

YOUR NAME

History

Conflict & Tension 1919-1939

In our History lesson

Rules

I must stand quietly behind my chair after Miss Cooper has greeted me into the classroom.

Rights

I have a right to learn, Miss Cooper has a right to teach.

Responsibilities

I have a responsibility to hand my homework in on time.

Routines

I understand the consequences for preventing teaching and learning.

Key History Rules

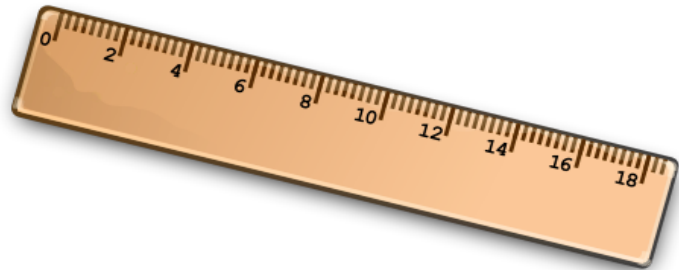
1. No shouting out, always put your hand up.
2. Respect the opinions of others, you are allowed to disagree but do so respectfully.
3. When Miss Cooper counts down from 3, everybody else must be silent and stop talking.
4. You must always work with endeavour and get your work completed as effectively as possible.
5. But remember to have fun - History is our story.

Presentation



- The date of the lesson **MUST** be at the top left/right of your book!

- You **MUST** write the lesson title in the middle of your book



- **BOTH** the date and title **MUST** be underlined

- All writing must start at the **left margin**

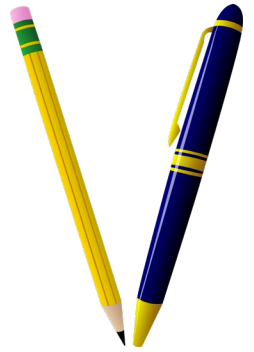


Presentation



- All sheets must be glued in neatly and the correct way around

- Only write in blue or black ink, draw in pencil



- Presentation is extremely important, I will be doing book scrutinies.
- It is 100% your responsibility to keep your work organised and up to date.

Welcome to GCSE History

Basics

4 Topics studied between Y10-11

Conflict and tension: The inter-war years, 1918–1939

Post WW1 challenges, outbreak of WW2

America, 1920–1973: Opportunity and inequality

Development of the USA throughout the 20th century

Britain: Power and the people: c1170 to the present day

Thematic study focusing on citizen and state

Elizabethan England, c1568 - 1603

Major events during the the reign of Elizabeth I

GCSE Exams

Your exams are with **AQA**



You will have **2 exams in Y11**

Each paper is worth **50%** of your final GCSE

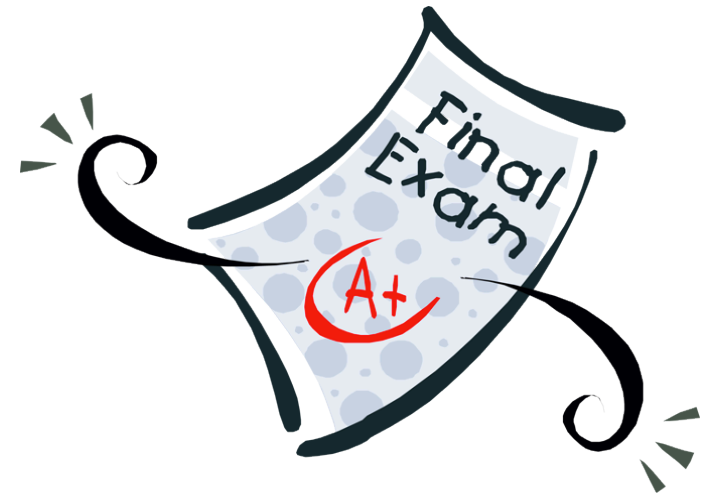
There will be **no coursework**

Paper 1: Understanding the modern world
(Conflict & Tension/America)

2 hours

Paper 2: Shaping the nation (Britain: power and the people/Reign of Edward I)

2 hours



Example Exam



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname _____

Forename(s) _____

Candidate signature _____

GCSE HISTORY

Paper 1A/D: America, 1920-1973: Opportunity and inequality

Specimen Material Session Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- You **must** ensure you have the other optional question paper/answer booklet for the **Paper 1 Section B** topic you are entered for.
You will have 1 hour 45 minutes to complete **both** papers.
- an Interpretations Booklet (enclosed).

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all six** questions.
- Do all rough work in this book.
Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
Do **not** write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for the questions are shown in brackets.

