

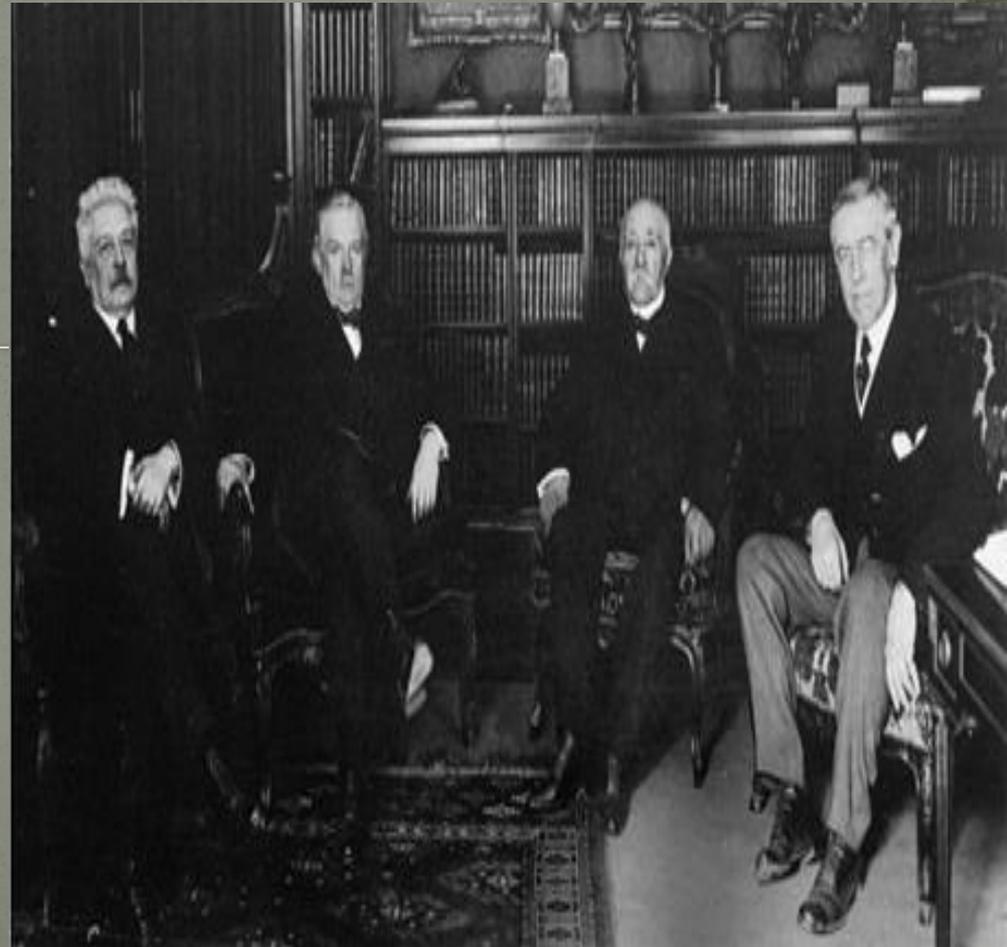
AIM:

How should Germany have been treated at the Paris Peace Conference?

November 9th 1918:

