

Great Sankey High School

AQA GCSE History



Conflict & Tension Work Booklet

Part 1: Peacemaking

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

How to use your Conflict & Tension Workbook

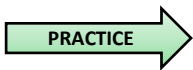
Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.



This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



These terms or phrases are key to understanding the topic we are studying make sure you know their meanings and that you feel comfortable using them.



This is your chance to work with the new information you are learning about, these short tasks will help develop your understanding of the topic of the lesson.



These short knowledge quizzes provide you with the opportunity to consolidate the key facts and figures from the lesson in one convenient place for revision.



At the conclusion of the lesson you will use this space to consider the enquiry question from the lesson and practice extended writing in your exercise book.

The focus of the first section of the course is to consider the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on post War Europe and consider how the best of intentions of the peacemakers may have had serious consequences for the future.

Lesson 1: How did the aims of the peacemakers lead to growing tensions?

LO: To know what the aims of the peacemakers were.

LO: To be able to explain how these aims led to growing tensions.

New Info

World War I started in 1914 and fighting ended with the armistice on November 11th 1918. The winners (Britain, France and the USA — known as the Allies) then had to agree a peace treaty with the losers.

The Allies and the Germans wanted Peace

- As a result of the war, millions of people were dead or injured. Countries like Belgium and France were devastated by the fighting.
- Both sides had spent a lot of money on the war.
- The Allies knew that the German army was beaten and retreating.
- Germany was in political chaos. There was a lot of uncertainty about how Germany would be governed — continuing the war was the last thing the country needed.
- In October, Germany decided to ask for an armistice — an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, often so that a more permanent peace can be negotiated.
- Eventually, the Allies accepted the request for an armistice, and fighting ended on 11th November 1918.

Comment and Analysis

The Allies could have rejected the request for an armistice, and forced the German army all the way back into central Germany, but it would have been difficult and costly. Supplying the Allied armies would also have been challenging, since so many roads and railways had been destroyed.

German troops were losing morale. Sailors in the German navy mutinied on 3rd November, triggering a series of revolts across the country.

Using the words below, explain why Germany decided to ask for an armistice in October 1918.

Killed

Money

German Army

Political Uncertainty

Why did the Allies accept Germany's request for an armistice?

Wilson suggested **Fourteen Points** to ensure **Peace**

- 1) Woodrow Wilson was the President of the United States.
- 2) President Wilson had come up with his Fourteen Points in January 1918, when the Germans had first asked for a truce. Germany rejected them then, but they had changed their minds by November. Germany now wanted the armistice to be based on the Fourteen Points.

A system of alliances between countries had been an important cause of the First World War.

Wilson wanted countries to disarm to the lowest possible level without risking their 'domestic safety'. There was no clear idea of how this could be measured, and it was unlikely in a time of war. This is one of the reasons that Wilson has been accused of being too idealistic.

Alsace-Lorraine was a region that had repeatedly changed hands between France and Germany.

Self-determination is the right for a nation to govern itself. This idea was very unpopular with countries like Britain, which had huge empires, and it became very difficult when put into practice (p.14).

Wilson had a vision for peace based on discussion rather than military action. The League of Nations was to become very important between the two world wars.

Wilson's Fourteen Points

- 1) No secret treaties
- 2) Free access to the sea for all
- 3) Free trade between countries
- 4) Disarmament by all countries
- 5) Colonies to have a say in their own future
- 6) Russia to be free of German troops
- 7) Belgium to be independent
- 8) Alsace-Lorraine to go to France
- 9) New frontier between Austria & Italy
- 10) Self-determination for people of Eastern Europe
- 11) Serbia to have access to the sea
- 12) Self-determination for people in Turkish Empire
- 13) Poland to be independent with access to the sea
- 14) League of Nations to settle disputes

- 3) Wilson's main aim was to stop war from happening again. He wanted disagreements between countries to be settled by discussion rather than by force. He didn't want to be too harsh on Germany.