Advice

- You are advised to spend 50 minutes on **Paper 1 Section A** and 50 minutes on **Paper 1 Section B**.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
06	
TOTAL	

Answer **all six** questions.

0 1

Read **Interpretations A** and **B** from the Interpretations Booklet.

How does **Interpretation B** differ from **Interpretation A** about President Roosevelt's New Deal?

Explain your answer using **Interpretations A** and **B**.

[4 marks]



S A M 8 1 4 5 1 A A 0 1

B/MSAME1

8145/1A/D



0 2

B/MSAM8145/1A/D

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



New Information

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

- 1) As a result of the war, **millions** of people were **dead** or **injured**. Countries like Belgium and France were **devastated** by the fighting.
- 2) Both sides had **spent a lot of money** on the war.
- 3) The **Allies** knew that the **German army** was **beaten** and **retreating**.
- 4) **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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) Eventually, the Allies **accepted** the request for an armistice, and **fighting ended** on 11th November 1918.

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

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**.

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best explains why Germany asked for an Armistice?

1. The situation for Germany was becoming desperate, their troops were losing morale and the country was in political chaos, there was a lot of uncertainty over how the country would be ran.
2. Germany knew that they were going to be defeated, their troops were beginning to give up and nobody knew what to do.
3. Germany's government lacked leadership as a result their troops began to give up and stop listening to orders.

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best explains why Germany asked for an Armistice?

1. The situation for Germany was becoming desperate, their troops were losing morale and the country was in political chaos, there was a lot of uncertainty over how the country would be ran.
2. Germany knew that they were going to be defeated, their troops were beginning to give up and nobody knew what to do.
3. Germany's government lacked leadership as a result their troops began to give up and stop listening to orders.

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



New Information

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:

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements is not an example of one of Woodrow Wilson's main aims?

1. To ensure that another World War would not happen again.
2. To ensure the disagreements are settled by force rather than discussion moving forward.
3. To ensure that Germany is treated fairly in the Versailles Peace Settlement.

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements is not an example of one of Woodrow Wilson's main aims?

1. To ensure that another World War would not happen again.
2. To ensure the disagreements are settled by force rather than discussion moving forward.
3. To ensure that Germany is treated fairly in the Versailles Peace Settlement.

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



New Information

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



New Information

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)



Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



New Information

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

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



New Information

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	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Woodrow Wilson	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
David Lloyd George	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Consolidate

CONSOLIDATE

📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

When did WWI officially end?	What did the warring 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?

Today I am learning about:

The Peacemakers

Enquiry Question:

How did the aims of the peacemakers

lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the aims of the peacemakers led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why the peacemakers wanted these things.
- I can **identify** what the peacemakers wanted.



Apply

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.

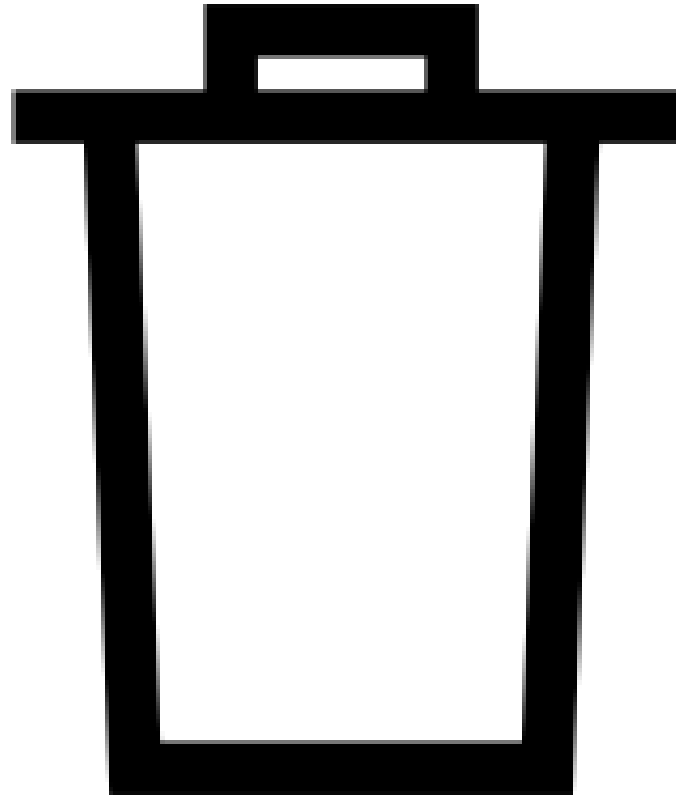
Apply Questions – Answer in your exercise book.

