



FIRM FOUNDATION COUNTRY SCHOOL

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HISTORY 0470

END OF TERM 1 2026

FORM 1

HOLIDAY WORK

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **ALL** questions.
- Use your Exercise book to answer the questions on page 5.
- Research findings to be written on a separate answer sheet.
- Notes to be written in the History notebook.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 56
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets []

Research on the following:

1. Examine the Schlieffen plan and why it failed? [10]
2. What was the BEF? [10]
3. Explain the trench warfare [10]
4. Discuss Submarine warfare. [10]

Findings to be presented in class on opening.

Use a separate sheet to write the findings.

Write the following notes in your notebook:

WAS THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES FAIR?

Background

-The World War I ended in November 1918 with Germany's defeat and the signing of an armistice (an agreement between warring countries to **stop fighting**, usually while a formal peace treaty is being negotiated).

-The war caused:

- Massive loss of life
- Economic devastation
- Political instability across Europe

-A peace conference was held in Paris in 1919 to decide how to deal with Germany and prevent future wars.

- The key leaders at the conference were:

- Georges Clemenceau (France)
- David Lloyd George (Britain)
- Woodrow Wilson (USA)

-These are also known as the Big three who were from the allied side.

-The allied powers won whilst the central powers were defeated hence the allied powers were the ones discussing the future of Europe.

Motives /Aims of the Big Three

Woodrow Wilson (USA)

-He was the president of USA who was an idealist and a reformer.

-Wilson wanted a **peace based on fairness and principle**, not revenge.

-He drew up the 14 points as the basis for ending the war fairly, so that future wars could be avoided.

-The 14 points include:

1. Open diplomacy – No secret treaties.
2. Freedom of the seas – Ships could travel freely in peace and war.
3. Free trade – Remove economic barriers between countries.
4. Disarmament – Reduce weapons to only what's necessary for national defense.
5. Self-determination – Peoples should choose their own governments (e.g Poles, Czechs and Slovaks).
6. Fair adjustment of colonial claims – Colonies' interests considered.
7. Territorial integrity – Return occupied territories to rightful owners.
8. Creation of the League of Nations – International organization to resolve disputes peacefully.

NB- For Wilson, Germany was supposed to be treated fairly.

-He believed that Germany should be punished but not harshly because if Germany was treated harshly, some day it would recover and want revenge.

-He feared that the communist's groups might exploit resentment among the Germans and communists might even seize power in Germany.

Lloyd George (Britain)

-Lloyd George was Prime Minister of Britain during and after World War I.

-He attended the Paris Peace Conference (1919) as one of the Big Three.

-His decisions were influenced by public opinion, national interest, and the need for a lasting peace.

Motives – Why he wanted (reasons behind)

1. Public Pressure

-Britain had suffered huge losses in WWI

-The public wanted revenge on Germany.

-Lloyd George needed to show he was strong and patriotic to maintain support.

2.Economic and Trade Interests

- Britain wanted Germany weakened militarily, but not destroyed economically.
- Germany needed to remain a trading partner for British businesses.

3.Avoid Future Conflict

- Britain wanted a peace that prevented another war in Europe.
- Lloyd George understood that overly harsh punishment could backfire.

4.Diplomatic Mediation

- He aimed to balance Wilson's idealism and Clemenceau's harshness.
- His goal was a practical compromise acceptable to all parties.

Aims – What he wanted

1. Punish Germany moderately
 - Respond to public demand, but avoid crippling Germany economically.
2. Protect British empire and trade
 - Maintain naval and colonial strength.
 - Ensure Germany could still be an economic partner.
3. Create lasting peace
 - Avoid another European war.
 - Compromise between revenge and fairness.
4. Influence treaty terms
 - Mediate between Clemenceau (harsh) and Wilson (idealistic).
 - Ensure treaty terms were practical and enforceable.

Georges Clemenceau (France)

- Clemenceau was Prime Minister of France during the end of WWI.
- Represented France at the Paris Peace Conference (1919) as one of the Big Three.
- Known as “The Tiger” for his determination to protect France.

Motives – Why he wanted

1. Fear of Germany

-France had been invaded by Germany multiple times (Franco-Prussian War, WWI).

-Clemenceau personally feared another German attack.

2. Revenge / Public Pressure

-The French public demanded revenge for the destruction of northern France.

-He wanted to punish Germany for the war.

3. Security

-Ensure France could never be invaded again.

-Protect French borders, especially the Rhineland region.

Aims – What he wanted

1. Weaken Germany permanently

-Reduce its army, navy, and air force.

-Limit its industrial and military capacity.

2. Reparations

-Force Germany to pay for war damages to rebuild France.

3. Territorial security

-Occupy the Rhineland and secure a buffer zone.

4. Punishment

-Make Germany accept full blame for the war.

NB

- Clemenceau's aims were shaped by fear and desire for revenge, rather than fairness or idealism.
- He often clashed with Wilson, who wanted moral fairness, and with Lloyd George, who wanted a balance between punishment and trade.
- His influence ensured that the Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh terms on Germany.

Answer the following questions in your history exercise book

Explain the aims of the Big three. [10]

Give reasons why Clemenceau wanted a harsh punishment for Germany. [6]