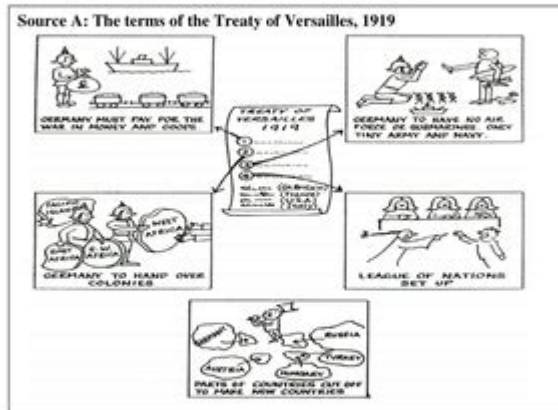


# Treaty Of Versailles Worksheet

## The Treaty of Versailles, 1919

In June 1919, Germany was presented with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Although the fighting had stopped the war would not end until they signed. Germany was in no position to restart the fighting. The British Navy had blockaded Germany's ports to stop food supplies from being imported. This was a way of making sure that the German army could not restart the war. However, it was the civilians who suffered the most. With the food ships unable to reach their ports many Germans were slowly starving to death. In 1918, alone 300,000 Germans starved to death! The German government had no choice but to sign it.

The Treaty of Versailles or (behaviour contract) is summarised below:



### Source B: Mr RJ Huggins, 1991

The two most serious changes to Germany were the following:

#### 1. Military

The Rhineland was demilitarised, in other words Germany was not allowed to have any troops in that area. The Germany army was limited to a 100,000 men and they were not allowed to have an air force, submarines or any capital ships.

#### 2. War guilt

Germany was blamed for having started the war and forced to pay reparations (compensations). The amount was settled in 1921 at £6.6 Billion.

**Treaty of Versailles worksheet** is an educational tool designed to help students understand the complexities of the Treaty of Versailles and its implications following World War I. This historic agreement, signed on June 28, 1919, officially ended the war between the Allied Powers and Germany. The treaty is often seen as a pivotal moment in global history, shaping the political landscape of Europe and setting the stage for future conflicts. A worksheet focused on this topic can enhance learning through critical thinking, analysis, and engagement with primary documents.

## Background of the Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties that brought World War I to a close. The war had devastating effects, resulting in millions of deaths and extensive destruction across Europe. The Allied Powers, primarily France, Britain, and the United States, sought to impose penalties on Germany, which they held responsible for the outbreak of the war. The negotiations took place during the Paris Peace Conference, where representatives from over 30 countries convened to discuss the terms of

peace.

## **Key Objectives of the Treaty**

The primary objectives of the Treaty of Versailles were:

1. Punishment of Germany: The Allies aimed to hold Germany accountable for its role in the war, resulting in severe reparations and territorial losses.
2. Prevention of Future Wars: The treaty sought to establish a framework for lasting peace and to prevent future conflicts through the League of Nations.
3. Redrawing Borders: The treaty aimed to adjust national boundaries in Europe based on ethnic lines and national self-determination.

## **Main Provisions of the Treaty**

The Treaty of Versailles consisted of several key provisions that had far-reaching consequences:

### **1. Territorial Changes**

- Loss of Territories: Germany lost significant territories, including Alsace-Lorraine to France and parts of Prussia to Poland.
- Creation of New States: The treaty facilitated the creation of new nations such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, reshaping the map of Europe.

### **2. Military Restrictions**

The treaty imposed strict limitations on the German military:

- Army Limitations: The German army was restricted to 100,000 troops, and conscription was banned.
- Navy Restrictions: The German navy was limited to a few small ships, and submarines were prohibited.
- Demilitarization of the Rhineland: The Rhineland region was to remain demilitarized to serve as a buffer zone between Germany and France.

### **3. Reparations and War Guilt Clause**

- Article 231 - War Guilt Clause: Germany was forced to accept responsibility for starting World War I, which justified the reparations imposed.
- Financial Reparations: Germany was required to pay substantial reparations,

later estimated at 132 billion gold marks, which placed a heavy burden on its economy.

