

Treaty of Versailles and Beyond: #FirstWorldProblems



...that time when the Great War ends but things actually get more complicated and exciting

Do you Agree/Disagree and why?

After you beat your enemy, you should humiliate them so they don't ever do bad again.	
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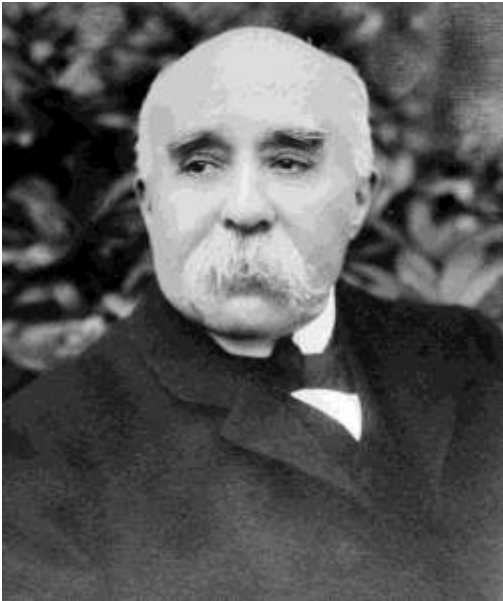

World War I starts in 1914. It ends in 1918. The “good guys” win. The democratic nations like England, France, and USA – the allies—stopped the “bad” empires like Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Empire. Then, they punished them in the Treaty of Versailles.

This BFU will show that...

- Germany didn't deserve all the blame for the war
- The allies punished the wrong Germans after the war
- The end of empires like Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Ottoman was the beginning of new problems



The war ends in 1918. All of the leaders of the winners gather in Versailles.

David Lloyd George represents England	Clemenceau Represents France	Woodrow Wilson represents the USA
		

Complete

1. David Lloyd George represents _____.
2. Clemenceau represents _____.
3. Woodrow Wilson represents _____.
4. What “allies” won World War I?
5. What empires lost World War I?



Guess who wasn't invited to Versailles?

Well, the losers and the pariahs.

Losers = Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Ottoman Turkey

Pariah (pariah = someone nobody talks to) = Soviet Union
= USSR = Communist Russia

Kaiser Wilhelm—the Emperor of Germany—definitely isn't invited. He started the war. But he escaped Germany. There was a revolution and a new government started.



Complete

1. What countries are not invited to Versailles?

The new government is the Weimar Republic... The first German democracy. But they aren't invited. Even though they didn't start the war, they get blamed. Even though they surrendered, they don't get invited.



Weimar Republic

1919 - 1933

The two kings of Austria-Hungary aren't invited. The big empire is broken into pieces. The German Empire was basically all German people. But Austria-Hungary had Germans, Hungarians, Serbians, Croats, Bosnians, and Albanians. Austria-Hungary was multi-ethnic. This means they had lots of different "races" and nationalities.

This part of the world is really difficult to make countries because there are so many ethnicities. Even in the 1990s, there will be wars between Serbians, Bosnians, Croats, and Albanians.

THE BALKANS AFTER 1992



WAR & ETHNIC
CLEANSING AREAS
WITH HEAVY
INTERNATIONAL
INVOLVEMENT
1991-1998



POTENTIAL ETHNIC
CONFLICT AREAS

The Ottoman Empire wasn't invited. This mighty Islamic Empire controlled Turkey, Greece, Egypt, North Africa, Israel and all of Arabia.

It was called the "Sick Man of Europe" because everyone knew they were finished. And after World War I, they were. Now the problem is what to do about all the land they controlled.

THE
"SICK MAN OF EUROPE"
COT



THE REVERSION.

Turkey. "I'M GIVING UP THIS BED, WILLIAM. WON'T YOU TAKE MY PLACE?"

Russia wasn't invited. They were Communists. We will learn about Communism later.