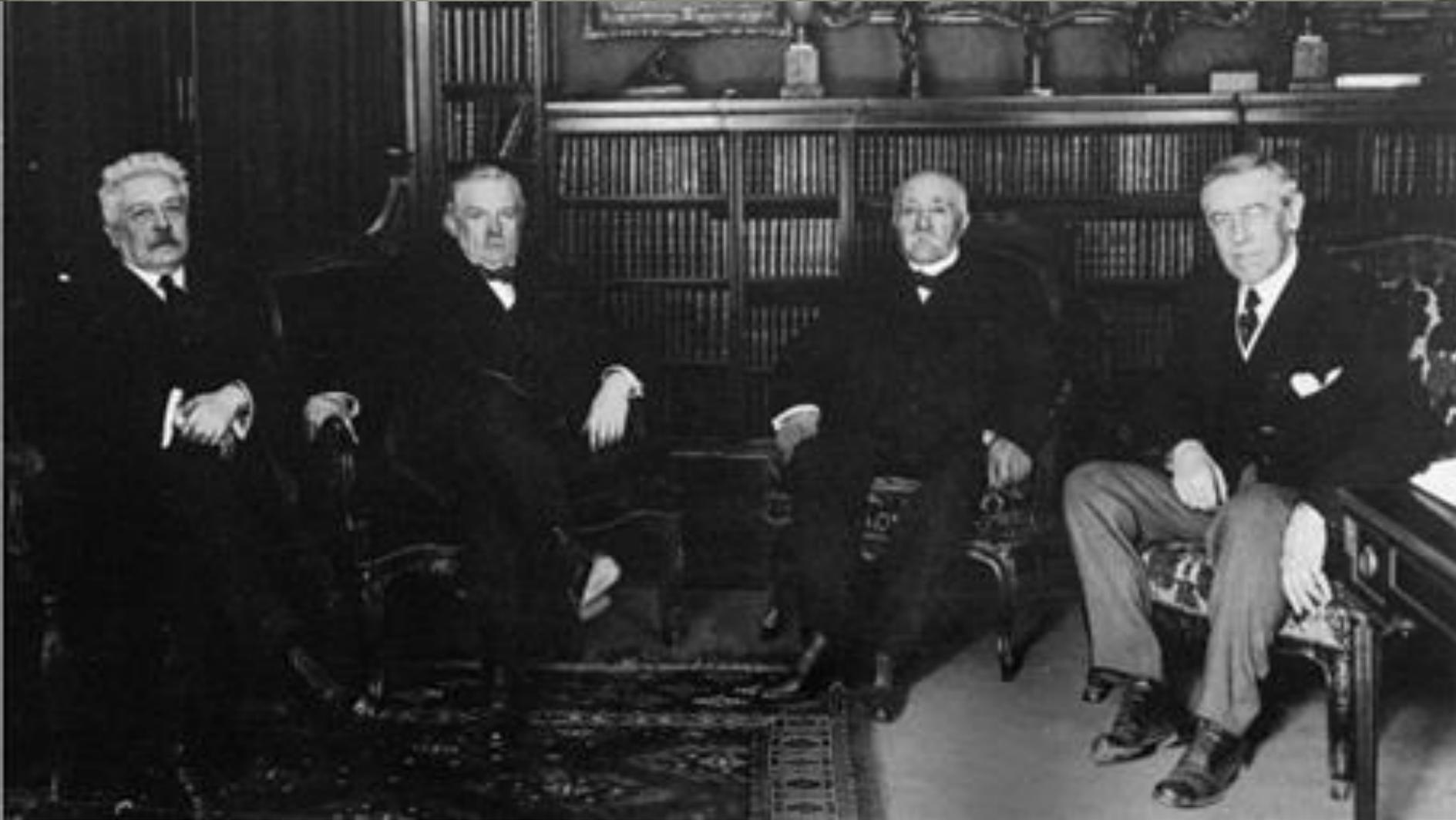
Kaiser Wilhelm II stepped down – Germany declared itself a republic

Armistice: (agreement to stop fighting) signed between Germany and France on a railway car near Paris (November 11, 1918)





Vittorio Orlando, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson



Woodrow Wilson – 14 points

Countries must not seek territorial gains or other benefits from this war. We must have a peace without victory. I propose that the world adhere to the following principles. If it does, then this shall be the war to end all wars.

First, countries should only make only open agreements with other countries. We must reject secret treaties and alliances.

Second, the principle of self-determination being a fundamental human right, all people must have the right to choose their own government – this includes Poles and the Slavic peoples of central and Eastern Europe.

Third, we must respect the rights of all countries to use the oceans without harassment

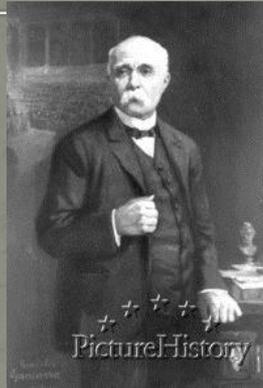
Fourth, countries must be free to trade with each other without obstacles.

Fifth, all countries must reduce their armaments to a defensive level.

Sixth, we need an international organization that can resolve conflicts between countries before they break out into war.

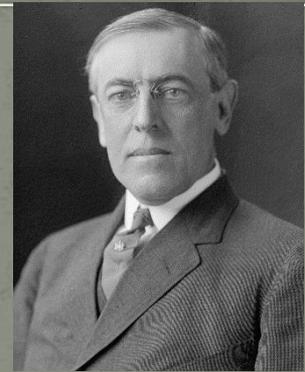
AIM: How did Wilson try to negotiate a “just and lasting” peace?

