The Great War Over - Peace declared !!!

Scenario

- 11th November 1918, 1100hrs - the war to end all wars have ended!
- 7,849,000 soldiers lay dead in the fields of Europe - a generation wiped out by bomb, bullet and gas.
- The Allied powers meet to decide on the key points surrounding the First World War. They were to decide who caused the war, who is to pay and what is to become of Germany, Austria and indeed Europe as a whole.
- After the war, there were many treaties dealing with the different Central Powers: Treaty of Saint German, Treaty of Trianon, and the Treaty of Versailles. We will deal with the Treaty of Versailles because it deals with Germany, the biggest of the Central Powers, and in many ways it led to WWII.

This simulation is to see what your responses would have been if you had developing the Treaty.

Note: Even though Italy was a part of the Treaty of Versailles, it has been omitted from this simulation so that there will be an odd number for voting and also because it was not a major player in the war.

The Rules

1. There is to be no shouting or raised voices of any kind - a diplomat does not raise their voice to answer a question or attack an opinion.
2. No conferring with other tables as to their responses and answers. Remain seated.
3. You must remain in your character during the simulation - only follow what your character would have done – not what you think you should do.
4. Be careful to make sure everyone has his or her say and no one is left out.

Day 1 Instructions:

- You will be divided into delegations from each nation among "The Big Three": France, Britain and the United States. In your groups, you will go over the readings and the Options for Negotiations Worksheet to decide what it is your group wants out of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Read the biographies, review the Options for Negotiations worksheet, and discuss what your group wants to get out of the treaty.
    - You are expected to fulfill your obligations as delegates to a peace conference. Your job is to get the Treaty to look as much like what has been outlined for you as possible. Do NOT use your personal feelings to make decisions.
- **You need to individually record your decisions on your Negotiations Worksheet**, even though all of the decisions must be the same for your entire group. You will be responsible for negotiating for these within a separate small group with your "co-pilot" so make sure you are actively involved!
- **Complete Day 1 Homework on the last page.**

Day 2 Instructions:

- Return to your groups from yesterday (but don't get too comfortable – you're going to move)!
- Review your country's decisions from the Negotiations Worksheet carefully. Ask final clarifying questions before you divide up into different negotiating groups to share out your group's decisions.
- You and one "co-pilot" from your team will be assigned to represent your nation in a small group.
- Introduce yourself as your country/leader to your small groups. Record each person's names.
- Fill out your "Final Outcomes" worksheet as you negotiate for your side.
- After your Peace negotiations have been settled, we will debrief as a class to discuss how your negotiations match up to the negotiations of the real Treaty of Versailles.
- The most important goals of this lesson were the demands brought to the table by each country, the negotiations process and the actual results of the Treaty of Versailles.
- **Complete Day 2 Homework on the last page.**

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Options for Negotiations – DAY 1

Point of Negotiation	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
War Guilt – Who is to blame for WWI?	Germany	Germany AND Austria-Hungary	No one nation is to blame. Many nations were involved.
Reparations / Cost of the War - There were billions of dollars' worth of damage done to France, loss of life and property due to Germany's invasion. France wanted reparations. How much must Germany pay?	$12 Billion	$33 Billion	$100 Billion
German Colonies – Germany controlled several territories in Africa. Who gets them?	Germany gets to keep them	Split between France and England	Colonies are to be allowed to govern themselves as independent nations
Rhineland The industrial heart of Germany. With control over it, Germany could rise to power again. It is also on the border with France. Who controls it?	The French can take it over as part of their war reparations	An international force should take over the Rhineland	Germany can keep control of the area with Allied supervision
Alsace-Lorraine Once part of France, it was taken by the Germans in 1870 (which was 50 years ago). Who gets it?	Return to France	Germany can keep it	Placed under control of the League of Nations until a decision is made
German Armed Forces How powerful should it be? Should it be destroyed, kept completely intact, or somewhere in between? How many troops and ships can Germany have?	Reduce German military to 100,000 men. Reduce Navy by 36 ships. No tanks, submarines or aircraft to be built. Wartime weapons melted down.	Reduce German military to 250,000 men. Reduce Navy to 50 ships. Allowed to keep some tanks, submarines and aircraft.	All German military forces may be returned to pre-war levels. No destruction of German war materials necessary.
League of Nations International peacekeeping body that will negotiate between disputing powers. Should there be one?	No League of Nations	Create League of Nations but with no power to enforce power over its members	Create League of Nations with power to put economic sanctions (restrictions) on its members

**Numbers are not exact but represent approximately what different delegates wanted.*

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Negotiation Worksheet – DAY 1

Use the Treaty Options Worksheet to plan with your nation which Treaty option you feel is best. Make decisions from the viewpoint of your assigned nation / leader! ALL GROUP MEMBERS MUST COMPLETE THIS SHEET WITH THE SAME INFORMATION.

