

Why Did The Victors Not Get Everything They Wanted?

It was impossible for all the victors to get what they wanted because they had very different aims. Any agreement would have to be a **compromise**.

Firstly, Clemenceau's anger clashed with Wilson's **idealism** as Wilson didn't want to punish Germany too severely. They argued over what to do with Germany's Rhineland and the coalfields in the **Saar**. They also clashed over the amount of **reparations** with Wilson feeling they were much too severe.

Furthermore, Clemenceau argued with Lloyd George because he felt Britain had very **selfish** aims. Clemenceau felt George was happy to be fair in Europe but not over its empire in **Africa**. He remarked, *'If the British are so anxious to appease Germany they should look overseas and make colonial concessions'*.

Finally, Wilson and George disagreed over the principle of **freedom of the seas** because Britain did not want to allow any countries into British waters. Lloyd George was also unhappy with the idea of **self determination** as the idea of letting people decide who should rule them was a major threat to many parts of the British empire.

German Anger

Germans were shocked at the loss of the war and the harshness of the treaty. Why should Germany take all the **blame**? Many Germans felt that weak politicians had stabbed them in the **back**. Proud Germans were left humiliated and angry by the **treaty**.

Weimar Government Unpopular

The Weimar Government faced many problems. It was blamed for signing the Treaty of Versailles. Economic problems after the war. Communist (Spartacist) revolutions in 1919.

French Occupy the Ruhr - 1923

Germany failed to pay it's reparation in 1922. French + Belgian soldiers went into the German Ruhr. 100 workers killed. Workers strike was called. Down spiralling economy.

Hyperinflation

Reparations See Ruhr Weimar Government printed money The decision to print money ruined the economy. Money became worthless Loaf of bread = Total economic collapse, starvation and suffering

Impact on Germany by 1923

General shock and bitterness. Political Unrest Spartacists Kapp Putsch Freikorps Munich Putsch Economy Collapse Hyperinflation. Germans Suffered Unemployment, Starvation Homelessness. Eating dead horses!

How Did the Treaty Impact Germany Up To 1923?

1914	March 1918	Nov 1918	Surrender	1919	1919	1920	1923
Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shot Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria then declared war on Serbia. Soon most European countries have entered the fighting.	Attack Germany invaded its neighbour France. Most of the fighting took place in France. Huge amount of destruction, damage and loss of life.	Russia surrendered to Germany. Germany forced a VERY harsh treaty ... Brest Litovsk. 25% of Russian land taken by Germany.	Germany exhausted and can no longer continue the fight. German kaiser would not sign the surrender and fled to Holland. A new leadership / Weimar Government signed it instead.	Spartacist Revolt After the war = communist uprisings in Germany. Following a workers' strike in Berlin, the Spartacists took over. After a bloody struggle, the revolt was crushed by the Freikorps .	Bulgaria - Lost land to Greece, Romania and Yugoslavia. - No more access to Med sea - Army to 20 000 men. 100 million reparations. (Considered a softer treaty)	Turkey Sevres - Lost Smyrna to Greece. - Syria = French mandate. - Accept loss of former colonies. Treaty - unsuccessful and led to a revolt by Kemal Ataturk. New treaty in 1923 (Lausanne).	Total Collapse The ToV led to Germany's economic collapse - Ruhr invasion - hyperinflation. Hitler attempted a revolt (putsch) in Munich. It was badly organised, failed and Hitler was imprisoned.

Evidence - Treaties NOT Justified / Fair?

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'The best they could have hoped for'

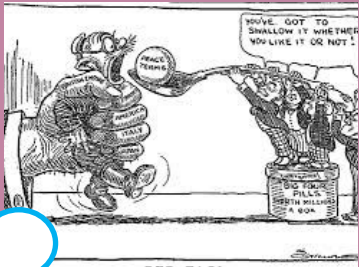
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- Justifiable at the time.
- NOT Justifiable at the time.

A Diktat

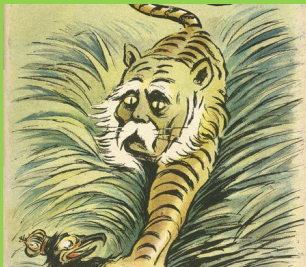


As WW1 was coming to a close and it was clear that Germany could not win - negotiations for her surrender began. Wilson's 14 Points were put forward - a peace that would show mercy towards Germany. In reality this would not be the case.

Diktat = A forced treaty. Germany had no say.

1919

Clemenceau



Nutshell - French Premier who wanted revenge.