Fill in

1. The new government in Germany is called the _____.
Republic.
2. The new government is the first German _____.
3. The Empire of Austria-Hungary is _____. They have many races and nationalities.
4. Nationalism is going to cause problems in the old multiethnic empire of _____.
5. The _____ Empire is the “Sick Man of Europe.”

Complete

1. What empires are the losers of World War I?
2. What new country is NOT invited to Versailles?

_____ is not invited.

3. Why is the USSR NOT invited to Versailles?

Because it is _____

Think for yourself

1. Why do you think it is bad to NOT invite countries involved in World War I to the treaty?

The Treaty of Versailles is dominated by France and England. France and England dominate the Treaty of Versailles; they want revenge on Germany. These two countries lost so many good men in the war. France lost three percent of their population. So, they want a punitive treaty. They want to punish Germany.



Rewrite

1. France and England want to help Germany.
2. The Treaty of Versailles is dominated by Germany and Austria.

France demands that Germany pay reparations. Reparations is money you pay for committing a crime. So, Germany has to pay all of this money that they don't have. Why don't they have money? They just had a big war. So, they print a bunch of money. This causes something called inflation. Inflation is when money loses its value because there is too much of it in the supply.

Reparations cause inflation. Inflation causes the Great Depression.



Fill in

1. France wants Germany to pay _____, which is money for committing crime.
2. Later on, the Weimar Republic prints money. This causes _____, which is when money loses its value.
3. Inflation causes the _____.

True or False

1. Reparations cause the Great Depression.

Germans are very angry. They're angry at the allies because of the punitive Treaty. But they're also angry at the Weimar Republic. Many German people don't support the Republic, even though it's their new government.

Here's why -

The Weimar Republic surrendered. They gave up. They surrendered because they knew Germany couldn't win. They knew that the USA was in the war and they could never win. But... when they surrendered, Germany wasn't losing. Nobody was really winning... but Germany wasn't losing. All the battles are fought in Belgium and France.

NO BATTLE IN WORLD WAR I TAKES PLACE IN GERMANY.
When Germany surrenders, their soldiers are in France.

Germany wasn't losing. They give up. And they get punished.



proud Germans

Rewrite

1. Germans are happy with the punitive actions of Versailles.
2. Germans are angry with the Weimar Republic because they kept fighting even though everyone was tired.
3. Most of the war was fought in Germany.
4. Only a few battles take place in Germany.
5. The Weimar Republic surrenders because Russia leaves the war.

The Weimar Republic has to sign a “War Guilt Clause.” Guilty means that it was your fault. They have to sign something that says: “This war is all our fault.”

But... remember that when they surrendered, they weren't losing. They weren't losing!

This makes a lot of German people really mad. It is humiliating.



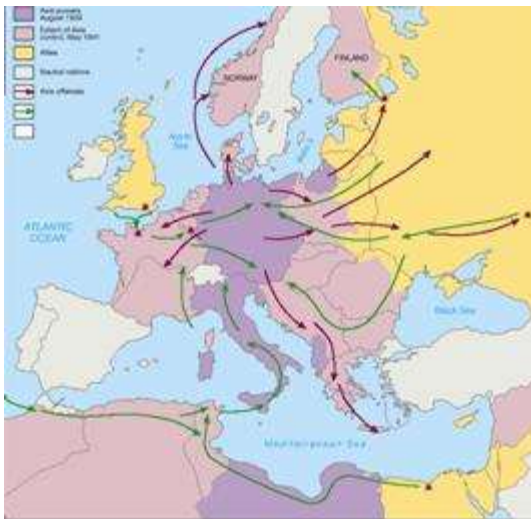
Fill in

1. The Germans sign the _____. They admit they started the war.

Germans get angry about reparations and war-guilt clause is that Germany didn't really have a choice in 1914. In 1914, they had to start the war!



In 1914, Germany is surrounded. Russia is on one side; France and England is on the other side. Nobody can fight a “two-front war.” Germany attacks first, but everyone knows a war is coming. They want to make a knock-out punch before they got jumped. Who can blame them? The best defense is a good offense.



