The Main Idea
The Allies determined the terms for peace in the postwar world.

Reading Focus
• What was President Wilson’s Fourteen Points plan for peace?
• What was resolved at the Paris Peace Conference?
• Why did Congress fight over the treaty?
• What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?

Panorama of destruction. (Reims Marne, France 1917).
January, 1918  President Wilson puts forward his **14 points**, the U.S. peace plan, including the creation of a League of Nations after the War

March, 1918  Bolshevik Russia signs the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** --Russia makes peace with the Germans and yield Poland, Estonia, Latvia, & Lithuania to Germany. Finland is recognized as independent.
### What did the Treaty of Versailles mean for Germany and for Europe?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War Guilt Clause</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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### Wilson's Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles

Some—but not all—of President Wilson's Fourteen Points were reflected in the Treaty of Versailles.

#### THE FOURTEEN POINTS

1. Public diplomatic negotiations and an end to secret treaties
2. Freedom of navigation on the seas
3. Free trade among nations
4. Reduction of armaments to the level needed for domestic safety
5. Fair resolution of colonial claims that arose because of the war
6. Evacuation of Russia and restoration of its conquered territories
7. Preservation of Belgium's sovereignty
8. Restoration of France's territory, including Alsace-Lorraine
9. Redrawing Italy's borders according to nationalities
10. Divide up Austria-Hungary according to nationalities
11. Redraw the borders of the Balkan states according to nationalities
12. Self-determination for Turks and the other nationalities under Turkish rule
13. Creation of an independent Polish nation
14. Creation of a League of Nations

#### MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

**Military Changes**
- Limited the German army to 100,000 men, with no tanks or heavy artillery.
- Limited the German navy to 15,000 men.
- Banned Germany from having an air force.

**Territory Changes**
- Required Germany to cede land to France, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium.
- Required Germany to surrender all colonies to the control of the League of Nations.
- Germany and Austria were prohibited from uniting.

**War-Guilt Provisions**
- Held Germany solely responsible for all losses and damages suffered by the Allies during the war.
- Required Germany to pay reparations of 269 billion gold marks, later reduced to 132 billion.

**Establishment of the League of Nations**
- Did not initially permit Germany to join the League.
Create a poster to represent Wilson’s Fourteen Points in words and pictures.

See p. 73 in Snyder, World War I

Scoring: Total of 5 points possible
- Include all 14 points (1 point possible)
- Write neatly (1 point possible)
- Work together quietly (1 point possible)
- Everyone in group participates (1 point possible)
- Completed on time (1 point possible)

APPENDIX F

Persuasive Speech Rubric

Where Do You Stand? Put Yourself Back in America at the time President Wilson is promoting the idea of a League of Nations. Are you for or against the League of Nations?

Create a speech for or against Wilson’s ideas for a League of Nations.

Scoring: Total points possible: 4

Worth 4 points
- I have taken a clear stand on an issue and fully support it with appropriate personal or factual information.
- I have chosen numerous specific details, illustrations, and quotations that more than adequately support my stand.
- I have an organization that helps to logically develop my argument and does not stray off-topic.
- I understand the type of audience I am writing for and I use language and arguments that they will understand.
- I make good language choices to help influence the listeners to agree with me.

Worth 3 points
- I have taken a clear stand and I give some support. The information is presented clearly.
- I have chosen enough specific details to support my stand.
- I have an organization that is logical but it strays a little.
- I understand the type of audience I am writing for.
- I make some good language choices to help influence the listeners to agree with me.

Worth 2 points
- I have taken a stand but I may not have made my position very clear.
- I tried to support it with some details but I may not have done a very good job.
- The details may not be the best ones. I could have chosen or they might not even support my stand.
- There are some details but they are too general or may not really help to explain my position.
- I tried to understand the audience I was writing for.

Source A:
A member of the British public, 1918.

‘The German nation should be destroyed. It is the only way to ensure that such a war never happens again.’

Source B:
A member of the British public, 1918.

‘If we weaken and punish Germany too much, it will only anger her. That way, we’ll make a war more likely, not less.’

