WHAT WAS HIS AIM?
- He saw the Treaty as an opportunity to cripple Germany once and for all
- He wanted to weaken Germany as much as possible
- He and The French President even wanted Germany broken up into a collection of smaller states
- He wanted the Treaty to be as harsh as possible

WHAT PLEASED HIM
- War guilt
- Reparations
  *He wanted Germany to feel regretful of what they have done to France not only once, but twice. Clemenceau's country took a lot of damage from Germany, and he wanted Germany to pay for the damage they have caused. The amount to be paid for reparations was extremely high, it was enough to cripple the country's economy.

WHAT DISPLEASED HIM
- Germany's armed forces
  *Clemenceau would have very likely asked for an even lower limit for the German army, or he'd even ban Germany for even having their own army. This would have caused a lot less, or even no trouble for France. Therefore, they won't have to worry about getting invaded by Germany ever again.

DID HE MEET HIS AIM?
- Not much of his aim was met
  *Clemenceau was able to weaken Germany, but he felt like the Treaty wasn't harsh enough to cripple the entire country

Prime Minister of Britain - David Lloyd George

WHAT WAS HIS AIM?
- He was often middle ground between Clemenceau and Wilson
- He didn't want the Treaty to be so harsh that it could start a second World War
- He wanted Germany to be justly punished
- He wanted to be able to take over Germany's empire as well as weaken their navel forces
- However, he did NOT want to weaken Germany to the extent that trading was impossible
**WHAT PLEASED HIM**
- German territories and colonies
- Germany's armed forces/Disarmament
  *The Treaty enabled Lloyd George to control the German colonies in Africa. Lloyd George would have felt that disarmament was necessary for Germany, as Britain was threatened by German armed forces. The Treaty restricted these forces, which meant that Germany was no longer a threat to Britain.

**WHAT DISPLEASED HIM**
- War guilt
- Reparations
  *Germany saw war guilt as an extremely harsh punishment. Lloyd George did not want a clause on the Treaty that was so harsh that it could cause Germany to start a second World War. Also, the cost for reparations was an enormous figure. Such a huge amount would disable Britain to trade with Germany.

**DID HE MEET HIS AIM?**
- Did not entirely meet his aim
- About 50% of his aim was met
  *He was successful in taking control of Germany's empire, as well as weakening their naval forces. However, the Treaty forced Germany to have to pay an enormous amount for reparations, therefore causing an economy downfall for Germany. Because of this, Britain was unable to trade with Germany, despite knowing that the British people won’t like it. He knows that it would be a risk to have trade with Germany after the war, but the fact that trade with Germany meant jobs for Britain. Also, Germany had been Britain’s second largest trading partner. That’s why Lloyd George felt like trade with Germany was still necessary.

President of the USA - **Woodrow WILSON**

**WHAT WAS HIS AIM?**
- He was an idealist
- He believed that Germany should be punished, but he also believed that the Treaty with Germany should not be too harsh, as it could start a second World War
- He wanted to strengthen democracy in the defeated nation so that its people would not let its leaders cause another war
- He believed that nations should co-operate to achieve world peace, therefore publishing his Fourteen Points
- He also believed in self-determination, which is the idea that nations should rule themselves rather than be ruled by others

**WHAT PLEASED HIM**
- League of Nations
  *Wilson believed in world peace. Because of the damage caused by Germany during the war, Germany would have clearly been seen as a country that didn’t believe in peace. Therefore, Germany wasn’t invited to join the League of Nations until they proved to be a peace-loving country

**WHAT DISPLEASED HIM**
- War guilt
*This was seen by Germany as an extremely harsh statement. Like Lloyd George, Wilson did not want a punishment so harsh that it would cause Germany to recover and seek revenge, which would lead to a second World War. He did believe that Germany should take the blame for the war, but forcing Germany to accept the blame was a really harsh punishment.

**DID HE MEET HIS AIM?**
- Not entirely
*What would have disappointed him the most was war guilt, as it's a really harsh punishment. Wilson believed that if Germany was treated too harshly, some day it would recover and seek revenge.*

**THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES - DISAGREEMENTS AND COMPROMISES**
"As the talks at Versailles went on, it became clear that the very different objectives of the three leaders could not all be met."

**Clemenceau VS Wilson**
- The USA had not suffered nearly as badly as France in the war
- Clemenceau resented Wilson's more generous attitude towards Germany
- They had disagreements over what to do about Germany's Rhineland and coalfields in the Saar.
*In the end, Wilson had to give away on these issues. In return, Clemenceau and Lloyd George gave Wilson what he wanted in Eastern Europe, despite their reservations about his idea of self-determination. However, this mainly affected the other four treaties, not the Treaty of Versailles*

**Clemenceau VS Lloyd George**
- Clemenceau clashed Lloyd George particularly over his desire not to treat Germany too harshly
- Clemenceau said '...if the British are so anxious to appease Germany they should look overseas and make colonial, naval or commercial concessions.'
*Clemenceau felt that the British were quite happy to treat Germany in Europe with fairness, where France rather than Britain was most under threat. However, they were less happy to allow Germany to keep its navy and colonies, which would be more of a threat to Britain.*

**Lloyd George VS Wilson**
- They had some disagreements too, despite the fact that they both didn't want Germany to be treated too harshly
- Lloyd George was particularly unhappy with point 2 of the Fourteen Points: Allowing All Nations Access to the Seas
- Wilson's views on people ruling themselves were somewhat threatening to the British government, for the British Empire ruled millions of people all across the world from London

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