

World War 1 and the TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

Reparations

- In addition to accepting the blame for starting the war, Germany had to pay reparations to other countries for the damages they had suffered as a result of the war.

- Germany had to pay \$33 billion in reparations.

**Brain
Wrinkles**



Treaty of Versailles Comprehension Check

1. When did WWI begin and end?
2. What are the four MAIN causes of WWI?
3. Which treaty was signed by Germany and the Allied Powers and officially ended WWI?
4. Which country did the Treaty of Versailles force to accept the blame of WWI?
5. Besides taking responsibility for the treaty impose?
6. Why did France push for harsh punishment?
7. How did the majority of Germans feel about the treaty?
8. What group did the Treaty of Versailles create?
9. What was the purpose of this group?
10. Which of the Treaty of Versailles terms do you think was the most important?
11. What happened to many countries' economies?

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Name: _____

#Emojis

Create an emotion to depict each of the following causes of WWI, Treaty of Versailles, & worldwide depression. On the back of this slip, describe the importance of each emoji.

Send

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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A Novel Event

Directions: Create a historical fiction book based on one of the MAIN causes of WWI. Write the title and draw a historically accurate illustration of the cause/event on the cover. Inside the textbox, write a description of the book.

Book Description:

Two Viewpoints

Directions: On the left lens, write how the Allies feel about the Treaty of Versailles. In the right lens, write how Germany feels about the treaty. Include a small illustration or symbol to summarize each viewpoint.

Allies

Germany

Treaty of
Versailles

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Treaty of Versailles CL OZZLE Notes 1

World War I

- World War I began in June 1914 and the fighting _____.
- Even though the event that sparked the war is easy to pinpoint, the actual causes of WWI are complicated and _____ of the countries involved.
- There are _____ of World War I...

Militarism

- Countries had built strong militaries to _____ and their colonies, and militarism increased as countries competed with each other to build up their armies and navies.
- During this time, the military was _____ with the countries' politics and economics.
- Between _____, Germany and France doubled the size of their armies, while Great Britain and Germany used their navies to compete for dominance of the seas.
- Tensions rose as countries watched each other _____.

Alliances

- European countries made agreements with each other to better _____.
- If one member was attacked, the others were _____.
- When the war began, on one side were the Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, _____, and Belgium.
- The other side were the Central Powers: Germany, _____, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.

Imperialism

- Imperialism is when a country increases its power and wealth by _____ under its control.
- _____ as countries tried to grab more and more colonies throughout Africa and Asia.
- The rush for land acquisition caused many European countries to _____ one another.

Nationalism

- Nationalism is when citizens _____ in their home country.
- As countries _____, a strong sense of nationalism emerged.
- Many Europeans began to feel that their _____ to all others.
- Nationalism was exceptionally high in _____, a small nation south of Austria-Hungary, and in _____, a region located in southern Austria-Hungary.
- A large Slavic population lived in both Serbia and Bosnia, and the ethnic group strongly desired their _____, free from Austria-Hungary's control.
- These nationalistic feelings led to the actual event that _____.

Treaty of Versailles CL02LE Notes 2

Outbreak of War

- On June 28, 1914, _____, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated.
- The assassin was a Bosnian Serb who wanted to _____ from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite it with Serbia.
- 48 hours after the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, which set off a _____ of European countries joining the war.

WWI Ends

- Both sides of the war believed it would be over in less than a year; unfortunately, it lasted over _____.
- Europe suffered terrible destruction and _____ soldiers and civilians died.
- America's entry into the war gave the Allies the _____ they needed to defeat the Central Powers.
- In November 11, 1918, the _____ to the Allies and signed an armistice that ended the war.

In Conclusion

- _____ in Asia and Africa helped lead to World War I because:
- Europeans _____ in their countries.
- They had developed _____ to protect their colonies.
- European countries had _____ towards one another and had joined alliances to protect themselves.

What Next?

- When fighting ended in 1918, the Allied Powers were victorious, but all of Europe had suffered _____.
- One by one, the Central Powers _____ with the Allies.
- Germany's treaty was the last one to be signed, and it forced Germany to _____ for the war.
- The Treaty of Versailles was signed in Versailles, France on _____ and officially ended WWI.

Treaty of Versailles CL0ZZLE Notes 3

Punishment

- The Treaty of Versailles was mainly negotiated and written by the _____, with little input from Germany.
- France's Prime Minister, Georges Clemenceau, pushed for _____ for Germany.
- France had been devastated when Germany had invaded, and Clemenceau didn't want Germany to ever be strong enough to _____.
- US President Woodrow Wilson and UK Prime Minister David Lloyd George were concerned a severe punishment would start another war, but the _____.

Land

- In signing the treaty, Germany had to give up one million square _____, some of which had been seized by Germany prior to WWI.
- The majority of the land that was lost was _____ and could have been used to boost Germany's poor economy.
- Germany also lost all of _____.