Fill In

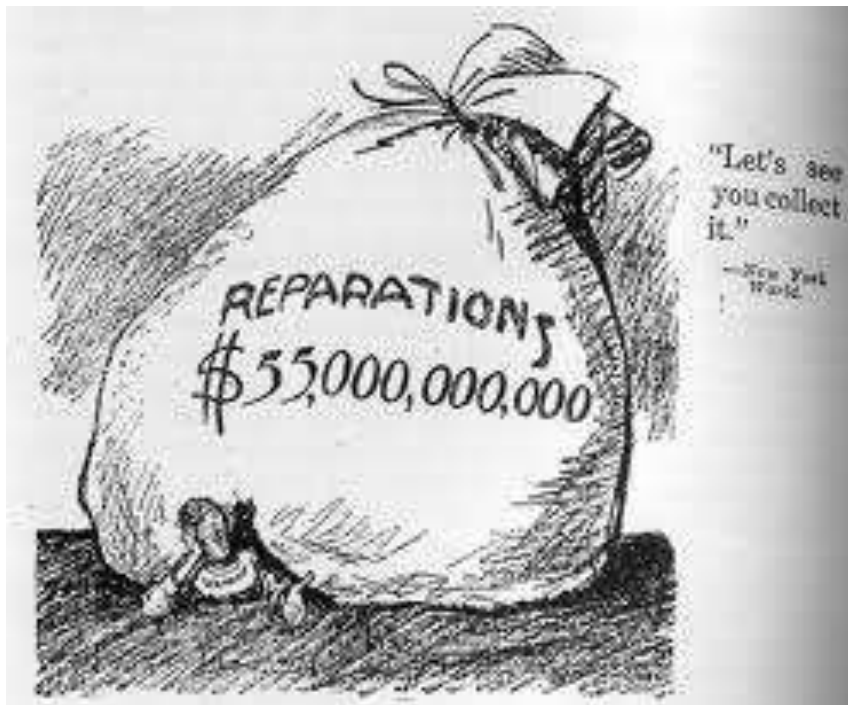
1. Germany is forced to sign a _____ that admits they started the war.
2. Germany is forced to pay _____, which is money for starting the war.
3. Germany started the war because they were surrounded; they didn't want to fight a _____ war.
4. The _____ Republic surrenders; however, they weren't the ones who started the war.

Rewrite

1. When Germany surrenders, all of the battles are being fought in their homeland.
2. The new government of Germany is called the German Empire. They are the first Republic or democracy in Germany.
3. France and England want to help the Weimar Republic and the Germans get on their feet after the war.

What do you think?

The allies – France and England –are punitive towards Germany. What does this mean? How are they punitive?



The next problem that Versailles causes is disarmament.

Germany isn't allowed to have an army. They aren't allowed to militarize the border between Germany and France. Militarize means to have soldiers there... so Germany can't have an army.