Source C:
Clemenceau, French President, 1918.

‘Germany must be brought to book. We demand reparation and revenge.’

Warm Up
4 minutes!

Reparation — to pay for the damage.

Please sit down
And quickly get started!

Activities You are in a learning zone!

1. Which country had enemy armies fighting on their soil?
2. Which country suffered damage to farmland, factories and communications?
3. In your opinion which country suffered the most in World War One? Why?
4. In your opinion which country suffered the least in World War One? Why?
5. Read Source C. Why did the French want ‘reparation and revenge’?
The Paris Peace Conference

- President Wilson led American negotiators attending the peace conference in Paris in January 1919.
  - He was the first U.S. President to visit Europe while in office.
  - Republicans criticized Wilson for leaving the country when it was trying to restore its economy.
- Wilson acted as an unbiased leader to prevent squabbling among European nations.
- The Paris Peace Conference began on January 12, 1919, with leaders representing 32 nations, or about three-quarters of the world’s population.
- The leaders of the victorious Allies became known as the Big Four — President Wilson, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, French premier Georges Clemenceau, and Italian prime minister Vittorio Orlando.
- Germany and the Central Powers were not invited to attend.
Revenge
• Many Allies wanted to punish Germany for its role in the war.
• Georges Clemenceau accused Germany of tyrannical conduct, exemplified by the huge loss of life and the continued suffering of veterans.

Independence
• Leaders of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia wanted to build new nations.
• Poland, divided between Germany and Russia, wanted one nation.
• Ho Chi Minh worked at the Paris Ritz hotel and asked France to free Vietnam.

The delegates arrived at the Peace Conference with competing needs and desires.

Better World
• President Wilson had a vision of a better world.
• He wanted nations to deal with each other openly and trade with each other fairly.
• Wanted countries to reduce their arsenal of weapons

Fight over the Treaty
• President Wilson returned to the U.S. and presented the treaty to the Senate, needing the support of both Republicans and Democrats to ratify it.
• Wilson had trouble getting the Republican Congress’s support.
• The Senators divided into three groups:
  1. Democrats, who supported immediate ratification of the treaty
  2. Irreconcilables, who wanted outright rejection of U.S. participation in the League of Nations
  3. Reservationists, led by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who would only ratify a revised treaty

Reservationists thought the League of Nations charter requiring members to use force for the League conflicted with Congress’s constitutional right to declare war.
The Peace Settlement and Germany

France had suffered the most because much of Northern France had been a battlefield. She had lost almost 1,250,000 men and had been invaded by Germany for the second time since 1870. Ninety percent of the French coal and iron industries had been seized by the Germans at the beginning of the war. Many of these mines had been deliberately flooded by the retreating German Army at the end of the war. Over 48,000 km of French roads and 23,000 factories had been destroyed during the fighting. In total, an area the size of Wales was completely devastated.

Britain had lost 750,000 men and spent nearly 38 Billion on the war. Britain also had to borrow 1 Billion pounds from the USA. Many of its citizens blamed Germany for starting the war and now wanted revenge. Her Prime Minister, Lloyd George realised however that if Germany was treated too harshly, she would be bitter and might one day try to start another war.

The USA had joined the war in April 1917 and had lost 113,000 men in the fighting. No battles had been fought on her soil. Her businesses had lent vast sums to countries like Britain to help them pay for the cost of the war. She had also captured many foreign markets which countries like Britain could no longer supply. Many Americans felt they had come to the rescue of Britain and France, and beyond that, had had no reason to become involved in the war. Now they wanted to turn their backs on Europe and to start collecting the money they had lent Britain and France.

---

The Treaty of Versailles

June 1919

Task: In groups of 4, each person is to represent a particular viewpoint of one of the countries involved (Great Britain, France, Italy, USA).

YOU ARE TO GOING TO IMPROVISE A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE FOUR LEADERS WHILE TRYING TO DECIDE THE TERMS OF THE PEACE AT VERSAILLES.