Reparations

- In addition to accepting the blame for starting the war, Germany had to _____ to other countries for the damages they had suffered as a result of the war.
- Germany owed _____ in reparations.
- This was difficult for Germany to pay because it also had to _____ and infrastructure.

Military

- In order to keep Germany weak, the treaty forced Germany to _____ and stop production of nearly all war materials.
- Germany was also prohibited from _____.

Resentment

- The majority of Germans _____ the harsh restrictions put in place by the Treaty of Versailles.
- As economic conditions throughout the country worsened, many Germans _____.
- Germany had _____ and was distrusted by other countries.
- Even though the Treaty of Versailles ended World War I, the severe consequences given to Germany set events in motion that would eventually lead to _____.

Treaty of Versailles CL0ZLE Notes 4

League of Nations

- The Treaty of Versailles also created the _____, a group of countries that promised to work together to make sure that another world war would not occur.
- Germany was not allowed to join until _____.
- The US Senate _____ the Treaty of Versailles and never became a member of the League of Nations.
- The League had _____ and turned out to be too weak.

Germany

- The war had left Germany _____.
- As its people starved and the country lay in chaos, the Allies gave them a bill that they simply could _____.
- The Treaty of Versailles caused Germany to go through an _____.

Depression


- Germany was not the only country who _____.
- Countries around the world fell into a _____ following World War I.
- European economies were in terrible shape because they had suffered _____ and severe loss of life.
- These countries had borrowed money during the war, but now had no money to _____.
- They also experienced _____, a condition where prices rise and money loses purchasing power.

U.S.

- The United States suffered from the Great Depression beginning in October 1929 when the _____.
- Value of stocks began to drop so stockholders began to _____ as fast as they could.
- Businesses could no longer sell their goods because people had less money to spend, so many had to close & workers _____.
- People couldn't _____ to the bank, so they lost everything (homes, farms, etc.).

Worldwide

- Businesses around the world _____.
- When the US stopped buying goods, it _____ in other countries.
- When _____, banks in other countries were hurt too
- Stockholders in other countries could _____ their stocks to American companies
- As businesses and factories around the world _____, buying and selling almost stopped.

The image features a central green oval with a black and white border. Inside the oval, the text 'Causes of' is at the top, followed by 'WORLD' and 'WAR I' in a large, teal, serif font. The background of the entire image consists of diagonal stripes in various shades of green, blue, and grey.

Causes of WORLD WAR I

World War I

- World War I began in June 1914 and the fighting ended in November 1918.
- Even though the event that sparked the war is easy to pinpoint, the actual causes of WWI are complicated and intertwined with the histories of the countries involved.
- There are four M.A.I.N. causes of World War I...

Militarism

- Countries had built strong militaries to protect themselves and their colonies, and militarism increased as countries competed with each other to build up their armies and navies.
- During this time, the military was given top priority with the countries' politics and economics.
- Between 1870 and 1914, Germany and France doubled the size of their armies, while Great Britain and Germany used their navies to compete for dominance of the seas.
- Tensions rose as countries watched each other build up military power.

Alliances

- European countries made agreements with each other to better protect themselves.
- If one member was attacked, the others were obligated to help.
- When the war began, on one side were the Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, and Belgium.
- The other side were the Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.

Imperialism

- Imperialism is when a country increases its power and wealth by acquiring new lands under its control.
- Rivalries developed as countries tried to grab more and more colonies throughout Africa and Asia.
- The rush for land acquisition caused many European countries to resent and distrust one another.

Nationalism

- Nationalism is when citizens feel fierce pride in their home country.
- As countries expanded their empires, a strong sense of nationalism emerged.
- Many Europeans began to feel that their nation was superior to all others.

Nationalism

- Nationalism was exceptionally high in Serbia, a small nation south of Austria-Hungary, and in Bosnia, a region located in southern Austria-Hungary.
- A large Slavic population lived in both Serbia and Bosnia, and the ethnic group strongly desired their own country, free from Austria-Hungary's control.
- These nationalistic feelings led to the actual event that sparked World War I.

Outbreak of War

- On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated.
- The assassin was a Bosnian Serb who wanted to free Bosnia from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and unite it with Serbia.
- 48 hours after the assassination, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, which set off a chain reaction of European countries joining the war.

WWI Ends

- Both sides of the war believed it would be over in less than a year; unfortunately, it lasted over four years.
- Europe suffered terrible destruction and over 22 million soldiers and civilians died.
- America's entry into the war gave the Allies the extra power they needed to defeat the Central Powers.
- In November 11, 1918, the Central Powers surrendered to the Allies and signed an armistice that ended the war.

In Conclusion

- European empire building in Asia and Africa helped lead to World War I because:
- Europeans felt fierce pride in their countries.
- They had developed strong militaries to protect their colonies.
- European countries had built up resentments towards one another and had joined alliances to protect themselves.