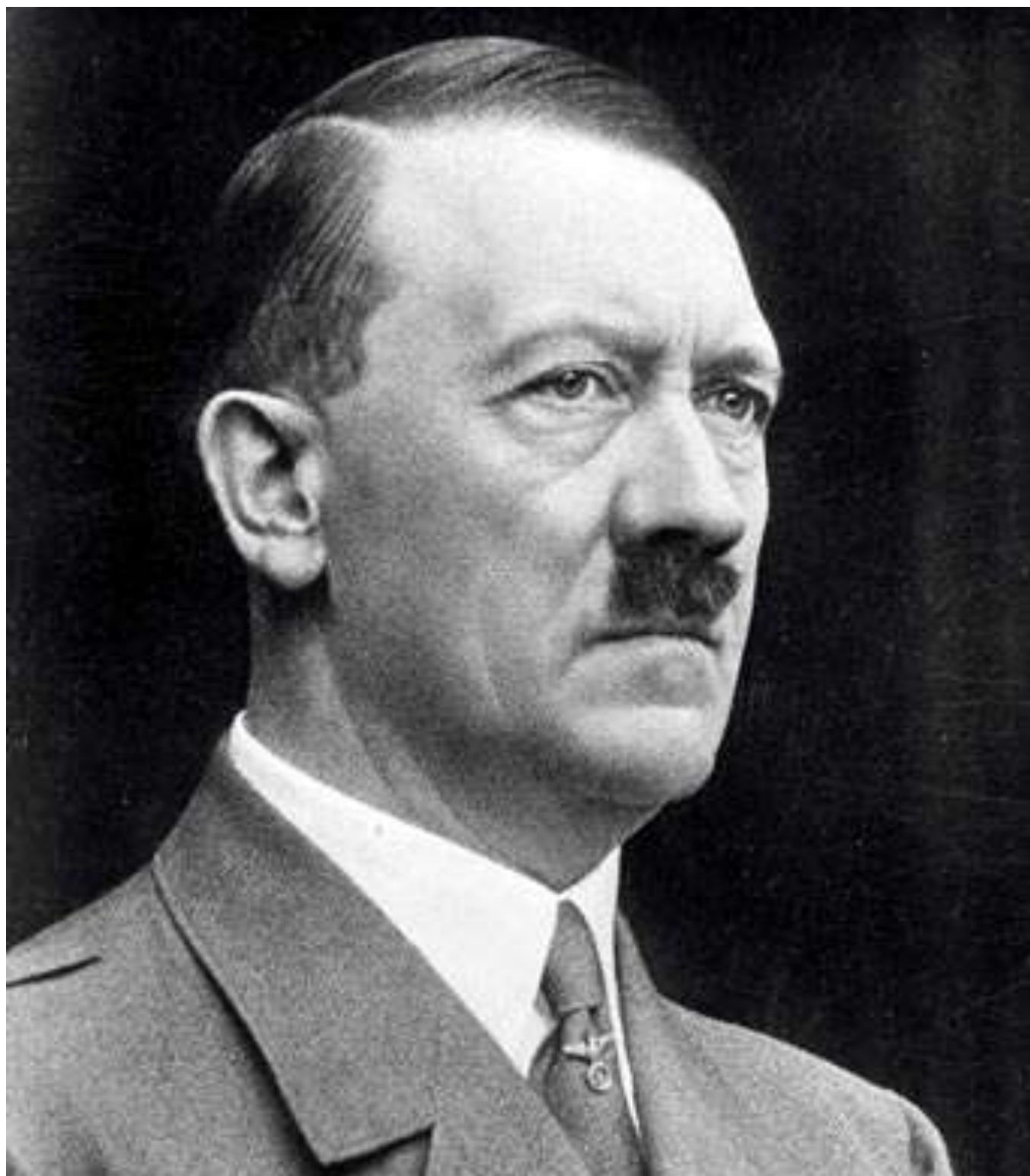
Rewrite

1. Germany is allowed to militarize after Versailles.
2. The border between France and Germany is militarized.

This sounds good but if you TALK THE TALK, you better be able to BACK UP YOUR WORDS.

Right after the war, of course, Germany isn't going to want an army. But 15 years later, Germany is going to build an army. And when the allies tell Germany – and their new leader Adolf Hitler—that he better follow the rules...

Well, Hitler is going to say: “What are you gonna do? You gonna make me?”



True or False

1. Adolf Hitler is happy not having an army.
2. Hitler wants to militarize Germany.

What do you think?

Do you think Hitler is going to listen to the Allies when they say he can't have an army? Why or Why not?

Now we will focus on Woodrow Wilson. He is president of the United States. He didn't really want there to be a war. And when the war started, he didn't want to enter. He wanted to be isolationist. **America had lots of German immigrants so Wilson didn't want to enter the war.**

But the Germans sank the Lusitania ship and killed some Americans. They also maybe sent a note to the Mexicans saying: “Hey, Mexico, if you attack the USA, we will give you back California.” This is called the Zimmerman Telegram.

The Zimmerman Note and the Sinking of the Lusitania made it impossible for Wilson to stay out of the war.

