

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

American-German. "GERMANY'S EXPERIENCE; Resident Tells of Dire Results of Inflation In That Country." *New York Times*, 16 Dec. 1933, p. 14.

This is a letter to the editor of the *New York Times* warning of the effects of inflation on a country. The author, who signed simply as "American-German," describes the effects of inflation on ordinary Germans. They describe people literally dying of starvation. The author was a part of a charity which collected donations from those who could afford to spare anything, and they were very small donations. The government taxed the manufacturers and property owners, and the farmers were crushed by the pressure. There was a year where the farmers could not harvest their crops because of the taxes. This is primary because it is an important, eyewitness view of the hyperinflation in Germany.

Baker, Newton Diehl. "On League of Nations." Speech, Nation's Forum Collection, and A.F.R. Lawrence Collection. [New York: Nation's Forum, 1919] Audio Recording. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2004650545/.

This is an audio recording of a speech given by Secretary of War Newton Diehl Baker supporting President Wilson's League of Nations. It is a primary source because it is a digital version of a graphophone recording of the original speech. Baker argues that, had a League of Nations existed in 1914, mediation of the Austro-Serbian conflict would have occurred and the war and its ensuing damage would have been entirely circumvented; millions of people who died in the war or because of it would still be alive and a great amount of money would have been saved as well.

“BERLIN PRESS REJECTS TERMS; Lloyd George Plan Called Attempt to Crush the Empire.” The New York Times, 8 Jan. 1918, query.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=9B00E4DB133FE433A2575BC0A9679C946996D6CF&legacy=true.

In this article, the New York Times quotes several Berlin newspapers on the subject of Lloyd George’s declarations of war aims. The general consensus among these German papers is that England intended to keep all the territory it gained during the war, while Germany was stripped of land it won and land it already had. The newspapers also felt that the peace would come at the expense of Germany’s allies and would not agree to such a peace. Since I am not fluent in German, the original newspapers would be unreadable to me. This article allows me to understand some of the things the German people were saying about the peace terms. However, the Times may have translated the quotes in a way that makes Germany sound “evil,” continuing the war propaganda. These quotes must be read in that context. This article is a primary source because it was written and published in 1918 when these events took place.

Callender, Harold. “20,000 HAIL HITLER AT FRANKFURT TALK; Three Other Crowds Wait Hours, Stirred by Emotion, to Hear ‘System’ Berated. 1 SLAIN, 11 HURT IN CLASHES 50,000 Republicans Shout for Von Hindenburg as the Campaign Enters the Final Week.” New York Times, 7 Mar. 1932, p. 8.

Harold Callender reports on one of Hitler’s speeches in the last weeks of campaigning before the German election. Callender describes people coming into the hall where Hitler was to speak seven hours before he was due to arrive. Hitler spoke about how the “system,” the government, only harmed the people, and how he believed that that people would grow to be strong. Callender spoke with audience members who expressed belief that Hitler would get the unemployed working in a matter of weeks. He shows that the people are clinging to false hope described by the Nazis. Callender also mentions violent political clashes between the Nazis and the Communists, but does not state whether they were started by the Nazis attacking the Communists. This is a primary source because Callender was present during the speech.

“GERMAN NEWSPAPERS STILL RAIL AT AMERICA; Rhenish Gazette Doubts Wilson's Sincerity and Thinks We Strive for Power.” New York Times, 11 Nov. 1918.

The New York Times relates the Rhenish Gazette's view on Woodrow Wilson and the American election. The Gazette expresses the common German sentiment that Wilson will actually bring a fair peace, but acknowledges that his opponents will definitely work for a peace that will destroy Germany. Since I am not fluent in German, the original newspapers would be unreadable to me. This article allows me to understand some of the things the German people were saying about the peace terms. However, the Times may have translated the quotes in a way that makes Germany sound “evil,” continuing the war propaganda. These quotes must be read in that context. This article is a primary source because it was written and published in 1918 when these events took place.

“GERMANY STRIPPED BY TRUCE TERMS; Conditions So Drastic as to Render Her Impotent to Renew the War. Must Get Out of Russia. Prisoners Must Work.” New York Times, 12 Nov. 1918, p. 4,
query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9B0DE2DA1031E03ABC4A52DFB7678383609EDE.