'We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it... We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power... We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world — the new world in which we now live — instead of a place of mastery.'
Woodrow Wilson, January 1918

What were Wilson's main aims when negotiating peace?

Explain how each of the points below was intended to achieve Wilson's main aims:

Point	How it would help Wilson's aims
Point 1	<hr/> <hr/>
Point 4	<hr/> <hr/>
Point 14	<hr/> <hr/>

New Info

Unfortunately for Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George didn't like a lot of his Fourteen Points.

Lloyd George and Clemenceau had Different Ideas

Like Wilson, David Lloyd George (the British Prime Minister) and Georges Clemenceau (the French Prime Minister) also wanted to prevent a similar war from happening again. However, they disagreed about how to do this.

Clemenceau wanted Germany to be punished...

- France borders Germany. Clemenceau wanted the German army to be weakened so that it couldn't pose a threat to France.
- Clemenceau didn't support Wilson's Fourteen Points. For example, he wanted to keep his treaties with other nations, because he felt they protected France. He wanted to keep a naval blockade on Germany so he could control it.
- But he liked Wilson's idea that Alsace-Lorraine should be given to France — it would act as a barrier between the countries.

...and so did Lloyd George, but not as strongly

- Lloyd George didn't like Wilson's ideas of self-determination and colonial freedom — this would be a threat to Britain's empire.
- He wanted Germany to be punished, but not too harshly. Germany was also an important trading partner for Britain, so a very weak German economy could cause problems.
- Lloyd George also wanted to continue blockading Germany and to make private deals between nations.



Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Wilson.

© Mary Evans / Everett Collection

Comment and Analysis

The French had suffered terribly during the war, and the British had also suffered badly. This helps to explain why they were more keen than the USA to punish Germany.

Why were Britain and France eager to punish Germany?

Look back at Wilson's Fourteen Points, then answer the questions below:

Why might Clemenceau and Lloyd George have objected to Point 1?

Why did Clemenceau approve of Point 8 in Wilson's Fourteen Points?

The Armistice was a Compromise for Everybody

- 1) Germany had hoped to negotiate. They had contacted President Wilson first, because of his Fourteen Points. But the final armistice terms didn't reflect them much at all — they were very strict on Germany.
- 2) The Kaiser abdicated on the 9th of November 1918. At this point, the German politicians sent to sign the treaty had to accept whatever terms were offered to them. This signing took place on the 11th of November. The armistice was in force for thirty days, but it was continually renewed until the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 (see p.10). The Allied leaders' aims were achieved to different extents:

Some Important Terms of the 1918 Armistice

- German troops will evacuate Belgium, France and other occupied countries within two weeks.
- Germany will give up many of its heavy weapons.
- The naval blockade on Germany will remain in place.
- Germany will accept blame for the war and pay reparations for the damage they caused.
- German troops will evacuate the Rhineland (an area of Germany that bordered Belgium and France), which will be occupied by Allied forces.

This was a key part of the ceasefire. It ended the actual fighting.

Clemenceau got his weakened German army. Wilson had also wanted disarmament, but for all countries.

Clemenceau and Lloyd George got their naval blockade.

This pleased both Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

Term:	How it met the Allies' aims:
a) German troops have two weeks to evacuate Belgium, France and other occupied countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ended the fighting (everyone's aim) • Reduced threat to France (Clemenceau's aim)
b) Germany will give up many of its heavy weapons.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
c) Germany will accept blame for the war and pay reparations for the damage.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
d) Germany will accept blame for the war and pay reparations for the damage.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
e) German troops will leave the Rhineland, which will be occupied by Allied forces.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 1: How did the aims of the peacemakers lead to growing tensions?



LO: To know what the aims of the peacemakers were.

LO: To be able to explain how these aims led to growing tensions.

Why might Wilson not have been satisfied with the terms of the armistice?