Clemenceau



- Sought “Revanche”
 - Punish Germany
 - Protect France from future attacks
 - Gain spoils of war
 - \$
 - Territory

Wilson



- “Peace w/o Victory”
- 14 points
 - Prevent future wars
 - League of Nations
 - Self determination

Versailles Treaty

- **War Guilt Clause:** Germany accepts sole responsibility for the war
- **League of Nations:** international organization to help solve problems between nations
- **German Territorial Losses:**
 - Colonies in Asia & Africa
 - Alsace Lorraine → France
 - Polish Corridor → Poland
 - Saar Basin → France controlled coal
- **Reduction of German Military (no weapons, war materials, navy, submarines, air force)**
- **Payment of War Reparations: \$33 billion**

TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919

REVENGE ON GERMANY

The Treaty was designed to cripple Germany militarily, territorially and economically

WAR GUILT CLAUSE

Germany had to accept blame for starting WW1

GERMANY'S MILITARY FORCES REDUCED

- Army restricted to 100,000 men.
- No modern weapons such as tanks, military air force.
- Navy could not have battle ships over 10,000 tons and no U-Boats.

NO UNION WITH AUSTRIA

REPARATIONS

Germany forced to pay massive fine for war damages - 1,000,000,000 Marks (6.6bn pounds).

GERMAN OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Germany lost Chinese ports [Amoy and Tsingtao], Pacific Islands, and African colonies [Tanganika and German SW Africa].

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES 1919

RHINELAND TO BE DE-MILITARISED

GERMAN NATIONAL TERRITORY

- Germany lost national territory which was given to Belgium and Denmark, most went to Poland.

Europe before World War I

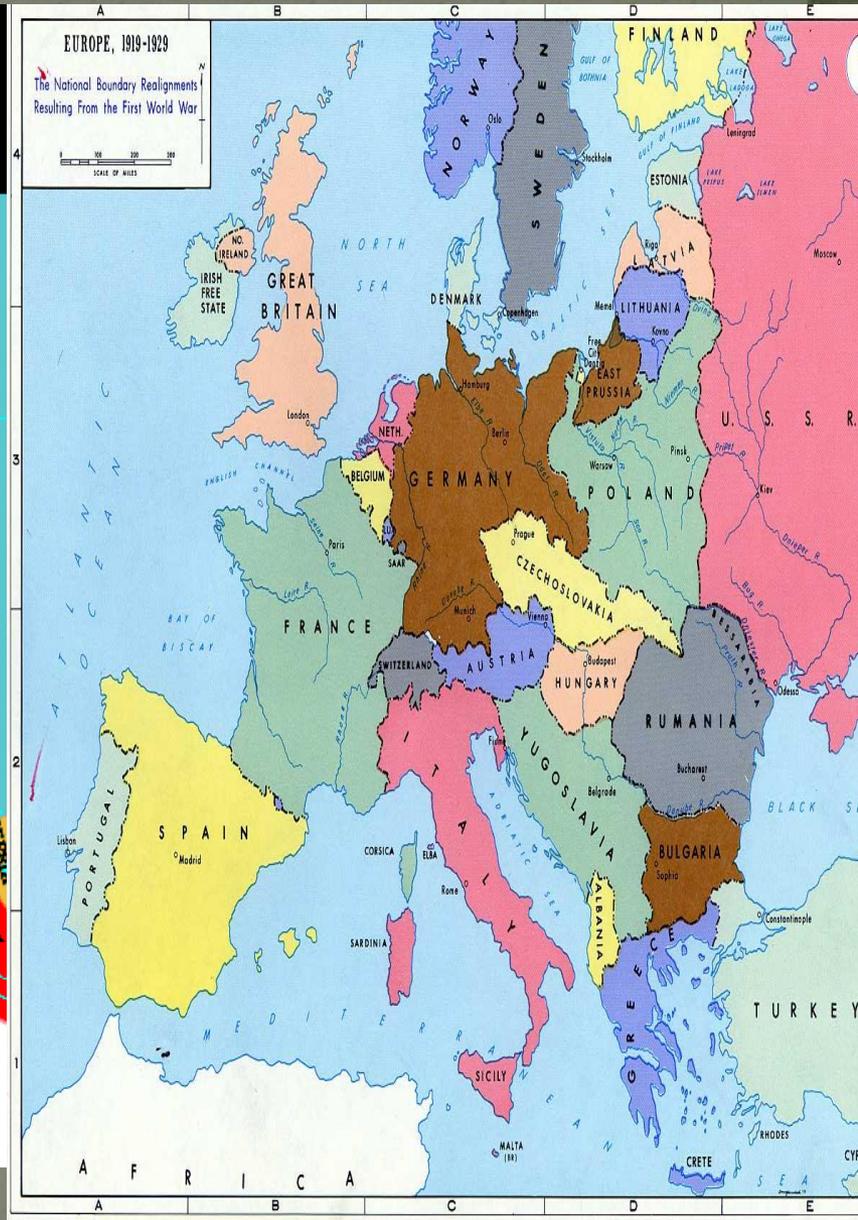
(1914)



Europe After World War I (1919)

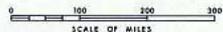


- Do you think this was a fair peace settlement? Why?
- Why was such a harsh peace settlement enacted?