Complete

1. Woodrow Wilson was isolationist. This means he didn't want to join the _____ in Europe.
2. Woodrow Wilson had to join because of the sinking of the _____. There was also the _____, which was probably fake. But it said that Mexico was going to attack America.

After the war, Woodrow Wilson wanted to be a big man in Versailles. So, like the USA is really the most powerful country right now, but nobody in Europe respects them. France and England are like: “Yo, Wilson, we did most of the fighting. America isn’t even so great. We are Europeans. We will let you come to Versailles, but we aren’t going to give you so much respect.”

Woodrow Wilson had a plan. He wanted to stop all wars. So he said to Europe: “Respect me and I’ll give you the secret to never have wars again!”

His plan is to have a League of Nations. Wilson’s idea is to have a group of countries that meet together to prevent wars. The plan was, if somebody came along like a really bad dictator, this League of Nations could say:

“Yessir Mr Dictator, we are going to beat you down if you don’t follow the rules! We are united. We are many. And we will do anything to stop war!”

Complete

1. Why didn't the Europeans respect Wilson?
2. What was Wilson's plan?
3. What did the League of Nations do?

Woodrow Wilson makes the League of Nations one of his famous 14 points. Wilson made 14 points to try and keep war from happening again. He wanted World War I to be the last war ever. One of his points was the League of Nations. The League of Nations will fight anyone who wants to start a war. He wanted to end alliances and the alliance system.

Rewrite

1. Hitler didn't want to militarize Germany.
2. Hitler wanted to follow the Treaty of Versailles.
3. Woodrow Wilson's plan was to create an Alliance System.

Fill in

1. Woodrow Wilson had _____ points.
2. One of Wilson's points was the _____,
which would stop all wars.

But here's the thing—the USA didn't want to join the League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson did, but the US Congress didn't want to join.

They didn't want to join the League of Nations. It was Wilson's idea, but the US Congress went behind his back and voted NOT to join.



The USA is a lot like a grumpy teenager. The USA gets involved in the world, makes a bunch of promises, then gets grumpy and goes back to its room. This is called isolationism.

The USA Congress decides it doesn't want to get involved in other peoples' business. So... guess who doesn't join the League of Nations.



The USA doesn't join the League of Nations. So, when Hitler comes around, the League of Nations is a joke. Guess who else isn't in the League of Nations?

- The USSR isn't invited because it is Communist.
- Germany isn't invited because they started the war.

Rewrite

1. The League of Nations is George Bush's idea.
2. Even though it was an American idea, the US president votes against joining the League of Nations.
3. Isolationism describes how the US wants to get involved in world affairs.

After World War II, they start a new League of Nations. It is called the United Nations (UN). Everyone is invited. And they have an army. Basically, everything they did wrong in World War I, they get right after World War II. If at first you don't succeed...



UN SOLDIERS

Rewrite

1. The _____ didn't have an army or power to enforce the rules of Versailles, so it couldn't stand up to Hitler.
2. The League of Nations is the idea of US president _____.
3. US people don't support the League of Nations because they prefer not to get involved; this is called the policy of _____.
4. After World War II, they create a League of Nations *with* an army called the _____.

True or False

1. The League of Nations fails because they don't have an army and they don't include USA, Germany, or USSR.

Let's talk about Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.
I will use two students as an example.

Hanen Mahmood and Ivana Vucic. Let's pretend they are
born in 1900 before the start of World War I.

Before we talk about Hanen and Ivana, I need you to learn two words.

Ethnic group = your cultural; where you come from (sort of like race but can be religion or language)

Self-determination = the idea that every ethnic group should have its own country

Complete

1. What is YOUR ethnic group?
2. If Monkeyland has three different ethnic groups—the Boogaboogas, the Monzagas, and the BoomBooms—how many different countries should there be according to self-determination? (Hint: this is easier than you think)

Hanen Mahmood lives in Damascus in the Middle East. She speaks Arabic. His ethnicity is Arab. She feels that she is Syrian, but there is no country called Syria. It is part of the Ottoman Empire.



