

Loss of land:

- Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France.
- Germany lost land to the recreated Poland, Belgium and Denmark.
- The League of Nations was given control of the Saar region for 15 years (but France had control over its coal fields).
- All the land taken from Russia in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had to be returned.
- Germany's overseas empire was taken away to become mandates controlled by the League of Nations (which effectively meant Britain and France controlled them).
- Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria.
- In total Germany lost 72,500 km² land and between 6-7 million people from the treaty.

Military restrictions:

- The army was limited to 100,000 men.
- Conscription was banned.
- Germany was not allowed tanks, submarines or military aircraft.
- The navy could only have 6 battleships.
- The Rhineland had to become a demilitarised zone (DMZ). This meant no German troops were allowed near the French border. The Allies were allowed to keep an army of occupation there for 15 years.

War guilt:

- The War Guilt clause (Clause 231) forced Germany to accept responsibility for the war. This provided the reason for punishing Germany so harshly in the treaty.

"The Allied governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied governments and their peoples have been subjected as a result of the war"

Reparations:

- Germany had to pay for the damage caused by the war. These payments were called reparations. (These were not a new idea: Germany had forced France to pay £200 million for a year-long war in 1871).
- The sum was set in 1921 at £6,600 million. Germany had to pay a certain amount each year.

League of Nations:

- A League of Nations was set up to keep the peace. Germany was not allowed to join.

Activities:

Read through the terms of the Treaty of Versailles

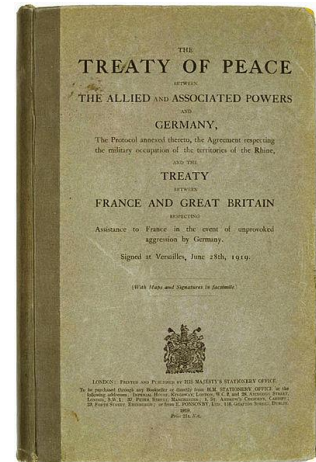
1. Which punishment do you think would affect Germany the most:
 - a. loss of land
 - b. military restrictions
 - c. war guilt
 - d. reparations?

Write a justification for your answer.

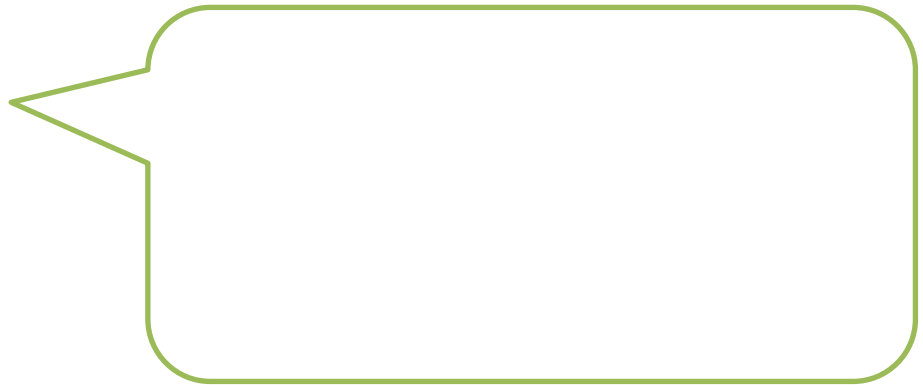
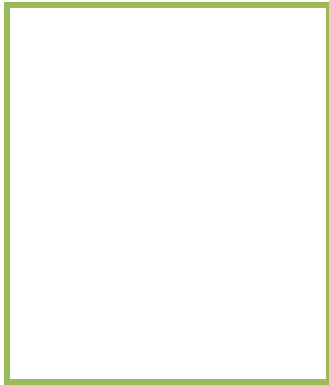
2. On the worksheet draw an 'average' German person. In the speech-bubble, write down how you feel about the Treaty of Versailles.
3. Thinking back to the aims of each of the Big Three, consider how satisfied you think each leader was with the Treaty of Versailles.
 - a. Which specific terms would they like the most?
 - b. Which terms would they be unsatisfied with?

In the speech-bubbles summarise the views of each leader.

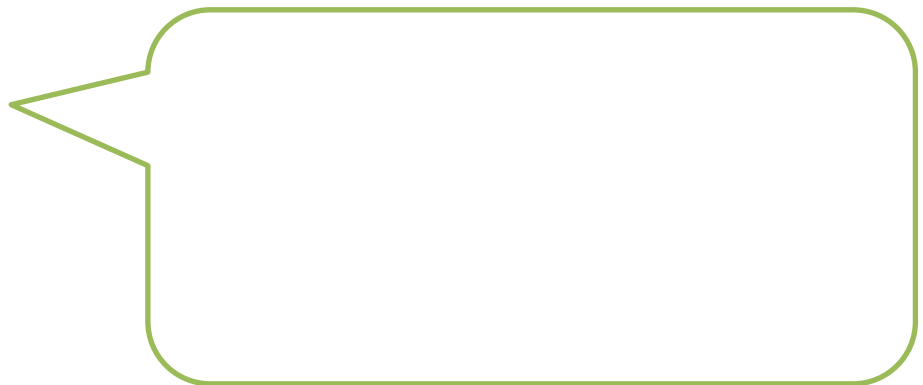
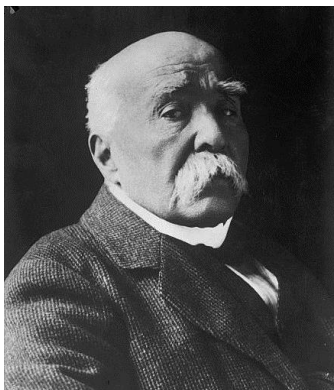
4. Which leader do you think was the most satisfied with the Treaty? Explain your answer.



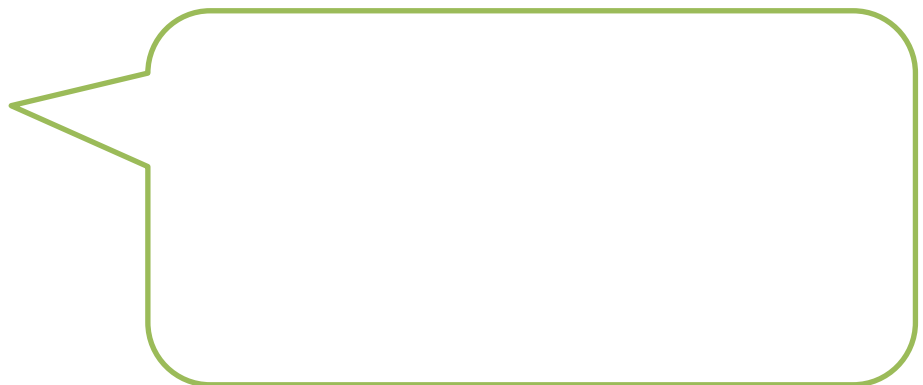
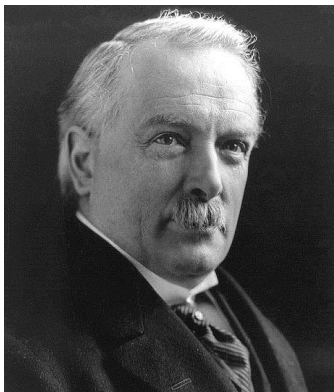
An average German (draw your own picture!).



Georges Clemenceau, France.



David Lloyd-George, Britain.



Woodrow Wilson, United States.

