

### Instructions

- Answer all questions.
- Your teacher will explain how they would like it submitted.
- Individual work.
- AI and plagiarism will be checked.

### SOURCE A

The Treaty of Versailles was indeed a victor's peace, designed to punish and constrain the Germans and to vindicate the Allied sacrifices. This was what President Wilson meant when he claimed that, though this was a harsh treaty, it was a just one. But it was also meant to create a post-war world that the defeated as well as the victor nations could accept. The establishment of the League of Nations, whatever the reservations of the victor powers, held out the promise of a more just international regime. The principle of self-determination, never clearly defined, was not universally applied. Wilson hoped that some of the difficulties could be settled within the framework of the League of Nations. Clemenceau managed to achieve much from his fellow peacemakers to compensate for France's wartime sacrifices and its uniquely exposed position. The drastic cuts in Germany's military power and its territorial and financial losses gave France a considerable measure of protection. Much in the Versailles Treaty was left undecided and would depend on the manner of its enforcement. Clemenceau was right when he claimed that it was 'not even a beginning, but the beginning of a beginning'.

*From a history book published in 2005.*

### SOURCE B

Clemenceau was under attack from powerful forces in France, who accused him of having been outwitted by the cunning English. Lloyd George knew that he was heading into a storm of criticism for his failure to obtain the huge reparation payments from the Germans which he had promised the British public. But he had also come to fear that the treaty was too harsh. Wilson had come to Paris hoping to remake the world according to liberal and democratic principles, but he had found the task so dominated by claims, hatreds, fears and greeds that he was forced to settle for a compromise that satisfied no one. Hopefully, his League of Nations would eventually resolve some of the difficulties – but this was only a hope.

*From a history book published in 1968.*

## SOURCE C

Mr President. You have sent to France your young soldiers. Eager though they were to meet the enemy, they were unaware when they arrived of the monstrous crimes of the Germans. To obtain a proper view of the German conduct of the war, they had to witness the burnt-down cities, the flooded mines and the crumbling factories. You will have the opportunity, Mr President, to inspect with your own eyes the extent of the disaster.

The French government will also show you documents in which the German General Staff described its plan of plunder and industrial destruction.

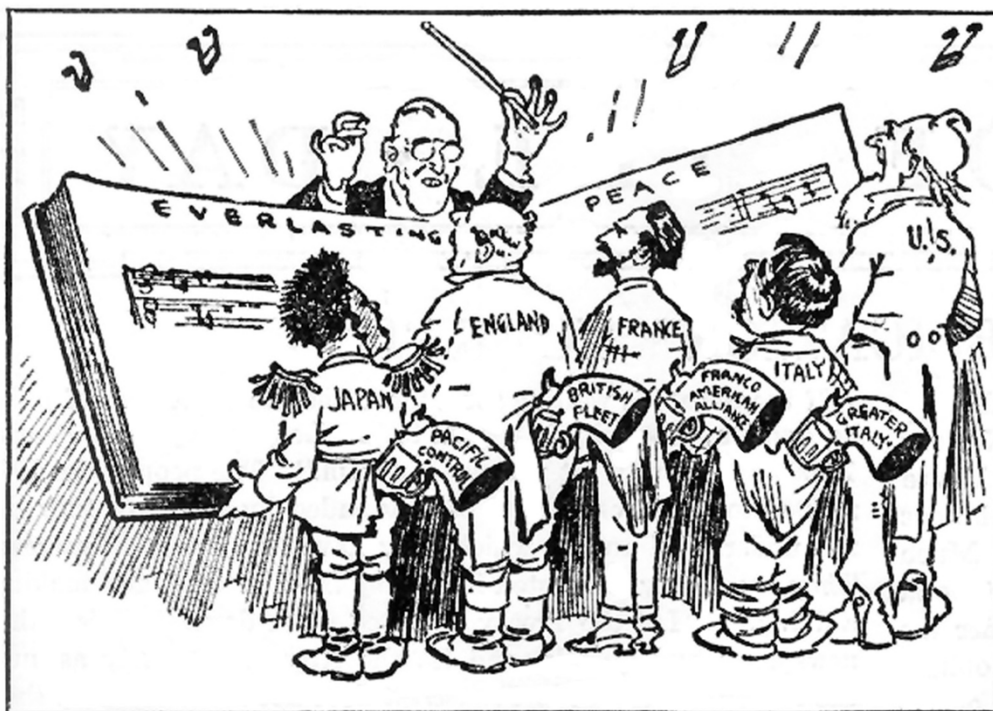
*From the speech of welcome by President Poincaré of France to President Wilson when he arrived in France in December 1918.*

## SOURCE D

One principle runs through the whole programme. It is the principle of justice to all people and all nationalities, whether they be strong or weak. Without this principle there can be no international justice.

*President Wilson speaking in 1918 about his aims in the peace negotiations.*

## SOURCE E



REAR VIEW.

