# END OF WWI AND TREATIES DBQ

# DOCUMENT A: NEWS HEADLINES FROM 9 - 11, November, 1918

LONDON, Nov. 9, 4 :40 P.M. -- Emperor William of Germany has abdicated.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9 -- German sailors have rebelled and have compelled their officers to leave the warships.

PARIS, Nov. 9 -- If the German answer is in the affirmative, an armistice will be signed at Senlis, headquarters of the Allied Generalissimo.

LONDON, Nov. 9 -- All the Allied armies on the British front are advancing.

PARIS, Nov. 9 -- French cavalry has crossed the Belgian border, north and east of Hirson.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 9, 9 P.M. -- The message that the Kaiser has decided to abdicate reached the American front this afternoon. East of the Meuse Americans are advancing on Montmedy. We have just cleaned out Bois de Remoisville.

*Special to The New York Times*, By Edwin L. James

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 -- They stopped fighting at 11 o'clock this morning. In a twinkling, four years of killing and massacre stopped as if God had swept His omnipotent finger across the scene of world carnage and had cried "Enough."

*Special to The New York Times* By Philip Gibbs

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 11 -- Last night, for the first time since August in the first year of the war, there was no light of gunfire in the sky no sudden stabs of flame through darkness, no spreading glow above black trees where for four years of nights human beings were smashed to death. The Fires of Hell had been put out.

## Questions for Doc A:

1. Describe the mood and tone in these headlines.
2. What does these headlines tell you about the feelings of the public at this point during the war?

# DOCUMENT B: Use the maps found on page 241 in your textbook.

POST WAR MAPS

## Questions

1. How much European land did Germany lose?
2. Which regions specifically?
3. To which countries did this land go?
4. What land worldwide was lost by Germany?
5. To which countries did this land go?

# Document C: President Wilson’s Fourteen Points (modified)

“We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:”

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| Point 1 : | Public diplomatic negations with more secret agreements or secret treaties |
| Point 2 : | Freedom of navigation on all seas. |
| Point 3 : | Free trade among nations and an end to all economic barriers between countries |
| Point 4 : | Countries to reduce armaments and weapons to a level required for public safety. |
| Point 5 : | Fair and impartial decisions for the resolution of colonial claims |
| Point 6 : | Restoration of Russia territories and freedom to establish and develop its own political system |
| Point 7 : | Preservation of the sovereignty of Belgium and that it should be independent as before the war. |
| Point 8 : | France should be fully liberated, its territory restored and allowed to recover Alsace-Lorraine |
| Point 9 : | All Italians are to be allowed to live in Italy and Italy's borders to be "along clearly recognizable lines of nationality." |
| Point 10 : | Self-determination should be allowed for all those living in Austria-Hungary. |
| Point 11 : | Self-determination and guarantees of independence for the Balkan states and its borders re-drawn. |
| Point 12 : | Self-determination for the Turkish people and for Non-Turks under Turkish rule |
| Point 13 : | An independent Polish nation should be created which should have access to the sea. |
| Point 14 : | A League of Nations should be created to guarantee the political and territorial independence of all states. |

## Questions for Document C:

1. What was the goal of Wilson’s 14 points speech?
2. What international organization did Wilson seek to establish?
3. Do you think the other Allies agreed with the 14 points? Why or why not.

# DOCUMENT: D

PART VIII.
REPARATION.

SECTION l.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

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.

ARTICLE: 232.

The Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, 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 of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage as defined in Annex l hereto.

## Questions for Doc D:

1. Why does it single out Germany and not the other Central Powers?

2. What are the terms of these two articles?

3. Do you believe these terms are fair or unfair? Explain your answer.

# Document E: Treaty of Versailles

***Why did the Germans hate the Treaty of Versailles so much?***

This is important to understand, because the way that the Germans reacted to the signing of the Treaty was a major factor in Hitler’s rise to power.

In order to understand why the Germans hated the Treaty so much, we need to take a closer look at what some of the clauses within the treaty said.

1. **Germany had to accept total responsibility for starting the war**. This was called the ‘War Guilt Clause’, or Article 231.
2. **Germany had to pay £6,600 million to the Allies** to cover the damage it had caused during the war. This was a form of compensation known as reparations.
3. **Germany had to hand over 70,000 square kilometres of land to the Allies**. The allies shared this land out amongst countries within Europe. For example, Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France (the Germans had taken it off France in 1871), West Prussia and Posen were given to Poland, and Eupen and Malmedy were given to Belgium. This was supposed to make Germany weaker, and make other European countries stronger. This would help to prevent Germany invading its neighbors within Europe in future years.
4. **Germany had to hand over all its colonies to the Allies**

Colonies are areas of land that are governed by a Parent State although they are outside of that state – they are abroad. Germany’s colonial Empire amounted to about one million square miles. One of the largest areas to be taken from Germany was in Africa. The Union of South Africa administered German South-West Africa. Britain, France and Belgium divided up the rest of the African land governed by Germany.

1. **The German armed forces were to be reduced greatly**. The Reichwehr (Army) were only allowed 100,000 men, and were not allowed to use conscription (forcing ordinary men to join the army for a period of time). The Navy was limited to 15,000 sailors.
2. **The German navy had to be reduced greatly**. They were only allowed to keep 6 battle ships. They were only allowed 15,000 men.

1. **The use and production of weaponry was limited**.The Germans were not allowed an airforce or any submarines. The Navy was only allowed six battleships and the buying of any further war materials was banned.
2. **The Rhineland** **had to be occupied by Allied troops**.

This area bordered France and was meant to give the French greater security. The occupation was to last for fifteen years and no German troops were to be allowed into the area.

For Document E:

Create a compare and contrast chart. Compare Wilsons 14 Points (document C) to The Treaty of Versailles.

Wilson’s 14 Points

Treaty of Versailles

# Document F:

German Speech on the Treaty of Versailles (April 17, 1923)

With the armistice begins the humiliation of Germany. If the Republic on the day of its foundation had appealed to the country: Germans, stand together! Up and resist the foe! The Fatherland, the Republic expects of you that you fight to your last breath, then millions who are now enemies of the Republic would be fanatical Republicans. Today they are the foes of the Republic not because it is a Republic but because this Republic was founded at the moment when Germany was humiliated, because it so discredited the new flag that men's eyes must turn regretfully toward the old flag.

So long as this Treaty stands there can be no resurrection of the German people; no social reform of any kind is possible! The Treaty was made in order to bring 20 million Germans to their deaths and to ruin the German nation. But those who made the Treaty cannot set it aside.

As its foundation our Movement formulated three demands:

1. Setting aside of the Peace Treaty.
2. Unification of all Germans.
3. Land and soil [Grund und Boden] to feed our nation.

Our movement could formulate these demands, since it was not our Movement which caused the War, it has not made the Republic, it did not sign the Peace Treaty. There is thus one thing which is the first task of this Movement: it desires to make the German once more National, that his Fatherland shall stand for him above everything else. It desires to teach our people to understand afresh the truth of the old saying: He who will not be a hammer must be an anvil. An anvil we are today, and that anvil will be beaten until out of the anvil we fashion once more a hammer, a German sword!

Note: Text of speech from Aspects of Western Civilization, Volume II, Perry Rogers, ed.; Prentice Hall (2000)

## Questions for Document F:

1. What are some examples of nationalism from the text?
2. Explain this person’s opinion on the Treaty of Versailles.