Using your reference card, you need to try to get the best agreement possible concerning the following issues:

• Should Germany be made guilty for starting the war? If so, why?
• What should be done with the Kaiser (currently in exile in Holland)?
• Should Germany’s armed forces be limited? If so, how? (think of men and equipment)
• Should Germany be forced to pay reparations (payments for the cost of war)
  [Britain put in a demand for $120 billion, France think Germany should pay $200 billion]
• Austria is now a small country with German speaking people. They may wish to join Germany – can you stop this from happening?

THESE ARE THE SAME DIFFICULTIES & PROBLEMS FACED BY THE FOUR INDIVIDUALS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE. REMEMBER AGREEMENT IS NEEDED, SO WHILE PUSHING YOUR DEMANDS, YOU MAY HAVE TO COMPROMISE.
Use with Versailles Roleplay Debate Simulation

Warm Up:
Prepare a colorful placard for your country to use in the fishbowl. Also, meet with your group to work out questions and responses to be used during the debate. 8 Minutes.

Further Instructions:
How does a fishbowl debate work?
- It’s like tag team wrestling! Representatives of each group sit inside the inner oval, or “Fishbowl.” Only they are allowed to speak.
- If a teammate sitting outside the fishbowl wishes to speak, they must silently tag their teammate, replacing them in the fishbowl.
- No name calling is allowed. Only intelligent questions and arguments, using the evidence you have gathered, will be accepted!
- The debate ends when a logical conclusion has been reached. Or, if the class loses its focus and begins to act silly, I will end the debate and give you another assignment to do.

Fishbowl Debate: The Versailles Treaty
Debate Starter: Which options should be chosen for the Treaty?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reparations</td>
<td>Make Germany agree to pay whatever we eventually decide on</td>
<td>Make Germany pay for every penny of the damage she has caused</td>
<td>Keep reparations to a minimum to stop Germany being resentful in the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Guilt</td>
<td>Germany to accept total blame</td>
<td>Germany to accept main blame</td>
<td>Germany not to be blamed as this will only build up resentment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>League of Nations</td>
<td>Function: International Parliament to promote world co-operation Membership: As many countries as possible</td>
<td>Function: To enforce the peace treaties at first, then work towards a grander objective Membership: Any country which proves itself to be peace-loving</td>
<td>Function: To enforce the peace treaties and to keep Germany under control Membership: Don't allow the USSR or Germany to join</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name:__________________

Additional Notes taken during the debate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to the group who arguing that Versailles was &quot;too harsh&quot;</th>
<th>Questions to the group who arguing that Versailles was &quot;not harsh enough&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer to Q1:</td>
<td>Answer to Q1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer to Q2:</td>
<td>Answer to Q2:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answer to Q3:</td>
<td>Answer to Q3:</td>
</tr>
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§ Verdict
Each member of the team is allowed to vote for one of the other two terms which they think produced the best case. These should be added up to indicate a verdict.

§ Flattery
Write a conclusion under your table which you think that three teams would be kept in place.
Provide an answer to the question:
"The problem with the Treaty of Versailles was not that it was too harsh, but rather that it was not harsh enough" - do you agree?
# The Treaty of Versailles - A Revision Aid

**Leader**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Descriptive Personalities</th>
<th>Personalities Under each Leader</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clemenceau (France)</td>
<td>&quot;The Tiger&quot;</td>
<td>The French desired reparation and restitution for their suffering during World War I.</td>
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<td>The British sought to establish a new international order and maintain their influence.</td>
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## Condition of their country in 1918

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<td>Over 900,000 homes destroyed, 1.5 million killed, 20 billion francs owed</td>
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<td>Great Britain exports were reduced by 20%</td>
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<td>US laborers were paid four times the war rate</td>
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**Alternative**

- **The Tiger** - Clemenceau
- **Red Wizard** - Lloyd George
- **Woodrow Wilson** - Wilson

- **France** - Treaty terms were harsh, leading to resentment.
- **Great Britain** - Demanded economic compensation and a reduced military, aiming to maintain sea supremacy.
- **USA** - Aimed for a League of Nations to ensure lasting peace, with conditional terms for membership.

