

4/20

- **Recap Last Week**
- **Preview This Week**
- **Versailles Treaty as a Cause for WWII**



THE SOURCE.

Recap

- **The 1920s:**

- **WWI ends**
- **United States becomes isolationist country**
- **Prohibition of alcohol leads to organized crime**
- **Racism becomes big politics, as the KKK gains political power**
- **New technologies make the economy very successful: planes, automobiles, radio, movies, etc.**
- **American culture, despite the attitude towards the rest of the world, opens up: flapper girls, jazz, women's role in politics, etc.**
- **Stock market crashes due to over speculation, sending the nation into a Great Depression**

- **1930s:**

- **FDR elected president in 1932**
- **FDR and Congress pass several laws called the New Deal, with the intention of giving Americans relief, recovering the economy, and reforming the economy so a great depression does not occur again**
- **The New Deal has some successes and some failures**
- **The outbreak of WWII is what really recovers the United States economy, as the entire economy is mobilized to help the war effort.**

This Week:

- **Homework: Finish Unit 5, *Ch. 33: Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War* & *Ch. 34: America in World War II***
 - **This chapter is about the presidency of FDR, the lead up to war, and the fighting of WWII.**
- **Class Work: How Did the Versailles Treaty Cause WWII?**
 - **An analysis of how the treaty that ended WWI directly lead to WWII...**

Versailles Treaty

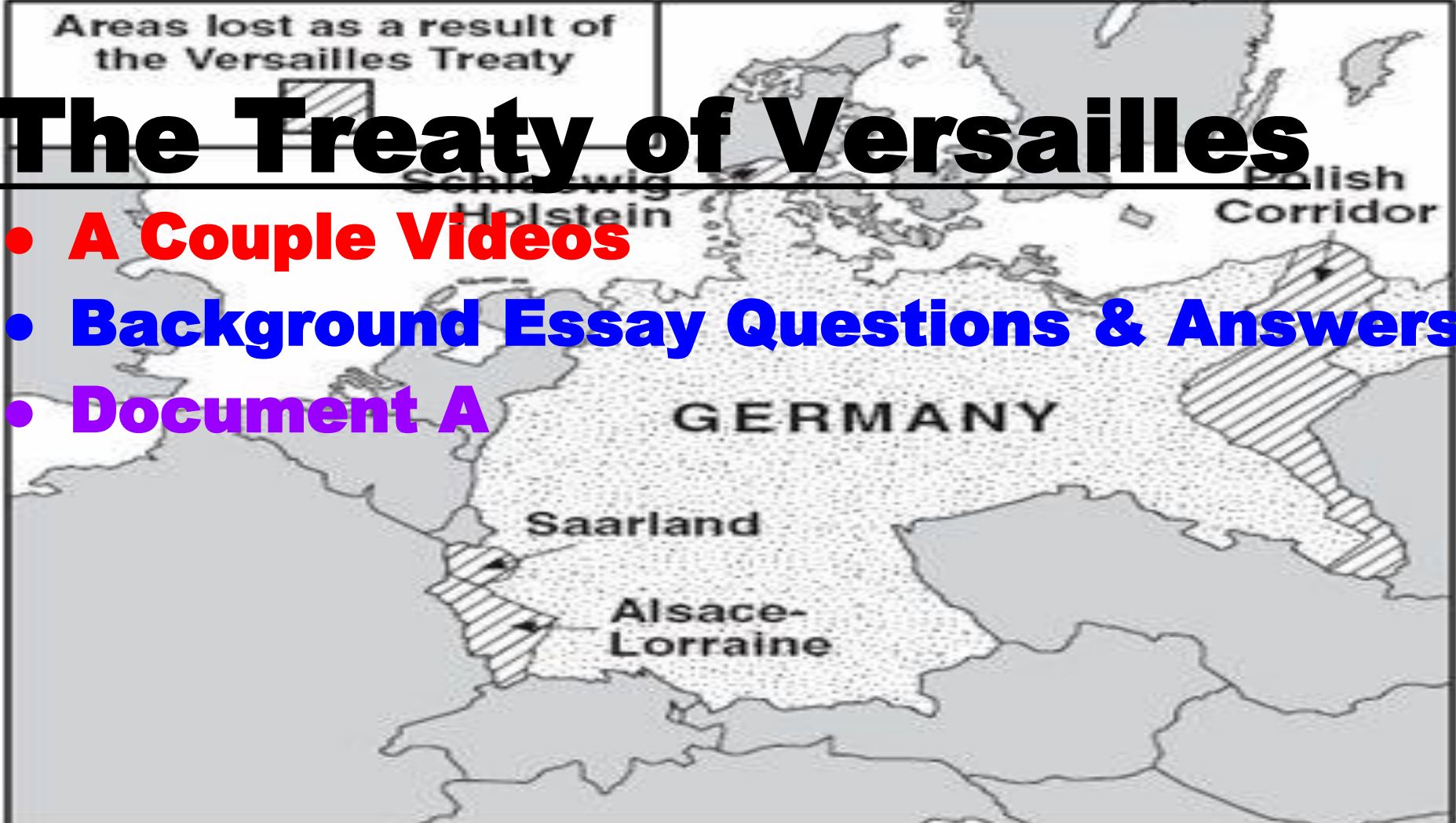
- **The name of the treaty that ended WWI**
- **Was written mostly by Great Britain and France, who wanted to punish Germany for starting WWI**
- **Contained many restrictions to what Germany was allowed to do and what land they lost**
- **Many historians claim that the harsh restrictions of the Versailles Treaty was a major cause of World War II...let's find out.**

