

Std x unit 1 paragraphs

Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany:

INTRODUCTION:

The First World War came to an end by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

At the end of the First World War Germany was defeated and humiliated by signing the Treaty of Versailles.

Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles:

- 1. Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay** reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
2. The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed
3. The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
4. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
5. Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria). 6. Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France.
7. The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent
8. Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
9. Poland was recreated.
10. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

CONCLUSION:

President Woodrow Wilson laid down his fourteen Points Programme.

Germany was severely affected by economically and politically.

3.Explain the course of Russian Revolution under the Leadership of Lenin:

INTRODUCTION:

Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.

Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as Bolsheviks which became the Bolshevik Party.

FAILURE OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT:

- Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
 - He wanted to continue revolution.
 - His slogan of 'All power to the Soviets' soon won over the workers' leaders.
 - The people were attracted by the slogan of 'Bread, Peace and Land.'
 - The Provisional government made two grave mistakes.
 - It postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land and the government decided to continue with the war.
 - Frustrated peasant soldiers deserted their posts and joined those who had resorted to land grabbing.
 - The government banned Pravda and arrested all Bolsheviks.
- LENIN'S LEADERSHIP:
- In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
 - Trotsky prepared a detailed plan, On 7 November the key government buildings, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
 - On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia
 - Lenin became the leader.
 - The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist party.

CONCLUSION: The Russian Communist Party eliminated illiteracy and poverty in Russia. Russian industry and agriculture were developed.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations:

INTRODUCTION:

The League of Nations was formed in 1920. It was established to avoid war and maintain peace in the world.

WORK DONE BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS:

- The League settled a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
 - In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the possession of the Aaland Islands.
 - The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
 - In 1921 the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
 - In 1925 Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
 - After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
 - Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
 - By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
 - CONCLUSION : Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.
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