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The Treaty of Versailles June 28, 1919
• The German army & navy would be disarmed
• The Germans would have to pay $33 billion in damages or reparations.
• Germany had to accept full responsibility for causing the war

The Treaty of Versailles, 1919

Effects of Treaty
Lost German territory!

Wilson Tours America

- Wilson refused to compromise with reservationists and took his case directly to the American people, traveling 8,000 miles in 22 days.
- In 32 major speeches, Wilson urged the public to pressure Republican senators into ratifying the treaty, warning of serious consequences if world nations didn’t work together.
- Wilson’s heavy touring schedule weakened him, and after suffering a stroke in October 1919, he cut himself off from friends and allies.
- In September 1919, Senator Lodge presented a treaty to the U.S. Senate including a list of 14 reservations, or concerns about the Treaty of Versailles.
- Wilson was unwilling to compromise, and the Senate rejected Lodge’s treaty on Wilson’s instructions.
- After Wilson left office in 1921, the U.S. signed separate treaties with Austria, Hungary, and Germany, but never joined the League of Nations.
- Without U.S. participation, the League’s ability to keep world peace was uncertain.
How did most Germans feel about the Cease-Fire And the Treaty of Paris?

Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles

The following sources give the reactions of both the British and Germans to the Treaty of Versailles.

Source A: British MP 1918
The Germans are going to pay every penny; they are going to be squeezed, until the pips squeak.

Source B: British Cartoon, 1919

Source C: German Newspaper, 1915.

Vengeance! German Nation
Today in the Hall of Mirrors, the disgraceful Treaty is being signed. Do not forget it: The German people will with unceasing labour press forward to reacquire the place among nations to which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.
Cartoons about the Versailles Treaty

Work out the message of each of the following cartoons. Do this by completing each of these sentences:

- In this cartoon, I can see...
- I think that this represents...
- Through this, I think the cartoonist is trying to say that...

German Criminal to Allied Police:
Here, I say, stop! You're hurting me!
(Aside: If I only whine enough I may be able to wriggle out of this yet.)

Germany's Executioners

Clemenceau the Vampire
Activities:

1. Look carefully at Sources A, B and C.
   Mark which statements below are true:
   - Most Germans thought that the Treaty of Versailles was very fair.
   - Most Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles and wanted revenge.
   - The man being squeezed by the giant hand in Source B is German.
   - The man being squeezed by the giant hand in Source B is French.
   - The person being squeezed does not want to swallow the pills.
   - The man being squeezed likes his medicine.
   - Source B was published in 1920 in a German newspaper.
   - Source B was published in 1919 in a British newspaper.

2. Look again at Source B. Do you think that the cartoonist agreed with the way Germany was being treated? Why?

3. How much did the pills Germany is supposed to be getting cost?

4. Do you think the German cartoon figure could afford to pay for the pills? Why?

5. Does Source A agree with the way that Germany is being treated in Source B? Why?

6. Look at Source C. How do you think most Germans would feel about the Treaty of Versailles?

7. Which country would be pleased with the fact that Germany had to pay £6.6 billion pounds in damages? Why?
Wilson proposed a peace plan including his “14 Points” which became the basis for the Versailles Treaty. It called for a League of Nations to keep the peace. The Central Powers were not represented at Versailles.

The U.S. (Senate) refused to join the League.
"Tombs of the soldiers killed on May 14th in Laffaux ". Graveyard of campaign. (Soissons. Aisne. France. 1917).

The Deadly Consequences of War

The end of the First World War

1914
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand murdered
- Britain declares war
- Battle of Mons
- First Trenches dug
- Battle of Ypres

1916
- Conscription introduced in Britain
- Battle of Verdun
- Battle of the Somme

1917
- America declares war
- Third battle of Ypres
- Battle of Cambrai

1918
- Demobilisation introduced in Britain
- Armistice agreed

1919
- Peace Peace Conferences - Versailles

Issues to consider:
- Who suffered from the war?
- What was the real cost of the war?
- What did the war achieve?

