

**Dialogue rubric. Here's a rubric for you to pay attention to while making your dialogue.**

Does our dialogue:

- clearly present the 3 different perspectives of the peacemakers at Versailles as regards their objectives?
- present 3 clear voices on the 14 points both in a positive and negative way?
- portray the different interests and worries of the peacemakers as regards their treatment of Germany?
- use appropriate language and accurate terminology?

Presented by Lola Villegas Argento

Woodrow Wilson:

Greetings gentlemen, welcome to the Paris Peace Conference. Today, we are going to discuss a matter that concerns us all in the present; peace.

As you may already know, I presented 14 points that represent my ideas for peace.

However, I want to highlight the one that I think is the most important: create a league of nations where all the countries will cooperate for peace and discuss matters of international importance.

I also believe that we should strengthen democracy in the defeated countries so that their citizens won't let their leaders cause another war. In addition, small countries that once were part of European empires should have self determination so we can avoid future protests.

As regards Germany, I think she should be punished but not too harshly, because when she recovers, she will take revenge. However, she definitely has to pay for all the damage she has caused. Also, I'm concerned that extremist groups might exploit the German resentment and also seize power in Germany, like the communists have done with Russia, so that's why we shouldn't be too tough with them.

I believe that the perfect world should have peace, democracy and liberty, and with these ideas we can live in a world like that. Thank you very much Georges Clemenceau and Lloyd George for presenting your ideas. On the next meeting we will find a way to use all these ideas and find peace.

Lloyd George:

Hello gentlemen. As I heard what you said, I agreed at times with you, but not always. I think Germany should be punished but not very harshly because it would lead to a communist revolution or a future war. I also believe that if they never recover they wouldn't be able to pay us for the damage of war. Also before war Germany was my biggest buyer and that meant more industry that led to more jobs, in wartime the army gave jobs but now that war is over there aren't many jobs.

We want peace which will be just, but not vindictive. We want a stern peace because the occasion demands it, but the severity must be designed, not for vengeance, but for justice. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war.

## Dialogue:

### 14 points:

Woodrow Wilson: Greetings gentlemen, welcome to the Paris Peace Conference. Today, we are going to discuss a matter that concerns us all in the present; peace.

As you may already know, I presented 14 points that represent my ideas for peace.

However, I want to highlight the one that I think is the most important: create a league of nations where all the countries will cooperate for peace and discuss matters of international importance. I also believe that we should strengthen democracy in the defeated countries so that their citizens won't let their leaders cause another war. In addition, small countries that once were part of European empires should have self determination so we can avoid future protests. Now I invite you to present your ideas.

George Clemenceau: Thank you very much. Hello Gentlemen, my name is George Clemenceau and today, I am talking for all the French people.

Now, Considering Wilson's 14 points of Peace, I will say which ones I agree with, which ones no and why.

To start with, the point I agree the most with is: **"France to regain Alsace-Lorraine"**. Now that Germany is gone, and that she lost her victory, she should also lose power and territory. We have to recapture Alsace-Lorraine because it is our right to have it. Before the Franco Prussian War happened, that territory was from France, and now that all of us want peace, France should recover it.

Secondly, there is one point that I don't agree with. **"Colonies to have a say in their own future"**. If France doesn't have any colonies, our economical situation will degenerate faster.

Woodrow Wilson: Thank you Georges. Now, David, please come and tell us what you think of this topic.

Lloyd George: Thank you. Greetings Gentlemen. I think it's a good idea that there should not be secret treaties, free access to the seas, and German troops should leave Russia. An idea I would like to modify is all countries to work towards disarmament, I believe only Germany should, because we all are still growing. I agree that we should create a league of nations where we discussed international problems. The one that I don't agree with is "colonies to have a say in their own future", that would weaken our economy very fast as my economy is based on them. We want peace which will be just, but not vindictive. We want a stern peace because the occasion demands it, but the severity must be designed, not for vengeance, but for justice. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war.

### Punishment for Germany:

Woodrow Wilson: Well thank very much for your opinions, let's move to the next topic: Germany's punishment. Regarding this, I think Germany should be punished but not too harshly, because when she recovers, she will take revenge. However, she definitely has to pay for all the damage she has caused. Also, I'm concerned that extremist groups might

exploit the German's resentment and also seize power in Germany, like the communists have done with Russia, so that's why we shouldn't be too tough with them.

George Clemenceau: Well, France wants a treaty that will destroy, punish and weaken Germany as much as possible. We can't allow her to do again the horrors she has caused. For example I want her to lose most of her colonies, I want her to pay all the money we spent in the war, I want the end of Germany. War is a series of catastrophes that results in a victory, and we won, so Germany have to pay all it is need.

Lloyd George: I think Germany should pay for the damage they made and pay us. I agree with Wilson that we shouldn't be too harsh with Germany for two main reasons: if they recover they will take revenge and that before war they used to be my best market, I would like it to be like that again.

### Closing:

Woodrow Wilson:

Well Gentlemen, I want to say one last thing if you allow me. I believe we grow great by dreams. All big men are dreamers. They see things in the soft haze of a spring day or in the red fire of a winter's night. Some of us let these dreams die, but others nourish and protect them; nurse them through bad days till they come true. I dream with a world with peace, democracy and liberty, and if we protect our ideas, our dreams, we can achieve a world like that. Thank you very much Georges Clemenceau and David Lloyd George for presenting your ideas. On the next meetings we will find a way to use all of our ideas and find peace.