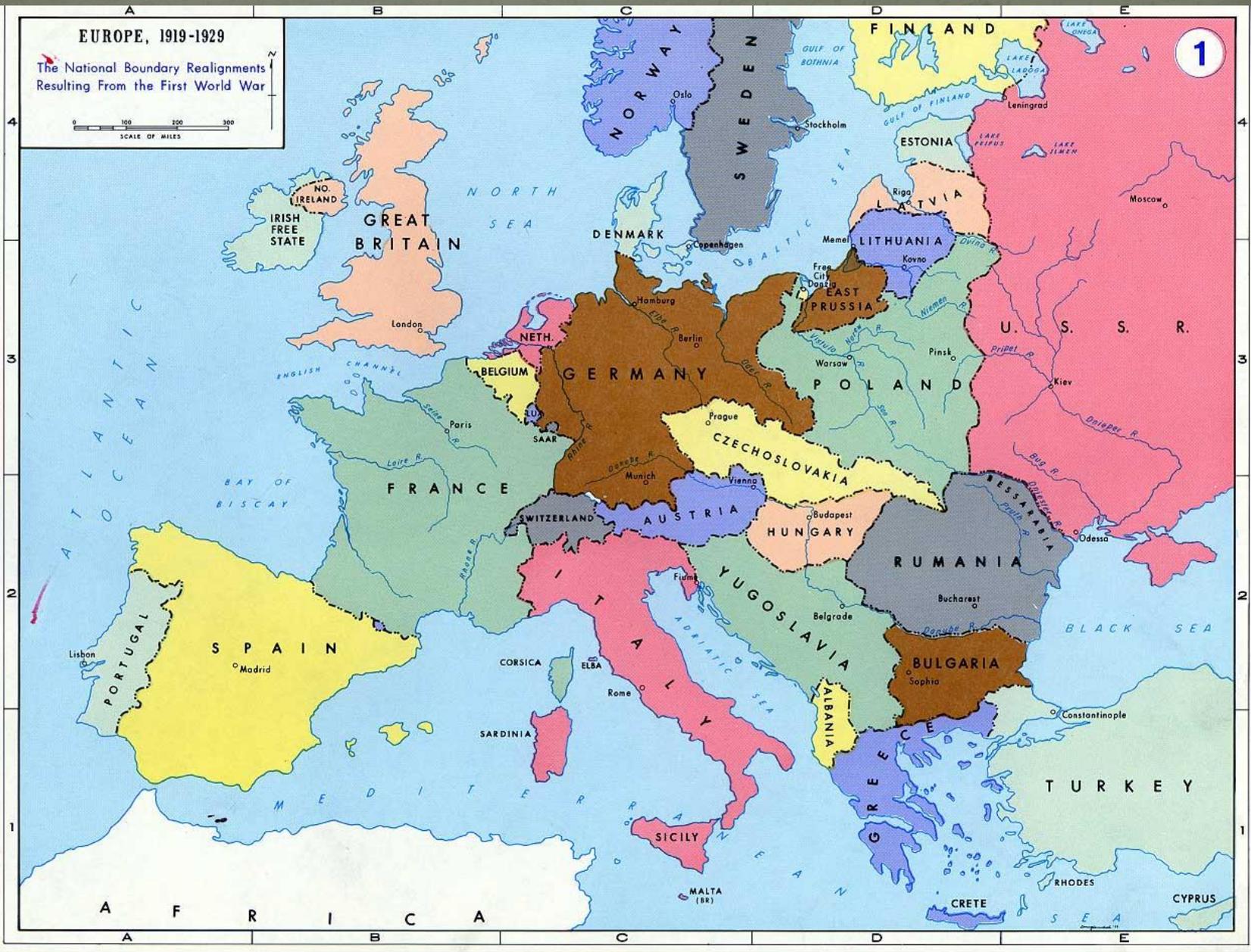


EUROPE, 1919-1929

The National Boundary Realignments
Resulting From the First World War



1



Treaty of Versailles

At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, commented that he felt as if he were negotiating with both Napoleon and Jesus Christ.

What did he mean?

Group Work:

- What did each leader hope to achieve at the Versailles Peace conference?
- Which two leaders do you think are most in agreement with each other? Explain.
- Which two leaders disagree most with each other? Explain.
- How do you think Germany should have been treated after the war?

- Did the Treaty of Versailles create a permanent peace or one built “upon quicksand?” Explain.



