

Study Sources C and D.

SOURCE C

The following is adapted from a cartoon that was published in a British newspaper in 1919.



SOURCE D

The following passage is adapted from Keynes' comments on Clemenceau in November 1919. Keynes was one of the British officials who attended the Paris Peace Conference.

Clemenceau's principles for the Peace can be expressed simply. He is a foremost believer that the German can understand nothing but intimidation, and that the German is without generosity or remorse in negotiation. Therefore Clemenceau maintains that one must never negotiate with a German or conciliate him; one must dictate to him.

According to Clemenceau, a peace of magnanimity or of fair and equal treatment, based on such 'ideology' as the Fourteen Points of President Wilson, could only have the effect of shortening the interval of Germany's recovery and hastening the day when Germany will once again hurl at France its greater numbers and its superior resources and technical skill.

This is the view of an old man, whose most vivid impression and most lively imagination are of the past and not of the future. He sees the issue of Peace in terms of France and Germany, not of humanity and of European civilisation struggling forwards to a new order.

- (a) What was the cartoonist's view on the prospect of peace? Explain your answer with reference to Source C. (3 marks)
- (b) Infer *one* principle that Clemenceau upheld at the Paris Peace Conference as reflected in Source D. Explain your answer with reference to Source D. (3 marks)
- (c) Do you think that the criticisms of the peacemakers at the Paris Peace Conference contained in Sources C and D were fair? Explain your answer with reference to Sources C and D and using your own knowledge on the situations at that time. (8 marks)