



22. \_\_\_\_\_ Seeking to end the war before the German army could be defeated on the battlefield, Ludendorff allowed a new gov't to be established on democratic principles and to seek immediate peace. Its leader, Prince Max von Baden...
- called for the unconditional surrender of the Allied powers.
  - hoped to force Britain to the negotiating table, and defeat France on the battlefield.
  - wanted to establish a soviet government in Germany.
  - sought peace on the basis of Woodrow Wilson's *Fourteen Points*.
  - believed Germany could continue the war until victory was attained.
23. When the armistice was declared, the German people were generally unaware that their army was near defeat, as no foreign soldier stood on German soil. Many Germans came to believe Germany had been betrayed – or “\_\_\_\_\_” by enemies at home.
24. Who was the only participant in the Great War to emerge as a creditor, rather than as a debtor, state? \_\_\_\_\_
25. The peace conference which followed WWI was held in various suburbs surrounding which city? \_\_\_\_\_
- Which nation-state did each of the “Big Four” represent:*
26. Clemenceau : \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Wilson : \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Orlando : \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Lloyd George : \_\_\_\_\_
30. \_\_\_\_\_ The 1919 peace conference can be distinguished from the Congress of Vienna of a century before by all of the following **EXCEPT?** In 1919,...
- the populace of the defeated power failed to acknowledge defeat.
  - negotiations reflected the notion of “*a peace without victors*.”
  - public opinion held great sway with the diplomats who took part.
  - more than just Europe had to be taken into account.
  - negotiators were attempting to restore order after a long and costly revolution.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Which was the greatest, and most immediate international threat that had to be addressed by the peacemakers of 1919?
- Bolshevism.
  - Arab nationalism.
  - Zionist ideology.
  - Italian demands for the Italia Irredenta.
  - Japanese expansionism
32. Which former Allied nation was excluded from the 1919 peace conference? \_\_\_\_\_
33. The 1919 peace conference led to the establishment of a new instrument for peace and justice - a body of sovereign states who agreed to pursue common policies and to consult in the common interest, especially when war threatened. This body would be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Most of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were intended to...
- punish Germany for its role in the war.
  - break Germany up into its component parts.
  - provide protection to France against a resurgent Germany.
  - expand the colonial holdings of the Allied powers.
35. \_\_\_\_\_ The Versailles Treaty did all of the following **EXCEPT?**
- created a demilitarized zone in the German Rhineland.
  - returned Alsace-Lorraine to France.
  - gave France the right to work the coal mines of the Saar for fifteen years.
  - limited the size of the German army and abolished the German fleet.
  - forbid Germany from having war planes, subs, tanks, poison gas, or heavy artillery.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following nation-states were created largely from the remains of the Austro-Hungarian empire **EXCEPT?**
- Austria
  - Czechoslovakia
  - Finland
  - Yugoslavia
  - Hungary
  - Poland
37. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following nation-states lost territory in the treaties at the end of the war, **EXCEPT?**
- Austria-Hungary
  - Bulgaria
  - Germany
  - the Ottoman Empire
  - Romania
  - Russia
38. \_\_\_\_\_ *Clause 231* of the treaty with Germany...
- required Germany to make reparations payments to the victorious Allies.
  - required Germany to accept all responsibility for loss and damage as a consequence of the war.
  - required Germany to accept the entire treaty as it was written, without any opportunity for negotiation.
  - required Germany to be permanently disarmed.
  - required Germany not to seek unification with Austria.
39. The German government which signed the treaty would be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
40. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following were criticisms of the peace in the immediate aftermath of the peace conference, **EXCEPT?**
- the British objected that the treaty tied their security to promises of aid from the unreliable Anglo-Saxons.
  - it did not put an end to imperialism, but rather promoted the national interests of the victors.
  - a wave a bitter criticism arose for the peace seemed to violate the idealistic and liberal aims for which the war had been fought.
  - it violated the principle of national self-determination, leaving minorities outside the borders of their national homelands.
41. In his 1920 book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, the British economist John Maynard \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a scathing attack on the negotiators themselves, on reparations, and on the other economic aspects of the peace - arguing the treaty with Germany was both immoral and unworkable, and would bring economic ruin and war to Europe unless it was repudiated.
42. *Article 22* of the treaty with Germany established the \_\_\_\_\_ system to deal with the colonial question.