

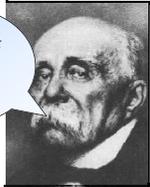
The Peace Treaties of WW1 Revision

What were their aims and what did they get?

'There must be justice!'

'A peace just but not vindictive'

'Secure the future peace of the world'

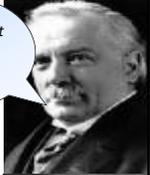


Georges Clemenceau
Premier France



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Lloyd George
Prime Minister Britain



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Woodrow Wilson
President USA



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Rank - how happy were they?



THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES: 1919 It was a D _ _ _ _ T

Point	Example	Explain / Evidence	Fair? 1=10
Land losses	Alsace Lorraine		
Germany lost 10 percent of all land	Overseas Colonies	All African possessions to the League EG -	
	Polish Corridor		
Military restrictions	Rhineland		
German military + navy stripped	Conscription		
	Navy/Air force		
Economic impact	Reparations		
Loss of industry also	Saarland		
Other terms	War Guilt Clause,	Article 231: Germany forced to accept all the blame for starting the war	
	Anschluss Forbidden		

TWO Other Treaties

Austria = ST _ _ _ _ _

Why did the victors not get everything they wanted?

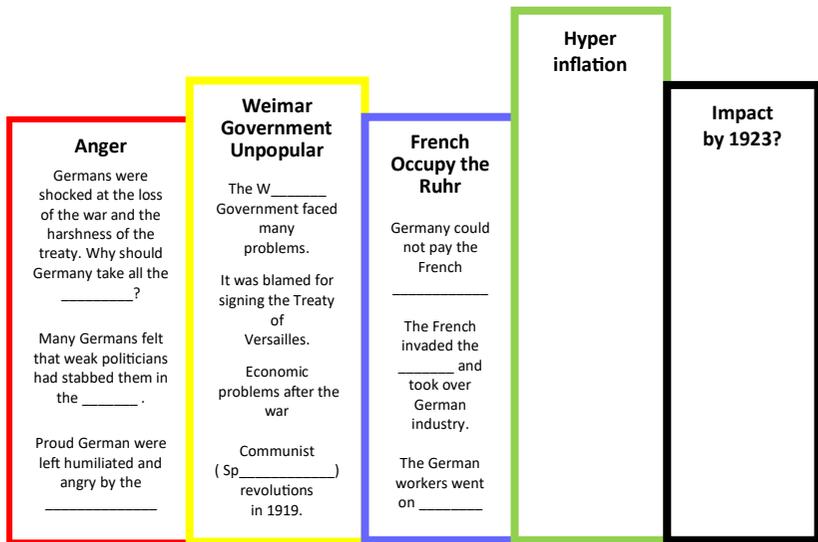
It was impossible for all the victors to get what they wanted because they had very different a _ _ _ . Any agreement would have to be a c _ _ _ _ _ .

Firstly, Clemenceau anger clashed with Wilson's i _ _ _ _ _ as he 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 e _ _ _ _ _ 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 _ _ _ _ _ o _ _ _ s _ _ _ because Britain did not want to allow any countries into British waters. Lloyd George was also unhappy with the idea of s _ _ _ d _ _ _ _ _ as the idea of letting people decide who should rule them was a major threat to many parts of the British empire.

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



How Did the Treaty Impact Germany up to 1923?

1914	1918	Nov 1918	1919	1919	1920	1921	1923
The Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip shoots Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria declares war on Serbia. Soon most European countries are in - Germany was not totally to blame.	During the war Germany invaded its neighbour France. Most of the fighting takes place in France. There is huge destruction and loss of life in France.	Russia surrenders to Germany. Germany forces a VERY harsh treaty of Brest Litovsk. 25 percent of Russian land were taken by Germany.	Germany is exhausted. It no longer has the men or materials needed to fight. The Kaiser would not sign the surrender and fled to Holland. A new government signed it instead.	Spartacists Revolt 1919	1919- Treaty St Germain	1920-Treaty of Triannon	Germany in Crisis NB = Munich Putsch

Evidence - Could The Treaties Be Justified ?

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

'The best they could have hoped for'
Ben Walsh, Modern Historian

'The historians, with every justification will come to the conclusion that we were very stupid men.'
Harold Nicholson, 1919. Leading British Official at Versailles

'It was a peace of revenge. It sowed a thousand seeds from which new wars might be sprung. It was as though the devil had sat beside Clemenceau and whispered into the ear of George and grinned across the table at Wilson'
British Historian, 1929.

Key Points - Could The Treaties be justified ?

- Much too harsh - would not be accepted by Germans
- The treaty left millions out of their natural homeland
- French feeling about death and damage in WW1
- The German treatment of Russia (Brest Litovsk)
- British angry public opinion - 'Make Germany Pay'.
- The League of Nations would stop future wars

Justifiable at the time

NOT Justifiable at the time

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What were their aims and what did they get?

	Georges Clemenceau Premier France 	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Lloyd George Prime Minister Britain 	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
	Woodrow Wilson President USA 	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Rank - how happy were they?
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In the end all of the victors had to give way on some issues in order to get their way on others.

<p>Anger</p> <p>Germans were shocked at the loss of the war and the harshness of the treaty. Why should Germany take all the _____?</p> <p>Many Germans felt that weak politicians had stabbed them in the _____.</p> <p>Proud German were left humiliated and angry by the _____.</p>	<p>Weimar Government Unpopular</p> <p>The W _ _ _ _ _ Government faced many problems.</p> <p>It was blamed for signing the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p>Economic problems after the war</p> <p>Communist (Sp _ _ _ _ _) revolutions in 1919.</p>	<p>French Occupy the Ruhr</p> <p>Why</p> <p>What</p> <p>Effect</p>	<p>Hyper inflation</p>	<p>Impact by 1923?</p>
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