

IGCSE History: Other Peace Treaties

In General:

- All treaties contained the League Covenant.
- All treaties ordered the initial payment of reparations
- All treaties ordered land loss
- All treaties demanded disarmament
 - Keeping with Wilson's 14 points to ensure peace, but also as a punishment
 - All were discussed in part during the Paris Peace Conferences of 1918
 - All took into account the idea of self-determination
 - However, many disagreed with this and felt they had not been given this right

Austria: Treaty of Saint-Germain (September 1919)

- Saint-Germain is in France, just outside Paris.
- Territorial Loss:
 - South Tyrol and Istria were lost to Italy, and large areas of land were given to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
 - New countries created (caused resentment)
 - Some of Austria's richest lands given to Czechoslovakia; 3 million German speakers situated to Czechoslovakia
 - One of the reasons behind the Czechoslovakian Crisis and Munich Conference of 1938 over the Sudetenland
 - Austria became a small mountainous country of 6.5 million people most of whom were gathered in Vienna.
- Disarmament:
 - Austrian army limited to 30 000 men.
- Austria could not seek Anschluss (reunification) with Germany.
 - Purpose: to slow/prevent German Recovery
 - Part of the ToV with Germany too

- In reality: made Germany more furious – March 1938, German troops marched into Austria, arrested thousands, held a rigged plebiscite, and made Austria part of Germany again.
- Reparations ordered by Austria filed for bankruptcy before the amount was determined

Bulgaria: Treaty of Neuilly (27th November 1919):

- Signed in Neuilly, Sur-Sein, France.
- Bulgaria was forced to recognize the kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
 - Considered very harsh
 - Territorial Loss:
 - Land lost to Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania
 - Bulgaria lost access to the Aegean Sea through loss of land to Greece
 - Western Thrace was given over to the Allies.
 - Disarmament:
 - Bulgarian army restricted to 20 000 men.
 - Considered too harsh.
 - Reparations: Bulgaria was to pay £100 million worth of reparations.
 - An area of Southern Dobruja was returned to Bulgaria after it had been captured in the war.

Hungary: Treaty of Trianon (March 1920):

- Territorial Loss:
 - 2/3 of Hungary was to be given to Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania.
 - Created new countries (caused resentment)
- 64% of their population had been relocated.
- This caused a drop in population from 18 million to 7 million.

- Argued that they could not self-determine
- Disarmament:
 - The Hungarian army was limited to 35 000 men.
 - Unrest as there were multiple communities trying to coexist within Hungary.

Turkey: Treaty of Sèvres (10th August, 1920):

- Signed by the Ottoman family with the UK, Italy, and Japan.
- The severity and harshness of this equaled the Treaty of Versailles
- Territorial Loss:
 - They lost all their land in Europe to Greece.
 - Parts of Turkey became mandates of the League: France controlling Syria; Britain controlling Palestine, Iraq, and Jordan.
 - Middle Eastern countries displeased about this; wanted to be independent; roots of Middle Eastern Conflict over Palestine
 - Disarmament:
 - Army reduced to 50,000 men.
 - Limitations to navy
 - Airforce banned
 - Reparations:
 - They were forced to pay reparations.
 - Allies in charge of their economy

Turkey: Treaty of Lausanne (1923):

- Treaty of Sèvres revised and made less harsh
 - Germans were annoyed at this, felt it was unfair and that the ToV should've been revised too.
 - Increased German resentment of the ToV
 - Many Turks had been outraged at Treaty of Sèvres overthrew the Ottoman family in 1921.
 - General Atatürk used military force to overcome the Treaty of Sèvres.

- Revisions:
 - Turkey regained much of its land lost to Greece
 - No Reparations

Overall Results

- All defeated countries lost land
- All defeated countries had to disarm
- The treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon were considered the harshest, as they were the allies' key opponents in the War
 - Germany, Austria and Hungary lost valuable industrial land, thus impacting their economy and hindering recovery
 - New countries were created because of the treaties, but were socially divided, because they were now governing people of many nationalities.
 - People complained of being unable to self-determine
 - EG: Czechoslovakia in particular had 2 million Germans, Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, and Ukrainians.

Questions to consider:

- A just peace is a positive, fair, and unbiased settlement which takes into account the actions of the victors in the war as well as those of the losers. Such a peace was desired chiefly by Wilson but also by Lloyd George during the peace conferences leading up to the ToV.
- *Was a just peace achieved? Could these settlements be considered unbiased?*
- A harsh peace is a punitive settlement designed to benefit the victors. Such a peace was desired by Clemenceau.
- *How did Clemenceau's aims affect the treaties? What were the effects?*

- These peace treaties were a mix between Wilson's idealist 14 points and Clemenceau's desire to punish their opponents.
- *Could these treaties be considered a faulty compromise that benefited neither party?*