Overall, how far do you think each of the Allies achieved their aims with the armistice?

Leader

How far did they achieve their aims?

**Georges
Clemenceau**

Woodrow Wilson

David Lloyd George

Lesson 1: How did the aims of the peacemakers lead to growing tensions?

LO: To know what the aims of the peacemakers were.

LO: To be able to explain how these aims led to growing tensions.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
When did WWI officially end?	What did the waring nations sign?	Who was the President of the USA?	Who was the British PM?	Who was the leader of France?
What did Wilson want to establish?	How was the President described?	What did Wilson want for countries?	Who was worse affected by WWI?	What did David Lloyd George wish to protect?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	The nickname given to the leaders of Britain, France and Russia at the conference.
	The name of the event where the leaders met to discuss Germany's fate following the war.
	Where the people of a country are allowed to decide who governs the country.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.	
1. Can you <u>describe</u> how the First World War came to an end?	8
2. Can you <u>explain</u> what each of the peacemakers wanted to achieve?	
3. Can you <u>explain</u> how these aims could potentially lead to growing tensions in Europe?	



Lesson 2: How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles lead to growing tensions?



LO: To know what the terms of the treaty were.

LO: To be able to explain how these terms led to growing tensions.

New Info

After the armistice was signed, negotiations could get underway for an official, lasting peace treaty.

The Peace Talks took place in Paris

- 1) Talks to replace the temporary armistice with a permanent peace treaty took place at the Versailles Palace, near Paris. These talks are known as the Paris Peace Conference. They began in January 1919.
- 2) Germany and Austria-Hungary (the losing nations) weren't invited.
- 3) There were delegates from about 30 countries at the Conference. However, it was dominated by the 'Big Three' — the leaders of Britain, France and the United States. (Italy was also an important member, but wasn't as powerful.)
- 4) These powerful men arrived with different aims, carried forward from the armistice. No-one wanted another war, but they couldn't agree on how to achieve this. Their disagreements meant that the talks lasted six months.

The Big Three had different priorities

Clemenceau — punish Germany (make them take the blame and weaken their economy and military)

Lloyd George — punish Germany, but not too harshly, and increase the power of the British Empire

Wilson — self-determination, disarmament and a League of Nations to ensure lasting peace in Europe

- 5) The final agreement was called the Treaty of Versailles. It was signed in June 1919. This treaty only dealt with Germany. Other defeated countries made separate treaties (p.18).

The Treaty of Versailles is also known as the 'Versailles Settlement'.

What were the main priorities of each of the following leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?

Leader	What were their priorities?
Georges Clemenceau	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Woodrow Wilson	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
David Lloyd George	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

A lot of Land Changed Hands due to the Treaty of Versailles

- 1) Germany had lost Alsace-Lorraine, a large piece of land to the west of Germany, as a result of the armistice. This area was made a part of France permanently.
- 2) The Rhineland remained part of Germany, but it was demilitarised — Germany wasn't allowed to have troops there, as it bordered France and Belgium. This was aimed at decreasing Germany's ability to threaten those countries.
- 3) Parts of Poland had been seized by other countries before and during the war. The treaty rebuilt Poland as an independent country. Germany had to give up all of its territory in Poland.
- 4) Also, to give Poland free access to the sea (in line with one of Wilson's Fourteen Points), it was given a strip of land that became known as the 'Polish Corridor'. This divided the main part of Germany from East Prussia (its province in the east).
- 5) The Saar, a region of Germany with valuable coalfields, was taken from Germany for fifteen years, to be governed by the new League of Nations (p.22). Residents would then be allowed to vote on which country they wanted to belong to.
- 6) The city of Danzig was also to be put under the control of the League of Nations.



Comment and Analysis

Taking the Saar away from Germany was partly an act of French revenge, since so many of their coal mines were destroyed in the war.

