

TREATY OF VERSAILLES: THE BIG FOUR AT THE END OF THE WAR**I. The End of the War**

- In July 1918, Allied forces broke through the _____ front
- Kaiser Wilhelm is told Germany can't win the war; on Nov 9, 1918 he _____ & the German _____ Republic formed
- Other _____ Powers surrendered
- On November 11, 1918—_____ ended the fighting
- Total War—the enemy is the other “_____” (not just its army); it is OK to attack _____ & use blockades; new weapons are used to kill the enemy; a nation devotes all energy to war effort
- As a result of the war, government leaders are _____ in Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary
- Countries are broke because they spent all their money on the war
- Terrible death & destruction:
 - _____ million soldiers sent to fight; _____ million died; _____ million wounded; _____ million missing in action
 - Casualty Rates—Russia (____%), France (73%), Germany (____%), Austria-Hungary (____%)
 - War destroyed _____, farm land, & buildings

II. Paris Peace Conference

- In Jan 1919, 27 nations met in France to work out a treaty to officially end the war—_____ Peace Conference
- Big Four:
 - A. France—Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau**
 - Prime Minister Clemenceau wanted to _____ Germany; Made 3 demands to ensure war never happened again:
 - Return Alsace-Lorraine (taken during _____ War)
 - Pay reparations to cover the _____ of rebuilding
 - Give up _____ so Germany cannot attack France again
 - B. England—Prime Minister David Lloyd George**
 - Many in England wanted to punish Germany too: “Squeeze ‘em until the pips squeak”; but Prime Minister David Lloyd George _____:
 - If Germany was treated too _____ it will cause more trouble in the future; Germany should be allowed to recover
 - Rhineland should be demilitarized (_____ removed), not taken over
 - C. Italy—Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando**
 - Prime Minister Orlando had agreed to leave the Triple Alliance (with Germany & Austria-Hungary) & fight for Allies after France & England _____ promised to give _____ to Italy after the war; Italy's only demand:
 - France & England should keep their _____ to give this land to Italy
 - D. United States—President Woodrow Wilson**
 - President Woodrow Wilson came up with _____ to restore Europe:
 - Europe should have freedom of seas, free _____; Reduction of _____; Divide colonies
 - _____—countries should have right to choose their own type of government
 - Create a _____ to prevent future wars

III. Result of the Paris Peace Conference—Treaty of Versailles

- Signed June 28, 1919; 3 main topics:
 - A. Treaty of Versailles: Military**
 - Germany was forced to:
 - Reduce its _____ to 100,000 men
 - Reduce its navy to 6 warships; no _____; destroy its entire _____
 - No soldiers or military equipment allowed within _____ miles of the Rhineland
 - Cannot manufacture _____ materials

B. Treaty of Versailles: Money

- Germany forced to:
 - Sign “War Guilt Clause” accepting _____ for WW1
 - Pay \$_____ in reparations to Allies over ____ years for damage; many felt this was too much & would destroy German economy

C. Treaty of Versailles: Territory

- Germany forced to give up land to Allies; give up all overseas _____, & give up Polish Corridor (separates _____ from Germany)
- Italy didn't get Adriatic Coast; used to form _____ (Serbia+Bosnia)
- New countries (from _____): Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland;
- New countries (from _____): Czechoslovakia, Hungary

D. Germany after Versailles

- The new democratic government called the _____ Republic signed the Treaty of Versailles
- Most Germans felt _____:
 - Stabbed in back by those who signed the armistice
 - Not allowed a say in treaty
 - Punishment was _____
 - Why was _____ Germany to blame for the war?

E. Results of Versailles

- Treaty of Versailles created more _____ than it solved
- Riots, debt, humiliation in Germany will allow leaders (_____) to rise to power by promising _____
- Italy was not given land it was promised; economic problems will lead to strong leaders who promise a return to glory (_____)