

Peace Conference Organizer

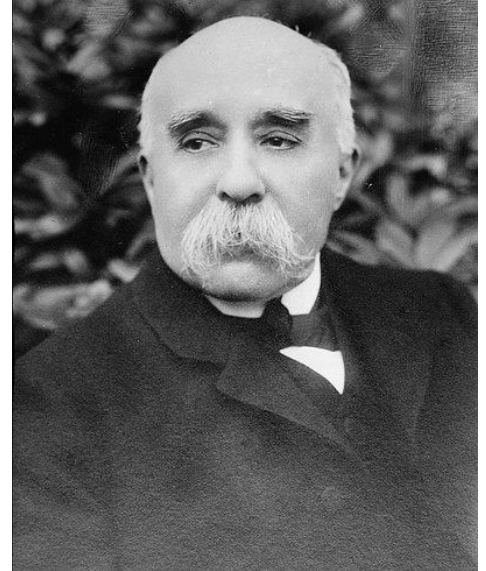
Directions: Read the background briefing for each of the “Big Four” and fill in the chart below using complete sentences.

<p><u>France:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p> <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>	<p><u>Great Britain:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p> <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>
<p><u>Italy:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p> <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>	<p><u>United States:</u> List some of this country's complaints:</p> <p>What did this country want the treaty to do?</p>

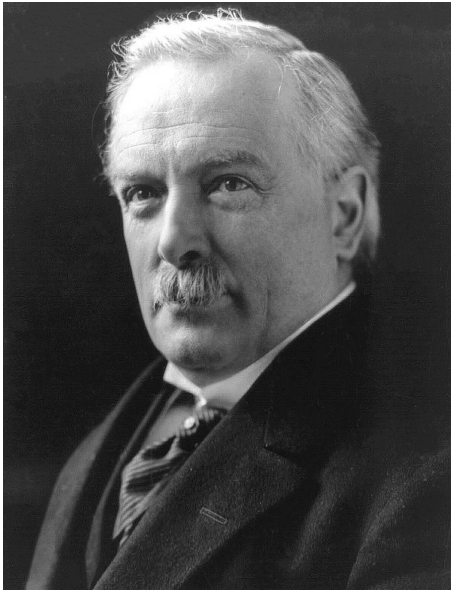
France

Georges Clemenceau was the prime minister of France; he was nicknamed "The Tiger". He wanted to make Germany pay for all of the damage that France had suffered during the four years of fighting. He also wanted to make sure that a war like this would never happen again. He had three main demands:

- Germany must return Alsace-Lorraine to France; this had been taken by Germany in 1871.
- Germany must pay Reparations to France to cover the cost of rebuilding the parts of France that had been destroyed during the war (750,000 houses and 23,000 factories had been destroyed).
- France should be allowed to take possession of the Rhineland (the area near the River Rhine); this was to stop Germany attacking France in the future.

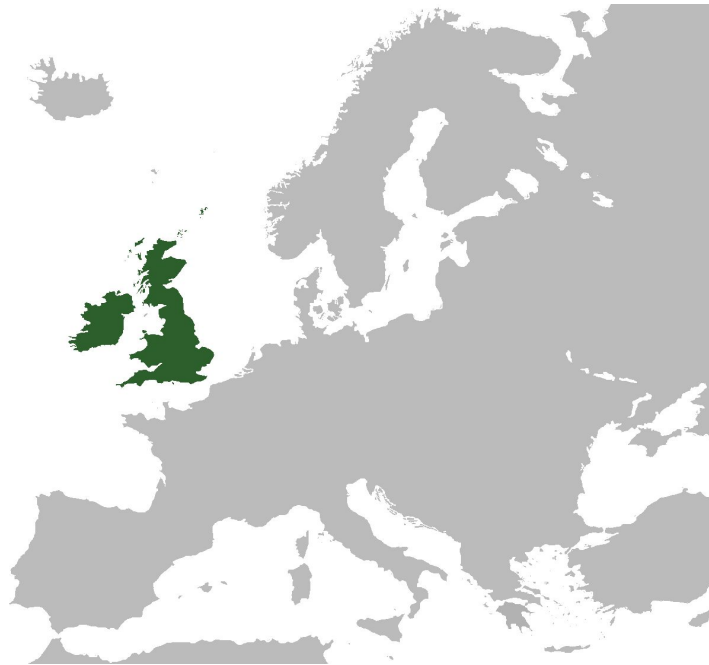


Great Britain



David Lloyd George was the prime minister of Great Britain. In Britain most people wanted Germany to be punished: "Make Germany Pay" and "Squeeze them until the pips squeak" were popular slogans, but Lloyd George believed that:

- Germany should not be treated too harshly; it would only lead to more trouble in the future.
- Germany should be allowed to recover.
- France should not be allowed to take the Rhineland. Lloyd George was only prepared to make the Rhineland "demilitarised".



Italy

Vittorio Orlando was the prime minister of Italy. Italy had declared war on Germany in 1915 after the Secret Treaty of London. In the treaty France and Britain had agreed that Italy would be given the Adriatic coast at the end of the war.

- When Orlando arrived at Versailles he expected France and Britain to keep their promise.



The United States



Woodrow Wilson was the President of the United State of America. The US had only declared war on Germany in April 1917 and it had suffered no damage whatsoever. Wilson arrived in Europe with the "Fourteen Points", which he hoped would help prevent wars in the future. The most important of these were:

- The peoples of Europe should be allowed to decide their own future; he called this "Self-determination" and he wanted an end to the empires which European countries had built up. He was not prepared to allow Italy to take the Adriatic coast.
- A League of Nations should be set up to settle disputes between countries in the future.