*An American cartoon published in August 1919. The person conducting is President Wilson.*

## SOURCE F



An Australian cartoon published in 1919. ('Sweet Oil of Brotherhood' is written on the bottle held by the central figure).

## SOURCE G

The French newspaper 'Le Temps' criticises recent remarks by General Smuts that the Germans have changed and that the terms of the Treaty should be made less harsh on Germany. It says that the General is mistaken and that the Germans have not changed.

'Le Temps' lays stress on the great advantages for France of the Treaty, such as the re-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. It also criticises its imperfections from a French point of view: its failure to destroy the unity of Germany, the lack of guarantees needed for the continued safety of nations and the insufficiency of the measures to ensure the full reparation of war losses.

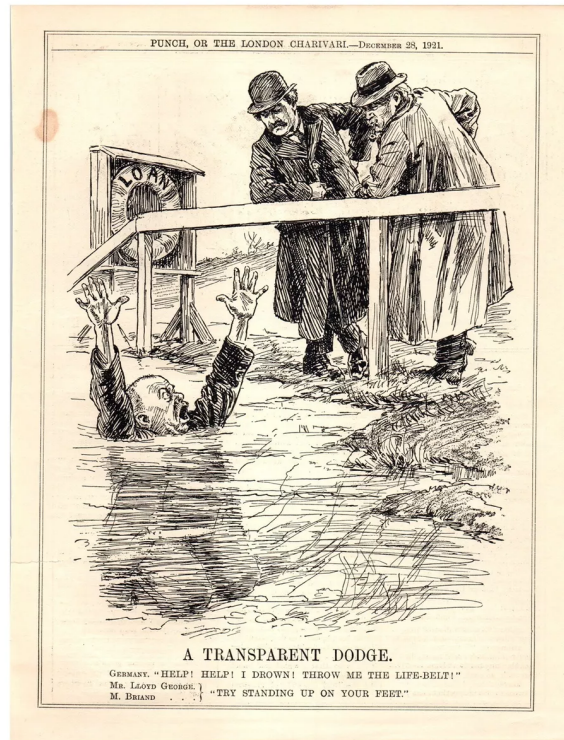
*From a British government report about the reaction to the Treaty in French newspapers, July 1919. General Smuts was a South African politician. He had been a member of the British Imperial War Cabinet and was present at the peace negotiations.*

## SOURCE H

We have restored where restoration was just, we have organised reparations where damage and injury have been inflicted, and we have established guarantees against the repetition of these crimes and horrors from which the world is just emerging. We have disarmed; we have punished. We have demonstrated that you cannot trample on national rights and liberties without punishment.

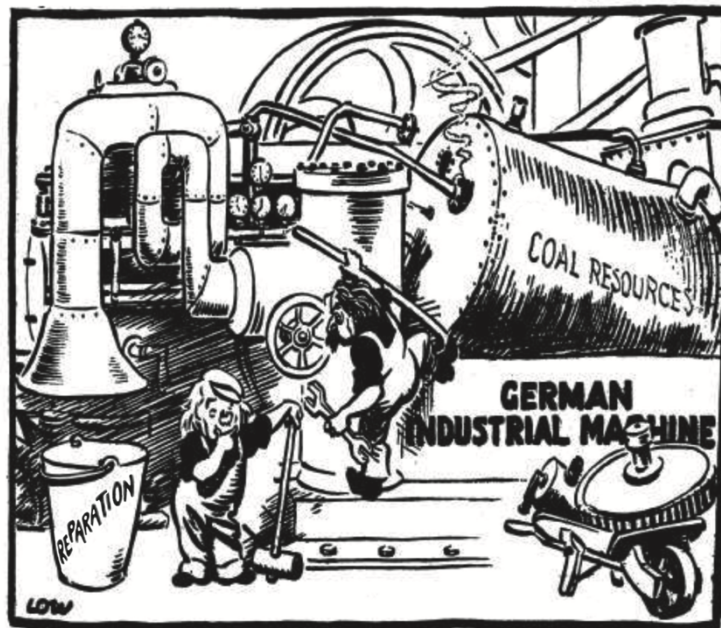
*Lloyd George in a speech to the British Parliament, 21 July 1919.*

**SOURCE I**



*A cartoon from a British magazine, 1921. It shows Germany kneeling in the water. Lloyd George and Briand (the French Prime Minister) are on the right.*

**SOURCE J**



*A cartoon published in a British newspaper in 1921. Lloyd George is saying to Briand, 'Half a minute! I wonder if removing bits of the machine really does speed up production.'*

1. Study Sources A and B.  
How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [8]
2. Study Sources C and D. How would Wilson (Source D) have reacted to Source C?  
Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]
3. Study Sources E and F. How similar are the messages of these two cartoons?  
Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]
4. Study Sources G and H. Do you trust what Lloyd George says in Source H about the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]
5. Study Sources I and J. Does Source J make Source I surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]