Areas lost as a result of
the Versailles Treaty



The Treaty of Versailles

- **A Couple Videos**
- **Background Essay Questions & Answers**
- **Document A**



Background Essay

1. What were the years of World War I?

1914 to 1918

2. What were the military and civilian death totals in World War I?

Military: 10,000,000

Civilian: 7,000,000

3. What were the four main causes of World War I?

M: Militarism

A: Alliance

I: Imperialism

N: Nationalism

Background Essay

4. Why were the German people not prepared to accept the harsh peace terms of the Versailles Treaty?

The media in Germany reported on the war in a way that made the German people believe it wasn't going so bad. Also, very few battles were actually fought on German soil.

5. Who were the three government leaders that shaped the Versailles Treaty and what country did each represent?

French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, President of the United States Woodrow Wilson

6. What was Germany's role at the Versailles conference?

As the Nation blamed for the war, they had no role in the conference.

7. How did the goals of Georges Clemenceau and Woodrow Wilson differ?

Because France had suffered so much in the war, Clemenceau wanted Germany to be stripped of land, money and military, so Germany may never start another war. Wilson did not want vengeance, but wanted to move forward.

8. What was the concern of English treaty representative George Maynard Keynes?

Keynes thought the terms of the treaty were too harsh and would cause Germany to resent France and Great Britain, which would lead to future wars.

Today's Special: Versailles Treaty

- **Doc A**
- **Doc B**

Please DL remaining docs from site



German Territorial Losses, Versailles Treaty, 1919.



Note: The Treaty took Alsace and Lorraine away from Germany, reducing German coal production by 40%.

Source: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, 1924.

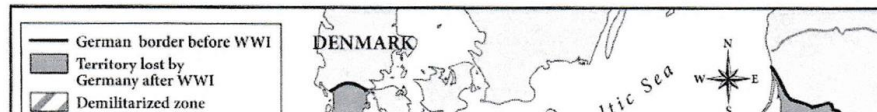
It should scarcely seem questionable to anyone that ... the restoration of the frontiers of 1914 could be achieved only by blood. Only childish and naive minds can lull themselves in the idea that they can bring about a correction of Versailles by wheedling and begging.... No nation can remove this hand from its throat except by the sword.

Note: Adolf Hitler published *Mein Kampf* ("My Struggle") in 1924, well before he came to power but when he was beginning to make his mark as a German political figure.

Doc A:

This part of the treaty punished Germany by taking away important and strategic pieces of land.

German Territorial Losses, Versailles Treaty, 1919.



Doc A:

