

THE WORLD AFTER WWI

1. Europe suffered terrible _____, and nearly _____ soldiers and civilians _____.
2. The _____ of this conflict ultimately led to _____, radical _____, and a _____ of many European countries.

THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

3. The Treaty that ended World War I was known as the _____.
4. The Treaty was signed in Versailles, France in _____.

BY SIGNING THE TREATY, GERMANY WAS REQUIRED TO:

- 1 - _____ for the war.
- 2 - Give up _____ after the war.
Some of the land had been _____ prior to the war.
Much of the land that was lost was rich in _____ that could have been used to _____.
- 3 - _____ to other countries for the losses and damage they had suffered.
This was difficult because _____ had to _____ its own _____ and _____ too.
- 4 - _____ and _____
_____ of nearly _____.
It was also _____ from _____.
5. Germans greatly _____ put on it by the Treaty of Versailles, and began to _____ as economic conditions worsened.
6. Germany also became _____ from and _____ by other countries.
7. The Treaty of Versailles also created the _____, a group of nations that vowed to _____ to ensure that a _____ again.
8. The _____ Senate did _____ the Treaty of Versailles and _____ of the League of Nations.
9. The League turned out to be _____ because it had _____.

B

BLAME

Germany had to accept full blame for the war (war guilt clause).

R

REPARATIONS

Germany had to pay 132 billion German marks for the damage caused by the war (roughly \$400 billion in today's dollars)!

A

ARMY

Germany's military was significantly reduced.
Its Army could only have 100,000 men

T

TERRITORY

Lost one million square miles of land

World War I had a profound effect on world history. Europe suffered terrible destruction, and nearly 22 million soldiers and civilians died. The results of this conflict ultimately led to economic crises, radical changes in government, and a decline in the power of many European countries. The world would never be the same!



Word Definition
reparations: payment by a government to a group of people for loss or damage

The Treaty of Versailles

The treaty that ended World War I was known as the **Treaty of Versailles**. Signed in Versailles, France in 1919, it forced Germany to accept blame for the war. Germany was required to:



Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

- **Give up one million square miles of land** after the war. Some of the land had been seized by Germany prior to the war. Much of the land that was lost was rich in natural resources that could have been used to generate income.
- **Accept full responsibility** for causing the war and pay **reparations** to other countries for the losses and damage they had suffered. This was difficult because Germany had to rebuild its own economy and country too.
- **Limit its armed forces** and stop production of nearly all war materials. It was also prohibited from uniting with Austria.

Germans greatly resented the restrictions put on it by the Treaty of Versailles, and began to rise up in protest as economic conditions worsened. Germany also became isolated from and distrusted by other countries.

The Treaty of Versailles also created the League of Nations, a group of nations that vowed to work together to ensure that a world war would never occur again. The United States Senate did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles and never became a member of the League of Nations. The League turned out to be weak because it had no enforcement powers.



Think About It

Answer the questions below.

1. List four restrictions that the Treaty of Versailles put on Germany.

2. How did Germans feel about this treaty?

Treaty of Versailles (1919)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____