



CREATING A CLIMATE FOR GREAT LEARNING,  
SUCCESS AND OPPORTUNITY

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Learning Number: \_\_\_\_\_

# Year 10 - History Semester 2a 2023-2024



Creating a climate for great learning, success and opportunity



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>George Clemenceau</b>	<b>Prime Minister of France</b>
	<b>Woodrow Wilson</b>	<b>President of America</b>
	<b>David Lloyd George</b>	<b>Prime minister of Britain</b>

**1:**

**What did France want at Versailles?**  
Throughout World War One, France suffered greatly throughout World War One. Over half of the soldiers which France sent to the front were wounded and over an eighth were killed. The French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau wanted to weaken Germany as much as possible to ensure that Germany could not mount an attack against France again. However, Clemenceau, did realise that he would have to compromise at some point on this. He did not want to look weak in front of the French people, so decided that the treaty should punish Germany as much as possible.

**3:**

**What did America want at Versailles?**  
Wilson did not think that Germany should be punished for the war, and therefore he did not want to treaty on Germany to be too harsh. It was a worry of Wilson that if Germany was treated particularly badly then it could provoke another war. Wilson believed that countries should be working together to solve problems and that democracy should be the prevailing ideas in running countries. He stated that a League of Nations, a meeting place for all countries to talk about their problems and solve them, should be created.

**2:**

**What did Britain want at Versailles?**  
Lloyd George, wished for the British Empire to remain supreme across the world, and saw Germany's navy and overseas colonies as a threat to the British Empire. Lloyd George also had another reason for ensuring that Germany wasn't punished too harshly. Many British jobs depended on trade with Germany. Before the war, Germany was Britain's biggest trading partner. He did not want British people to lose their jobs, which might cause him to lose an election. Lloyd George faced a difficult challenge as the British public wanted to punish Germany harshly for the war in the Peace Treaty.

- Questions**
1. Who was the Prime minister of Britain
  2. What did Lloyd George want to remain strong?
  3. Who was Britain's biggest trading partner?
  4. What did France want to do to Germany?
  5. What was Wilson worried about?
  6. What did Wilson want to create?



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Paris Peace Conference</b>	<b>The meeting that took place in 1919 to organise what happened after World War One</b>
	<b>The Big 3</b>	<b>Britain, France and America</b>
	<b>The Treaty of Versailles</b>	<b>The Agreement reached by the countries and the peace conference</b>

**1:** **The Paris Peace Conference** took place between 1919 and 1920. It was an international meeting at which the peace agreements which were placed upon those who had lost World War One were decided. The conference itself took place at the Palace of Versailles in Paris. Although it was supposed to be about secured peace at the end of World War One, none of those countries from defeated powers such as Germany or Austria-Hungary were invited to join in.

**2:** During the conference, there were several peace treaties drawn up for different countries who were involved in the war. The most significant treaty which came out of the Paris Peace Conference was the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles established peace with Germany. Other treaties such as the Treaty of Saint-Germain provided for peace with Austria Hungary.

**3:** Among the 32 countries who were involved in the Treaty of Versailles, the Big Three (Britain, France and the USA) were mostly involved in deciding what to do with Germany. The conference contained many civil servants and officials to attempt to make a peace agreement which was acceptable to all, however the leaders of the Big Three would more often than not ignore the advice of their advisors. To add to this, the Big Three did not get on with each other. This made decision making difficult, which lead to extended negotiations and relationships between the three powers get worse.

- Questions**
- 1. How many countries were involved in making the Treaty of Versailles?**
  - 2. Name the Big 3 countries?**
  - 3. Where did the conference take place?**
  - 4. Who was not allowed to join?**
  - 5. Name another treaty they made?**
  - 6. Why was decision making difficult?**



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Reparations</b>	<b>Payment/Money</b>
	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	<b>The agreement made by countries in 1919 to organise what happened after World War One</b>
	<b>Territory</b>	<b>Land</b>

**1:**

**Punishments at Versailles:**  
**Military Restrictions**  
 Before the war, Germany had built up a large military force, which was a concern to European neighbours. France in particular wanted to ensure that this would not happen again, so sought to weaken Germany significantly. Therefore, the Treaty did the following:  
 Germany could not have over 100,000 soldiers  
 Germany was not allowed to own submarines or aircraft  
 Germany could not force men to join the army via conscription.  
 Germany's Navy could only have six ships

**3:**

**Reparations:**  
 The Treaty of Versailles also wanted Germany to pay for the damages caused by the War. This was done in the form of reparations. Germany would have to pay the Big Three. The final total was set as 6.6 billion or 6,600 million. This was a huge amount of money at the time and would have taken Germany along time to repay.  
**War Guilt:**  
 Clause 14 of the Treaty of Versailles said that Germany had to take the blame for starting World War One. It upset the German people the most.

