The present study has investigated the Political outcomes of Versailles Peace Conference in Germany during Interwar period. World War I has been followed by political outcomes. After the World War I, victorious nations assembled at Versailles made an attempt to agree on the peace. Germany's humiliation in The Treaty of Versailles, the disarmament of The Weimar Republic followed by collapse of this republic, undermining the foundations of democracy and economic problems as well as the effects of the factors such as Locarno agreement in the process of peace within Europe followed by Germany's dissatisfaction as the outcomes of the World War I have raised rise of queuing and exposure with great powers. The formation of the Nazi Party under leadership of Adolf Hitler made this party using the existing conditions in their favor and imposing their thinking of extremism on Germany regarding the risk of expansion of communism. Violating the treaty of Versailles by Hitler and weakness of the Europe made Hitler powerful, whereby Hitler's actions raised World War II.

**Key words:** World War I, Germany, Peace of Versailles, Hitler

**INTRODUCTION**

War is the result of humans’ intellectual disputes with each other, and also is the last trick by humans to achieve their benefits. The present study with a different approach from other studies has set its major issue on the status between two world wars. Followed by imposing the Treaty of Versailles on Germany, undermining Weimar Republic and falling this republic as the political dimensions and empowering Hitler in Germany and Benito Mussolini in Italy as well as expansion of the phenomenon of Nazism and Fascism, the world has entered into a new stage of transformations. Followed by fall of the Treaty of Versailles by Hitler and undermining Democratic treaties such as the Locarno and spreading the totalitarian as well as subjecting Germany to invasion raised the exposure of European countries. The main question of this study is to give a response to this question that what effects political outcomes of Versailles Peace Conference have had on Germany during World War I and World War II?

**Establishment of Weimar Republic in Germany:**
After ending World War I, tendency for democracy was increased, so that this war aimed at achieving victory of democracy. The first meeting of the assembly to avoid probable events and irregularities was developed in Weimar Republic, whereby Weimar Republic was developed. In August 15th-1919, a few weeks before accepting the conditions of Versailles Peace Conference. Weimar assembly in German Reich declared the origin of republic. On the other hand, German public opposed to the peace treaty reservations, especially the duty imposed on Germany, so far as they stated on February 7th 1920 that 895 authorities at war including Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Crown Prince of Prussia, Bevierhad to submit themselves to the Court. First Republic of Germany lasted 14 years, and then slayers combated with this republic and succeeded to celebrate their victory and annihilate freedom, resulting in the rise of Adolf Hitler who led Germany into fall. As a result, unique and unforgettable destruction of the Jews of Europe was tied with the name of Hitler. In view of the author, Weimar Republic was developed with the support of allies, which socioeconomic revolution was not resulted under transfer of government from monarchists to republicans and the fate of nation remained in the hand of minority groups, who were depended on capital and monopoly.

**Period of stability and peace and role of Stresemann in foreign policy of Germany:**

In Germany, Gustav Stresemann (the secretary of State) played a key role in reducing tumults and acquiring peace [5]. For the first time, thought of negotiation to sign Locarno agreement occurred to Lord D'Abermon, British ambassador in Germany. Lord D'Abermon was a politician, who believed that Germany must undergo the economic process within Western Europe. With the help of Gustav Stresemann, he asked Germany to negotiate with France and sign the contract for non-aggression pact [5]. Stresemann welcomed British ambassador's proposal and sent a note to France state in 9 February 1925 [5]. Following various negotiations, ultimately three governments of England, France and Italy asked Germany government to dispatch several representatives to the conference, which was set in Locarno Village in Switzerland by 1925 [5]. Locarno conventions, which were signed via bilateral and multilateral agreements by Bryan Company from France, Chamberlain Company from England, Stresemann Company from Germany and Mussolin from Italy, were organized in October 5-16th 1925 in Locarno Village in Switzerland. The most important contract, which was signed in Village Locarno in Switzerland, has been the mutual guarantee for security of Germany-France and Belgium-Germany borders that Italy and England signed it as the protectors. After signing treaties, the allies depleted the colony zone regardless of waiting for enforcement of the treaties by Germany and Germany joined League of Nations in January of 1926, which the Nobel Peace Prize was granted to Stresemann and riptide Briand in 1926. In view of the author, Locarno treaty pretended as a treaty for ensuring and setting permanent peace has been assumed as the first step in development of World War II.

