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| **Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Learning Targets:* I can read and understand the main articles of this primary source.
* I can decipher (define) academic vocabulary words.
* I can accurately respond to evidence-base questions by citing the textual evidence and/or paraphrasing the central idea(s).
 | Text: from Modern History Sourcebook | Content: **Conclusion of World War I****Directions for First Reading of Text**:1. Read with pen in hand and ***brand*** the text.
2. Look for patterns. Write notes on the text.
3. Ask questions about the patterns you’ve noticed – especially how and why?
 |
| ***Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919****On June 28,1919, the Allied powers presented the Treaty of Versailles to Germany for signature. The following are the key territorial and political clauses.* | **VOCABULARY** Defined Terms**Academic Words** |  |
| **Article 42.** Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the East of the Rhine.  | *a structure built in order to strengthen a place's defenses* |  |
| **Article 45**. As **compensation** for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France and as part payment towards the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany cedes to France in full and **absolute** possession, with exclusive right of **exploitation**, unencumbered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal mines situated in the Saar Basin....  | *to surrender or give up something**without responsibilities or problems* |  |
| **Article 49.** Germany renounces in favor of the League of Nations, in the capacity of trustee, the government of the territory defined above. At the end of fifteen years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the **inhabitants** of the said territory shall be called upon to indicate the **sovereignty** under which they desire to be placed. |  |  |
| **Article 51.** The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, and the Treaty of Frankfort of May 10, 1871, are restored to French **sovereignty** as from the date of the Armistice of November 11, 1918. *Alsace­-Lorraine.* The High Contracting Parties, recognizing the moral obligation to redress the wrong done by Germany in 1871 both to the rights of France and to the wishes of the population of Alsace and Lorraine, which were separated from their country in spite of the solemn protest of their representatives at the Assembly of Bordeaux, agree upon the following.... | *to surrender or give up something* |  |
| The provisions of the Treaties establishing the delimitation of the frontiers before 1871 shall be restored.  | *to set out or establish the limits or boundaries of something* |  |
| **Article 119.** Germany **renounces** in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.  |  |  |
| **Article 156.** Germany **renounces**, in favour of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges . . . which she acquired in virtue of` the Treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung.  | *the worth, advantage, or beneficial quality of something* |  |
| **Article 159.** The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as **prescribed** hereinafter  |  |  |
| **Article 160.** By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry.  | *to be made up of something* |  |
| After that date the total number of effectives in the Army of the States constituting Germany must not exceed 100,000 men, including officers and establishments of depots. The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers. The total effective strength of officers, including the personnel of staffs, whatever their composition, must not exceed four thousand.... |  |  |
| **Article 231.** The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.  |  |  |
| **Article 232.** The Allied and Associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminutions of such resources which will result from other provisions of the present Treaty, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage.  | *a lessening, decreasing, or reduction of something* |  |
| The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the **belligerency** of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany. |  |  |

From The Treaty of Versailles and After: Annotations of the Text of the Treaty (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1944)

Directions: Re-read the primary source a third time and write the central ideas and details in the appropriate boxes. Develop your claim on this document.

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| **FINDING DETAILS** |  |  |  |
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| **I find interesting details that are related and that stand out to me from reading the text closely.** |
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| **(Article #: \_\_\_\_\_\_)** | **(Article #: \_\_\_\_\_\_)** | **(Article #: \_\_\_\_\_\_)** |

**CONNECTING**

**MY THINKING:**

**THE DETAILS**

**I explain the connections I make among the details through**

**re-reading and thinking about them.**

**MAKING A CLAIM**

**SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR**

**SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR**

**SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR**

**I state a conclusion that I have come to and can support with evidence from the text after reading and thinking about it closely.**

**CLAIM** = a statement and/or position on specific topic/issue that is supported by evidence.

The following skills for writing an argument include: critical thinking, logic, reasoning, weighing evidence, and making choices.

**Revised: Odell Education Forming a CLAIM - EBC Worksheet**