Complete the table explaining how the Treaty of Versailles affected each place:

Place:	Impact of the Treaty of Versailles
a) Alsace-Lorraine	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
b) The Rhineland	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
c) Poland	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
d) The Saar	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
e) Danzig)	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 2: How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles lead to growing tensions?



LO: To know what the terms of the treaty were.

LO: To be able to explain how these terms led to growing tensions.

New Info

Alongside Germany's land losses, there was a lot of resentment towards the treaty's other terms.

The Terms of the Treaty were Tough on Germany

- 1) Under Article 231 of the Versailles Settlement, Germany had to accept blame for the war. This was known as the War-Guilt Clause.
- 2) The amount of reparations Germany was going to have to pay was vast — £6600 million. The amount was decided in 1921 but was changed later.
- 3) Germany's military was cut down severely. Only volunteers were allowed — a total of 100,000 men. It could have six warships, but couldn't have any armoured vehicles, aircraft or submarines.
- 4) Germany's empire was taken away — now the areas that it used to control would be handed over to the League of Nations.
- 5) The League was set up to keep world peace. At first, Germany wasn't allowed to join the League.

Remember that these terms went alongside a lot of lost territory (p.10). This would also harm Germany's economy, e.g. through reducing its access to raw materials.

Describe the terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

Terms	How were Germany punished?
War Guilt	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Economic Terms	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Military Terms	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The League of Nations	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 2: How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles lead to growing tensions?



LO: To know what the terms of the treaty were.

LO: To be able to explain how these terms led to growing tensions.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Which town was returned from Germany to France?	Which area of land was now demilitarised?	What was Poland's new access to the sea called?	Which part of Germany was now ruled by the LoN?	How long did the League govern this area for?
What is Article 231 better known as?	How much did Germany have to pay in reparations?	Germany's army was reduced to how many men?	How many warships could Germany have?	Which organisation was set up through the treaty?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	The name given to the Treaty by the German people when they were not given a say.
	When a country is ordered to remove its armed forces from a certain area.
	The unification of Austria and Germany as one nation.
	A multi-national organisation set up to help keep peace following the War.
	When a country drafts men under a certain age into their army for a period of time.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you **identify** 5 different types of punishments Germany faced from the Treaty of Versailles?
2. Can you **explain** what Germany lost as a result of the Treaty of Versailles?
3. Can you **explain** how the terms of the Treaty led to growing tensions in Europe?



Lesson 3: How satisfied were the peacemakers with the Treaty of Versailles?



LO: To know what the terms of the treaty were.

LO: To be able to evaluate their satisfaction with the treaty.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Which of the allies were worst affected by the war?	Who accepted blame for the outbreak of the war?	How many submarines could Germany have?	What was DLG's aim for Britain's navy?	Whose idea was the League of Nations?
Which British economist was against the Treaty?	Which nation refused to join the League of Nations?	How much did Germany have to pay in reparations?	What did France gain from the Saarland?	How did Lloyd George describe the Treaty?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	The desire to have the most powerful navy in the whole world.
	Someone whose expertise is in the understanding of money.

Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you describe the aims of each of the Big Three leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?
2. Can you explain whether each of the Big Three achieved what they set out to?
3. Can you explain which of the Big Three would have been most satisfied with the Treaty?



Lesson 4: How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?

LO: To know how the allies reacted to the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain different opinions of the treaty.



New Info

France and Great Britain also had problems with the terms of the treaty, though for quite different reasons.

Lloyd George was Worried that the treaty was Too Harsh...

- 1) Lloyd George was pleased that Britain had been given some German colonies. This expanded the British Empire, which would enhance Britain's trade, resources and military power.
- 2) The reduction in the size of the German navy was also important for Britain's power at sea.
- 3) But, like Wilson, Lloyd George thought that the treaty had been too harsh on Germany. He had suggested more lenient terms, such as allowing Germany to join the League of Nations. Lloyd George worried about the strictness of the treaty because:

- Too much resentment in Germany could eventually lead to a future war.
- Britain's trade would suffer if Germany was too weak.
- If the German people became too disillusioned with their government, this might lead to a communist revolution (as had happened in Russia in 1917).

