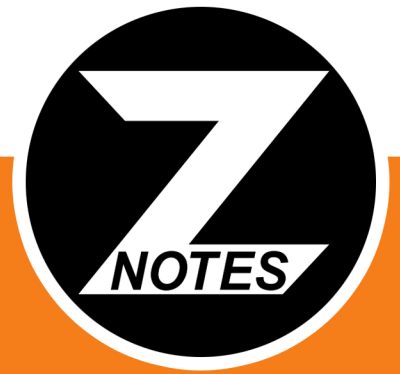


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# **CIE IGCSE HISTORY 0470**

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**SUMMARISED NOTES ON THE FIRST WORLD WAR  
(DEPTH STUDY)**

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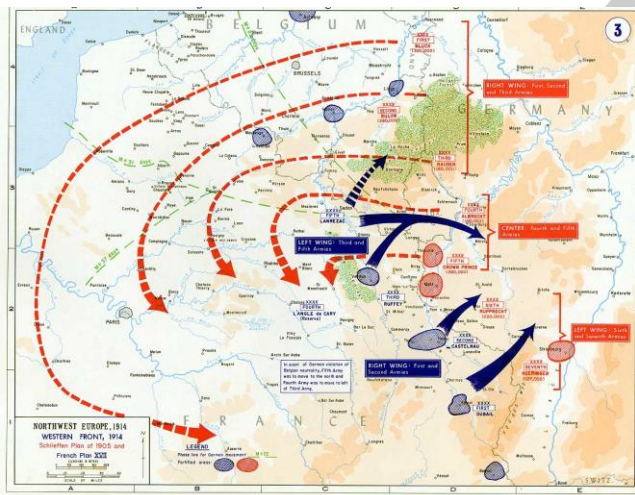
## 1. WHY WAS THE WAR NOT OVER BY 1914?

### 1.1 How was the Schlieffen Plan intended to work?

- The plan was created by Count Alfred von Schlieffen in 1905.
- It was created because Germany wanted to avoid war on two fronts (France in the west and Russia in the east) at the same time.

#### How the plan was supposed to go

- **The plan was to attack and defeat France before Russia could mobilize.**
  - Schlieffen assumed Russia would take eight weeks to mobilize.
  - 10% of the German army was kept to defend against Russia on the Eastern front.
  - 1.5 million men (90% of the army) were to move through neutral Belgium and invade France, where they were to defeat the French army and encircle Paris in 6 weeks.
  - 2 divisions sent to Alsace and Lorraine



- The plan started to go wrong when Russia mobilized in support of Serbia on 30th July.

#### Failure of the plan before German invasion of Belgium

- **Changes to the plan**
  - Von Schlieffen dies and plan altered by new Chief of Staff (von Moltke) in 1906.
  - Plan not implemented by the creator which led to misunderstandings.
  - The German army was smaller than when the plan was made.

- **The plan was outdated**
  - Changed and finalized in 1906. Implemented only in 1914.
  - This didn't account for the changes and improvement in enemy machinery and tactics.
  - Plan relied on a professionally trained army, not conscript.
- Plan resulted in what they wanted to avoid; a war on two fronts.

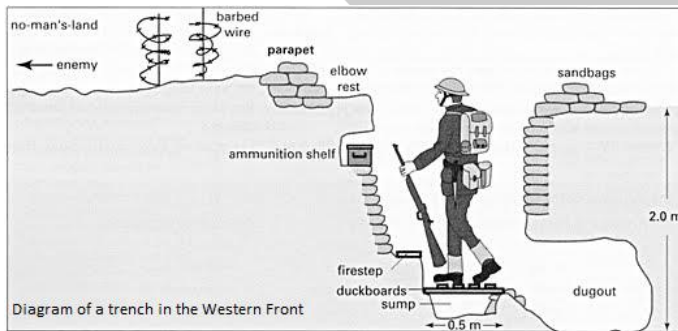
### 1.2 How important was Belgium's reaction to the plan?