**2:**

**Territory Changes:**  
 Germany had been a very large European country before World War One, and the Treaty of Versailles made changes to the borders of Germany in Europe. France had wanted to weaken Germany so much that it could not be powerful again. There were several key territorial changes in the Treaty:  
 Alsace-Lorraine would become part of France  
 The Rhineland would be demilitarised  
 The city of Danzig was to be made a free city which was to be run by the League of Nations.

- Questions**
1. How many soldiers were Germany reduced by the treaty?
  2. How many ships were Germany allowed?
  3. Which clause forced Germany to accept they caused the war?
  4. How much money were Germany asked to pay?
  5. Name two areas of land Germany lost?
  6. Who would Germany pay?



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Paris Peace Conference</b>	<b>The meeting of nations to agree what happened after World War One</b>
	<b>War Guilt Clause</b>	<b>The part of the Treaty of Versailles which forced Germany to accept they caused World War One</b>
	<b>Reparations</b>	<b>Payment/Money</b>

**1:** **Reaction to the Treaty:**  
Germany had not been present at the Versailles Treaty which meant that when the Treaty was announced, many in Germany were shocked and appalled by what had been agreed by the Allies. German losses as a result of the treaty were severe. Germany lost all her imperial possessions, 10 percent of her land, and an eighth of her population. In addition to the military restrictions which were placed upon Germany, the war guilt clause was perhaps the biggest source of outrage.

**2:** Ordinary Germans were furious with the government for agreeing to the ceasefire. Many of the German citizens had not been aware of the dire state of the German armed forces in the war, so when the harsh terms were announced the citizens of Germany were caught off guard and surprised by the harsh nature of the treaty. Many believed that Germany should have been at the Paris Peace Conference.

**3:** Reparations were also seen as unfair as the economy of Germany was not strong enough after the war to sustain such levels of reparations. There was a worry that the payment of reparations would ruin Germany significantly. Initially, the German government would not sign the peace treaty and the remnants of the German Navy sank their own battle ships. Ebert, the leader of Germany signed the Treaty on 28th June 1919.

- Questions**
1. Which country was not present at the Treaty of Versailles?
  2. Germany lost what percentage of their land at the Versailles Treaty?
  3. What was Germany outraged about the most?
  4. What percentage of their population did Germany lose?
  5. Why were Reparations not seen as fair?
  6. Who signed the treaty on Germanys behalf?



Word Revolution	The League of Nations	A World International Police force
	Trading	Selling, often between countries
	Disarmament	To get rid of weapons

**1:** **The League of Nations** was a international organisation devised by President Wilson. Wilson wished to have an organisation which would act as some form of global parliament. The idea would be that countries would send representatives and they would debate and discuss, before coming to an agreement. However, Wilson's view was contested by Britain and France.

**3:** Wilson's view was that all nations would be members of the league and that all countries who were members would be committed to disarmament. If there was a situation whereby countries disagreed, they would appeal to the League of Nations who would resolve it. Countries were to respect the decisions made by League. Despite the commitment to disarm, countries should come to each others aid if a country was ever invaded by another. Should a country break these agreements then the other members would stop trading and if necessary use military force to stop any further military action.

**2:** Britain wanted the League to only work in global emergencies, acting as a crisis management organisation. France on the other hand wanted the League to be a strong international organisation, complete with their own army. Wilson's view of the League was the one which won out and became a personal project for him.

- Questions**
1. Who came up with the idea for a League of Nations?
  2. What would the organisation act as?
  3. What did Britain want the league to do?
  4. What did Wilson want all members to be committed to?
  5. Who would countries appeal to if they disagreed?
  6. What would countries do if someone broke the rules?



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>League of Nations</b>	<b>A World Police Force</b>
	<b>Sanctions</b>	<b>Punishments</b>
	<b>Unanimous</b>	<b>All members must agree</b>

**1:** **The Structure of the League**  
**The Assembly** was the main body of the League of Nations, it was the meeting place of all members. Each country which was a member sent someone to represent them at the assembly. The Assembly couldn't enforce actions, but could recommend them to the Council of the League of Nations. The Assembly met only once a year.  
 One major drawback of the Assembly was that all decisions had to be unanimous. All members must agree on the action.

