

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Map Analysis: The Results of the Great War (13 points)

Map #1

1. Which of the Central Powers lost the most in terms of "war dead" and how many? Which central power lost the least and how many?

2. Which of the Allies lost the most in terms of "war dead" and how many? Which of the Allies lost the least and how many?

Map #2

3. Which territories (ALL CAPS on the map) were put under the control of Britain and France?

4. Which country was controlled by the British until 1922?

Map #3

5. Which countries were created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire?

6. Which countries gained parts of old Austria-Hungary to add to their countries?

Map #4

7. What country was created after World War I as a "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes"?

8. What former empire did much of this country's territory come from?

Map #5

9. What were the "New States of Central Europe" created after World War I?

10. Which empires lost territory for the creation of these countries?

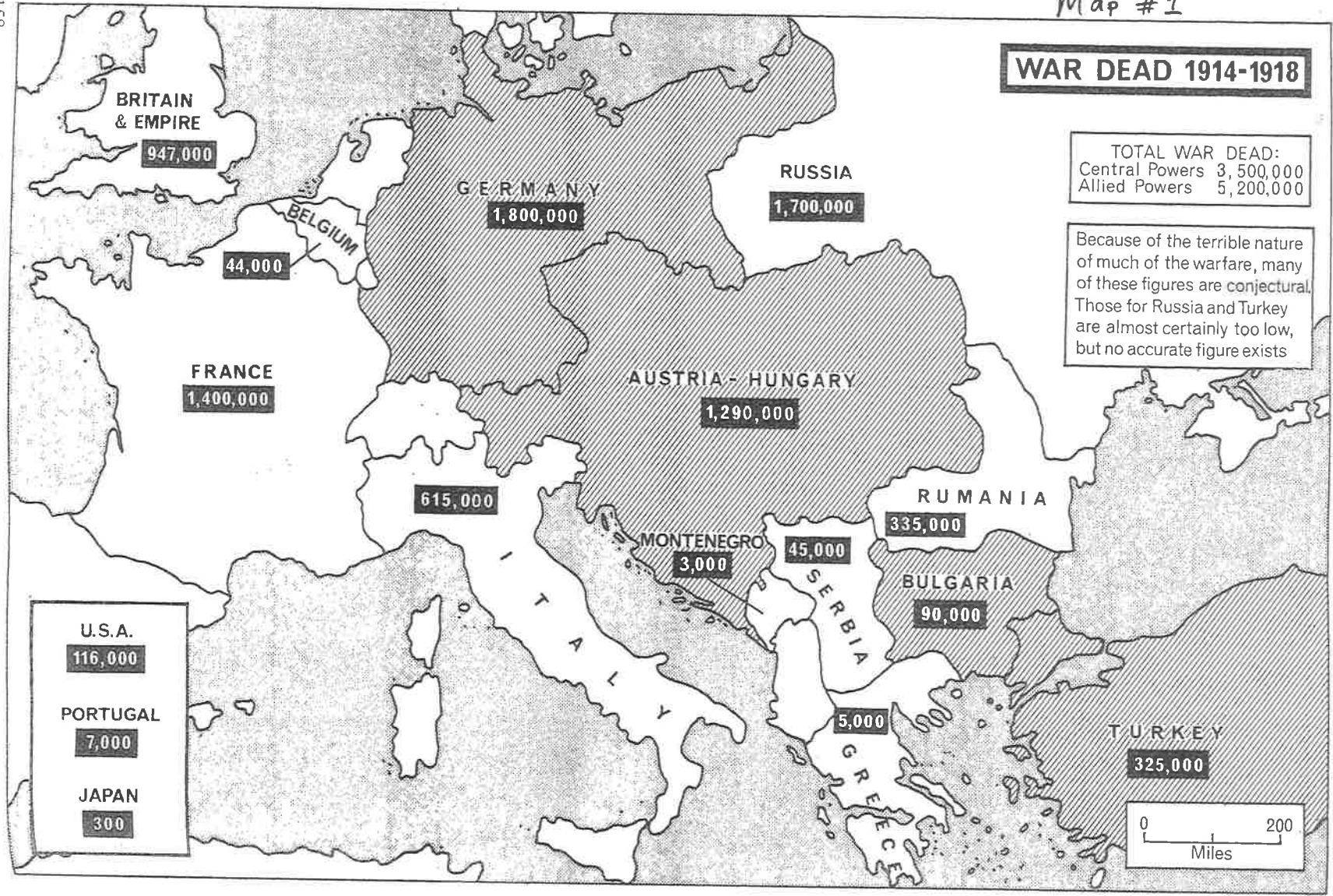
Map #6