- As Belgium was a neutral, Germany did not expect them to fight back.
- Germans were slowed down by the Belgian army and did not reach Paris in the expected six weeks
- It took 2 weeks to capture Brussels and the fortress town of Liège. This had a great effect as the plan relied on speed.
- German soldiers weakened due to exhaustion, supply problems and casualties.
- Belgian defense gave time for British forces (the BEF) to arrive to help.
- Germany did not know about the Treaty of London, as it was a secret treaty; nor did they expect Britain to honour it.
- **The Schlieffen Plan failed because: BRB**
- **B**elgium refused to let the German army through to attack France and slowed down the Germans.
- **R**ussia mobilizes quicker than Germans had expected.
- Germany had to transfer troops to the east.
- They did not expect this as Russia was going through a crisis and had poor transportation.
- This was a miscalculation on the German part.
- **B**ritain had signed treaty with Belgium to protect it as a neutral country therefore sending its forces to stop German advances.

### 1.3 How successful was the British Expeditionary Force (BEF)?

- The Schlieffen Plan assumed that Britain would not protect Belgium.
- Belgium asked Britain for help, Britain sent the BEF immediately to fight the Battle of Mons (August 1914)

- One of the reasons Britain helped is to protect themselves and their empire because if the French were defeated the British would be next.
- The BEF was well trained and professional, albeit small compared to the large German conscript army.
- **Battle of Mons – August 23rd, 1914**
  - This was the first major battle of WW1.
  - BEF led by Sir Jon French and the troops at Mons led by General Douglas Haig.
  - Trench warfare was not yet implemented.
  - 70,000 British faced 160,000 Germans.
  - BEF slowed German army advance, making the Schlieffen Plan impossible to achieve.
  - Despite the BEF performing well, the Germans pushed the British to retreat south of River Marne outside Paris.



- Despite this German Chief Moltke believed the war was almost won as:
  - Belgians were defeated
  - British were retreating &
  - French Plan 17 (reclaiming Alsace-Lorraine) failed.
- But when Moltke realized his forces were no longer strong enough to encircle Paris, he sent troops South-east; where the Battle of Marne was fought when they encountered the French army returning defeated from Alsace and Lorraine.
- **Battle of Marne – 5th-12th September 1914**
  - Here the BEF and French counter attack the Germans.
  - The battle lasted 5 days.
  - The Germans had almost won when Parisian taxis brought in 6,000 reserve soldiers to the front line.
  - Allied troops managed to save Paris and forced Germans to pull back to the river Aisne.
  - This battle was a strategic victory for the allies, even though it ended in stalemate, as the Germans were pushed back to the River Aisne.

### 1.4 Why did both sides introduce trenches?

- When the Germans were pushed to River Aisne, they dug defensive trenches, and set up machine guns.
- The Allied armies were unsuccessful in pushing the Germans back further.
- Soon after the Allied forces began digging trenches
- Over time the trenches stretch for 470 km from the Belgian coast down to Switzerland.
- Trench warfare was an indicator to all nations the war would not be ending soon.
- The Germans wanted to capture the Channel Ports (Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne) to cut off supplies (reinforcements, ammunition and food supplies) for the BEF and achieve a breakthrough in northern France.
- Exhausted armies could regain their strength in trenches.
- General Falkenhayn wanted to keep control of land they already acquired.
- **The First Battle of Ypres – 19th Oct-22nd Nov 1914**
  - Both sides wanted access to the French ports.
  - They advanced towards the coastline to stop the other side gaining control of it.
  - Allies aimed to take back Lille in France and Brussels in Belgium
  - The Allied troops managed it with an immense loss of life on both sides.
  - This meant the BEF was almost wiped out and had to rely on volunteers.
  - Stalemate continues.

## 2. WHY WAS THERE STALEMATE ON THE WESTERN FRONT?

### 2.1 Why did the war become bogged down to the trenches?

- The war of movement changed into a war of attrition.
- Trench warfare developed as both sides dug trench to protect themselves from enemy fire.
- German trenches were deeper and stronger than allied trenches, as they had already captured a lot of territory. Whereas the Allies dug shallow trenches as they needed to push the Germans back.
- Neither side understood trench warfare.
- British believed cavalry (soldiers on horseback) breakthroughs could win the war, but climbing out of the trenches meant walking straight into enemy fire.

- New machinery and weapons were defective or misused.