This article is a special cable to the New York Times from November 11, 1918, the very day that the armistice ending the war was signed. It calls the armistice a basic surrender of Germany, and notes that it makes the country unable to continue the war by reducing its military equipment, vehicles, and armament. The interesting thing about it is that the author notes how harsh the armistice is, saying it is almost impossible to comprehend how drastic its conditions are. This is a primary source because it is from the time period.

Harding, Warren G. "League of Nations." Speech, Nation's Forum Collection, and A.F.R. Lawrence Collection. Audio Recording. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2004650543/.

This is an audio recording of a speech given by Ohio Senator Warren G. Harding against the League of Nations. This is a primary source because it is a digitized version of a graphophone recording of the original speech. Senator Harding expresses a nationalistic sentiment in this speech as he argues that joining the League of Nations would endanger America's independence from European affairs. This was a common argument against the League at the time. Harding sees the League as a threat to the America's ideals of civilization, which he believes are the best in the world.

Hitchcock, Gilbert M. "League of Nations." Speech, Nation's Forum Collection, and A.F.R. Lawrence Collection. [New York: Nation's Forum, 1919] Audio recording. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2004650544/.

This is an audio recording of a speech given Gilbert Hitchcock, U.S. Senator from Nebraska and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. This is a primary source because it is a digital version of a graphophone recording of the original speech. Hitchcock argues that Senators who do not support the League of Nations are thinking of the past, when large empires were the common form of government. Hitchcock states that the world has become much more democratic and that people are demanding that their governments no longer fight in wars, but that they commit themselves to preventing war. The League of Nations is, in Hitchcock's opinion, the way to prevent war.

Hitler, Adolf, and Ralph Manheim. *Mein Kampf*. Translated by Konrad Heiden, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1971.

I used *Mein Kampf* to understand Hitler's ideology. I was able to gain a basic framework of Hitler's anti-semitic views. He believed that the Jews and the Social Democrats were one and the same and that they were everywhere. He believed that they controlled the press and people of Vienna, Austria and that they were an evil people. The belief that the German people are superior is laced throughout the book. This book is primary, though translated; whenever the original meaning was slightly changed through translation, the translator made a footnote explaining the original.

“HITLER TELLS PEOPLE GAINS WILL TAKE TIME; Warns in Speech at Frankfurt-Am-Main That Hard Times May Be Ahead. .” *New York Times*, 24 Sept. 1933, p. 35.

This is a report of a different speech given by Hitler at Frankfurt-am-Main, commemorating the start of construction of a motor highway. The report summarizes the speech and includes a quote about unemployment by Adolf Hitler that I use in my performance. This is a primary source because the reporter was in Germany at the time, as evidenced by the fact that this report was wired to the Times.

Lodge, Henry Cabot. "League of Nations." Speech, Nation's Forum Collection, and A.F.R. Lawrence Collection. Audio recording. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/2004650542/.

This is an audio recording of a speech given by Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge against the League of Nations. This source is primary because it is a digitized version of a graphophone recording of the original speech. This speech is very similar to the speech given by Senator Warren G. Harding. Like Senator Harding, Lodge is against the League of Nations for nationalistic reasons. Lodge says that the United States is the best country in the world in terms of liberty and freedom, but argues that involving the United States in the affairs of Europe would cause that to cease. Lodge professes that he has one allegiance—to the United States—and that he cannot divide his loyalty among the multiple countries that would make up the League.

Marburg, Kurt (Interviewee) and Lockler, Tori Chambers (Interviewer), "Kurt Marburg oral history interview by Tori Lockler, November 4, 2010" (2010). Digital Collection - Holocaust & Genocide Studies Center Oral Histories. Paper 188. http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/hgstud_oh/188

Kurt Marburg was born in 1924 in Berlin, Germany. He was Jewish. Marburg describes how his father paid around 1,000 marks for a loaf of bread, then later half a million marks for a loaf of bread. He witnessed the burning of the Reichstag and other significant events before his family fled the country in 1938. Marburg remembers that there was severe unemployment and ensuing political turmoil. He describes how the chaos gave the Nazis a foothold because they believed they could fix the inflation and unemployment. He also states that the German people believed them. This is a primary source because Marburg gives firsthand accounts of living in these times.

