

Exercise walk-through

8.4

Versailles Conference and Peace Settlement

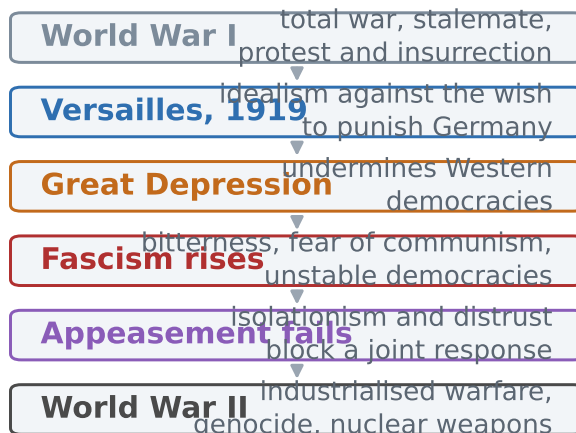
AP European History

Each link is a separate examinable step

Each step is examinable on its own: Versailles' conflicting aims, the **mandate system**, then the Depression that followed.

Each link is a separate examinable step, in detail

One chain, six links - and questions name a link



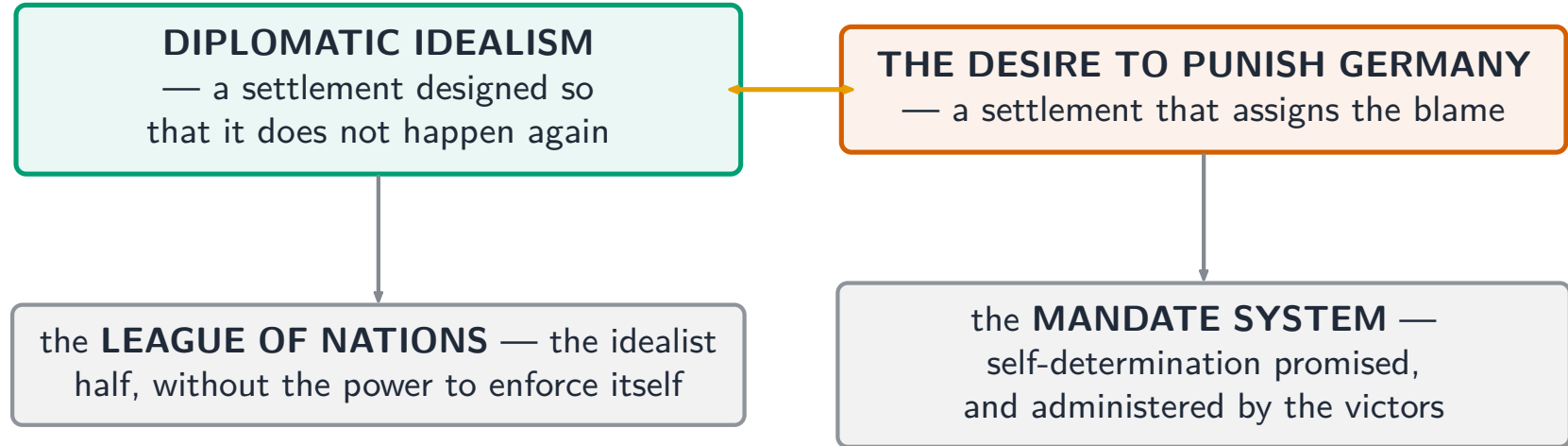
The Depression is the pivot: these movements existed before 1929 but could not win power until it came.

Questions ask about one link; the strongest answers show where it sits in the chain

Versailles Conference and Peace Settlement

The **conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris** pitted **diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany**, and the resulting settlement satisfied neither aim fully.

Two incompatible aims



Neither aim wins outright, which is why the outcome satisfies nobody – and why “the settlement was unsustainable” needs **this** to explain it

Versailles, the mandates, and the two totalitarianisms

the League of Nations

distributed former German and Ottoman possessions to France and Great Britain **through mandates**

what a mandate was

colonial rule with a stated obligation to prepare the territory for self-government – and little enforcement

the lost generation

the wartime dead, and the cultural sense of a break with everything before 1914

the comparison to make

fascism against Soviet communism under **Stalin** is **structural rather than ideological**

the shared claim

both regimes asserted **total authority over the relationship** between the individual and the state

where they differ

in whom they mobilised, what they promised, and what they claimed to be restoring

The demographic consequence is stated directly: the Second World War **decimated a generation of Russian and German men**, with lasting effects on both societies.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State the two conflicting goals.

[2]

2.2 State the two consequences of the mandate system.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the two conflicting goals.

[2]

2.1

- diplomatic idealism; the desire to punish Germany
-

2.2 State the two consequences of the mandate system.

[2]

2.2

- altering the imperial balance of power; creating a strategic interest in the Middle East and its oil

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED locates the failure in the goals.

(a) State what this rules out as an explanation.

[1]

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2.3 The CED locates the failure in the goals.

(a) State what this rules out as an explanation.

[1]

(a)

- the negotiators' competence

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED locates the failure in the goals.

(b) State why any settlement had to disappoint someone.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED locates the failure in the goals.

(b) State why any settlement had to disappoint someone.

[1]

(b)

- the two aims were incompatible, so satisfying one meant disappointing the other

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED's verdict on the settlement is that it

[1]

☐

A satisfied everyone

B satisfied few

C satisfied nobody at all

D was never signed

3.2 The mandate system was administered by

[1]

☐

A the Ottoman Empire

B the League of Nations

C Germany

D Russia

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED's verdict on the settlement is that it

[1]

☐

- A satisfied everyone
- B satisfied few
- C satisfied nobody at all
- D was never signed

3.1 B

- “few” is the CED's word

3.2 The mandate system was administered by

[1]

☐

- A the Ottoman Empire
- B the League of Nations
- C Germany
- D Russia

3.2 B

- the League ran the mandates

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A body founded to replace power politics carries out a transfer of empire.

(a) State the tension.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A body founded to replace power politics carries out a transfer of empire.

(a) State the tension.

[1]

(a)

- the institution created to end power politics redistributed empire

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A body founded to replace power politics carries out a transfer of empire.

(b) Explain the long-term consequence the CED names.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A body founded to replace power politics carries out a transfer of empire.

(b) Explain the long-term consequence the CED names. [2]

(b)

- a strategic interest in the Middle East and its oil, which shaped policy long after the mandates ended