WHICH COUNTRY / LEADER WERE YOU ASSIGNED? _____

Area of Concern	Option #	Reason
War Guilt – Who is to blame for the war?		
Reparations / Cost of the War - How much must Germany pay for invading France?		
German Colonies – What should happen to them?		
Rhineland The industrial heart of Germany. With control over it, Germany could rise to power again. It is also on the border with France. Who controls it?		
Alsace-Lorraine Once part of France, it was taken by the Germans in 1870 (which was 50 years ago). Who gets it?		
German Armed Forces How many troops and ships can Germany have?		
League of Nations International peacekeeping body that will negotiate between disputing powers. Should there be one?		

Day 1

WHICH COUNTRY & LEADER WERE YOU ASSIGNED? _____

Day 2

Who was assigned to be your country "co-pilot" today? _____

After you have been put into small groups, introduce yourselves to your fellow "Big Three":

The United States and Woodrow Wilson



What are the names of people representing this group and leader? Write them down:

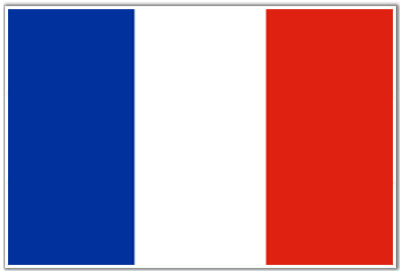
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However, remember to refer to them as their assigned leader and country (not their real names) during the simulation.



France and Georges Clemenceau

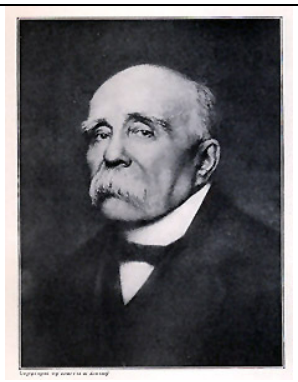


What are the names of people representing this group and leader? Write them down:

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However, remember to refer to them as their assigned leader and country (not their real names) during the simulation.



Great Britain and Lloyd George

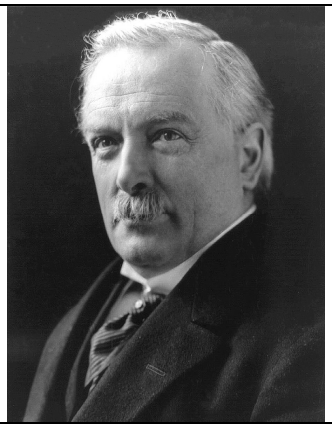


What are the names of people representing this group and leader? Write them down:

_____

_____

However, remember to refer to them as their assigned leader and country (not their real names) during the simulation.



TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Final Outcomes – DAY 2

Step 1: During the Peace talks, use one color to circle the final options decided in negotiations. Color:_____
Also circle the option that each respective nation voted upon for each point of negotiation.