'We shall have to fight another war all over again in 25 years time, at three times the cost.'
David Lloyd George, 1919

- 4) However, the British public wanted revenge on Germany — in this way, the treaty satisfied Britain.

Comment and Analysis

Lloyd George had to show that he represented public opinion, or risk losing political support at home. He needed to make sure that Germany was punished.

Lloyd George was thinking about how to create a peace that would last, rather than just about how to make Germany pay for the war. His fears that treating Germany too harshly would lead to another war turned out to be very valid.

Complete the mind map below, listing the aspects of the ToV that Lloyd George was pleased with and explain why:

Aspects of the ToV that
DLG was pleased with.



Lesson 4: How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?

LO: To know how the allies reacted to the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain different opinions of the treaty.



New Info

...but Clemenceau thought Germany Wasn't Weak Enough

- 1) Clemenceau's strict ideas about punishing Germany were shared by the French public. They were pleased that Germany was forced to take the blame for the war.
- 2) Reducing Germany's armed forces and demilitarising the Rhineland also gave France more security.
- 3) However, Clemenceau wanted the reparations to be even higher. He wanted Germany to be paying them back forever.

The French had seen a lot of their country destroyed by warfare.

Why did many members of the French public approve of the Treaty of Versailles?

Explain why David Lloyd George & Georges Clemenceau were concerned about the Treaty of Versailles.

	Why they were concerned:
David Lloyd George	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Georges Clemenceau	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Lesson 4: How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?

LO: To know how the allies reacted to the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain different opinions of the treaty.



New Info

Creating New Countries was Problematic



The key on this map shows which empires the new countries used to belong to.

- 1) Wilson's [Fourteen Points](#) included the right to [self-determination](#) — the right for people of different national or ethnic groups to [rule themselves independently](#).
- 2) This was reflected in Versailles and other post-war treaties (p.18). Several [new countries](#) were created and given the right to [self-determination](#).

In 1918 there had been [uprisings](#) across eastern Europe, with different [national](#) or [ethnic](#) groups (e.g. Poles, Austrians) demanding [independence](#) from large empires like Austria-Hungary. Making new countries was a way for the winning powers to [solve](#) these disputes and [weaken](#) the defeated nations (by taking bits of their land) at the same time.

- 3) However, these new countries were [potentially unstable](#) because many people from [different national](#) or [ethnic groups](#) were thrown together. These people had [different cultures](#) from one another and had different [alliances](#) and [resentments](#) after the war.
- 4) This made self-determination [difficult](#). The countries also started [wars](#) with one another for [more land](#).

What is self-determination?

What the advantages and disadvantages of self-determination?

Advantages

Disadvantages



Lesson 4: How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?

LO: To know how the allies reacted to the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain different opinions of the treaty.



Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What were Wilson's feelings on the Treaty?	Which part of the US government rejected the Treaty?	Which other nation was not allowed to join the LoN?	What happened to the British Empire after the Treaty?	What happened to Germany's navy after the Treaty?
What did LG predict as a consequence of the ToV?	Which type of revolution was DLG afraid of?	What happened to the Rhineland as a result of the ToV?	What did the French public want from the Treaty?	How did GC feel about the reparations?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Where the people of a country are allowed to decide who governs the country.
	When a country is ordered to remove its armed forces from a certain area.

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you describe how each of the allies reacted to the Treaty of Versailles?
2. I can you explain how the creation of new countries by the Treaty created tension in Europe?



Lesson 5: How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



LO: To know how Germany reacted to the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain the political situation in Germany after the war.

New Info

Alongside Germany's land losses, there was a lot of resentment towards the treaty's other terms.