Why - Anger at German invasion, damage and death.

What - Germany broken up, pay for war, Alsace Lorraine, Independent Rhineland, no Germany army, security

Impact - Would push for and influence a severe treaty



"There must be justice!"

Le Tiger

Lloyd George



Nutshell - British P.M wanted a hard treaty that did NOT destroy

Why - British public wanted revenge but he feared chaos.

What - Opportunistic and wanted to grab Germany's African colonies and navy.

Impact - His hypocrisy over how and where to punish Germany angered Clemenceau.



"Just but not vindictive"

The Fox

Land Losses



Nutshell - lost 10% of its land
Alsace Lorraine - given back to France.

Sudetenland - to Czechs. 2.5 million Germans there.

Land in east - to Poland including the Polish corridor.

African colonies - placed under League mandate.

North Schleswig - to Denmark.

10% of German Land Lost

Plebs + Mans



Plebiscite - Upper Silesia - vote on joining Poland or Germany

Plebiscite - North / South Schleswig vote for Denmark or Germany

Mandate - Saarland to League / France for 15 years

Mandate - African colonies to League - effectively under the control of Britain and France.

*Plebiscite = people to decide on important question - majority wins
Mandate = to be placed under supervision of*

Economic Hits!



Nutshell - Huge economic damage.

Reparations - 132 billion gold marks

Saarland - Main area of coal production placed under French control for 15 years.

Impact - by 1923 the German economy completely collapsed after a period of hyperinflation.

Hyperinflation by 1923

Military Losses

T - roops reduced to 100 000 men

A - ircraft + submarines = NOT allowed

N - o conscription = government could not enrol men into army

K - eep military out of German Rhineland

S - hips = only 6 pre dreadnoughts type allowed



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

Wilson



Nutshell - wanted a fair peace based on his 14 Points.

Why - He was an idealist

What - Aim was for end of European imperialism, self - determination and League of Nations.

Impact - His idealism was no match for the anger and need for revenge to Clemenceau.

"Secure the peace for the future of the world"

The Dove



Brest Litovsk Relevance =

Spartacist + Kapp =

Other treaties =

Was Versailles Fair =

Free Quizziz - Self Test

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Clem v Lloyd




Disagree - Severity
Clemenceau = Anger - severe
George = Must pay but moderate

Disagree - Rhineland
Clem = independent Rhineland
George = demilitarised Rhineland

Disagree - German state
Clem = dissolved
George = kept together for trade + to stop spread of communism

France v Britain

Wilson v Lloyd



Disagree - Severity
Wilson = 14 Point 'fair' peace
George = Must pay but moderate

Disagree - Self Determination
Wilson = Ending empires
George = holding British Empire

Disagree - The Oceans
Wilson = freedom of the seas
George = merchant / trade ships not free to go into UK waters

USA v Britain

Clem v Wilson



Disagree - Severity
Wilson = 14 Point 'fair' peace
Clem = Revenge, anger, justice

Disagree - French Security
Wilson = Preserve Germany
Clem = Protection - Rhineland

Disagree - Saar Basin
Wilson = stays with Germany
Clem = given to France permanently

France v USA

LW RW Revolts

Political instability from extreme wings of the political spectrum.

Left Wing - Spartacist Revolt
Communist uprising in Berlin in January 1919. Crushed by Freikorps

Right Wing - Kapp Putsch.
Wolfgang Kapp leader of 5000 Freikorps in Berlin. Ended by workers strike.




IMPACT ON GERMANY

Hyperinflation

IMPACT ON GERMANY

Nutshell - the German currency / economy spiralled out of control.



Nov 1923


Ruhr Occupation

Nutshell - French + Belgium invade Ruhr.

Why - Germany did not pay reparations in 1922.

What - German worker strike + over 100 workers killed + shutdown of industry.

Impact - economic impact + hyperinflation.



January 1923

Why Big 3 Didn't Get What Wanted?

Very Different Aims / War Experiences
Led to clash of aims - compromise needed.
E.g. - Revenge v Idealism

Complexity of Task
Huge task - historical problems
E.g. redrawing boundaries - Balkans complex.

Higher Aims
Had to consider - future world peace / security
Not just self interest of own country.



A compromise means not getting what you want!

ToV Justified = Brest Litovsk

What - Russia (USSR) wanted OUT of the War in 1917

Relevance - The Germans took a HUGE amount of land in the treaty

Therefore - WHY should Germany be treated leniently in 1919?




Idealist =

Compromise =

Vindictive =

Justification =

Free Quizziz - Self Test



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