Nicolson, Harold. Peacemaking 1919. Universal Library Edition ed., Grosset and Dunlap, 1965.

Harold Nicolson was a British diplomat. This book is a primary source because Nicolson was at Versailles and contributed to the writing of the treaty as a part of the committees that drafted the treaty terms and drew the borders for the new nations that were created. He kept a diary during the time and later published this book, which includes his diary entries from the time well as his reflections on the writing of the treaty. It is an examination of the flaws of the treaty, what caused them, and how they could have been avoided. Nicolson offers an invaluable primary perspective on the treaty, having worked on it himself. He describes not only the events that occurred while the treaty was written, but the feelings of the delegates and the countries they represented. From this book, I learned the feelings of the delegates at Versailles and the reasons why the treaty failed in the things it was originally supposed to do.

Oulahan, Richard V. "FOE'S ARROGANCE ANGERED ALLIES; Brockdorff's Defiant Speech on Receiving Peace Terms Resented as Insulting. KEPT SEAT WHILE TALKING Some Disposed to Excuse Discourtesy on the Score Of Foreign Minister's Illness. SCENE SIMPLE BUT TENSE Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau Apparently Exasperated by German's Cutting Phrases." *New York Times*, 9 May 1919, p. 6, query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf?res=9F02E0DF163AE03ABC4153DFB3668382609EDE.

This article relates the story of the meeting where Germany accepted the peace terms. They defiantly accepted the terms, but the head of their delegation, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, delivered a speech from his seat that labelled the war-guilt clause a lie, blamed the Allies for German deaths resulting from the blockade, and was received as very offensive. This source is important because it shows the views of each country involved in the peace treaty; it is primary because it is a firsthand account of the meeting.

"Sonderdruck Des 'Berliner Lokal-Anzeigers' Zum Versailler Vertrag, 8.Mai 1919." *Lebendiges Museum Online*, Haus Der Geschichte Der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, www.dhm.de/lemo/zeitzeugen/oskar-muensterberg-versailler-vertrag.html.

This is a photo of a German newspaper, known in the Berlin Local Gazette, reporting on the Treaty of Versailles, which I use as a prop in my performance. In English, the title reads, "Special Edition of the Berlin Local Gazette about Versailles Treaty, 8 May 1919." This is a primary source because it is a picture of an actual newspaper from the time.

Taylor, Edmond. "RISE OF HITLER, DRAMA OF NATION BEATEN IN WAR. Germans View Him as Liberator." Chicago Tribune, 6 May 1933, p. 5. Newspaper.com, chicagotribune.newspapers.com/image/194452940/?terms=Hitler.

This article supports many ideas that I had come across in secondary sources. Taylor argues that the soldierly disposition of the German People means that they need to take orders from a strong leader, and notes their current government's lack of a majority. He also adds that the people feel oppressed by a lot of the terms of the Treaty and would like them to be undone. He goes on to state that Hitler is providing the German people what they need to unite. Taylor also states that Hitler is drawing the German people together with their shared race. This confirms everything I have read in all my other sources. This is a primary source because it was written in Germany at the time.

The Allied and Associated Powers. Treaty of Peace with Germany (Treaty of Versailles). *Library of Congress*, <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/m-ust000002-0043.pdf>. Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Associated Powers and Germany.

This is the treaty that ended World War One. The Allied and Associated Powers consist of England, Italy, France, United States, and all their allies; the other party of the treaty was Germany. The treaty formed and stipulated the rules for the League of Nations, defined the new borders of Germany, stripped Germany of its territory, reduced the size of the German military, and described how much Germany had to pay in reparations. The most infamous clause is Article 231, the "war guilt" clause. It says that Germany accepts the guilt of her and her allies for all the damage caused in the war. This treaty is primary because it is the very treaty that ended World War I.

Wales, Henry. "GERMANY TO PUT GOLD RESERVES IN THE HANDS OF ALLIES. Agrees to Dawes' Plan for Currency Bank." Chicago Tribune, p. 12. Newspapers.com, chicagotribune.newspapers.com/image/194410105/?terms=%22Dawes+Plan%22 .