Found at www.SchoolHistory.co.uk
Statistics related to the First World War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Total number of servicemen engaged in the war</th>
<th>Number of deaths</th>
<th>Number of soldiers wounded</th>
<th>Number of men taken prisoner or reported missing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>7,800,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>3,620,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain (inc Empire)</td>
<td>9,504,467</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>2,090,212</td>
<td>191,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6,410,000</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>2,466,000</td>
<td>357,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>1,773,700</td>
<td>4,216,058</td>
<td>1,152,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5,615,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>947,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4,355,000</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>234,300</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions:
1. Which country had the most soldiers in World War One?
2. Which country had the least soldiers in World War One?
3. Which country had the highest number of deaths?
4. Which country had the least number of deaths?
5. Draw a graph in your books to show the numbers of soldiers of each country and the numbers of deaths.

Example

![Graph showing numbers of soldiers and deaths](image_url)

---

Imagine you are a soldier who has survived WWI. Using all your knowledge of WWI, create a diary with illustrations that covers your memories of the war. Use the ideas below to help you:

1. Describe and sketch your trench:
   - What do you remember?
   - What was it like?
   - Was it safe?
   - Was it comfortable?

2. Describe your friends:
   * Some of your friends died during the war:
     - What happened to them?
     - How did you feel?

3. Describe the first time you saw a British tank:
   - Your reaction (how you felt about the war) would have been boosted.
   - Pride at British technology.
   - Amazement at seeing the new technology.
   - Hope that it might end the war quicker!

4. Describe your feelings when you realized you had survived the war:
   - You surely felt enormous relief and sadness, but you would also have thought about all those people who lost their lives.
   - You could muse on some of the consequences of WWI:
     - Over 9 million deaths, 35.5 Million (in 1919)

---

USEFUL WORDS or SENTENCES

"I totally remember the terrible conditions..."

"It was so horrible, I can hardly bring myself to write about it..."

"To many innocent lives were lost..."

"I am too lucky to have survived. I'll never forget those who died fighting alongside me..."

"The trench was terrible, but it gave us somewhere to rest..."

"When I first saw a tank I was astounded. This new technology that Britain had developed would surely the Germans... and we could win the war..."

"I was told the war would be over by Christmas. What utter rubbish that was! It dragged on for four miserable years..."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>58,150</td>
<td>152,170</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>210,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>922,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>855,283</td>
<td>5,377,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>552,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>658,700</td>
<td>2,632,150</td>
<td>359,150</td>
<td>3,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>152,390</td>
<td>27,029</td>
<td>266,919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>56,500</td>
<td>149,700</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>206,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,359,000</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
<td>361,650</td>
<td>5,920,650</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,065,000</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>5,768,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>43,200</td>
<td>65,175</td>
<td>5,875</td>
<td>114,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>889,000</td>
<td>959,100</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,848,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>16,130</td>
<td>40,750</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>56,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>13,751</td>
<td>12,318</td>
<td>33,291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>535,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>133,148</td>
<td>152,958</td>
<td>331,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>58,480</td>
<td>189,955</td>
<td>14,290</td>
<td>262,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,996,888</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,755,196</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,979,556</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,508,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Impact of World War I

**Political**
- The war led to the overthrow of monarchies in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.
- It contributed to the rise of the Bolsheviks to power in Russia in 1917.
- It fanned the flames of revolts against colonialism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

**Economic**
- WWI devastated European economies, giving the U.S. the economic lead.
- The U.S. still faced problems such as inflation, which left people struggling to afford ordinary items.
- Farmers, whose goods were less in demand than during the war, were hit hard.

**Social**
- The war killed 14 million people and left 7 million men disabled.
- The war drew more than a million women into the U.S. workforce, which helped them pass the Nineteenth Amendment to get the vote.
- It also encouraged African Americans to move to northern cities for factory work.