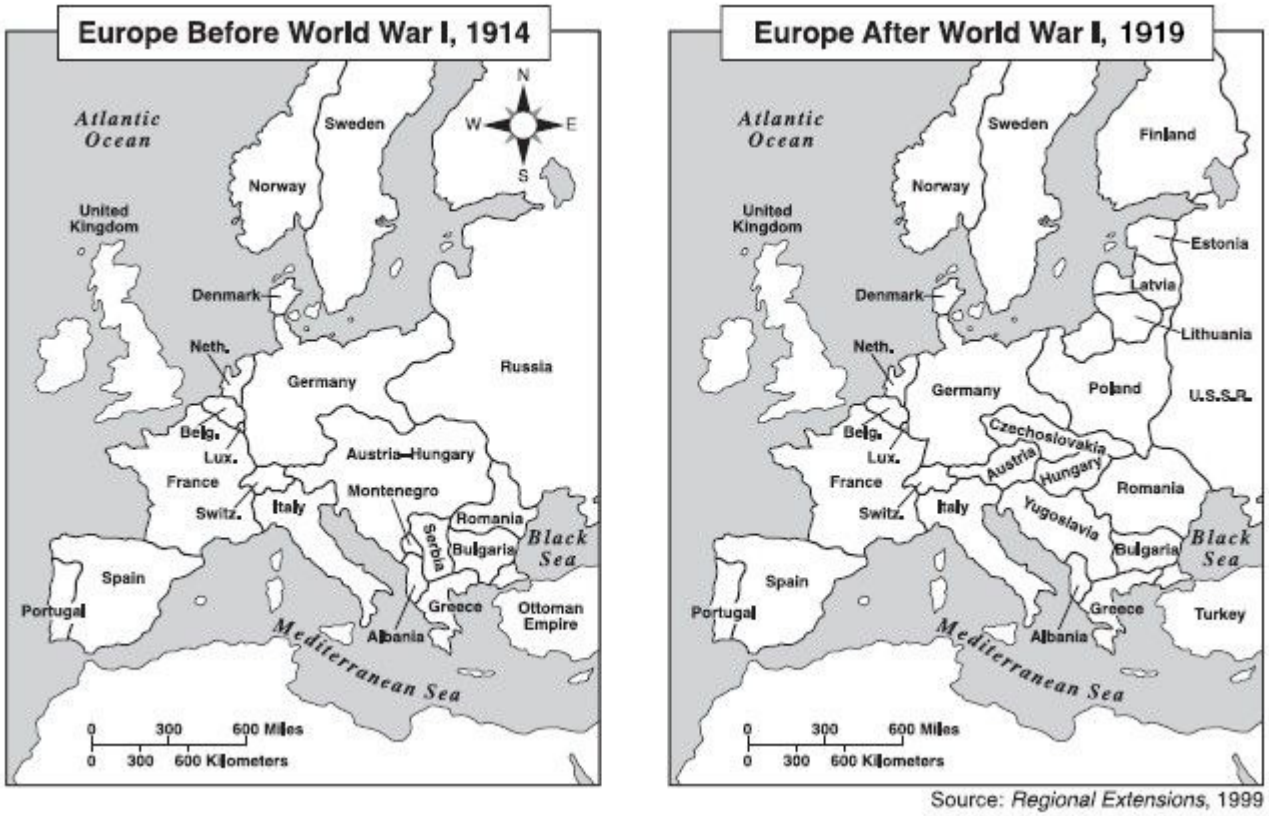
Step 2: Listen to the teacher. Use a *different* color to circle the REAL Treaty outcomes. Color:_____

Point of Negotiation	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Circle the option each nation voted for during class:
War Guilt – Who is to blame for WWI?	Germany	Germany AND Austria-Hungary	No one is to blame. Many nations were involved.	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3
Reparations / Cost of the War - There were billions of dollars' worth of damage done to France, loss of life and property due to Germany's invasion. France wanted reparations. How much must Germany pay?	$12 Billion	$33 Billion	$100 Billion	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3
German Colonies – Germany controlled several territories in Africa. Who gets them?	Germany gets to keep them	Split between France and England	Colonies are to be allowed to govern themselves as independent nations	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3
Rhineland The industrial heart of Germany. With control over it, Germany could rise to power again. It is also on the border with France. Who controls it?	The French can take it over as part of their war reparations	An international force should take over the Rhineland	Germany can keep control of the area with Allied supervision	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3
Alsace-Lorraine Once part of France, it was taken by the Germans in 1870 (which was 50 years ago). Who gets it?	Return to France	Germany can keep it	Placed under control of the League of Nations until a decision is made	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3
German Armed Forces How powerful should it be? Should it be destroyed, kept completely intact, or somewhere in between? How many troops and ships can Germany have?	Reduce German military to 100,000 men. Reduce Navy by 36 ships. No tanks, submarines or aircraft to be built. Wartime weapons melted down.	Reduce German military to 250,000 men. Reduce Navy to 50 ships. Allowed to keep some tanks, submarines and aircraft.	All German military forces may be returned to pre-war levels. No destruction of German war materials necessary.	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3
League of Nations International peacekeeping body that will negotiate between disputing powers. Should there be one?	No League of Nations	Create League of Nations but with no power to enforce power over its members	Create League of Nations with power to put economic sanctions (restrictions) on its members	**France:** 1 2 3 **Britain:** 1 2 3 **U.S.A.:** 1 2 3