This article describes the Dawes Plan, designed to help Germany pay its reparations. The plan involves Germany giving control over its finances to an international bank in a neutral country which will print new, gold-backed marks to cancel out the old marks. Germany will also receive several loans. Perhaps most importantly, Wales includes the reparations amount in marks as well as U.S. dollars. The reparations total at the time was 132 billion marks, or 202 billion U.S. dollars, although Wales estimates the total will eventually be reduced to 50 million marks (\$12.5 billion). This is primary because it is from the time period.

Secondary Sources

"Archdukes, Cynicism, and World War I: Crash Course World History #36." Performance by John Green, *YouTube*, Crash Course, 27 Sept. 2012, www.youtube.com/watch?v=_XPZQ0LAIR4&pbjreload=10.

In this video, John Green gives an overview of World War I. Green begins with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and describes how most of Europe is pulled into the war via their alliances. He does not describe the military aspects of the war, such as important battles and tactics used by the belligerents, but describes the human side of trench warfare. He elaborates on how horrible conditions in the trenches led to society's disillusionment with the idea of war as a glorious thing, beneficial to a nation's growth. Green also describes the consequences of the war and the Treaty of Versailles on nations such as Russia, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire. From this video, I gained a wealth of historical context and background information about World War I. Crash Course is endorsed as an educational source by the Public Broadcasting Service and is recognized as being a credible source for students.

Burgan, Michael. *The Split History of World War I: A Perspectives Flip Book*. Compass Point., 2014.

Burgan describes what happened during World War I from the perspective of both the Allies and the Central Powers. Each side suffered enormous losses for very little gain. Some Germans anticipated the loss of the war as early as September 1914, but their government still held out. In 1918, however, as America entered the war, the Allies started to beat the Germans back. Bulgaria, Turkey, and Austria-Hungary signed armistices. The German people accepted the loss of the war as inevitable and started protesting. Eventually, a revolution took place and the generals could no longer support their Kaiser. The Treaty of Versailles was signed soon after. Burgan states that the anger caused by the Treaty directly led to Hitler's rise to power and World War II.

Colton, Joel. "Clemenceau, Georges." *The Encyclopedia Americana*, vol. 7, Grolier Inc., 2003, pp. 44–45.

George Clemenceau was a key figure in the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles. He represented France. Clemenceau aimed to keep France safe by weakening Germany. Colton claims that Clemenceau did not go as far with this as his country wished. This is surprising, as Clemenceau is viewed as one of the main reasons why the treaty was so harsh.

Eimerl, Sarel. *Hitler over Europe: the Road to World War II*. Little, Brown, 1972.

This book is a blow-by-blow account of how Hitler came to power in Germany. The first chapter describes how he took advantage of the people's dissatisfaction with the current government to gain votes. He was a charismatic and almost hypnotic speaker. His speeches were an escape from the harsh and hungry everyday lives of the German people, and he embodied a vision of better times.

Goodman, George W. "German Hyperinflation, 1923." PBS, Public Broadcasting Service,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/commandingheights/shared/mini_text/ess_germanhyperinflation.html?scrlybrkr=917f696e.

Goodman describes how the people and the government of Germany reacted to the economic problems in Germany after the Treaty of Versailles. Germany did not have gold-backed currency during the war and financed the war by borrowing money instead of using savings and taxes; when they lost, they were in severe debt. The government wasn't doing anything that fixed their economy after the war. In fact, they simply printed more money, causing severe hyperinflation. People's life savings were barely enough to buy a single loaf of bread. Citizens went from disgruntled to panicked. The extreme inflation was eventually stopped with the issuing of the Rentenmark, equal to 1 billion old marks. This got prices back to normal, but it did not restore the savings or hope of the people.

History.com Staff. "Treaty of Versailles." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 2009,
www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/treaty-of-versailles.

This article discusses the Treaty of Versailles and its effects, describing what parts I-V, VIII, and IX of the treaty stated and what happened because of them. The Central Powers were angered by the harsh terms of the treaty and defied it, especially concerning territory and military restrictions. The United States Senate did not ratify the treaty, and the government was not responsible for its contents. France and Belgium pushed for harsh measures against the Central Powers and rigorously enforced them, hoping to prevent another war, until financial pressure forced them to quit. From this source, I gained a better understanding of the actual terms of the treaty and how various governments reacted to it. History.com is known for excellent and accurate history information.