**Effects of Peace of Versailles on emergence of Nazism and new political status in Germany:**

Many factors involved in the rise of the Nazi Party led by Adolf Hitler in 1933 that four major factors include: fall of Germany in World War I roshurting the feelings of the German people [5]. Secondly, provisions of Versailles Treaty imposed numerous conditions on Germany, so that views of German delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference concerning the provisions of peace contract indicated the spirit of German revisionism [5]. More specifically, imposing Versailles Peace Conference on Germany and humiliation of this country were taken into account. The countries succeeded at war arranged a treaty that Germany sustained poor. To avoid strengthening of Germany, Rhineland Army was disorganized and military force was decreased. Germany's neighbors and allies were forced to confess and accept the responsibility to ignite World War I and pay heavy indemnities. Rough and humiliating content of Versailles treaty hurt the feeling of Germany nation and prepared them to accept Nazism. The third case is that the economic crises after war prepared the infrastructure for rise of authoritarian groups, and ultimately Hitler's personal charisma led to success of Nazism in this country. In view of author, it is obvious that victory of Nazism has arisen from feeling of hopelessness and humiliation of German people rather than the philosophy of Nazism, whereby people assumed any change as a benefit. The frustration among German people was gone beyond, such that people agreed on invitation by any rescuer that in view of German people, Hitler and Nazi party have been those rescuers who succeeded to return the prosperity existing in the past to the Germany.

**Conference of Rearm of Germany and renewal of weapons of Germany:**

Since 1922 to 1933, the issue of decision to rearm Germany has been constantly considered above all the intentions and activities of league of nations and argued at any meeting by the assembly and most meetings by the councils; the rate of success by league of nations in decision to rearm Germany was considered as the criterion to measure the extent of prosperity by league of nations by the advocates of league of nations. In fact, after signing Locarno treaty, United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) was developed. This commission organized six meetings
by the involvement of a representative of America since 1926 to 1931 that content of negotiations indicated that each of the great powers intend to maintain their arms and disarm others. In February of 1932, disarmament conference was organized, chaired by Henderson; disarmament conference raised a tumult in the world, however America and Soviet governments did not join the league of nations, they were invited to meeting.

In Disarmament Conference (15 June 1933), German government in an official note asked to proliferate enforcing the principle of equality of states and considering the issue of arms by all the states at the World War I, so that Germany had threaten to leave the conference, if disagreed [5]. Participating countries, which had perceived the insecurity by Hitler in Germany, declared in response to Germany that enforcement of equality of states requires proper investigation of the extent of arms at any country as well as time. The German people started propagating extensive advertisements against conference and declared their exit from League of Nations in 14 October 1933 [5]. In October 14th of 1933, Hitler, to declare to the German people and the whole world that such a decision is made by the nation, referred it to the public vote, whereby 95% of people approved it.

By 1935, Germany invoked to two excuses so as to start its rearmament program as follows: publication of British Gypsum White Book, which has been signed by James Ramsay MacDonald concerning the increase of military budget of England due to process of rearmament in Germany. German press spread this issue and by that time John Simon was supposed to travel to Berlin to ignite negotiations and Hitler rejected meeting him under presence of illness. Goering announced on March 10th that other states tend to increase their military power instead of reducing their armies and Germany strives to develop air force regardless of specifying its power. On the other hand, by 1934, France government started the negotiations with Soviet government [5]. In March 1936, Germany opposed to France-Soviet treaty in an official note, because France has negated Locarno treaty and Germany has not known itself adhered to Locarno treaty; although Germany suggested choosing another treaty with Locarno Treaty [5]. Ultimately, Germany government declared in a note in 19 January 1934 to France that Germany does not accept the principle of equality of states and returning to League of Nations and strives to prepare a force consisting of 300 thousand troops equipped to artillery and a number of aircrafts equivalent to one third of all the aircrafts prepared for allies. After negotiations, France government did not manage to oblige the Germany to restrict the arms and German army prepared the forces consisting of troops. Hence, France declared that negotiation is fruitless and France meets its security through a way which is in favor of them. On March 16th 1935, German army started to employ troops and arrange 12 forces [5].

**Annexation of starlings to Germany:**

According to Versailles treaty, starling was assigned to France that France was assoled to use starlings for 15 years so as to exploit from the natural resources available at starlings. Further, it was supposed returning starlings to Germany by public vote under supervision of league of nations (kingdom of Rama).

Two days later, council of League of Nations declared that starlings would be annexed to Germany since 1st March of 1935. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, declared that France welcomes the result of election and Hitler acquired one of the magnificent victories, where this victory raised enhancement of Hitler's position in Germany; although Hitler never thanked the actions of league of nations and mentioned the allies and members of league of nations as the stupid members.