The Terms of the Treaty were Tough on Germany

- 1) Under Article 231 of the Versailles Settlement, Germany had to accept blame for the war. This was known as the War-Guilt Clause.
- 2) The amount of reparations Germany was going to have to pay was vast — £6600 million. The amount was decided in 1921 but was changed later.
- 3) Germany's military was cut down severely. Only volunteers were allowed — a total of 100,000 men. It could have six warships, but couldn't have any armoured vehicles, aircraft or submarines.
- 4) Germany's empire was taken away — now the areas that it used to control would be handed over to the League of Nations.
- 5) The League was set up to keep world peace. At first, Germany wasn't allowed to join the League.

Remember that these terms went alongside a lot of lost territory (p.10). This would also harm Germany's economy, e.g. through reducing its access to raw materials.

Describe the terms of the Treaty of Versailles:

Terms	How were Germany punished?
War Guilt	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Economic Terms	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Military Terms	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The League of Nations	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

The German People were Angered and Humiliated by the treaty

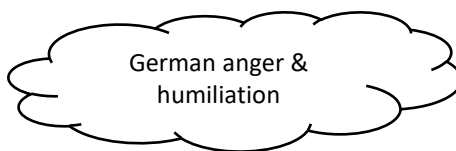
- 1) German politicians had hoped for a fair treaty based on Wilson's Fourteen Points. They were shocked by what they were asked to sign.
- 2) There was a mass protest outside the German parliament building (the Reichstag) in 1919.
- 3) In Germany, the treaty was often referred to as a 'Diktat' — a harsh settlement imposed on one country by another.
- 4) The Germans believed in the heroism of their troops, and didn't believe that they'd been properly defeated on the field of battle. They had suffered great losses, but had also had victories. Above all, they felt they had successfully defended their nation from invasion by the Allies. The treaty humiliated them by suggesting that they had completely lost the war.
- 5) They were also angry about being blamed for the war, making Article 231 extremely hard to accept.
- 6) Despite all their objections, the German politicians had little choice but to sign the treaty. They didn't think they could cope with continuing the war, and that even to try would risk an invasion of Germany.

Many Germans thought the terms of the treaty were unfair. The heavy reparations seemed unjustified to Germans and would cause damage to the German economy. Germans felt vulnerable because of the reduction in the size of their army and opposed the loss of territory.

Comment and Analysis

Rumours in Germany at the time claimed that the efforts of their troops had been ruined by German traitors. Pacifists, Jews and those involved in the revolts were all blamed. This kind of finger-pointing was later used and exaggerated by Hitler during his rise to power.

Why did some Germans hate the Treaty of Versailles?



The Treaty of Versailles suggested that Germany had completely lost the war. Why did many Germans object to this?



Lesson 5: How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



LO: To know how Germany reacted to the Treaty of Versailles.



LO: To be able to explain the political situation in Germany after the war.



Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What did the Germans want the TOV based on?	How did the German people respond to the Treaty?	What was the Treaty known as in Germany?	Why did Germans oppose military restrictions?	How did the Germans feel about their troops?
What is Article 231 better known as?	How much did Germany have to pay in reparations?	How did the German people feel about the Treaty?	Who did some Germans blame for defeat?	Who exaggerated this point to gain support?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	When a King or Queens steps down from power and resigns their position.
	When money is printed at an alarming rate, making its value decrease.
	The new government that replaced the Kaiser and the old government in Germany.
	The future leaders of Germany led by Adolf Hitler.

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you recall why Germany hoped to be treated fairly at the end of the First World War?
2. Can you describe the fall out from the signing of the Treaty in Germany?
3. Can you explain the impact of the Treaty on different aspects of Germany?



Lesson 6: How were Germany's allies treated at the end of the war?



LO: To know how Germany's allies were treated at the end of the war.

LO: To be able to explain how their treatment differed to Germany's.

New Info

The Treaty of Versailles only dealt with Germany — separate treaties were made with other losing nations after the First World War. They largely followed the same pattern of taking away land and reducing the military.