1. Can you describe how the First World War came to an end?
2. Can you explain what each of the peacemakers wanted to achieve? 22
3. Can you explain how these aims could potentially lead to growing tensions in Europe?

Do Now – Knowledge Dump

22/04/2022

Write this date and title → How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles lead to growing tensions?



1 = Okay!

3 = Good!

5 = Great!

What can you remember from last lesson?

Today I am learning about:

The Terms of Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



New Information

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?
--------	-----------------------------

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Hinge Question

Which of the following peacemakers was NOT focused on punishing Germany?

1. David Lloyd George (United Kingdom).
2. Georges Clemenceau (France).
3. Woodrow Wilson (USA).

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Hinge Question

Which of the following peacemakers was NOT focused on punishing Germany?

1. David Lloyd George (United Kingdom).
2. Georges Clemenceau (France).
3. **Woodrow Wilson (USA).**

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Practice

Georges Clemenceau –

- He wanted **revenge** for the damage done to France by Germany.
- He wanted **protection** for France, to make sure they were safe from Germany.
- He wanted **money** to pay for the damage that had been done.

David Lloyd George –

- He wanted to **punish** Germany for WWI – but **not** too harshly.
- He wanted to secure Britain's **naval dominance** and its overseas **empire**.

Woodrow Wilson –

- He wanted **self-determination** for all countries around the world.
- He wanted countries to **disarm**, to secure peace.
- He wanted to establish a **League of Nations**, to discuss problems.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



New Information

New Info

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
--------	------------------------------------

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best describes the impact of the territorial terms on Germany?

1. Germany was devastated to lose large swathes of land, seeing large numbers of its population living in other countries.
2. Germany did lose a reasonable amount of land, including the Polish Corridor and Alsace.
3. Germany was only affected to a small extent, mostly giving a back land it had taken.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best describes the impact of the territorial terms on Germany?

1. Germany was devastated to lose large swathes of land, seeing large numbers of its population living in other countries.
2. Germany did lose a reasonable amount of land, including the Polish Corridor and Alsace.
3. Germany was only affected to a small extent, mostly giving a back land it had taken.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



New Information

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?
-------	----------------------------

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?

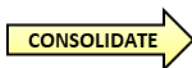


Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Consolidate



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Consolidate



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?
Alsace-Lorraine	The Rhineland	The Polish Corridor	The Saar	15 Years
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?
War Guilt Clause	£6.600 Million	100'000 men	6	The League of Nations

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Apply

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the terms led to further tension.
- I can **explain** why these terms were applied to Germany and why that caused further tension.
- I can **identify** what the terms of the Treaty were.



Apply



- How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles lead to growing tensions?
- Answer the question and shade the thermometer in to represent this.

It could be argued that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles led to growing tensions in Europe because they were far too harsh. Although Germany had taken part in the War they were not alone, yet they had to accept full responsibility through the war guilt clause. As a result they also had to pay huge reparations payments that they could not possibly afford. This was made worse by the fact they lost so much of their land and were forbidden from uniting with Austria. Finally they were also stripped of their once proud military. This meant that Germany now felt vulnerable and exposed which would leave many Germans feeling very bitter towards the rest of Europe and looking for revenge one day.

Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

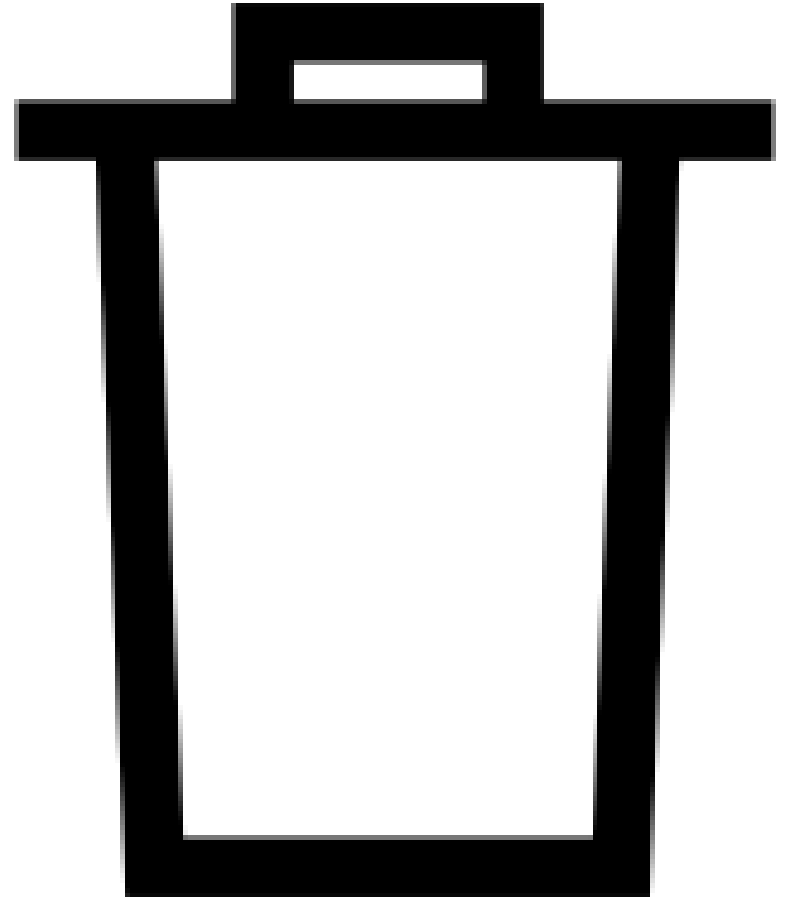
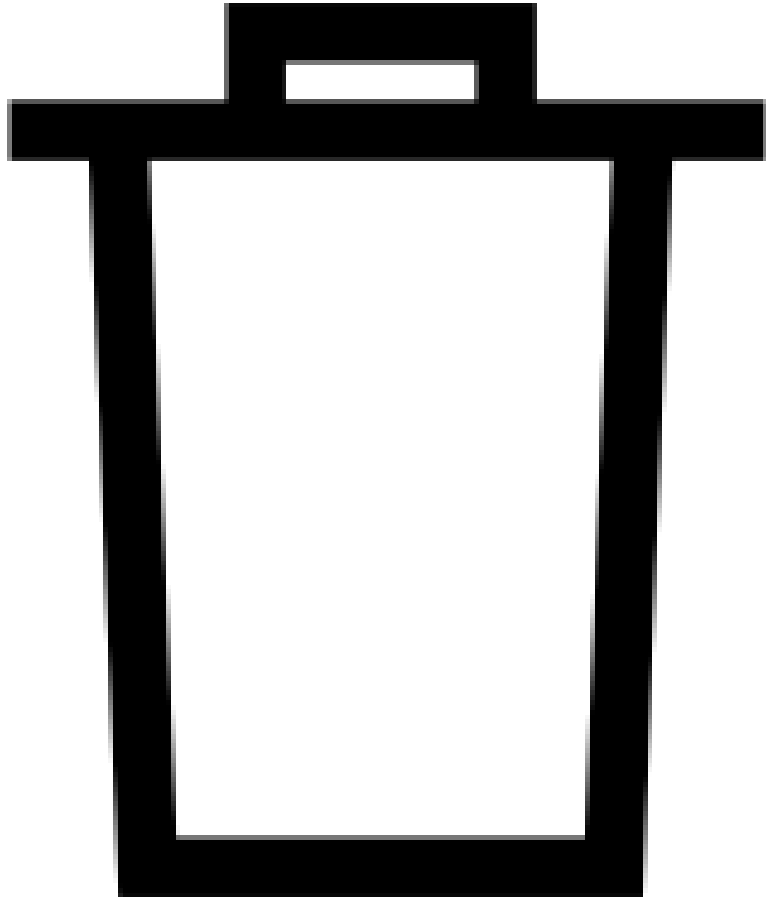
It could be argued

burden

war guilt

revenge

this meant that



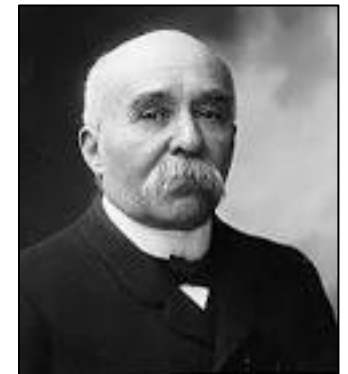
Do Now – Retrieval Practice

22/04/2022

Write this date and title → How satisfied were the peacemakers with the Treaty of Versailles?



What were the aims of the peacemakers for the Treaty of Versailles?