**Occupying Renani and end of Locarno:**

On March 2nd 1936, Hitler signed the commands pertaining to progression of great powers to the occupied area of Renani [5]. The excuse for the occupied areas of Renani, which was issued by Hitler on 7 March 1936, was assumed to cancel the Locarno treaty by France. Thus, the regulations of Locarno treaty were no longer authentic, so that the troops were ordered to pass through Renani River and occupy the zones in surrounding of the occupied areas of Renani. However, League of Nations followed by the negotiations declared that Germany had not considered the regulations of Locarno and Versailles treaties and had negated them. European location in 1936 appeared in this way that it has been totally suitable for the invasive policies of Hitler.

**Political policy of Hitler concerning Anschluss and the annexation of Austria to Germany:**

With regard to Versailles treaty, Austria had been separated from Germany, so that the members of the Nazi Party strived to pave the way for annexation of Austria to Germany by assassination of Austrian nationalist President, Engelberts, in which the international state especially Italy's disagreement avoided it.

Austrian nationalist President, Engelberts, coped with stimulation of Austrian Nazi party by collapse of parliament and cancellation of freedom of press and parties, and ban on the use of the coverage of the Nazi party, and consequently he became a victim in a terrorist plot and killed by Austria Nazi party on June 25th of 1934 [5]. After success in the plot for the occupied areas of Renani and enhancement of borders around Renani against France, Hitler was in thought for realization of Anschluss. Neurath, German Foreign Minister, declared to U.S's ambassador in Moscow that Germany will have no
plot against Austria so far as the stability in borderlines of Germany-France does not fulfill; although, Hitler ordered for planning for the occupied areas of Renani to the German army with regard to the confidential documents. Hitler's plot was named Otto, which undergone the executive stages on June 1937 and transferred to Nazi party headquarters by Austria police on January 25th 1938 and came effective to discover the thorough plots of a coup d'etat [5].

Germany took advantage of the precarious situation of shushing cabinet and asked in a new ultimatum Shushing to resign and devolved the Supreme Chancellor's position to Inquart.

Movement of German troops on the borders of Austria indicates immediate actions of German armed forces. Shushing submitted his resignation to President of Austria, Miklos. Firstly, the president resisted, yet he finally submitted and devolved the Supreme Chancellor's position to Inquart, whereby a government combined of Nazism party has been centered at the power [5]. New Supreme Chancellor officially requested German armed forces to enter into border of Austria so as to avoid bloodshed and civil unrest. German armed forces entered on March 11th into border of Austria and started progressing towards Wien, in order that Austria was occupied based on Otto action plan [5]. The official ceremony and military parade were organized on March 13 and Hitler announced the dissolution of the Republic of Austria and annexation of this territory to Germany. According to the referendum, which was accomplished on April 10 in Germany, 97% of people voted to the Anschluss and the leader could price upon support by all German races.

**Political outcomes of Peace of Versailles on Munich treaty and dissolution of Czechoslovakia:**

After successful execution of the Anschluss, Hitler put the Czechoslovakia issue at the center of his plans and put Czechoslovakia issue and German lawsuit against the government under question on 20 February 1938 [5].

Hitler strongly blamed the Czechoslovak government in Nazi Party Congress, which was held on 12 September, and announced that 3.5 million people in Germany have been under torture, deducing that Germany will take action to support them, if they fail to provide the means to defend from them. German government severely threatened Prague and announced the date September 28th as the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of America, mentioned Bryan - Kellogg commitments to Hitler in a telegram and asked him gathering of all the agents in Europe and deciding upon what they are dealing with. Kremlin agreed on this point and Italy welcomed it and based on Mussolini's request, Hitler asked three states of Italy, U.K and France to gather in Munich and investigate what they are dealing with, regardless of America's proposal. Hitler put an emphasis on this point that Czechoslovakian representatives should not involve in the meeting that has been found by the governments of Britain and France as a way of escape to avoid War. The conference was held on 29 and 30 September in Munich and the main party, the Czechoslovak, did not involve in it; although lack of involvement of Soviet has been more important than other factors. Based on the conference, Sudan region was arranged to be transferred to Germany and referendum was supposed to be organized under international monitoring and France and U.K were supposed to guarantee new frontiers. Two other governments of Germany and Italy were supposed to negotiate with the governments affiliated to them for the purpose of resolving the problems about the minority groups in Poland and resolute the problem in an association by involvement of four governments engaged in Munich in case of lack of agree on the issue. Under pressure from the British government Prague was forced to obey the provisions of Munich's contract. Under cases of Czechoslovakia, Hitler's intention has been total dissolution of this country and as Hitler sympathized with Poland that has not had an invasive policy against Poland, engaged in negotiating with Hungary for total dissolution of Czechoslovakia [5]. On March 11th 1939, Seyss-Inquart, Reich Governor of Austria, along with five German generals entered into Bratislava and invited Slovaks to revolt for freedom [5]. On March 14th 1939, Slovakia announced its support to complete autonomy for the municipalities and received support by Germany and Germany army entered in Czechoslovakia at the next day and also Bohemia and Moravia received support from Germany, whereby Czechoslovakia was removed from map of the world.