## 2.2 What was living and fighting in the trenches like?

- Soldiers did not spend all their time fighting in trenches.
- They were organized in platoons of 60 men.
  - In theory, each platoon would spend 4 days in the front line then 4 days in the reserve trench line and finally 4 days resting.
  - In reality, soldiers spent more than 2 weeks on the frontline.
  - Each platoon replaced another in a cycle

### **Living in the trenches:**

- **Rats:** thrived in discarded food and other waste, spread disease.
- **Lice:** tiny insects that lived in soldiers clothing and sucked their blood.
- **Disease:** low hygiene levels, limited toilet facilities, little fresh water which meant disease was very common.
- **The weather:** wet conditions brought trench foot and gangrene. Winter brought frost bite. Summer made the stench of decaying bodies, and latrines (field toilets) unbearable.
- **Shell Shock:** Term used for those who suffered from mental breakdowns, caused PTSD
- **Boredom:** During stalemate and waiting for battles, there was nothing much else to do. Their daily routine was also generally repetitive.

### **Fighting in the trenches:**

- Artillery bombardment was used to penetrate enemy trenches, but this was often unsuccessful as shells did not explode. Barbed wire, and German bunkers which were later reinforced with concrete, were not destroyed.
- Artillery only made the barbed wire more tangled, making it harder for soldiers to get through.
- This often reduced morale of the survivors.
- Cavalry became less important. Trench Warfare marked the end of cavalry as a weapon.
- Infantry became more important.
- Even if they got into enemy trenches, reinforcements arrived slowly, so ground had to be abandoned or recaptured.

## 2.3 How important were new developments such as tanks, machine guns, aircrafts, and gas?

### **(1) Tanks**

- Tanks were developed in secret by the British
- First used in the battle of Flers (Sept 1916).
- Advantages
  - Caused panic among the German forces.
  - Was able to break through barbed wires and cleared the way for infantry.
  - The tank was crucial to Allied victories in 1918.
- Disadvantages:
  - Of the 59 tanks in France only 49 were serviceable.
  - 17 of these broke down before reaching the battlefield.
  - They were unreliable and slow, becoming an easy target for German machine gunners.
  - Frequently got stuck
  - Not bulletproof.
- Later tanks became more reliable and faster.

### **(2) Machine Guns**

- Most important defense weapon of the war.
- Each gun could fire 400-600 rounds per minute.
- Lethal, at a range of over a kilometer.
- Caused 1/3 of the battlefield casualties.
- Early models were large and heavy and needed 3-6 men to operate and were used as defensive weapons.
- Overtime they became more mobile and were used as offensive weapons.

### **(3) Aircrafts**

- Used mainly for reconnaissance and surveillance of enemy trench lines and reinforcements, eg. In the Somme, Germans were prepared as their aircraft reported much activity on the front lines of the Allies
- In 1915 machine guns were mounted on the wings.
- Soon after, Germans developed machine guns at the propeller of the biplane, aided accuracy.
- However, aircrafts were too small and lightly armed to damage major targets.
- Larger planes could not carry enough bombs.
- Used in air raids.
- Helped select and coordinate artillery targets.
- Overall fighting in the air had no significant impact on the war.

#### (4) Gas

- Poisonous gas was first used in Ypres in April 1915 and proved itself as a deadly weapon.
- Although it only caused 4% of total deaths, it was fatal.
- It was used throughout the war.
- Gas would be released from canisters and allowed to drift towards the enemy, if the wind blew in their direction.
- Gas shells which broke open when hit the ground.
- Gas masks got more effective overtime.
- There were three types of poison gas:
  - Chlorine gas: vapour destroyed the respiratory organs.
  - Phosgene gas: caused less coughing so more was inhaled
  - Mustard gas: the most lethal. odourless and burned and blistered internally and externally.
- Disadvantages:
  - Wind could blow the wrong way
  - Gas masks reduced visibility and movement.

