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| Surrender of all German colonies to the League of Nations, most later taken over by other colonial powers |
| Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France |
| Eupen and Melmedy voted to join Belgium |
| Poland given 'corridor' to sea, cutting East Prussia off from the rest of Germany (it is important to note that the 'Polish Corridor' was only 10% German in ethnic make-up) |
| Poznań (Posen) given to new Polish state, Poznań was majority Polish |
| Most of West Prussia ceded to Poland |
| Around 1/3 of Silesia votes to join Poland, the remainder joins Germany |
| North Schleswig votes to join Denmark |
| Danzig, a German majority city, becomes a 'Free City' controlled by the League of Nations |
| Germany forbidden to unite with Austria |
| Memel given to Lithuania |
| Rhineland would be occupied by Allied troops for 15 years |
| German armed forces restricted to 100,000 |
| Conscription prohibited |
| German naval forces limited to 15,000 men, six battleships, six cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarines whatsoever allowed |
| The import and export of weapons prohibited. |
| Poison gas, armed aircraft, tanks and armoured cars prohibited. |
| Rhineland demilitarised |
| Germany had to pay 226 billion Marks in reparations.  |
| France was awarded the coal producing region called the Saar until 1934, when a predicate would decide its fate |
| Article 231 assigned blame for the war to Germany and her allies |
| The League of Nations was set up |