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How satisfied were the peacemakers with the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



New Information

New Info

Georges Clemenceau, France

Aim:	Evidence that the aim was achieved:	Evidence that the aim was not achieved:
Punishment and revenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany and its allies had to accept responsibility for starting the war. This damaged German pride and made them an international laughing stock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most people wanted Germany to be destroyed, not just weakened.• People felt that Clemenceau had not given them the revenge that they wanted. They voted him out of office in the next election.
Protection – reduction of Germany's armed forces and power	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The German army and navy were reduced.• Germany was not allowed to have tanks, submarines or aeroplanes.• The Rhineland was demilitarised.• Germany could not unite with Austria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clemenceau felt that Germany should not be allowed any army at all.• People in France wanted an independent Rhineland, demilitarising it simply wasn't enough.
Recover losses and reparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1921 the amount for reparations was set at £6,600 million.• France gained the coal from the Saar for 15 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is estimated that the war had cost France 200 billion Francs; the reparations were far less than this.• France lost more soldiers during the war than any other country. Money could not make up for this.• Many French people felt that they should have been given the Saar for good.

To what extent was Georges Clemenceau satisfied with the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles?

On one hand it could be argued that...

On the other hand it could be argued that...

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



New Information

New Info

Woodrow Wilson, USA

Aim:	Evidence that the aim was achieved:	Evidence that the aim was not achieved:
Self-determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many small nations that had been part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire were given independence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parts of the German Empire were given to the League of Nations as mandates, but in reality Britain and France ran them.
Start the League of Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The League of Nations was created.• Forty-two countries joined the League of Nations when it was established in 1920.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The American Senate refused to join the League of Nations.• During the 1920s the USA was governed by a political party that pushed for isolationism – far from the idea of collective security.
Stop future wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries in the League of Nations agreed to work together to keep the peace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wilson felt that the Treaty of Versailles was so harsh that Germany would seek revenge and that another war would follow.

To what extent was Woodrow Wilson satisfied with the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles?

On one hand it could be argued that...

On the other hand it could be argued that...

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



New Information

New Info

David Lloyd George, Britain

Aim:	Evidence that the aim was achieved:	Evidence that the aim was not achieved:
Revenge and reparations for the people of Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The war guilt clause pleased the British people.• Britain received reparations to help rebuild even though little damage had been done on British soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lloyd George worried that the Treaty was too harsh and that the people of Germany would seek revenge.
Retain naval supremacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The German army was heavily reduced. Britain was once again confident that they 'ruled the seas'.	
Retain a trade relationship with Germany		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The German economy was crippled by the war effort, repairs and reparations. Germany was not in a strong position to trade with anyone.• John Maynard Keynes, a British economist, said that the reparations would destroy the economies of Europe.
Reduce the German Empire, preserve the British Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the end of the First World War the British Empire was bigger than it had ever been before.• Britain gained territory from the German Empire.	
Reduce the risk of another war		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lloyd George felt that the Treaty was so harsh that Britain would have to fight another war in 25 years' time, and that the cost would be double that of the first.

To what extent was David Lloyd George satisfied with the outcome of the Treaty of Versailles?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best represents Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd-George?

1. Idealistic – someone who believes the best in people.
2. Pragmatic – someone who is willing to give certain things that they want up, to make all parties happy.
3. Vengeful – someone who is determined to make things write for his people.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best represents Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd-George?

1. **Idealistic** – someone who believes the best in people.
2. Pragmatic – someone who is willing to give certain things that they want up, to make all parties happy.
3. Vengeful – someone who is determined to make things write for his people.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best represents Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd-George?

1. **Idealistic** – someone who believes the best in people.
2. **Pragmatic** – someone who is willing to give certain things that they want up, to make all parties happy.
3. **Vengeful** – someone who is determined to make things write for his people.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the terms of the Treaty of

Versailles lead to growing tensions?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best represents Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd-George?

1. Idealistic – someone who believes the best in people.
2. Pragmatic – someone who is willing to give certain things that they want up, to make all parties happy.
3. Vengeful – someone who is determined to make things write for his people.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Consolidate



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the peacemakers were satisfied and the impact this had on peace.
- I can **explain** how the big three felt after the Treaty of Versailles.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies of the Treaty.



Apply

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?

Do Now – Retrieval Practice

22/04/2022

Write this date and title → How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?



What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?



Today I am learning about:

Reactions to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



New Information

New Info

The Treaty of Versailles was **Rejected by the **US Senate****

- 1) President Wilson thought that the treaty was far too harsh, and would risk further war.
- 2) He did get his League of Nations, but he faced opposition to it back home. Many politicians in the US Senate (the part of the US Government responsible for agreeing to treaties) objected to the League. They were worried it might force the USA to become involved in future wars, and end up being able to control the US military.
- 3) The US Senate refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles. They signed their own peace treaty with Germany in August 1921.

Comment and Analysis

Russia wasn't allowed to join the League. This left just Britain and France making sure the treaty was enforced. Some historians argue that splits between the winning powers after the war caused more problems in the long-term than the actual terms of the treaty.

