The Treaty of Versailles

Why Versailles?

The ___________ wanted to crush Germany in the same place where Bismarck humiliated them in 1871.

The “Big Three”

Although there were delegates from _______ nations at the conference, the important decisions were made by the leaders of the three strongest _________ powers: the US, Britain, and France.

United States

Wilson wanted “peace without ___________,” and wanted defeated nations to be treated well to avoid a war of ______________ in the future.

Wilson introduced America’s goals his ______________ ________________, which were admired by the Germans, but not the other Allies.

Wilson wanted to eliminate the basic causes of war, such as conflicts over _______________ and _______________.

Wilson also called for an end to _______________, a ________________ of military arms, and self-determination.

________________________________ – the idea that the peoples of Eastern Europe would chose their own form of government.

Wilson also argued for freedom of the ________, and the formation of the _________________________________.

League of Nations – a group of countries with the goal of settling disputes through ____________, rather than war.

France

The _________ of Wilson was Clemenceau from France who was nicknamed the “Tiger” for his fierce war policy.
Clemenceau wanted to ____________ the Germans so that they could never again _______________ France.

Clemenceau felt that Wilson wanted to be too ________ on Germany and said, “Wilson has Fourteen Points…God Almighty has only ten!”

**Great Britain**

Lloyd George of Great Britain held a _______________ position between Wilson and Clemenceau.

While promising to make the Germans pay, Lloyd George knew that _______________ Germany would not be good for ________________.

Lloyd George helped work out many of the ________________ in the treaty.

**Punishing the Central Powers**

**Germany**

Germany’s punishment in the Treaty can be remembered as: _______

1. Germany had to accept the _______________ for starting the war in the form of a “war guilt” clause.

2. Germany had to pay over $33 billion in ________________, or fines.

   • The reparations covered the ________________ caused by the war, pensions for millions of Allied soldiers, widows and families.

3. Germany was forbidden to have an ___________ over 100,000 men, no submarines, and no air force.

4. Germany lost ________________ and colonies to Britain and France.

   • Alsace and Lorraine were returned to ________________, land was lost to Poland, and the Rhineland was to be occupied by Allied troops.
**Austria-Hungary**
The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire led to the independence of four new nations: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and ________________________.

______________________, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro made up Yugoslavia.______________________, deprived of its entire empire, became a small nation.

Ally _____________ gained land, while Central Power _____________ lost land.

**Ottoman Empire**
The weak Ottoman Empire (__________) was also broken up.

Some of the territories were given ________________________, while others such as Palestine, Iraq, and Syria were given to ________________ and France.

**Communist Russia**
Since Russia’s new ________________ government left the war early, they were not invited to Versailles.

The Allies wanted to ________________ Russia to keep communism from ________________ westward.

___________ new nations gained independence from Russia: Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Russia also lost _____________ to Poland and Romania.

**League of Nations**

**Wilson’s Creation**
President Wilson ________________ in forming the League of Nations.

The countries that joined the League promised to take cooperative ________________ and ________________ actions against any aggressive country.

Although Wilson’s idea, the United States ________________ rejected the League because Americans feared it would pull them into future European ________.

The lack of the US severely ________________ the League.
Anger over Versailles

Many nations were __________ with the Treaty of Versailles, and felt their goals had not been achieved.

• ____________ was horrified by their reparations, reduced military, and territorial losses.

• ________________ also felt the Treaty was too harsh on Germany, and the US Congress refused to approve it.

• _________ wanted to gain more land from Austria than it received.

• __________ was angry because the Allies did not recognize all of its claims in China.

• ____________ was angry that Japan had been given Germany’s sphere of influence.

• _____________ was angry they were not invited to Versailles, and upset over losing Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Unfortunately, the treaty that ended the “war to end all wars” merely provided the motivation for __________, just twenty years later.