1. What territories did Germany lose due to the Versailles Treaty?

Polish Corridor, Alsace Lorraine, and a piece of Denmark

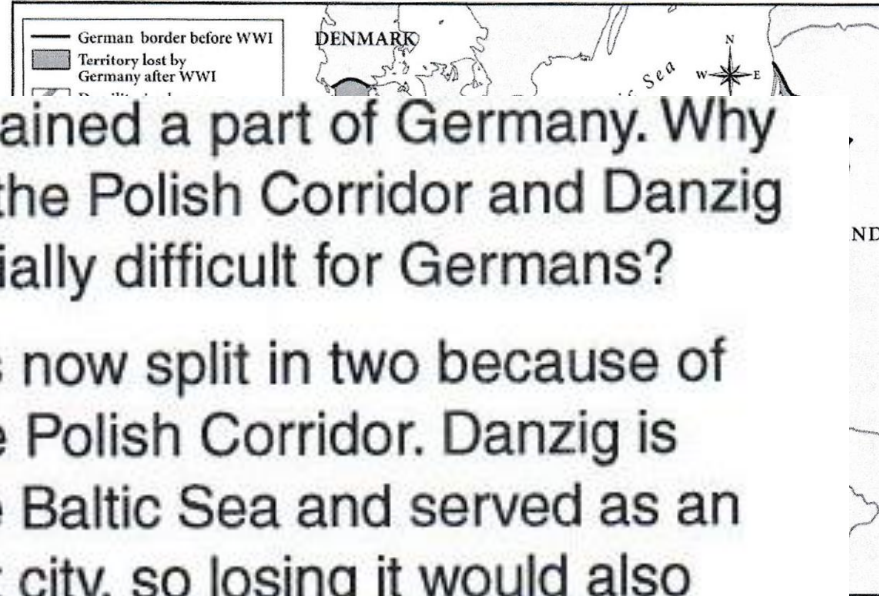
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Doc A:

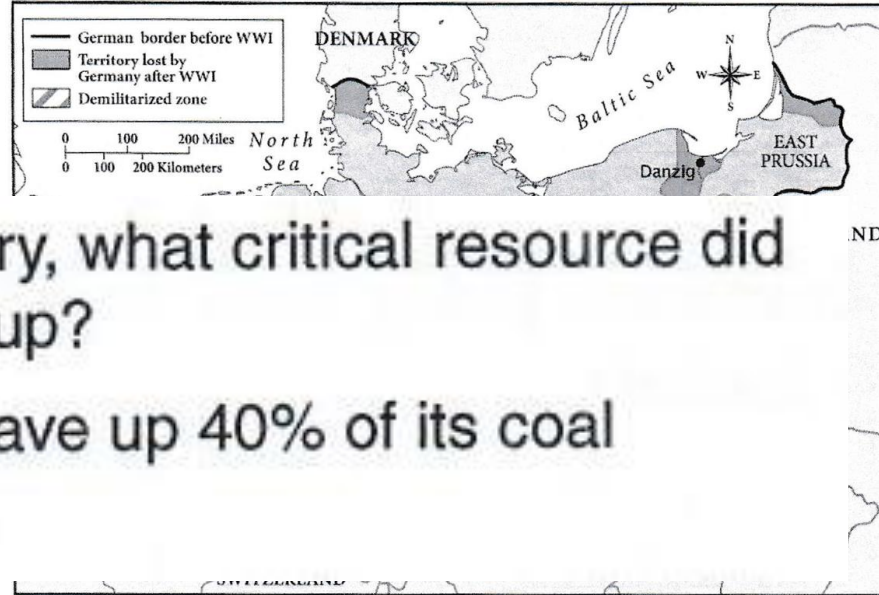
2. East Prussia remained a part of Germany. Why might the loss of the Polish Corridor and Danzig have been especially difficult for Germans?

Germany was now split in two because of the loss of the Polish Corridor. Danzig is located on the Baltic Sea and served as an important port city, so losing it would also hurt the German economy.

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Doc A:

3. In losing territory, what critical resource did Germany give up?

Germany gave up 40% of its coal production.

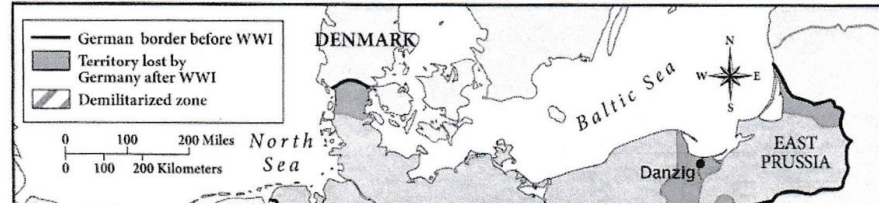
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German Territorial Losses, Versailles Treaty, 1919.



Doc A:

4. How does Hitler suggest Germans should respond to the Versailles Treaty?

Hitler's writing suggests that Germans should use "blood" and "the sword" to restore the frontiers. In other words, violence would be necessary.

OLAND

oal

Source: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, 1924.