11. What happened in the cities of Flavy-le-Martel, France and Herne, Germany?

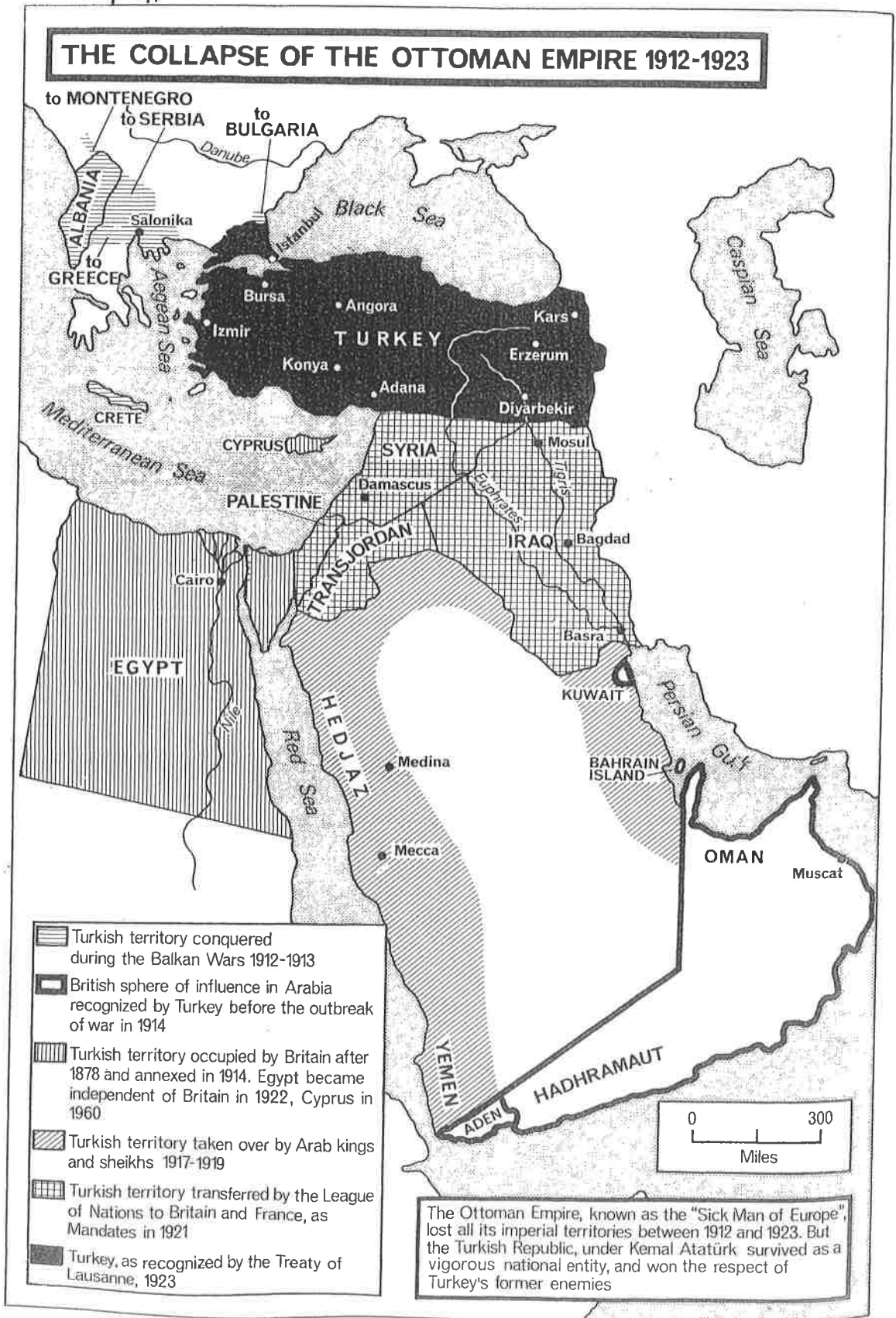
12. In which city were there reported acts of cruelty toward children?

13. What happened to those accused of war crimes?

Map #1

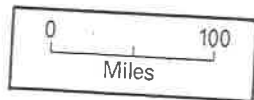


Map # 2



Map #3

THE FRAGMENTATION OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AFTER 1918



New states created from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria was forbidden by Treaty to join with Germany

Territory detached from Austria-Hungary to form part of other states, including part of two new states, Poland and Yugoslavia

By 1914 Austria-Hungary had established a flourishing economic system. All the regions of the Empire were linked together by means of a comprehensive railway network. In 1919 the new States, by their frontier posts and customs barriers, lost this economic advantage, and were forced to rely upon their own individual, and therefore much limited resources. The river Danube, by 1914 a source of economic unity became, after 1919, a cause of bitter dissension.