Explain why Woodrow Wilson and the US Senate were concerned about the Treaty of Versailles.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Practice



Explain why Woodrow Wilson and the US Senate were both concerned with the Treaty of Versailles.	
Woodrow Wilson	US Senate
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



New Information

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

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

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**.

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**.

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.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Hinge Question

Which of the following best describes Lloyd-George's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles:

1. Lloyd-George was worried that the Treaty was too harsh, his main concern was to allow Germany to trade which would support the British economy after the war, the terms of the treaty meant that trade would suffer in Germany.
2. Lloyd-George was delighted with the Treaty, he had gained more overseas colonies, managed to protect the British Navy and gained the support of the British public, who he needed to help win the next election.
3. Lloyd-George was mostly satisfied with the Treaty, he was protecting Britain internationally, politically and economically. He had gained everything almost everything he wanted including a weakened Germany and a defended Britain, however, he was concerned by the resentment in Germany caused by the Treaty and how it could lead to a future war or the threat of a communist revolution.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Hinge Question

Which of the following best describes Lloyd-George's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles:

1. Lloyd-George was worried that the Treaty was too harsh, his main concern was to allow Germany to trade which would support the British economy after the war, the terms of the treaty meant that trade would suffer in Germany.
2. Lloyd-George was delighted with the Treaty, he had gained more overseas colonies, managed to protect the British Navy and gained the support of the British public, who he needed to help win the next election.
3. **Lloyd-George was mostly satisfied with the Treaty, he was protecting Britain internationally, politically and economically. He had gained everything almost everything he wanted including a weakened Germany and a defended Britain, however, he was concerned by the resentment in Germany caused by the Treaty and how it could lead to a future war or the threat of a communist revolution.**

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



New Information

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.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

New Information

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 allegiances 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
------------	---------------

How did the allies react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?

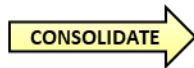


Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Consolidate



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How did the allies react to the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how far the reaction caused further problems for peace.
- I can **explain** why the allies reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the reaction of the allies.



Apply

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?

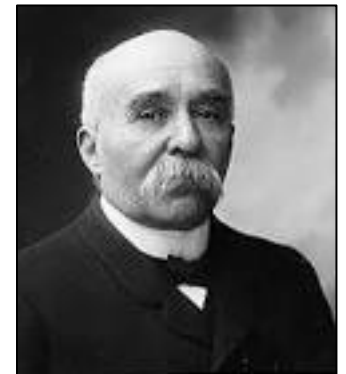
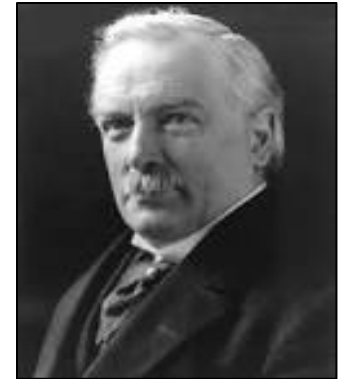
Do Now – Retrieval Practice

22/04/2022

Write this date and title → How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



What were the aims of the peacemakers for the Treaty of Versailles?



Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.



Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.



New Information

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?
-------	----------------------------

Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.



Hinge Question

Which part of the Treaty caused more anger and humiliation to the people of Germany?

1. Germany were not invited to the negotiations, they felt it was forced upon them and didn't like it.
2. Germany were forced to sign Article 231 – the War Guilt Clause – by signing this they had to take full responsibility for starting the war and allowed the allies to enforce the other terms.
3. Germany lost their army which had been a huge source of pride since before the war.

Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.



Hinge Question

Which part of the Treaty caused more anger and humiliation to the people of Germany?

1. Germany were not invited to the negotiations, they felt it was forced upon them and didn't like it.
2. Germany were forced to sign Article 231 – the War Guilt Clause – by signing this they had to take full responsibility for starting the war and allowed the allies to enforce the other terms.
3. Germany lost their army which had been a huge source of pride since before the war.

Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.



New Information

New Info

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?

Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.



Consolidate



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

Today I am learning about:

Germany's reaction to
the Treaty

Enquiry Question:

How did Germany react to the
Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany.
- I can **explain** why Germany reacted in this way.
- I can **identify** the German reaction to the Treaty.