Four more Treaties at the end of the war Caused Trouble

Treaty	Dealt With	Main Points
St. Germain 1919	Austria	Separated Austria from Hungary. Stopped Austria joining with Germany. Took land away, e.g. Bosnia. Made Austria limit its army. Created new countries (see p.14).
Trianon 1920	Hungary	Took land away, e.g. Croatia. Made Hungary reduce its army. Created new countries (see p.14).
Neuilly 1919	Bulgaria	Took away some land. Denied access to the sea. Made Bulgaria reduce its army.
Sèvres 1920	Turkey	Lost land — part of Turkey became new mandates, e.g. Syria. Turkey lost control of the Black Sea.

- 1) New countries like Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were formed out of Austria-Hungary.
- 2) Austria and Hungary's separation was important — and the fact that Austria wasn't allowed to join with Germany. Both Austria and Hungary suffered badly after the war.
- 3) The Turks hated Sèvres. Turkish nationalists like Mustafa Kemal resisted the treaty and forced some later changes at the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923. This reduced the amount of territory to be lost by Turkey and stopped all of its reparations payments.
- 4) The Arabs who fought alongside the Allies didn't gain as much as they'd hoped.

Explain how people in Turkey reacted to the Treaty of Sevres and the steps they took to oppose it.

Describe two similarities between the Treaty of Versailles and the other post war treaties.



Lesson 6: How were Germany's allies treated at the end of the war?



LO: To know how Germany's allies were treated at the end of the war.

LO: To be able to explain how their treatment differed to Germany's.

New Info

The Treaties had Similar Results

- 1) All the defeated countries lost land and had to disarm.
- 2) They were all punished, following the pattern of Versailles.
- 3) Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon were the harshest treaties — Germany, Austria and Hungary lost valuable industrial land. Bulgaria wasn't so badly treated because it hadn't played such a big part in the war.
- 4) Countries which were created or increased in size because of the treaties — like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland — were now governing people of many different nationalities.
- 5) Czechoslovakia, for example, had Germans, Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Ukrainians, and over 6 million Czechs. It would be difficult for people to work and live together when they spoke different languages and had different cultures.

Comment and Analysis

A lot of the consequences of these treaties would be long-term. For example, unstable new countries like Czechoslovakia and Poland would be easier targets for Hitler when he started expanding German territory in the 1930s (see p.42-52).

See p.14 for more on the problems these new countries faced.

Why was Bulgaria punished less harshly than some of the other defeated countries?

Why did the creation of new countries caused long-term problems in Europe.

nationalities	languages	cultures	unstable	easy targets
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Lesson 6: How were Germany's allies treated at the end of the war?



LO: To know how Germany's allies were treated at the end of the war.

LO: To be able to explain how their treatment differed to Germany's.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

In which year was the Treaty of St. German signed?	Which nations were not allowed to join together anymore?	What happened to Austria's army as result?	Which treaty dealt with Hungary?	In which year was it signed?
Which treaty dealt with Bulgaria?	How did Turkey respond to the Treaty of Sevres?	What were the consequences of this reaction?	What did the treaties have in common?	Which nation was created by the Treaties?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Financial punishments after a war were the losing side pays the winning side money.
	A series of different countries, now ruled as one with Russia as the main power.

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you describe how each of Germany's allies were treated after the war?
2. Can you explain how Germany's treatment compared to their allies in the treaties?



Lesson 7: How fair was the Treaty of Versailles?



LO: To know the strengths and weaknesses of the treaty.

LO: To be able to explain how fair the treaty of Versailles was.

New Info

Historians are still disagreeing about whether or not the treaty was the best one that could have been achieved. There might be more different answers to this question today than there were at the time.

There is Debate about whether the Treaty was Fair and Sensible

You could argue that the treaty was fair and sensible...