#### 2.4 What was the Significance of the Battles of Somme and Verdun?

- Both Allied attacks were catastrophic failures that killed over one million men.
- Offense started to end stalemate on Western Front
- **Battle of Verdun — February-December 1916**
  - Longest Battle in the war
  - General Falkenhayn chose to attack Verdun as he believed the French were close to breaking point in early 1916; as the fortress city was a symbol of nationalist pride.
  - Although it was the strongest part of French defenses before the war, generals removed all artillery from the fort to supply at the front.
  - Germans wanted to elicit as many casualties on French soldiers as possible. They wanted to 'bleed France white'.
  - If Germans won, French would lose morale and surrender. It might have also led to Britain withdrawing from the war
  - German forces advanced quickly claiming French Forts.
  - Germans called off their offends mid-July, diverted by battle of Somme.
  - The French retook their forts and pushed back the line.
  - Both sides were left with more than 600,000 casualties.

- There was much public pressure from the people to save Verdun, although not a very strategic military advantage would be provided
- To relieve the French, the British launched the battle of Somme to divert the Germans from Verdun.
- **Battle of Somme — July-November 1916**
  - On July 1st the British commander, Sir Douglas Haig, launched a massive attack on German trenches at the River Somme.
  - His plan was to open a gap in German defenses by artillery bombardment, then cavalry would enter and defeat the Germans.
  - This was to cut the Germans off from their supplies and would be forced to surrender.
  - The attack failed disastrously.
  - The British army suffered 57,410 casualties in just the first day.
  - The British population were shown the battlefield for the first time, in the film, The Somme.
- **Plan:**
  - Heavy shelling for 7 days, to destroy German trenches and clear barbed wire. 5 large mines beneath German trenches, so that 'not even a rat would be left alive'
  - On 1 July 1916, Allied forces walk slowly across no man's land to clear remaining Germans from trenches
  - Cavalry as second wave of attack
- **Reasons why Battle of Somme was a failure for the British**
  - The bombardment failed to destroy German barbed wire.
  - German trenches were well supplied and re-enforced and were not majorly affected by the artillery bombardment.
  - Once the shelling had stopped the Germans knew the British were coming.
  - The British moved slowly making for easy targets.
  - When Haig ended the attack only seven miles had been gained.
  - Battle claimed over 1 million casualties in total.
- **Haig's mistakes**
  - Haig's planning was poor, and tactics were costly.
  - He allowed the Battle to continue even when defeat was evident adding to the casualties.
  - He repeated his mistakes in 1917 with the Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele).

- He was stubborn and refused the idea of a unified army. He only gave way to Foch in 1918, as he knew he couldn't win.
- Thought cavalry would win the war, failed to appreciate new technology.
- The war was won on the western front, not because of Haig's attack tactics, but due to surprise attacks without massive artillery bombardment — tactics learned from the Germans.

● **Was Haig correctly termed the 'Butcher of the Somme'?**

- Only given half forces he believed he needed at Somme.
- Battle tactics were planned on short notice due to German attack on Verdun.
- Other generals had also used the same tactics as Haig.
- Did help wear down German forces and morale.
- Changed tactics at the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 1917. Tunnels were dug to allow attackers to get closer to enemy lines, and soldiers had maps, so attack could continue even if officers were killed
- His private papers showed he was a caring man and felt deeply sorry for the loss of his men.
- Asked men to walk slowly so that they would not be blown up by the mines they planted for Germans

### 3. HOW IMPORTANT WERE OTHER FRONTS?

#### 3.1 Who won the War at Sea?

- Royal navy — Britain's navy
  - It was the strongest navy in the world. Britain needed a strong navy to protect its empire.
  - Before 1914, Germany's naval construction program sparked an arms race— with both sides building as many Dreadnoughts they could.
  - British priority was to keep open supply lines with its trading partners and to blockade Germany
- The German High Seas Fleet (German navy) used U-boats (submarines) more than their Dreadnoughts as they were too valuable.
- There were a series of minor naval battles in 1914-1915:
  - German fleet bombed Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool in December 1914
  - Battle of Heligoland Blight (August 1914), British navy bombed the Heligoland German naval base killing 700 people
  - Battle of Coronel (Nov 1914), Battle of Falkland Islands (Dec 1914)

● **Battle of Jutland — 31 May - 1 June 1916**

- This was the only major sea battle during WW1.
- Britain was able to intercept the German plan as a German soldier with radio codes washed up on a Russian beach.
- Germany's von Scheer wanted to tempt the British fleet from its base and trap them by destroying as many ships as possible. This would reduce their number and would end the naval blockade on Germany.
- Since the commander of the British Fleet knew about this and waited at the German rendezvous point with a small fleet.
- The Germans were lured in where the rest of the British Navy was waiting.
- The British fleet outnumbered the German fleet.
- The naval battle lasted three days.
- Scheer sailed back to Germany when the bombing had stopped.
- But the British claimed they had won, since the Germans 'fled', although more British ships had been sunk.
- After 1916, the British put a naval blockade on Germany which caused severe food and supply shortages for the German people.
- Germany tried to blockade Britain but failed.