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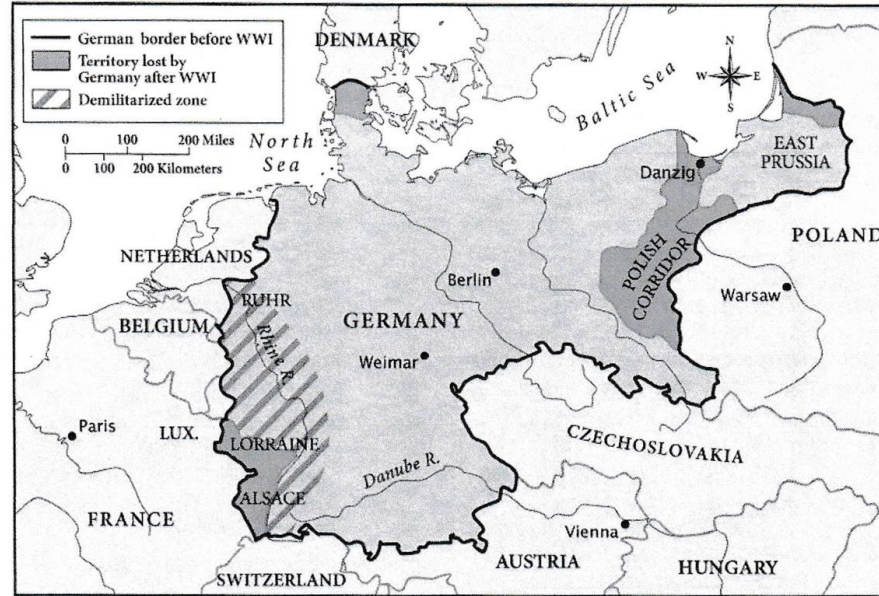
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Doc A:

There are 3 ways this document could be used to explain how the loss of land was a cause of WWII:

loss of resources and land hurt the German economy, the loss of Danzig as a seaport hurt commercial interests, and splitting apart Germans created resentment among the people.

German Territorial Losses, Versailles Treaty, 1919.



Note: The Treaty took Alsace and Lorraine away from Germany, reducing German coal production by 40%.

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For Doc B:

- **I am going to give you 20 minutes to analyze the documents and answer the analysis questions**
- **Please stay logged in to the meeting**
- **I will put a timer up to let you know how much time remains.**
- **Please be ready to copy/paste your answers into the chat section**

Doc B:

The Reduction in the Size of the German Military, so as to reduce the threat of another war caused by Germany.

Article 160: By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.... After that date the total number of [military troops]...in...Germany must not exceed one hundred thousand men, including officers.... The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.... The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs, whatever their composition, must not exceed four thousand.

Source: German political cartoon, 1920s.

Translations:

Frankreich (France)

Belgien (Belgium)

Deutsches Reich (Germany)

Tschechoslow (Czechoslovakia)

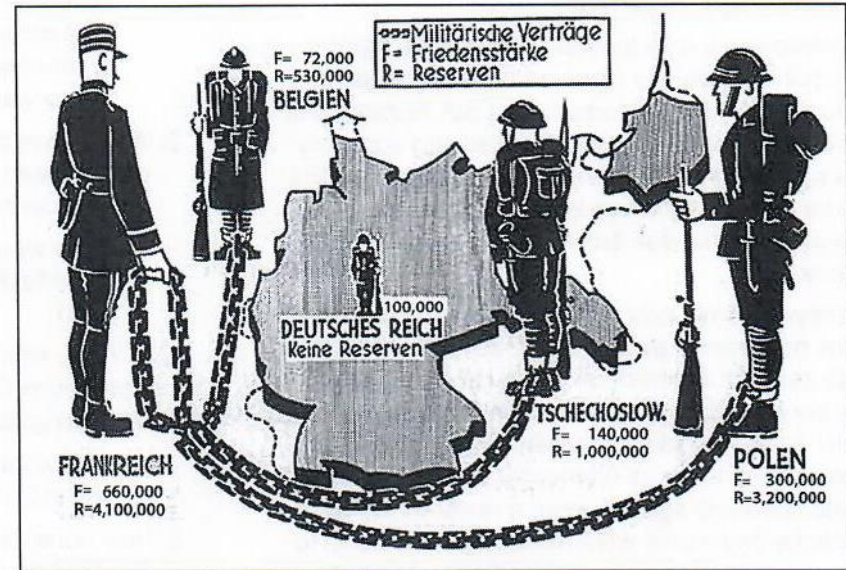
Polen (Poland)