**Numbers are not exact but represent approximately what different delegates wanted.*

Day 1 Homework

ttp://termcoord.eu/2014/07/shot-triggered-war/



Source: *Regional Extensions*, 1999

Describe 5 differences can you see between the two maps. (Try to look for new nations in Europe)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Day 2 Homework

Reflect upon the simulation over the past two days and refer to your Final Outcomes chart to respond:

1. Summarize the MAIN goals of each country during Treaty negotiations:

Country	Goals	Goals met?	Explain your response
France		Yes No Some	
Britain		Yes No Some	
United States		Yes No Some	

2. Discuss how this simulation went for you overall. What <u>stood out</u> to you about your experience?

3. What were your greatest individual <u>strengths</u> during the simulation? Provide examples.

4. What is your personal <u>room for growth</u> in future collaborative simulations? Provide examples.

Character 1

The United States and Woodrow Wilson





- Wilson was born in 1856.
- He entered politics in 1910 and by 1912 was President.
- In 1916 he was re-elected under a pledge to remain out of the war but in 1917 he declared war on Germany.

He was an idealist and reformer who saw the war as a means to end wars forever by creating a 'League of Nations' that binds all nations together in a mutual alliance - much different from the alliances that were present before the war started (see point 14 below).

Main issues to take to the Treaty

- Wilson wanted a Europe that was saved from war but also available to trade with the United States. The U.S. had done well economically out of the war and saw trade as a key part of any peace deal (There are at least 4 points that deal with trade - can you spot them?).

- Wilson had no national interests or claims to colonies - he wanted the League of Nations to look after them or for them to be self-governed.

- However Wilson was prepared to compromise issues and points to get the League of Nations agreed to.

Woodrow Wilson had "**FOURTEEN POINTS**" which he saw as a way of bringing peace:

1. There should be no secret treaties; all international agreements should be open.
2. The seas were to be free to all countries at all times.
3. Customs barriers between countries should be removed.
4. Armaments should be reduced.
5. The wishes of the peoples in colonies should be taken into account settling colonial claims.
6. German forces should leave Russia.
7. Belgium should be independent.
8. Alsace-Lorranine should be returned to France.
9. Italy's frontier with Austria should be adjusted to avoid confrontation with Austria.
10. There should be self-determination for the peoples of Eastern Europe.
    a. This allows different nationalities the right to govern themselves as independent nations.
11. Serbia should be given a coastline.
12. There should be self-determination for the people of the Turkish empire.
13. Poland should be independent and given a coastline.
14. An International organization should be set up to deal with international incidents and disputes (therefore avoiding war) - League of Nations.

Notes:

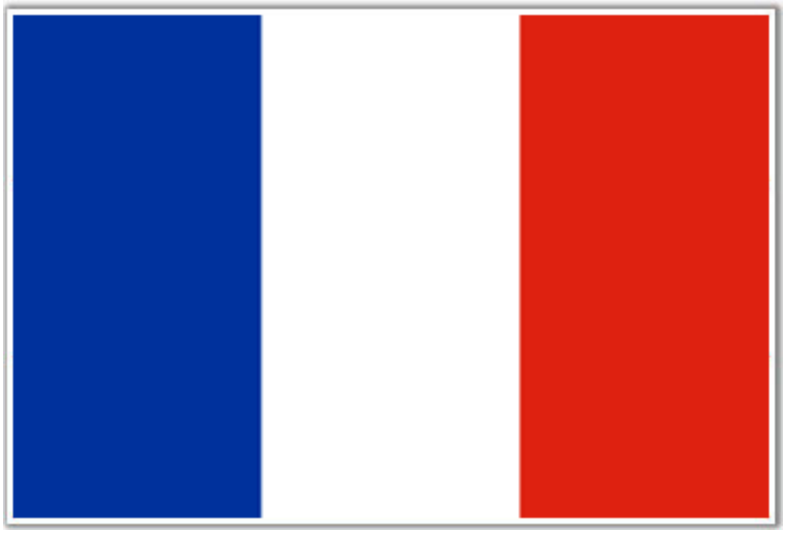
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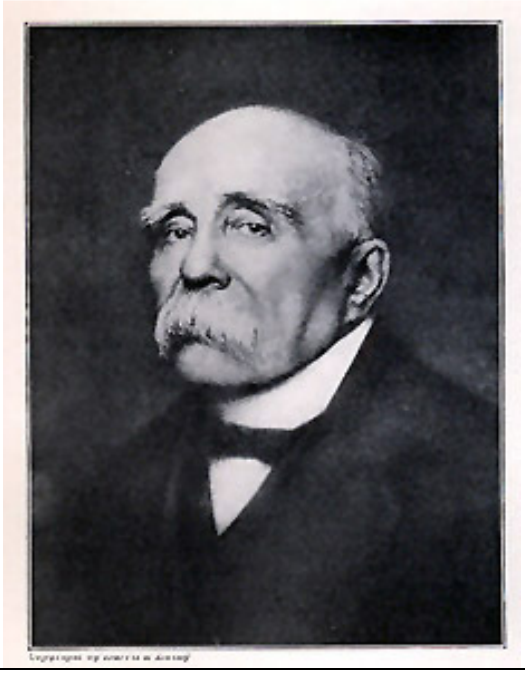
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Also review the Biography on the back →