**Arms Races and Dispute Escalation in Germany:**

Versailles treaty congress had predicted numerous restrictions about German army, so that Germany took up army of over one hundred thousand men and deprived from owing tanks and heavy artillery over ten thousand ships, submarines, aircraft and the Air Force, as the result, Weimar Republic began secretly Germany's rearmament program [5]. Germany's rearmament program at Hitler's age was escalated that Hitler has constantly strived to find an excuse to resolve the restrictions to peace of Versailles. France government increased the period of military service to two years, so that Germany found this action as an excuse and announced establishment of Germany's air force on March 9th 1935 and forced realization of military service on March 16th 1935 [5].

Germany's invasion to Poland and rise of World War II:
After termination of Czechoslovakia, it was clear for Hitler that the period for the policy of maintaining friendly relationship with Poland has been ended and as a result, the early actions to reconstruct the borders in eastern north of Germany were started. Hitler’s combat against Poland was focused on two problems including status of Germany in Poland and free port of Danzig. According to Versailles treaty, the right was given to Poland. Hitler has announced in early 1939 that his pride would not allow that Germany remain under dominance of Polish government. Since then, pressures of Hitler on Poland were increased. Hitler had signed a treaty with Soviet before announcement of war with Poland on 1934. The aim of Hitler by signing the mentioned treaty was to make his mind satisfied in terms of probable invasion of Soviet and defenders of Poland, meaning England and France, could be also weakened. Following order, German forces entered territory of Poland and Varsho was invaded by air attack after an hour. The agreement of dividing Poland and determining border lines by Soviet and Germany was signed on Sep 20th in Moscow. On 22nd of September, a common maneuver of Soviet and German forces was hold in Brestlitofosk and during a few days later, various agreements were exchanged between the two governments. Following independence of Poland, Hitler announced on October 16th of 1939 in Reichstag that he desires peace and has no claim for other countries and even demanded for friendly relations with England. France had doubt on announced positions of Hitler and was not agreed to take tricks of the promises; although England was attempting to utilize minimums for peace. There were different points of view in foreign ministry of England [5]. Germany used constantly to express that it had no land claim on its neighbor countries; although it used to attach countries to itself one after another. Hitler used to present another desire after achieving one of his desires. In short time, Hitler made Germany as a superpower. Europe paved the way for empowerment of Hitler and occurrence of World War II through weakening its own.

Conclusion:
Failure of Authorities in European countries and creation of a long peace ultimately caused Europe and the world to be involved in World War. Under World War I and Germany's failure, Europe faced new political conditions. Versailles Peace Conference and Provisions of the Versailles Peace Conference imposed on Germany and allies paved the way for severe dissatisfaction among these countries. The final humiliation for the Germans, disarmament and undermining the military in this country led to collapse of Weimar Republic. Authorities' failure in European countries and creation of a long peace followed by World War I led to weakness of democracy foundations in European countries especially Germany. However, Stresemann's actions in formulation of new foreign policies caused creation of a period of stability and convenience. Such actions as well as Locarno treaty failed to provide peace and convenience within Europe. Due to lack of control by government on social activities of parties and political groups, radical thinking of Nazism started their actions. In fact, this thought was derived from political, social and economic conditions governing Germany followed by World War I. Hitler managed to take benefit from people's dissatisfaction by development of such thought and pave the way for strengthening itself. Spread of the thoughts such as fame of Germany before war, warning of communism, providing new political and economic programs by Nazi party on one hand, and negation of Versailles Peace by Hitler as well as undermining the European countries due to economic crises after war on the other hand, paved the way for rise of Nazi party and Hitler in Germany. One of the most important actions of Hitler has been development of such thought among the Germans that German possessions should be returned to the state existing before the war. All such thoughts, which have been followed by political, social and cultural advertisements of Nazi party, have led to a war with severe outcomes at the political, economic and cultural domains.

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