Baby Hanen

Ivana Vucic is born in Sarajevo. She speaks Croatian, which is a Slavic language. She is Catholic and uses the same kind of letters that we do. But her neighbors are Bosnians who are Muslims. Her other neighbors are Serbians, who are Orthodox Christians and use “Cyrillic” (Russian) letters.

Аа	Бб	Вв	Гг	Дд	Ее	Ёё	Жж	Зз
a	b	v	g	d	e	jo	ž	z
[a]	[b]	[v]	[g]	[d]	[ye]	[yo]	[ž]	[z]
Ии	Йй	Кк	Лл	Мм	Нн	Оо	Пп	Рр
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	r
[i]	[y]	[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[r]
Сс	Тт	Уу	Фф	Хх	Цц	Чч	Шш	Щщ
s	t	u	f	x	c	č	š	šč
[s]	[t]	[u]	[f]	[x]	[ts]	[tɕ]	[ʃ]	[ɕ]
Ъъ	Ыы	Ьь	Ээ	Юю	Яя			
'	y	”	è	ju	ja			
silent	[uɨ]	silent	[e]	[yʉ]	[ya]			

Her family lives in the Austria-Hungarian Empire. The rulers of this empire aren't any of the above people.

Rewrite

1. Hanen's ethnic group is the Ottoman Empire.
2. Hanen lives in the country of Syria in 1914.
3. Ivana's ethnic group is Austria-Hungary.
4. Ivana lives in the country of Croatia in 1914.

After World War I, both families of Hanen and Ivana will think about nationalism. They want a country that represents their people, culture, language, and religion. But they live in multi-ethnic empires with many different people. They want countries for their own ethnic groups.

Checking in

1. What ethnic group is Hanen?
2. What ethnic group is Ivana?

So, what do you do? There's something called self-determination. This means that every ethnic group should have its own country. It's an idea that comes out of World War I.

Ivana's people want self-determination. They are European. They get their own country. It is a kingdom for people from Croatia, Serbia, and Bosnia. They are not part of Austria anymore.