Character 2

France and Georges Clemenceau





- Born in 1841, Georges Clemenceau was 77 when the talks began in 1919.
- He entered politics in 1871 and was Prime Minister from 1906 to 1909.
- During the war he was critical of the French war leaders.
- In 1917 he was elected again as leader.

Clemenceau was an old man who had seen his nation be invaded by the Germans in 1870 and again in 1914. France had suffered greatly. The youth of the nation had been lost to war and the nation ravaged by its effects. Clemenceau was a hard uncompromising man (nicknamed 'the tiger') and therefore he wanted Germany to pay for what it had done to his nation and in doing so make sure that it never would be allowed to threaten France again.

Main issues to take to the Treaty

- Clemenceau wanted French troops on the Rhineland guarding against any future German attack.

- Clemenceau wanted Alsace-Lorraine back from Germany - they captured it in the war of 1870.

- Clemenceau wanted Germany to pay for everything that the war cost – this would cripple Germany and make France more powerful in Europe.

Notes:

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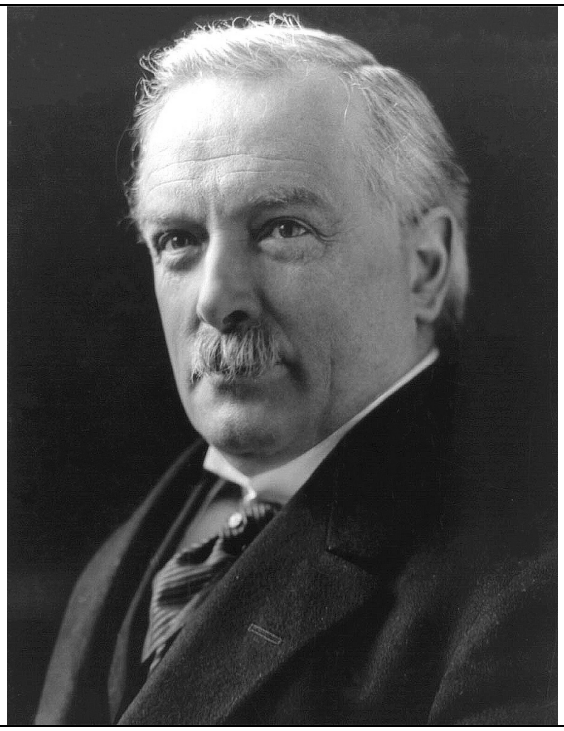
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Also review the Biography on the back →

Character 3

Great Britain and Lloyd George





- Lloyd George was born in 1863.
- He entered politics in 1890.
- He became Prime Minister in 1916 - during the war.

Lloyd George was in a difficult situation. On one hand he was a realist and saw the need to compromise and make sure that Germany was not punished too much as that would cause more problems than it would solve. However, Lloyd George had just won an election promising to squeeze the pips out of Germany and the people in Great Britain wanted to see the German Head of State (the Kaiser) hang for starting the war.

Main issues to take to the Treaty

- He disagreed with point two of Wilson's fourteen points as Britain who had always had a strong navy felt Britain and her Empire needed to have some control of the seas.
- Lloyd George felt that the British should be given Germany's colonies and the Turkish territories it had captured
- Lloyd George did want to see Germany weakened in some way through its forces

Notes:

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Also review the Biography on the back →