Friedensstärke (peacekeepers;
full-time military troops)

Reserven (military reserves
available when required)

Militärische Verträge (military
alliances)

Troop Levels, 1920



Doc B:

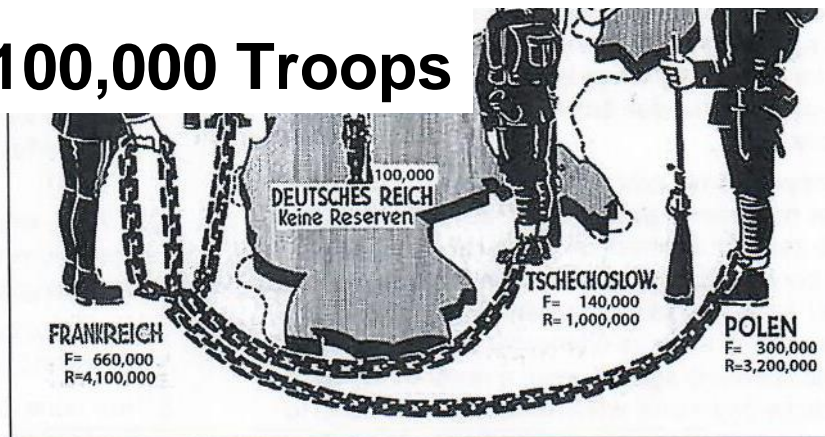
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1. What is the total number of German military troops allowed by Article 160 of the Versailles Treaty?

- Frankreich (France)*
- Belgien (Belgium)*
- Deutsches Reich (Germany)*
- Tschechoslow (Czechoslovakia)*
- Polen (Poland)*
- Friedensstärke* (peacekeepers; full-time military troops)
- Reserven* (military reserves available when required)
- Militärische Verträge* (military alliances)

100,000 Troops



Doc B:

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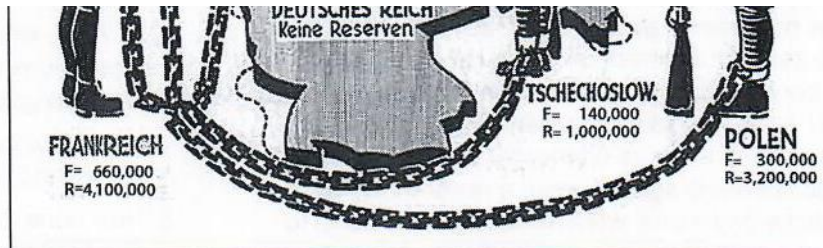
2. How does Article 160 define the role of the army?

“The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to control the frontiers...” That means for self-defense only. The Army shall not be used to attack other nations.

*Militärische (peacekeepers,
full-time military troops)*

*Reserven (military reserves
available when required)*

*Militärise Verträge (military
alliances)*



Doc B:

3. Which of the countries in the cartoon image has the largest combined army of reservists and peacekeepers?

France: $660,000 + 4,100,000 = 4,760,000$ peacekeepers and reservists
Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium all had larger armies than Germany.

Translations:

Frankreich (France)

Belgien (Belgium)

Deutsches Reich (Germany)

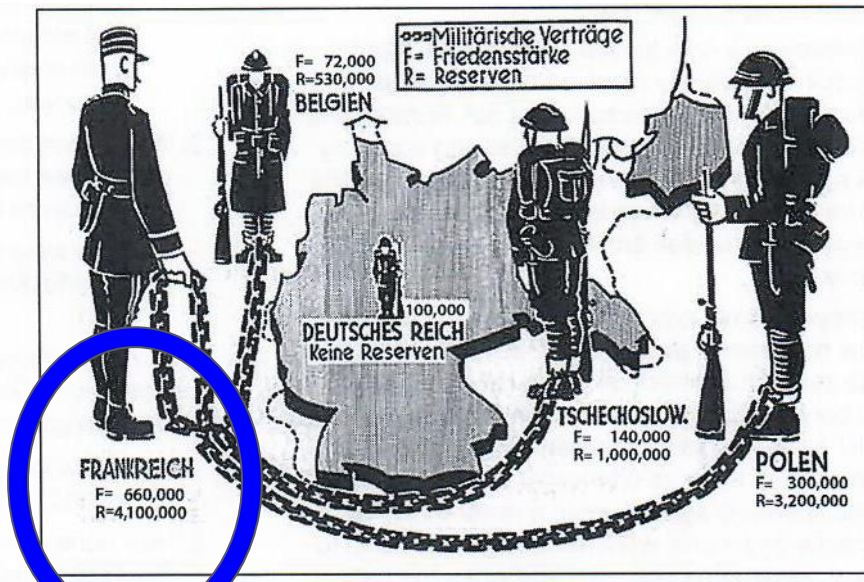
Tschechoslow (Czechoslovakia)