Before WW1

After WW1

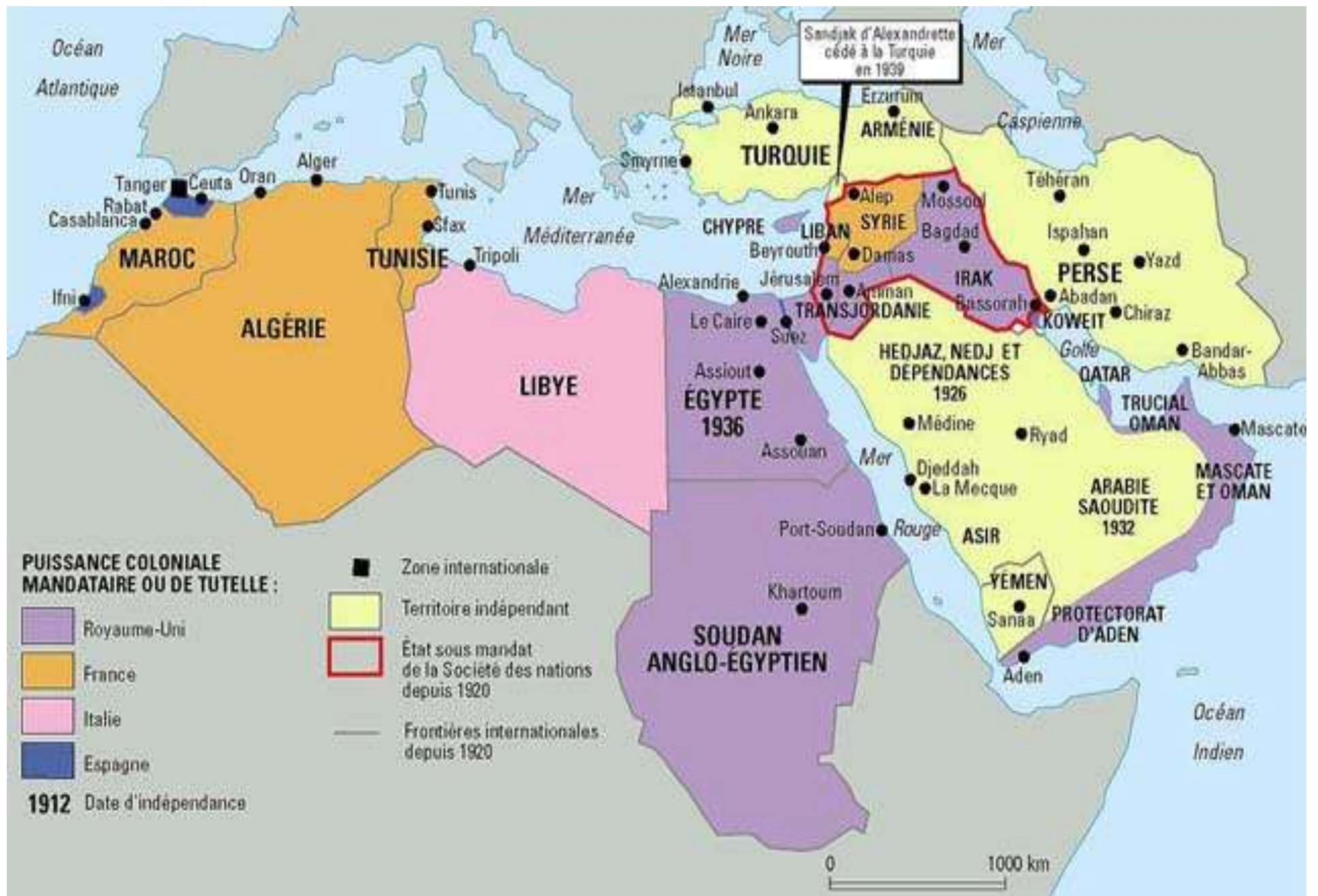


Complete

1. What difference do you see between the maps?
2. Because of _____, Ivana's people get their own country.

Hanen is Arab. France and England don't trust the Arab people to govern themselves. They don't think they are ready. So, they ignore self-determination. They make a mandate.

A mandate is like a colony. Hanen becomes part of the French Mandate of Syria. Supposedly, Hanen's people get some power in the mandate. But it's basically like a colony.



Syria and Lebanon was French Mandate. Palestine (Israel) and Transjordan (Jordan) was British mandate. Most of the old Ottoman Empire becomes a mandate. Most of the old Austria-Hungary Empire gets self-determination.



Fill in

1. New countries are formed in the old _____ Empire in Europe.
2. These new countries form because of the idea of _____, which is that every ethnic group has a right to a nation.
3. Mandates form from the old _____ Empire in the Middle East.
4. These new countries form because of the _____ system, which says that Arabs don't know how to govern themselves.

If we go forward in time, there are major wars in both Hanen's part of the world and Ivana's part of the world. These wars happen because it's impossible to get self-determination right if everyone is a different ethnic group. Nationalism causes World War I, and continues causing wars around the world for all of the 20th Century.

Full summarize

The Treaty of _____ is overly punitive towards Germany. England and _____ try to punish Germany as much as possible.

The first thing they do is require _____, or money to be paid mostly to France. The new Republic in Germany, which is called the _____ Republic, can't afford this. They print money; this causes inflation that leads to the Great _____.

The second thing they do is require Germany to sign the _____. This clause requires Germans to admit they started the war.

The third thing they do is require Germany to give up all weapons, which is called _____. Germany agrees but when Hitler takes power, he begins to militarize.

President _____ of the USA tries to create a way to prevent future wars. He creates the _____. But the USA doesn't join it and there is no army. When _____ takes power in Germany, they can't stop him.

Finally, the leaders of Versailles try to deal with nationalism. They agree with the idea of self-_____, which means each ethnic group should have their own country. But they don't apply this to the old _____ Empire in the Middle East. So, Arab people don't get countries; they become part of European _____.