Kendall, Bridget. "Does the Peace That Ended WW1 Haunt Us Today?" BBC iWonder, BBC, www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zp3ncdm?scrlybrkr.

This website describes the various effects that the Treaty of Versailles had on the world. The city of Katowice was a town in the part of Germany known as Upper Silesia. Upper Silesia voted on whether it should be a part of Germany or Poland. Katowice voted overwhelmingly for Germany, but became part of Poland because so many regions around it voted for Poland. This created a great resentment among ethnic Germans in the city. When the Nazis invaded Poland, Katowice fell on the first day and welcomed the Nazis, glad to be a part of Germany once again. The Treaty also affected the Middle East. The Allies made secret treaties among themselves, dividing up the land. The largely arbitrary borders divided people of the same ethnicity, disrupting the established way of life. The way each of the Allies handled the land they gained in the Middle East led to future problems in Israel, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan.

Kitchen, Martin. "The Ending of World War One, and the Legacy of Peace." BBC, The BBC, 17 Feb. 2011, http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/war_end_01.shtml?scrlybrkr=f76e8d24

In this article, Kitchen describes why Germany lost the war and how the Treaty of Versailles angered the German people. Many of Germany's offensive plans had failed. A march across the Somme in March 1918 was successful at first, but it quickly degenerated into small attacks with no real goal. When Britain and France launched their counterattacks, Germany lost the initiative and the manpower. Over one million men were in the east while Germany and Russia were negotiating peace terms after Russia exited the war, and many soldiers became disillusioned and deserted. By reading this, I was able to understand why Germany lost the war when so many of their people believed that they would win.

Link, Arthur S. "Fourteen Points." *The Encyclopedia Americana*, vol. 11, Grolier Incorporated, 2003, pp. 658–658.

In this article, Link briefly states each of Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points for Peace and how they were applied as the Allies developed first an armistice and then the Treaty of Versailles. Link does not go into any sort of depth about what the Fourteen Points meant, but he does state which of the points were embraced fully by the Allies, which were only used partially in the Treaty of Versailles, and which were not used at all. I used this to gain a basic knowledge of the Fourteen Points.

Nelson, Cary. "About the Great Depression." *English Department at the University of Illinois*, University of Illinois, www.english.illinois.edu/maps/depression/about.htm.

The Great Depression is one of the major events of the twentieth century. The crash of the American stock market caused many banks to fail; many people were unemployed. In this article, Nelson looks at how the Depression affected America as well as the rest of the world. Insolvent American banks withdrew their loans from Germany and wrecked its banking system. This made the already bad economic situation in Germany even worse.

Passant, Ernest James. *A Short History of Germany 1815-1945: Economic Section by W.O. Henderson and with Contributions by C.J. Child and D.C. Watt*. Cambridge University Press, 1959.

The Weimar Republic was created after the previous German government collapsed. The government was weak and did not remove its enemies from office. There was extreme infighting between the parties. The Social Democrats and Centre signed the Treaty of Versailles and were scorned for doing so; The Democrats withdrew from the government rather than accept responsibility. One chancellor, Gustav Stresemann, worked to curb the inflation and reduce the effect of the Treaty. However, many nationalists disliked Stresemann's policies. Hitler gained control of the Nazi party, suppressed his enemies, and won favor with the common people. Franz von Papen had been forced to resign as chancellor and got Hitler appointed instead. Papen had planned to bank on Hitler's popularity while keeping Hitler a puppet, but Hitler quickly took over.

Reynolds, David. "Armistice." *Armistice*, BBC, 2014.

In this documentary, Professor David Reynolds discusses the end of World War I and how the armistice was reached. I gained much historical context from this series. General Erich Ludendorff was the appointed the Supreme Commander of Germany in 1916, effectively making him a military dictator over the country. Ludendorff was a ruthless strategist with no aversion to large casualties. This change when he saw his stepson's body in a grave on the battlefield. Ludendorff became emotionally unstable and his strategy began to slip. By this time, many Germans had become upset with the high casualties caused by Ludendorff's strategies. This one of the reasons that soldiers and sailors started to desert the army, beginning the collapse of monarchical Germany.