Polen (Poland)

Friedensstärke (peacekeepers;
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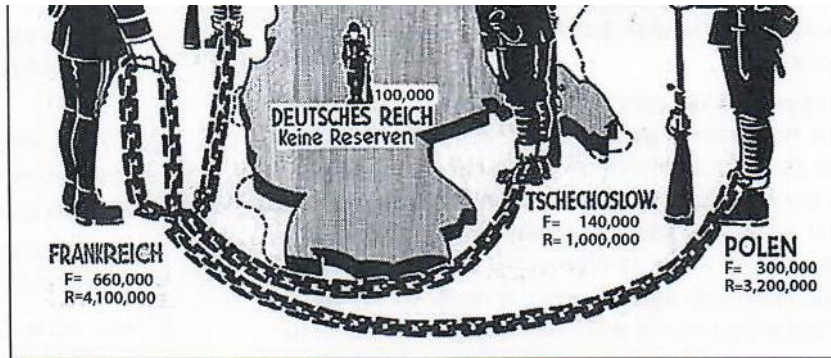


Doc B

4. What is implied by the imagery showing the chain held by the large figure representing France? How does this image suggest German politicians and citizens might have felt about their military security compared to that of their neighbors?

The chain surrounds Germany and is held by France, implying that France is in control of all of the nations and armies that surround Germany. Germans probably felt as though they may be attacked at any time by any number of neighboring countries with much larger forces.

Deutsches Reich (Germany)
Tschechoslow (Czechoslovakia)
Polen (Poland)
Friedensstärke (peacekeepers;
full-time military troops)
Reserven (military reserves
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Doc B

5. How can you use this document to explain how the Versailles Treaty helped cause World War II?

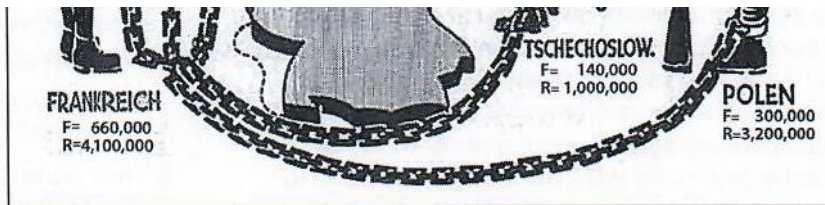
Source: German political cartoon, 1920s.

Treaty of Versailles, 1919

The German people and leadership felt threatened and insecure by the much larger forces that surrounded them and by the reduction of their own military. That insecurity may have led many in Germany to believe that the only way to defend itself would be to violate the Versailles Treaty and increase the size of the military.

Reserven (military reserves available when required)

Militärische Verträge (military alliances)



Homework:

- **Continue reading and answering Checks for Understanding questions**
- **Please finish analyzing the remaining 2 documents and submit by tomorrow**
 - **Doc C: Reparations**
 - **Doc D: War Guilt Clause**

4/23/20

- **Ramadan Mubarak! (I know I should say this tomorrow, technically)**
- **Finish Docs**
- **Watch American Propaganda Video against Hitler**
 - **Battlefield WWII: Hitler's Blitzkrieg**

Doc C:

Article 232: The [Allies] ... require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency....

Article 233: The amount of ... [reparations or payments] to be made by Germany shall be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission, ...[which will] consider the claims and give to [Germany] a just opportunity to be heard.... The Commission shall ... draw up a schedule of payments prescribing the time and manner for securing and discharging the entire obligations within a period of thirty years from May 1, 1921.

Source: Chart compiled from varied sources including John Maynard Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920, and Charles Mee, *The End of Order: Versailles, 1919*.

