- French wanted the coal-rich area of Saarland
- Britain and USA did not agree
- it was to be run by the League of Nations but French would have the coal mines
- would be a plebiscite (vote) in 15 years if it went through France would be compensated for loss of coal fields
- French wanted Rhineland to be separated from Germany
- to form a barrier between France and Germany
- the British and Americans said Germany would want revenge if that happened
- the Big Three agreed by saying no German troops in the Rhineland
- it would be occupied by allied troops for 15 years
- Germany lost small districts of Eupen, Moresnet (after a vote) and Malmedy to Belgium
- was going to be a plebiscite (vote) in North Schleswig see whether local people wanted leave Germany and join Denmark (North Schleswig did become part of Denmark)

1.5.2 Colonies
- they became mandates controlled by the League of Nations
- there were terms no exploitation, no slavery, no control of religion
- terms to be prepared for independence
- report to be annually made to the League of Nations
- overall Germany lost over 25,000 sq.miles of over 6 million people (10% of total population) but less than 3 million were Germans

1.5.3 War Guilt Clause
- Germany had to accept all responsibility for the war
- it was mentioned in Clause 231 of the treaty
- this was to justify payment of reparations (Clause 232)

1.5.4 Reparations
- each of the Big Three had their own sum for reparations
  - France = $200 billion
  - Britain = $120 billion
  - USA = $22 billion
### 1.8 Other Treaties

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Territory</th>
<th>Reparations</th>
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</table>
| **St Germain (10 September 1919 Austria)** | • South Tyrol & Istria to Italy  
• Bohemia and Moravia to Czechoslovakia  
• Bosnia Herzegovina and Croatia to Yugoslavia  
• Galicia to Poland | • went bankrupt before amount was decided  
• was restricted to 30,000 men  
• no navy | • ½ living in Vienna  
• 3 million Austrians were living in new countries  
• no Anschluss  
• this treaty was more about sorting out the borders than punishment  
• Italy wanted more land |
| **Trianon (4 June 1920 Hungary)** | • Transylvania to Romania  
• Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia  
• Slovenia & Croatia to Yugoslavia  
• ⅔ of all territory lost | • it was decided 200 million gold crowns  
• the economy was too weak to pay any reparations (none paid) | • population went from 18 million to 7 million  
• Right Wing Leader Horthy rises to power  
• treaty is hated in Hungary  
• left a small communities live in small country now |
| **Neuilly (27th November 1919 Bulgaria)** | • land to Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia  
• lost access to the Mediterranean Sea | • £100 million  
• 20,000 men | • many Bulgarians under foreign control by 1920  
• most lenient treaty |
| **Sevres (10th August 1920 Turkey)** | • Smyrna to Greece  
• Syria was French mandate  
• had to let go of Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco  
• Rhodes to Italy  
• Palestine, Iraq, Jordan became British mandates  
• lose Black sea straits | • wasn’t decided at the time  
• never had to pay reparations but never did because of the Treaty of Lausanne | • Mustafa Kamel takes control and forces Greeks out of Smyrna |
| **Lausanne (24th July 1923 Turkey) (due to revolution)** | • Smyrna back to Turkey  
• all lands in Europe back to Turkey  
• control of the Black sea straits again | • no reparations were to be paid | |