Reynolds, David. *Long Shadow*, Season 1, 2014. This is a three-part documentary series.

Professor David Reynolds looks at the legacy of World War I and the lasting effect that it had on the world. In the first episode, Reynolds contrasts the stereotypical view of World War I that we have to day with the view that was held during the war. In the second episode, he discusses the post-war rise of democracy throughout the world. In the final episode, he examines the nationalism created by the war. I gained a more thorough understanding of the effects of World War I on the world.

Suddath, Claire. "Why Did World War I Just End?" *Time*, Time Inc., 4 Oct. 2010, <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2023140,00.html>.

This article was written on October 4, 2010, a day after Germany paid off the last of its debt from World War I. Germany defaulted its payments, bought bonds from America, and defaulted on those bonds. When Hitler came to power in 1933, he refused to pay the reparations. In 1953, Germany agreed to pay everything back. However, it would not fully repay its debts until the country was unified. When this came to pass in 1995, Germany slowly started the process of repayment. The final payment was made on October 3, 2010.

TED-Ed. *How Did Hitler Rise to Power?* - Alex Gendler and Anthony Hazard. YouTube, YouTube, 18 July 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFICRFKtAc4.

This video describes how Hitler used the political situation in Germany to rise to power. The German People were upset after World War I because the harsh Treaty of Versailles had caused their already fragile economy to crumble. The government put in place after the abdication of the Kaiser was weak. Hitler told the disillusioned, angry populace what they wanted to hear: one group of people, the Jews, was responsible for the state of Germany, and he, Adolf Hitler, could restore the country to its former glory. His words resonated with the populace; the Jewish, though integrating very well into the country, were seen as outsiders and there were many anti-semitic people in Germany. Hitler quickly ascended through the government until 1934, when the President Von Hindenburg died and Hitler assumed power. I find this to be a credible source in view of the fact that every video that is published by TED-Ed on YouTube is fact-checked before it is published.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "The Weimar Republic." United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10008222.

The Weimar Republic is the name given to the German government from the end of World War One to the beginning of Nazi Germany. This source states that the government sought to pay the reparations imposed in the treaty of Versailles by simply printing more money. This led to hyper-inflation, causing middle-class citizens to become impoverished. The source also describes how the system of proportional representation used in the Reichstag, or parliament, made it harder for the government to get much done while also making it possible for Hitler to get a foothold in the government. From this source, I was able to understand why Germany's economy collapsed after World War I.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Treaty of Versailles, 1919." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005425.

This article also discusses the Treaty of Versailles. I was particularly interested in more detailed descriptions of how various countries reacted to the war. The museum describes what each of the Allied leaders hoped the treaty would accomplish. It also shows how promises to change the worst parts of the treaty gave radical far-right politicians, such as Adolf Hitler, credibility with German voters. Promises to rebuild Germany to its former glory also helped voters overlook the more radical ideas of the far right.

Walsh, Ben. "The Great War: Background." *The National Archives*, The National Archives, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/greatwar/g5/cs2/background.htm#2.

Walsh describes some specifics of the treaty in this article, such as exactly how much Germany paid in reparations and which territories and cities would get to vote on separation from Germany. He also describes how the people in England, France, Germany, and the United States viewed the treaty of Versailles. This is done in other sources; however, those sources mainly discuss how the governments in each country viewed the treaty. Walsh also discusses how historians view the treaty and how it could have been made much worse. He argues that Germany's main problem was war debt; the reparations were only two percent of Germany's annual GDP. This was new information, and I researched to see if I could find any other sources that expressed these opinions.

Zerbel, Grace, and David Stefancic. "Interview about the Treaty of Versailles and Hitler's Rise to Power." 20 Nov. 2017.

I met with Dr. Stefancic, a history professor at St. Mary's College, to talk about the Treaty of Versailles and Hitler. He backed up many of the things I had learned in my other research, but he also stressed that the Treaty of Versailles was not the sole cause of World War II. Dr. Stefancic also made several new points, like the fact that Germany was still very fragile because of how recently it had been unified. He also clarified some things, saying that no specific group of German people was most affected by the Treaty of Versailles.