Impact in Europe

The effects of World War I in Europe were devastating.
- 1) European nations lost almost an entire generation of young men.
- 2) France, where most of the fighting took place, was in ruins.
- 3) Great Britain was deeply in debt to the U.S. and lost its place as the world’s financial center.
- 4) The reparations forced on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles were crippling to its economy.

World War I would not be the “war to end all wars,” as some called it.
- Too many issues were left unresolved.
- Too much anger and hostility remained among nations.
- Conflict would again break out in Europe, bringing the United States and the world back into war.
How did the War Effect the Political Geography of Europe?

NEW NATIONS

- Finland
- Poland
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Austria
- Hungary
- Soviet Union (Russia)
- Czechoslovakia
- Yugoslavia (Serbia)
- Turkey
NEW NATIONS OF EUROPE AFTER WWI

Consequences of the First World War for Germany

Germany 1918-1933
How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany?

- Massively reduced military capability
- ‘War guilt’ clause imposed
- Reparations fixed at a very high level
- Which leads to…
The Situation in Germany at the End of WWI

- Death and destruction
- The Kaiser has abdicated and left Germany
- A power vacuum has been created; no established form of government
- Millions of German workers had been killed or seriously injured during the war
- The Germany economy is ruined—depression!
- Germany has become an international pariah (outcast)
- Germany is subject to an imposed peace settlement

Germany’s Post-War Problems

- 1) Political instability. There are uprisings against the fledging republic even before it is properly formed.
- 2) Economic ruin. The war has devastated the economy and further problems occur as a result of the Peace settlement.
- 3) Unemployment. Millions of soldiers have returned home to find no jobs available.
Problems 1919-1924

- Anger directed at the government for signing the Treaty of Versailles
- Economic problems as all profit is sent directly to the Allies as reparations pay-outs
- Valueless currency as economic crisis leads to hyper-inflation
- Rise of extremist groups attempting to wrestle power from the destabilised government (Freikorps, Spartacists, and eventually the Nazis.)

Other factors...

- Government established in difficult circumstances
- Mistrust of government and animosity towards it from it’s inception
- Refusal of the rest of the World to accept Germany’s new Weimar government
Summary

• Germany in a desperate situation. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles cripple the economy and prevent German recovery after the war. The onset of the Great Depression in 1929 makes matters worse.
• This in turn leads to the new, Weimar government being unable to restore pre-war conditions.
• Animosity towards those who signed the treaty grows and many German people look for people to blame for the crisis, leading to theories of ‘the stab in the back’.
• The new government, already under fire, is likely to fail in its duty to provide security, prosperity and comfort given the conditions that it has inherited.
• Leads to the rise of a new dictator…Adolf Hitler!

Review Aides!
World War One Crossword

Across
1. Made recently about the past - a __________
   source.
5. Originates from the past - a __________
   source.
6. First used during World War One.
7. Type of wire used as a barrier.
8. First name of the Austrian archduke who
   was assassinated.
10. Used for spying on the enemy.
13. Used for protection from bullets and water.

Down
2. Britain, France and Russia formed the triple
   alliance.
3. An agreement between a group of people or
   countries.
4. These were dug along the Western Front.
7. One-sided.
6. Many battlefields were in this country.
9. German Airship.
11. Airborne killing.

World War One Crossword – Answers

Gas, Zeppelin, Secondary, Tank, Primary, Entente, Alliance, Trenches, Biased, Planes, Sandbag, Barbed, Franz, Lice, France
World War One Crossword

Across
6 The allies suffered heavy losses on this peninsula (9)
8 Tanks were first used during this 4 month battle (5)
9 German attack on France to 'bleed the French dry' (6)
11 Treaty that took Russia out of the war (5,7)
12 Russia was defeated in this early battle (10)

Down
1 Poison gas was first used during this battle (5)
2 German airship (8)
3 US liner torpedoed in 1915 (9)
4 Austrian Archduke who was assassinated (5,9)
5 Signed at 11am on 11th November 1918 (9)
7 Became British Prime Minister in 1916 (5,6)
10 This was the only large scale naval battle (7)

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