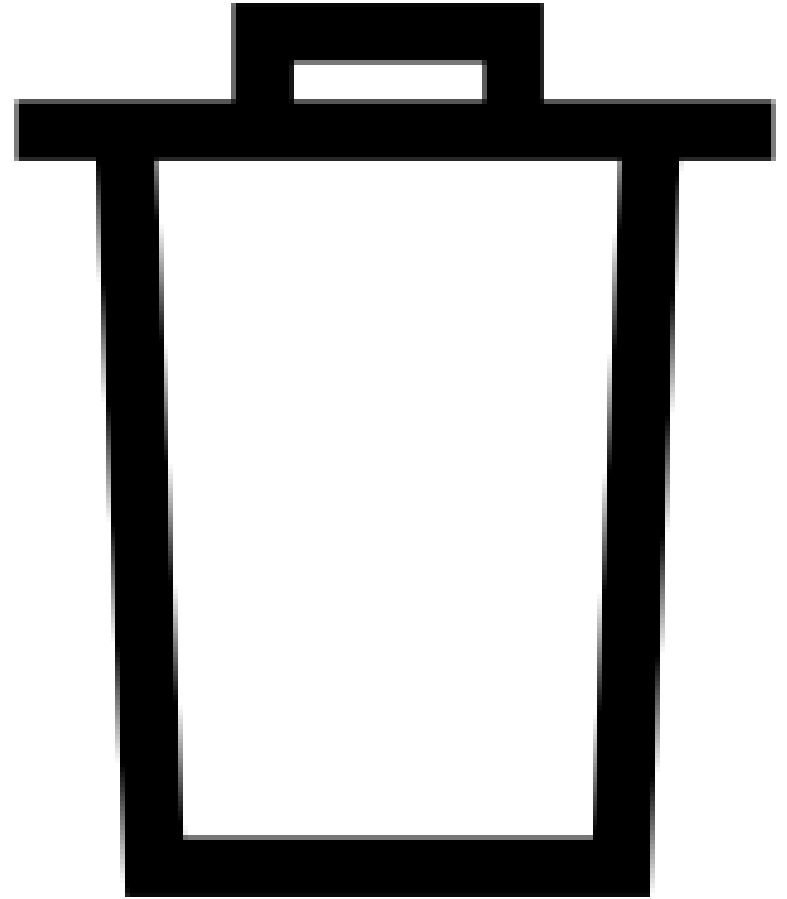
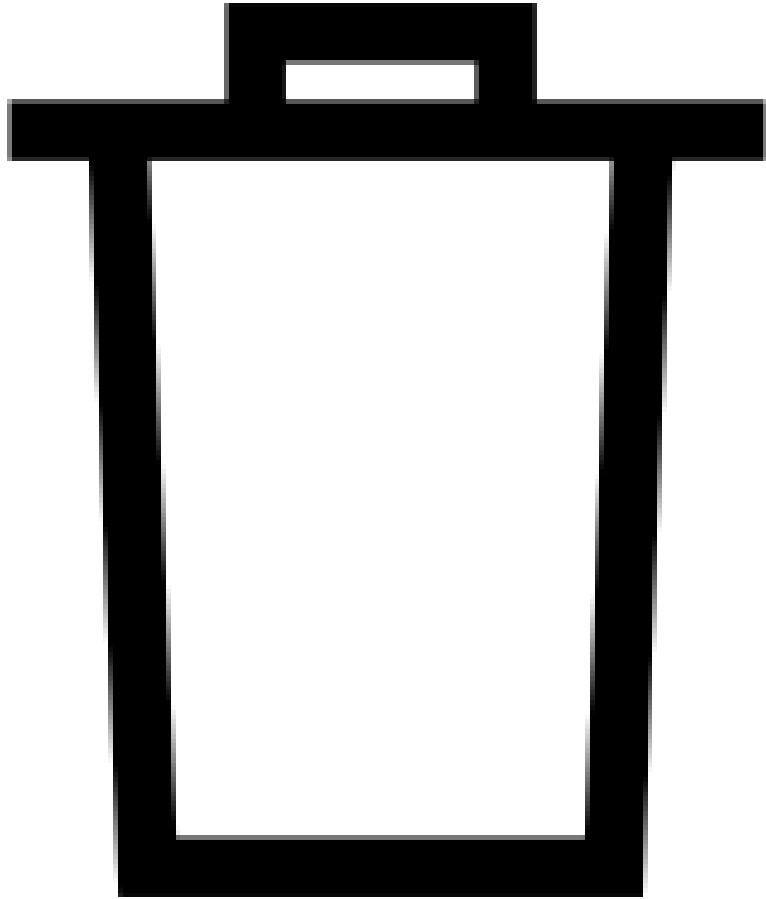


Apply

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?