**Unrestricted submarine warfare**

- At the beginning of the war Germany didn't target:
  - civilian ships, and ships from neutral nations.
- When German attempt to blockade Britain (1915) failed, Germany implemented a campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare — where Germany targeted military and civilian ships around Britain.
- This and this caused food shortages in Britain, as they imported 60% of their food, leading to food rationing.
- In 1917, 2.7 million tonnes of shipping were sunk by the Germans.

**The British strategies used to counter German efforts:**

- Q ships - military boats disguised as merchant ships, lured U boats to surface so they could be attacked. Could be argued if it was successful, as many were sunk by U boats.
- Mines - laid across the sea bed to attack German U-boats. Could be cleared by minesweepers.
- **Convoy system**- (idea by Lloyd George) Battle ships would sail in groups called convoys with merchant ships across the Atlantic.
- Depth charges - dropped by aircraft, would explode when they reached a certain depth. Didn't have to be aimed accurately as the hydraulic force popped rivets in U- boats.
- Unrestricted U-boat warfare pressured USA into joining the war after the sinking of the *Lusitania*. (British ship with Americans on board)

**3.2 Why did the Gallipoli campaign of 1915 fail?**

**What was the Gallipoli campaign?**

- The Gallipoli campaign was intended to force Germany's ally, Turkey, out of the war; and open the Dardanelles strait for a supply route to Russia.
- Churchill persuades British government to ploy a naval attack which would be followed by a major offense on the Turkish capital in the East.
  - He believed the victory would force the Ottoman empire to surrender.

**It failed because:**

- Turkish troops were aware of the coming offense by the Allies a month in advance and had troops to defend themselves.
- Lord Kitchener granted only half the men required.
- Ian Hamilton (led the campaign) planned it poorly.
- The British did not know the area as well as the Turks, nor did they have adequate maps provided.
- Inexperienced troops from Australia and New Zealand (the Anzacs) deployed were ineffective.
- The Allies took time to prepare which gave the Ottoman forces time to prepare.
- Turkish machine gunners had a direct line of fire as the Allied troops landed.

- The landing of the Anzacs was also a failure, as strong currents carried the boats they were in, away from the drop off point.
- Unfamiliar landscape of narrow beaches and high cliffs.
- The Turkish army was well trained (by a German general)
- Poor communication, as Hamilton was in a boat away from the front.
- The Allies underestimated the Turkish forces
- Severe weather conditions and shortages in food weakened the soldiers
- Later Hamilton was replaced, and the new commander pulled the forces out of Turkish lands in January of 1916.

**Results of the Gallipoli campaign:**

- The plan failed and over one third became casualties on both sides.
- The expedition's failure led to some political consequences:
  - Head of the Royal navy resigned
  - Churchill resigned from government. (He was not the Prime minister at the time)
  - Lloyd George was appointed as Prime minister.

**3.3 Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?**

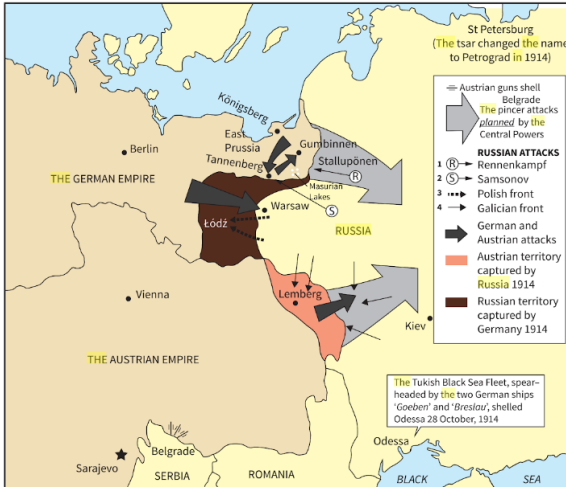
**Russia's weaknesses and failures:**

- Russian commanders didn't cooperate.
- Russian army short of rifles, ammunition and boots.
- Not well trained in modern weaponry and tactics.
- Messages not encoded, so Germans intercepted them.
- Domestic unrest in Russia leading to Russian revolution.
- Grand Duke Nikolai resigned as the Commander, the Tsar took his place.