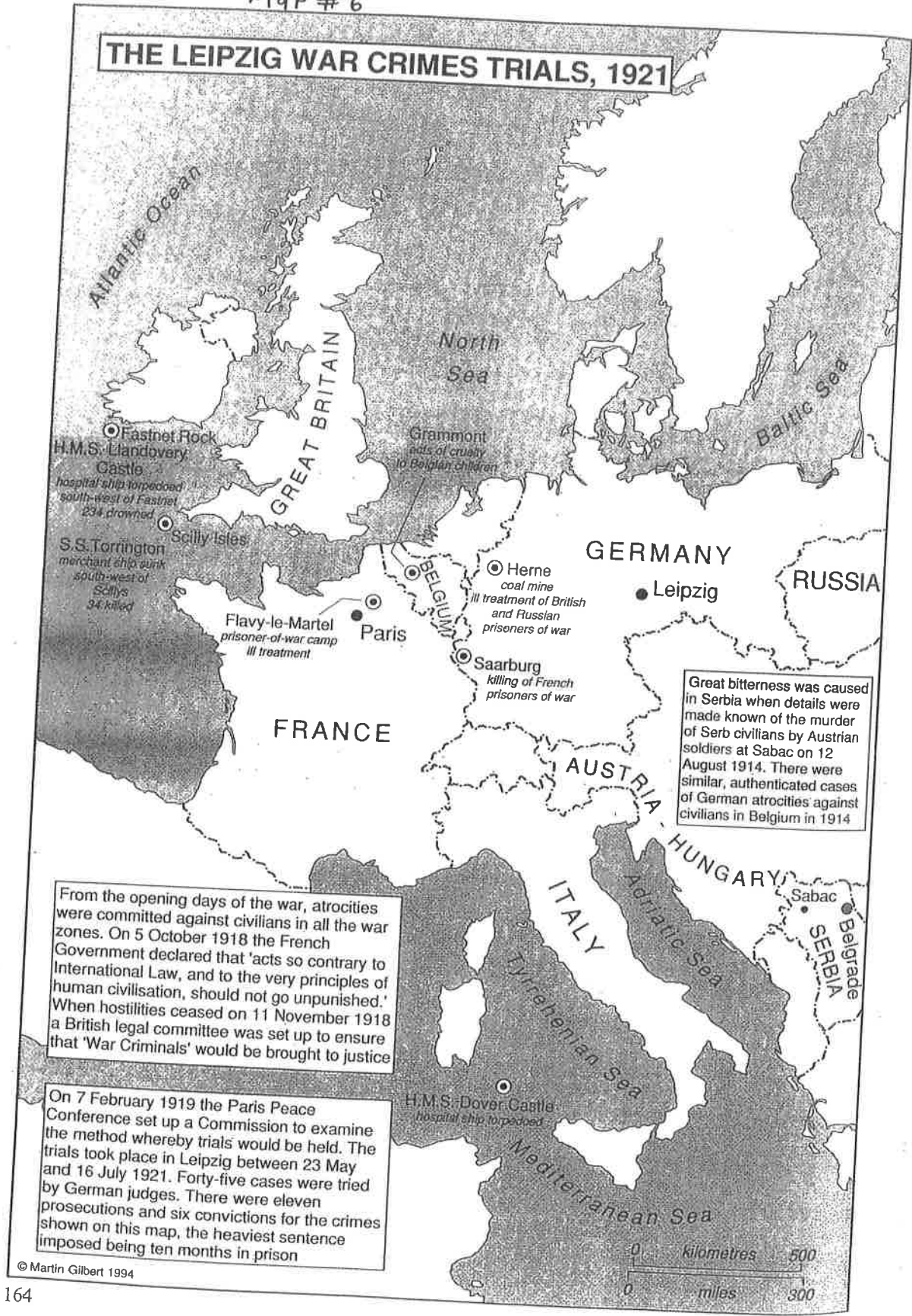
Map #4

THE CREATION OF YUGOSLAVIA, 1919





THE LEIPZIG WAR CRIMES TRIALS, 1921



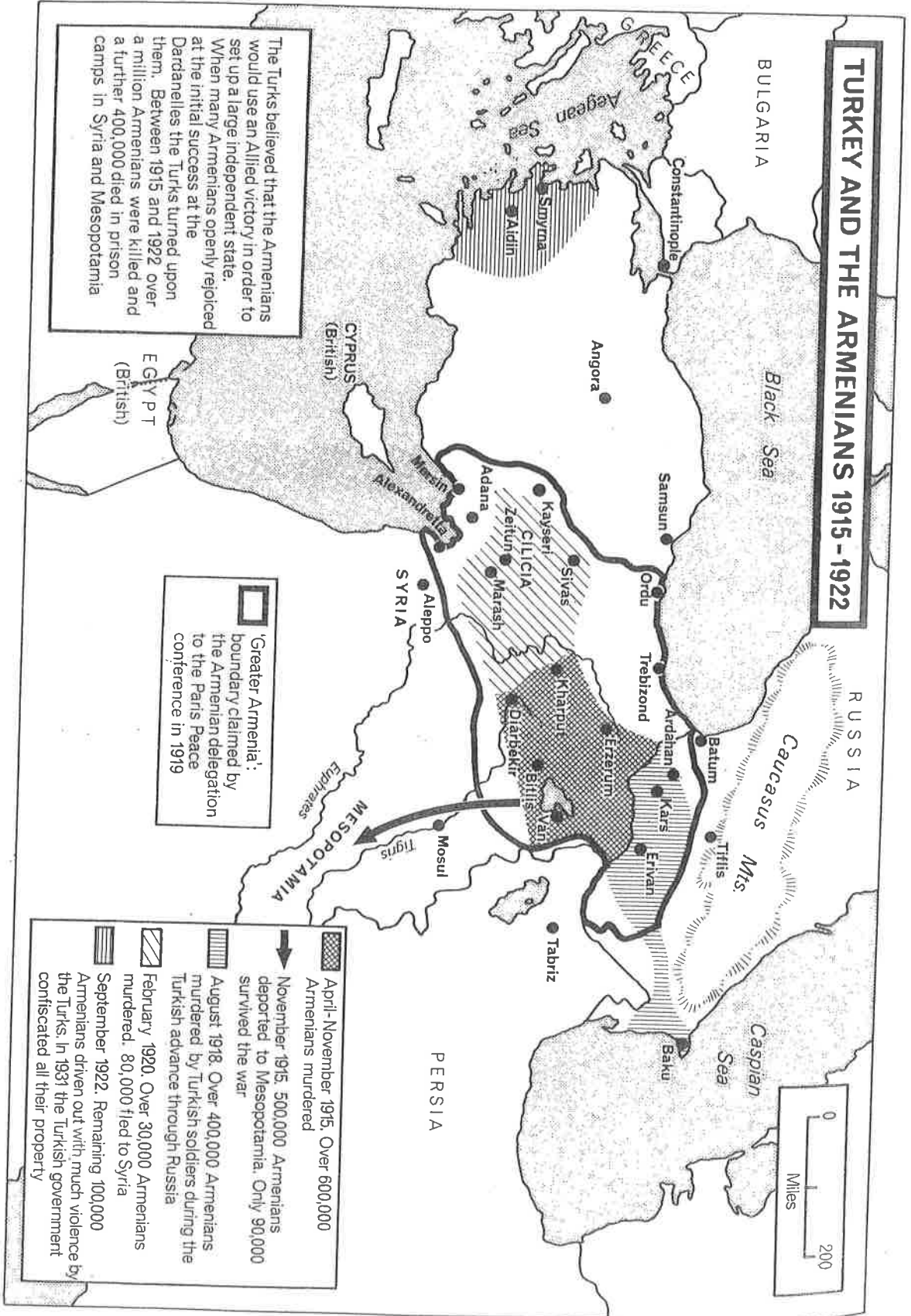
Great bitterness was caused in Serbia when details were made known of the murder of Serb civilians by Austrian soldiers at Sabac on 12 August 1914. There were similar, authenticated cases of German atrocities against civilians in Belgium in 1914

From the opening days of the war, atrocities were committed against civilians in all the war zones. On 5 October 1918 the French Government declared that 'acts so contrary to International Law, and to the very principles of human civilisation, should not go unpunished.' When hostilities ceased on 11 November 1918 a British legal committee was set up to ensure that 'War Criminals' would be brought to justice

On 7 February 1919 the Paris Peace Conference set up a Commission to examine the method whereby trials would be held. The trials took place in Leipzig between 23 May and 16 July 1921. Forty-five cases were tried by German judges. There were eleven prosecutions and six convictions for the crimes shown on this map, the heaviest sentence imposed being ten months in prison

© Martin Gilbert 1994

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS 1915-1922



The Turks believed that the Armenians would use an Allied victory in order to set up a large independent state. When many Armenians openly rejoiced at the initial success at the Dardanelles the Turks turned upon them. Between 1915 and 1922 over a million Armenians were killed and a further 400,000 died in prison camps in Syria and Mesopotamia

Greater Armenia: boundary claimed by the Armenian delegation to the Paris Peace conference in 1919

- April-November 1915. Over 600,000 Armenians murdered
- November 1915. 500,000 Armenians deported to Mesopotamia. Only 90,000 survived the war
- August 1918. Over 400,000 Armenians murdered by Turkish soldiers during the Turkish advance through Russia
- February 1920. Over 30,000 Armenians murdered. 80,000 fled to Syria
- September 1922. Remaining 100,000 Armenians driven out with much violence by the Turks. In 1931 the Turkish government confiscated all their property