**3:** **The Permanent Court of International Justice** was based in the Hague in the Netherlands. It was designed to rule on disputes and disagreements between members of the League.  
 The bench was made up of judges from different member states. However, whilst the Court could decide or rule on a case, they did not have the authority to ensure that their decisions were carried out.

**2:** **The Council** sat above the Assembly and met around five times a year. It was a far smaller group containing both permanent and non permanent members. They could impose a number of sanctions on countries. Permanent members were the most powerful countries in the world and each of these had a veto. This meant they could vote to stop any action from being taken. All it would take is for one country not to agree to action and it would end.  
 The Council was the decision making body of the League and would hear the disputes of other countries.

- Questions**
1. Which was the main body of the League of Nations
  2. Which countries had a representative in the Assembly?
  3. How many times a year did the assembly meet?
  4. What type of members did the council have?
  5. Where was the Permanent court of International Justice based?
  6. Why was the Permanent court of International Justice weak?



<b>Word Revolution</b>	<b>Economic Sanctions</b>	<b>Punishments to do with money</b>
	<b>Thwarted</b>	<b>To stop or prevent</b>
	<b>Reparations</b>	<b>Money/Payment</b>

**1:** **Membership** The idea of the League of Nations was very unpopular in the United States and President Wilson faced a tough sell to get support for the idea. In order to join the League of Nations, the US Congress, had to agree to join. The sell was difficult as many in the US felt that after the First World War, that the US should not get involved with European affairs. They did not believe that America should become the world's policeman. Despite repeated attempts by Wilson to get the United States to join in with the League, each attempt was thwarted by the United States Congress.

**3:** To top off the difficulties in membership, both Britain and France had different international priorities. Britain was preoccupied with the maintenance of the Empire and France was more interested in Germany and making sure they paid their reparations. France worried that Britain would not support her if she had problems with Germany so would often go ahead without the League.

**2:** Without the United States, the remaining powerful countries were Britain and France. As a result of this anything that the League of Nations did must have the approval of Britain and France. Despite being the most powerful nations in the League, the First World War damaged their capability to act. Both countries were military depleted and financially ruined. Without the United States their ability to act was severely restricted. A particular aspect which was difficult to apply was economic sanctions on other countries, as the United States was one of the most powerful economic nations.

- Questions**
1. Who came up with the idea to create a League of Nations?
  2. What stopped America joining the League of Nations
  3. Which were the two most powerful countries in the League of Nations?
  4. Which sanctions were difficult to use?
  5. Why was Britain preoccupied?
  6. Why were France worried?





Word Revolution	Disputes	Arguments/disagreements
	Rhineland	An area of land in Germany and on the French border which was demilitarised by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919
	Demilitarised	No weapons allowed

1: **The Locarno Treaties** were a series of agreements which were produced in Locarno, a town in Switzerland. They were agreed in London in December 1925. The agreements mainly focussed on the European nations. The main treaty focussed on Germany, France and Belgium. There was an agreement which set the borders of these nations. It therefore, seemed like Germany was accepting the Treaty of Versailles, as they agreed to the new borders in Europe. Germany also reaffirmed that they would keep the Rhineland demilitarised.

3: **The Kellogg-Briand Pact** Secondly it showed that Germany was viewed as serious power that could be respected and trusted. Finally, as with the Locarno Pact and League of Nations membership, it was supported by moderate Germans but despised by extremist parties. Those who hated the Pact detested it because it did not reverse any of the sanctions placed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.

2: **The Kellogg-Briand Pact** was an international agreement between 62 countries. This also included Germany as an equal partner. The overall aim of the agreement was for countries to agree not to use war as a method of ending international disputes. Crucially the agreement included the United States, who were not members of the League of Nations. The view in the United States was that even though they were not in the League of Nations they could help with peace. For Germany the Kellogg-Briand Pact could be seen as significant. Firstly, Germany was included as an equal partner to the other 61 countries, unlike the Treaty of Versailles.

- Questions
1. Which countries did the Locarno treaties mainly focus on?
  2. What did Germany agree to do with the Rhineland?
  3. How many countries signed the Kellogg Briand Pact?
  4. Name one reason why the Kellogg Briand Pact was important for Germany?
  5. Name a second reason why the Kellogg Briand Pact was important for Germany?
  6. Why did some people dislike the Kellogg Briand Pact?



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- Questions**
1. Who disagreed with Wilson about the role of the League of Nations?
  2. What would representatives do in the League of Nations?
  3. Which country was involved in the Kellogg-Briand Pact, but was not a member of the League of Nations?
  4. What was the aim of the Kellogg-Briand Pact?
  5. What was decided at the Paris Peace Conference?
  6. Who was excluded from the Peace Conference?



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