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- Major Russian defeat by the Germans by 1914.
  - Battle of Tannenberg (Aug 1914)
  - First Battle of Masurian Lakes (Sept 1914)
- Poor conditions on the front line.
- Government unable to organize the war effort effectively



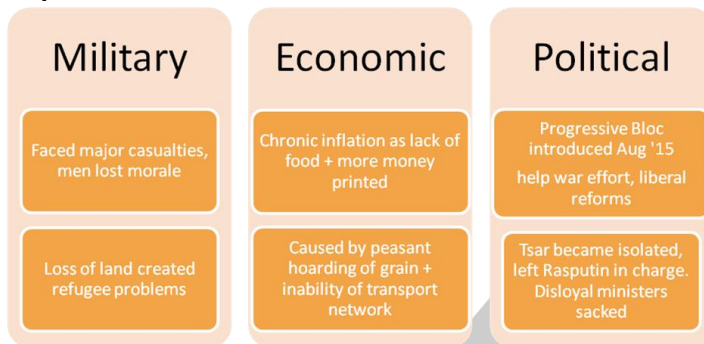
## Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 1917):

- Lost 90% of coal mines
- Lost 25% of both industry and population
- Lost Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Belarus and Ukraine
- Lost Turkish lands gained in Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, to be returned to the Ottoman empire.

## 3.4 What was the impact of war on civilian populations?

- DORA (Defence of the Realm Act) - Britain
  - Press censorship
  - Daylight Saving Time (DST) / British Summer Time
  - Food rationing
  - Reduced licensing hours for pubs
  - Imprisonment without trial
- 1917 Espionage act - USA
- Sedition act - USA
- All countries except Britain introduced conscription in 1914
  - Conscription was introduced for all single men between ages 18 - 41 in Jan 1916
  - Extended to all men aged 18 - 41 in May 1916.
  - Cause of food shortages:
    - Conscription of farm workers
    - Submarine warfare
  - Germany had *Ersatz*, substitute food, eg: acorns and beechnuts instead of coffee
  - Turnips used in place of potatoes after drought in 1916 - Germany.
- Food rationing:
  - Britain: started in Jan 1918 with sugar and meat, extended later in the year
  - Germany: limited rationing - 1914, most food rationed in 1916
- Employment opportunities for women
  - Farms : Women's Land Army - 1915
  - Munitions factories
  - Public transport
  - Russia - all women's battalion - 'Amazon'
  - Right to vote after the war ended
  - Not many joined the workforce, most women in lowly paid jobs moved up into better paid jobs
  - Public pressure forced women out of new jobs back into old ones after war ended
  - Lloyd George had to ensure men higher pay after war

## Impact of the war on Russia:



- War reflected badly on the royal family as the Tsar commanded the army.
- In 1917, due to the Russian Revolution Tsar Nicholas II and the provisional Government was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.
- The Bolsheviks signed an armistice with Germany, which withdrew Russia from the war (Dec 1917).
- With Russia's withdrawal from the war, Germany was able to transfer troops to the Western Front.
- This was an advantage for the however:
  - The British Naval Blockade caused food shortages.
  - Shortages caused German public to go against the war effort.
  - The USA joined the war in the side of the Allies

- Deaths on Home Front:
  - 940,000 civilians died due to military action
  - 5.9 million died due to malnutrition, disease and accidents
  - Arrival of Spanish flu at last stages increased the death toll by 20 million people

## 4. WHY DID GERMANY ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE IN 1918?

### 4.1 What was the importance of America's entry into the war?

- America wanted to stay neutral but there were drawn into the war after 1917:
  - The **USA lent money to the Allies** which be lost if Germany won.
  - USA did not support the **autocratic leadership** in Germany.
  - **Unrestricted Submarine warfare** angered the Americans, sinking of the Lusitania (May 1915)
  - **The Zimmerman telegram** — German telegram to Mexico, which was intercepted by the British. It said if Mexico attacks the USA, US territory would be given to Mexico once Germany had won the war.