## **4. Establishment of the League of Nations**

The League of Nations was created as part of the treaty to promote cooperation and prevent future conflicts. Although the United States did not join, the League aimed to provide a platform for resolving international disputes.

## **Impact of the Treaty of Versailles**

The Treaty of Versailles had profound and lasting impacts on Germany and the world:

### **1. Economic Consequences**

The reparations and territorial losses significantly weakened the German economy, leading to hyperinflation and widespread poverty during the early 1920s. The economic instability contributed to political unrest and the rise of extremist movements, including the Nazi Party.

### **2. Political Repercussions**

The treaty's punitive measures fostered deep resentment among the German populace, who perceived the agreement as a "Diktat" or dictated peace. This sense of humiliation and injustice was exploited by Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, ultimately contributing to World War II.

### **3. Fostering International Tensions**

Rather than securing lasting peace, the treaty sowed the seeds of future conflicts. The dissatisfaction of Germany and other nations with the treaty's terms created an environment ripe for further grievances and disputes.

## **Educational Value of a Treaty of Versailles Worksheet**

A **treaty of versailles worksheet** can serve multiple educational purposes:

## 1. Enhancing Comprehension

Worksheets can facilitate understanding by breaking down complex concepts and terms associated with the treaty. This can include:

- Definitions of key terms (e.g., reparations, war guilt)
- Summaries of major articles and provisions

## 2. Promoting Critical Thinking

Through guided questions and activities, worksheets can encourage students to analyze the impact of the treaty and its relevance today. Possible activities include:

- Debating the fairness of the treaty
- Analyzing primary sources, such as excerpts from the treaty itself
- Exploring alternative historical outcomes had the treaty been different

## 3. Assessment of Knowledge

Worksheets can be used as assessment tools to gauge students' understanding of the treaty's significance and consequences. Questions may include:

- What were the major territorial changes imposed on Germany?
- How did the Treaty of Versailles contribute to the rise of Adolf Hitler?
- In what ways did the League of Nations attempt to prevent future conflicts?

## Conclusion

The Treaty of Versailles remains a pivotal moment in history, with consequences that shaped the 20th century and beyond. A **treaty of versailles worksheet** can serve as an effective educational resource, allowing students to engage with this complex topic, foster critical thinking, and better understand the implications of international agreements. By exploring the treaty's provisions, historical context, and consequences, students can gain valuable insights into the dynamics of war, peace, and diplomacy. Understanding the Treaty of Versailles is not only essential for comprehending World War I's aftermath but also for recognizing the lessons that history offers in the pursuit of peace and stability in our contemporary world.

# **Frequently Asked Questions**

## **What was the primary purpose of the Treaty of Versailles?**

The primary purpose of the Treaty of Versailles was to officially end World War I and establish the terms of peace between the Allied Powers and Germany.

## **What were some key provisions included in the Treaty of Versailles?**

Key provisions included territorial losses for Germany, military restrictions, reparations payments, and the establishment of the League of Nations.

## **How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany's economy?**

The Treaty imposed heavy reparations on Germany, leading to economic hardship, hyperinflation, and significant social unrest in the country.

## **What was the League of Nations, and how was it related to the Treaty of Versailles?**

The League of Nations was an international organization formed to promote peace and cooperation among countries. It was established by the Treaty of Versailles as part of the effort to prevent future conflicts.

## **What criticism did the Treaty of Versailles face from historians and politicians?**

Critics argue that the Treaty was too harsh on Germany, sowing the seeds for future conflicts, including World War II, and failing to ensure a lasting peace.

## **What was Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, often referred to as the 'War Guilt Clause'?**

Article 231 stated that Germany accepted responsibility for causing the war, which justified the reparations and was a point of contention in Germany.

## **How did the United States respond to the Treaty of Versailles?**

The United States Senate ultimately rejected the Treaty of Versailles, mainly due to opposition to the League of Nations, leading to the U.S. signing separate peace treaties with Germany.

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