- 1) Some people thought the treaty was fair because the war had caused so much death and damage. They believed that Germany was responsible for this, so it should pay for the war and take the blame.
- 2) The treaty that Germany had forced on Russia in 1918 was a lot harsher. For example, it took over a third of Russia's population — the Treaty of Versailles only took 12.5% of Germany's population.
- 3) The reparations were high, but they were only 2% of Germany's annual income.

Explain why different types of people believed that the Treaty of Versailles was fair and just:

Feature	Why they objected:
The death and damage caused by War	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
The Treaty for on Germany by Russia	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Germany's annual income	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



© Mary Evans Picture Library

This 1919 cartoon from a German satirical magazine shows how the Treaty of Versailles was seen in Germany — there would be no more sun for Germany.

The treaty can also be seen as unfair and unwise...

- 1) John Maynard Keynes, a British economist who attended the peace talks, believed the treaty was very unwise. He predicted that the restrictions and reparations imposed on Germany would contribute to an economic collapse in the country, which would damage the rest of Europe. (He was right.)
- 2) Some historians say that it wasn't sensible to exclude Germany, or powerful countries like Russia, from the talks, and that it'd be hard to keep the peace without them in the League of Nations.

'I believe that the campaign for securing out of Germany the general costs of the war was one of the most serious acts of political un wisdom for which our statesmen have ever been responsible.'
John Maynard Keynes, 1920

In hindsight, the treaty had a damaging long-term impact. The resentment felt in Germany stirred up hatred towards the winning countries, which Hitler used to gain popularity. He promised the German people revenge on those who had betrayed them in 1919 — the Treaty of Versailles is often seen as an important cause of the Second World War.

Gilbert White, an American peace conference delegate, wasn't surprised that the treaty turned out to be flawed. He was amazed that the Big Three had managed to make a peace treaty at all, given all of the issues they faced.

Comment and Analysis

Whether the treaty was actually fair or not, the important thing is that the German people strongly believed that it wasn't.

Explain why John Maynard Keynes disapproved of the Treaty of Versailles:

Why might some historians believe the Treaty of Versailles was unwise?

It Might have been the Best solution At The Time

- 1) The winning powers all had different aims, which made negotiations long and difficult. The treaty would always have to be a compromise.
- 2) The leaders were under a huge amount of pressure from their home nations. They had to make popular choices at the peace talks to maintain their political support. They were also trying to stabilise their countries, for example by resettling returning soldiers and rebuilding their economies.
- 3) There was also a lot of time pressure. Parts of Europe were now divided and ungoverned, with many new countries being formed and empires breaking apart. The leaders wanted to act quickly to stabilise Europe (partly because they didn't want communists to get involved).
- 4) People at the time just didn't know what we know now — e.g. the horrors that the rise of Hitler and the Second World War would bring. If they had known, they might have made different decisions.

Do you agree that the Versailles Settlement was the best solution available at the time?

Factor	Was this the best solution at the time?
The different aims of the winning powers	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Pressure from the Public	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Time Pressure	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Explain the effect that public opinion in Britain had on the Treaty of Versailles.

Pressure	Revenge	Political Support	Punishing Germany	Blame for the War
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>				



Lesson 7: How fair was the Treaty of Versailles?



LO: To know the strengths and weaknesses of the treaty.

LO: To be able to explain how fair the treaty of Versailles was.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

Why did some people believe the ToV was fair?	What % of Germany's population was taken by the ToV?	Which British economist was critical of the ToV?	What did he predict as a result of the ToV?	Which country was excluded from the talks?
Whose rise to power was a consequence of the Treaty?	How could you describe the negotiations?	Which political group was feared at this time?	Which pressure faced the peacemakers?	How did the Germans feel about the ToV?

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you explain why some people thought that the Treaty of Versailles was fair?
2. Can you explain why some people thought the Treaty of Versailles was unfair?
3. Can you reach a balanced judgement on the fairness of the Treaty of Versailles?