### How did the USA affect the war?

- The American soldiers were slow to mobilize.
- Initially only 300,000 soldiers were sent to France and did not have a major impact.
- American soldiers not prepared for trench warfare.
- Had high casualty rates.
- General Pershing (US general) had disputes with his French and British counterparts.

### However:

- They did provide Britain and France with additional manpower and economic resources as well as a psychological boost.
- Arrival of the US troops was just in time to plug the gaps caused by the German Ludendorff offensive.
- Allowed experienced troops to be transferred away from the quieter parts of the Western Front
- General Jon Pershing made a crucial contribution in the 'Hundred Days' campaign.

### 4.2 Why was the German Offensive of 1918 unsuccessful?

#### German Spring Offensive - The Ludendorff Offense

- The Germans launched 4 major attacks between March and July of 1918 such as:
  - **21-30 March** — The Germans attacked at Somme and inflicted major casualties on allied soldiers.
  - **9-30 April** — Germany attacks Belgium. Casualties on both sides. American soldiers step in. Germans unable to break through and conquer Paris.
- By August, Germany had lost many experienced soldiers whose replacements were not nearly as experienced.
- The Allied forces were unified under General Foch.

#### The Ludendorff offensive failed because:

- Germans left their defensive positions at the Hindenburg line.
- Allies were gaining men, Germans were losing men.
- As German attacks pushed further into France, keeping men supplied became harder.
- Troops from the Eastern front were not prepared to fight at the Western front. Not used to the trench system. They were also extremely exhausted and were not given time to rest.
- Low German morale after the defeat at Amiens (Aug 1918). Was called the Black day of the German army.
- Influenza epidemic in Germany.
- Shift in Allied tactics:
  - Surprise attacks
  - Creeping barrages supporting infantry advance
  - More advanced and supplies of shells and tanks

### 4.3 Why did revolution break out in Germany in October 1918?

- **British blockade** on Germany caused many civilian deaths in Germany.
- **Rationing and Food shortages** were a major problem in Germany
- Working and living conditions worsened.
- **Inflation** affected the German economy.
- By October 1917 many people attended peace demonstrations and the war effort was very unpopular.
- Taxes were not enough to cover the costs of the war and Germany was in debt.
- People went on strikes, demanding political reforms.
- In September 1918, German generals—Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who had a silent dictatorship; persuaded the

Kaiser to create a civilian government under Prince Maximilian von Baden.

- This was done in hopes the Allied leaders would be more lenient towards a German government that APPEARED to be democratic.
- This would also deflect blame for defeat on the new government.

### **Kiel Mutiny and the German revolution**

- The German revolution occurred in two stages:
  - **The Political stage** (3-26 October): Prince Maximilian asked President Wilson for an armistice. Which he denied as he wanted to negotiate with the true representatives of Germany, not the Kaiser. Power was then transferred from the elite to the Reichstag, which was the civilian government under Prince Maximilian.
  - **The Military Stage** (28-9 October): The Kaiser ordered the German fleet to launch a huge major assault. German sailors at Kiel were angered as the war was clearly being lost and did not want to sacrifice any more lives. They mutinied. Protests and strikes followed by the German population. Following this the Kaiser abdicated and fled to Netherlands.
- On **November 9th** Prince Maximilian handed over control to Friedrich Ebert, who immediately asked for a ceasefire.

### **4.4 Why was the Armistice signed?**

- The German government wanted to stop the fighting as it was clear they were not winning.
- Morale had completely collapsed.
- Bulgaria was defeated at Monastir-Doiron
- The Armistice was an agreement to stop the fighting and was signed between the Allies and the Germans.
- **Signed on 11 November 1918.**
- The terms of the armistice were:
  - Germany would evacuate all occupied territories.
  - Germany would hand over military equipment.
  - German warships would go to Britain.
  - Eventual reparations. The amount was not fixed at the time of the Armistice.
- Many Germans thought the terms were harsh, but the treaty was signed anyway for the sake of the German government, who wanted peace.

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