

Some Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

Name _____ Date _____

General	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany had to admit full responsibility for starting the war. • Germany was found responsible for all the damage caused by the war and ordered to pay reparations. Most of these funds would go to France and Belgium to pay for the damage done to the infrastructure of both countries. • The League of Nations was established to ensure world peace in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany's loss of vital industrial territory made it almost impossible to rebuild its economy. Coal from the Saar and Upper Silesia was a particularly vital loss. • In an attempt to keep Germany's economic potential to a minimum, Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria.
Military	Territorial
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany's army was reduced to 100 000. • Germany's army was not allowed tanks or an air force. • Germany was allowed only six large naval ships and no submarines. • German soldiers and weapons were barred from a demilitarized zone, or DMZ, which took up much of the country. • The Allies were to keep an army of occupation on the west bank of the Rhine for 15 years. 	<p>The following land was taken away from Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alsace-Lorraine was given to France. • Eupen and Malmedy was given to Belgium. • Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark. • Hultschin was given to Czechoslovakia. • West Prussia, Posen, and Upper Silesia were given to Poland. • The Saar, Danzig, and Memel were put under the control of the League of Nations. The people of these regions would be allowed to vote to stay in Germany or not in a future referendum. • Germany had to return to Russia land taken in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Some of this land was made into the new states of Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia. An enlarged Poland also received some of this land. • The League of Nations took control of Germany's overseas colonies.