Reparations Established by Versailles Treaty with Later Revisions

| Date | Amount of Reparations | Value in 2010 US Dollars | German Response and Payment |
|------|--|--|--|
| 1921 | 132 billion gold marks | \$367 billion to be paid over 30 years | Anger/humiliation. Paid little in 1920s. |
| 1929 | 112 billion gold marks (reduced from 1921) | \$341 billion | Not counting American loans, Germans pay only 2 billion marks over next three years. |
| 1933 | | | Hitler comes to power. Stops all reparations payments |

Doc C:

1. What are 'reparations?'

- a. **Reparations are a repayment for wrongdoings. In this case, payments for damages caused by war.**

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2. Why was Germany required to pay reparations for World War I?

| | | | |
|------|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1929 | 1 | The reparations were compensation for the damage done to the civilian populations and property of the Allied Powers. They also | s, Germans r next three |
| 1933 | | were created to punish Germany for its role in the war. | s all |

Doc C:

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30 = May 1, 1951

3. When were the reparation payments set to begin and what was the date by which they were required to be fulfilled?

They were set to begin on May 1, 1921 and to be fulfilled within thirty years, by May 1, 1951.

years.

1933

Hitler comes to power. Stops all reparations payments

Doc C:

4. In 1929, what was the reduced amount of reparations Germany was required to pay? In German gold marks? In 2010 US dollars?

112 billion gold marks which equals 341 billion 2010 US dollars.

Source: Chart compiled from varied sources including John Maynard Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920, and Charles Mee, *The End of Order: Versailles, 1919*.

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Doc C:

Article 232: The [Allies] ... require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated

5. How does this document help explain how the Treaty of Versailles contributed World War II?

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Source: Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Note: This Article of the Versailles Treaty is often referred to as the War Guilt Clause.

Doc D:

Article 231: The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

The main point of the Article, which is often referred to as the War Guilt Clause, is that Germany and its wartime allies are to be held responsible for the death and destruction of World War I.

Source: Lauren

The A

as an in-

1. What is the main idea of Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles?

feel disgraced and cast off.... It undermines... a sense of worth, their value of themselves.... Much of the exaltation [enthusiasm] within Germany arising from the Nazi regime arose [from] the way in which Hitler restored a sense of pride, reawakened a sense of self-respect, forcing the world to look at Germany anew.

Source: Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Note: This Article of the Versailles Treaty is often referred to as the War Guilt Clause.

Doc D:

2. According to historian Lawrence Moyer, how did most Germans feel about the Treaty of Versailles?

upon the

The Versailles Treaty included many provisions, such as the War Guilt Clause, that left Germans with a deep sense of humiliation.

Source: Laurence V. Mo

The Allies continued in the years after 1919 to regard the [Versailles] Treaty as an international contract...but most Germans saw it as an atrocious injustice, an evil thing which must be destroyed. This feeling persisted long after most of the provisions had been carried out, long after many Germans could even name its provisions. What they knew of the treaty was etched indelibly in their minds and could be abbreviated in [a] single word: humiliation. Nations, as with individuals, do not like to be made to feel disgraced and cast off.... It undermines... a sense of worth, their value of themselves.... Much of the exaltation [enthusiasm] within Germany arising from the Nazi regime arose [from] the way in which Hitler restored a sense of pride, reawakened a sense of self-respect, forcing the world to look at Germany anew.

Source: Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Note: This Article of the Versailles Treaty is often referred to as the War Guilt Clause.

Doc D:

3. According to Moyer, why did many Germans admire Adolf Hitler?

Hitler was able to make Germans feel proud of themselves and Germany. By criticizing the Treaty of Versailles and ultimately refusing to pay reparations or follow the disarmament rules, Hitler restored German pride.

Source: Laurence

The All... an in-
ternatio... thing
which must be destroyed. This feeling persisted long after most of the provisions had been carried out, long after many Germans could even name its provisions. What they knew of the treaty was etched indelibly in their minds and could be abbreviated in [a] single word: humiliation. Nations, as with individuals, do not like to be made to feel disgraced and cast off.... It undermines... a sense of worth, their value of them-
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Source: Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Note: This Article of the Versailles Treaty is often referred to as the War Guilt Clause.

Doc D:

4. How can you use this document to explain how the Treaty of Versailles helped cause World War II?

upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

Source The document shows that the War Guilt Clause of Article 231 caused the German people to feel a sense of humiliation about their loss in World War I. Adolf Hitler focused on the shared German hatred for the treaty to help rally German pride, which quickly led to the military build-up and invasions that started World War II.