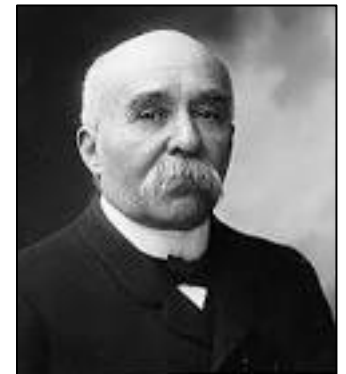
Do Now – Retrieval Practice

22/04/2022

Write this date and title → How were Germany's allies treated at the end of the war?



What were the aims of the peacemakers for the Treaty of Versailles?



Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



New Information

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.

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Hinge Question

The significance of the Treaty of Sevres can be best described as follows:

1. The treaty was changed after the people of Turkey revolted against their government, so other Treaties could be changed.
2. It highlighted that the treaties were unfair after the war and undermined all of the other terms and other treaties.
3. The treaty highlighted that some of the terms were unfair and countries were willing to renegotiate terms in order to avoid war, which allowed dictators in the 1930s to exploit and get away with making further changes.

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Hinge Question

The significance of the Treaty of Sevres can be best described as follows:

1. The treaty was changed after the people of Turkey revolted against their government, so other Treaties could be changed.
2. It highlighted that the treaties were unfair after the war and undermined all of the other terms and other treaties.
3. The treaty highlighted that some of the terms were unfair and countries were willing to renegotiate terms in order to avoid war, which allowed dictators in the 1930s to exploit and get away with making further changes.

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

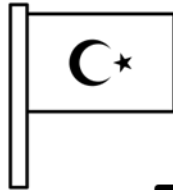
- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Practice

PRACTICE 1

Explain how the people of Turkey reacted to the Treaty of Sevres.
What steps did they take to oppose the Treaty and what were the consequences?



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Harsh

angry

Ottoman Empire

allies

territory

this meant that

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Practice

PRACTICE 2

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



Include the following words and phrases to improve your answer:

Losing nations

military

land

reduction

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



New Information

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
---------------	-----------	----------	----------	--------------

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Consolidate



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

Today I am learning about:

The other Treaties at the end of the War

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the implications of the other treaties and the effect this would have on peace.
- I can **explain** why they were treated in this way and why their treatment differed to Germany.
- I can **identify** how Germany's allies were treated.



Apply

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.

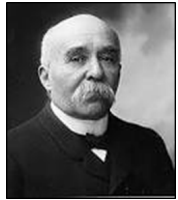
Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.




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?




Retrieval Practice

Leader

Aims



Retrieval Practice	
Leader	Aims
<hr/> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Retrieval Practice	
Leader	Aims
<hr/> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<hr/> 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Do Now – Retrieval Practice

22/04/2022

Write this date and title → How fair was the Treaty of Versailles?

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?

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?

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?

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 a 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?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



New Information

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:

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the

Treaty of Versailles?



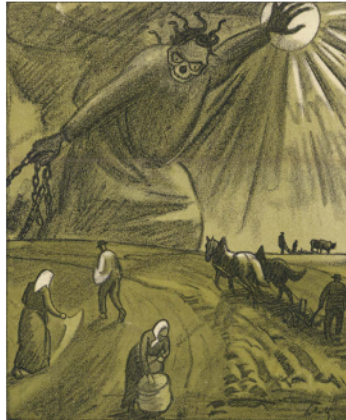
Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



New Information

New Info



© 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.

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**.

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 unwisdom 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.

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

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

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the
Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best described Keynes' opinion of the Treaty?

1. The treaty was very unwise; the harsh restrictions and huge economic reparations would lead to an inevitable collapse in Europe and lead its nations closer to another war.
2. The treaty could have perhaps been far fairer on Germany and its people would not be happy about it.
3. The terms of the treaty were quite harsh and the reparations would be very difficult to pay back.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



Hinge Question

Which of the following statements best described Keynes' opinion of the Treaty?

1. The treaty was very unwise; the harsh restrictions and huge economic reparations would lead to an inevitable collapse in Europe and lead its nations closer to another war.
2. The treaty could have perhaps been far fairer on Germany and its people would not be happy about it.
3. The terms of the treaty were quite harsh and the reparations would be very difficult to pay back.

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



New Information

New Info

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?

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

Pressure	Revenge	Political Support	Punishing Germany	Blame for the War
----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Consolidate

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the

Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



📍 Key Knowledge Check 📍

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?

Today I am learning about:

The Treaty of Versailles

Enquiry Question:

How fair was the Treaty of Versailles?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the fairness of the Treaty.
- I can **explain** why there were strengths and weaknesses.
- I can **identify** the strengths and weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles.



Apply

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?