

AFTERMATH INTRODUCTION

From Europe to the Middle East to the Pacific Rim, World War I created our modern world. If the war had ended differently, the 20th century would also have been quite different.

As I've said elsewhere, I designed TTLM for my own amusement, but one aspect of the game that I have not shared until now is the Aftermath Matrix. I've always been fascinated by post-game "what happens next?" discussions. After a game, my friend(s) and I would discuss the ramifications of our various victories. We'd hash out our version of the 20th century in bull sessions after the game. I always found these discussions just as much fun as playing the game.

And now I'd like to share that fun with you. The Aftermath Module is my gift to those who enjoy TTLM. This is my humble attempt to capture the feel of those alt-hist conversations without the need for everyone involved to be a scholar of the 1914-1918 war. The Matrix and associated paragraphs provide ample fodder for discussing the post-war environment.

What if the war had ended by autumn 1914 in an Entente victory? What would the rest of the century be like? The Aftermath Module provides players with a framework and some ideas with which to start that conversation.

Everything in this module is based on years of historical research, extrapolated to cover various contingencies. Certain traits of both sides remain fairly consistent regardless of outcome, though. Yes, the Entente were bean-counters. Yes, the Germans were obsessed with territorial gains. Those aspects remain fairly constant throughout.

However, these paragraphs are not to be treated as the last word, just the beginning of discussion.

Enjoy!

Tim Taylor 12/14

CONCEPT

After the game has ended, players may use the Aftermath Matrix to determine the nature of the post-war world they created by playing this game.

PROCEDURE

Cross-index the type of Victory achieved with the year the war ended. If the game ends during a Winter turn, the victor decides which Year column will be consulted. The number shown refers to various paragraphs detailing the post-war environment for the just completed game. These numbered paragraphs lead to additional paragraphs which detail more information.

THE AFTERMATH MATRIX

Type of Victory	Year in which the war ends					
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Entente Decisive	11	18	25	32	39	46
Entente Major	12	19	26	33	40	47
Entente Marginal	13	20	27	34	41	48
Stalemate	14	21	28	35	42	49
German Marginal	15	22	29	36	43	50
German Major	16	23	30	37	44	51
German Decisive	17	24	31	38	45	52

11

Attaquer à outrance is the key to victory! Élan beats firepower every time! A great surprise awaits the combatants of any future European war when they finally discover that “firepower kills.” France regains the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine lost in 1871. As collateral, the Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany’s war debts are paid. Similarly, the left bank of the Rhine is permanently demilitarized and administered by French civilian officials, although remaining nominally German territory. Three bridgeheads over the Rhine are occupied by French and UK forces until 1929.

See also 61, 71, 76, 81, 91, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

12

German reverses on the battlefield have led to an armistice and surrender. Peace negotiations are aimed at territorial adjustments and reparations.

The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France. The Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany pays for all property destroyed in the war. By November, all German colonies and possessions in Asia and the Pacific are lost to the Japanese, Australians, and New Zealanders. In Africa, Germany loses the colonies of Togoland and Kamerun.

See also 61, 71, 76, 81, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

13

Unprecedented casualties with no end of war in sight convinces German leaders to propose an end to hostilities. France recovers the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. In Africa, the Germans lose Togoland.

See also 61, 71, 76, 81, and 99.

14

After unbelievably horrendous casualties, the governments of Europe come to their senses and universally call for an immediate armistice. The subsequent ceasefire allows cooler heads to prevail. There are to be no territorial annexations. Peace terms amount to Status Quo Antebellum — as things were before the war began. European leaders realize the need for a mechanism to defuse future crises from escalating.

See also 61, 71, 76, 81, and 98.

15

The French offer a ceasefire, fearing to relive 1870-71 all over again. There are to be no territorial adjustments in the west, but Germany does demand “a free hand in the east.” A Status Quo Antebellum peace prevails on the western front. Germany retains all its overseas colonies. *See also 61, 71, 76, 81, and 99.*

16

German armies are victorious in the “Battles of the Frontiers.” France offers an armistice and Germany readily accepts. Peace terms are relatively lenient. Neither France nor England loses any territory. German armies stream eastward on a new crusade.

See also 61, 71, 76, 81, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

17

With the fall of Paris, von Schlieffen’s genius is vindicated! This decisive victory has been planned for and German divisions stream to the eastern front and Serbia.

See also 61, 71, 76, 81, 93, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

18

The German aggressors have been beaten on the field of battle! The Entente stands triumphant after a merciless struggle in which millions of casualties were suffered by all powers. Germany must never again be allowed to threaten the peace of Europe.

The border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, lost in 1871, are restored to France. Germany must pay for all the damage done by its forces. As collateral, the Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany’s war debts are paid. Similarly, the left bank of the Rhine is permanently demilitarized and administered by French civilian officials, although remaining nominally German territory, until the debt is paid. Three bridgeheads over the Rhine at Mainz, Koblenz, and Köln are occupied by French and UK forces until 1934.

Germany’s army is limited to 100,000 men. Half of the German navy is surrendered to the Royal Navy.

See also 62, 71, 77, 81, 91, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

19

When the Germans realize they can no longer triumph against the combined might of Entente forces, they quickly sue for peace.

France regains the border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany’s war debts are paid. Also, the left bank of the Rhine is to remain demilitarized and administered by French civilian officials, although remaining nominally German territory, until reparations are made.

Germany’s army is limited to 500,000 men. One third of the German High Seas Fleet, including all u-boats must be surrendered to the Royal Navy.

See also 62, 71, 77, 81, 91, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

20

The Entente grants an armistice at Germany's request. Enormous casualties are suffered by all belligerent nations. Alsace and Lorraine, provinces lost in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, are restored to France. All German colonies and possessions in Asia and the Pacific are lost to the Japanese, Australians, and New Zealanders. In Africa, Germany loses the colonies of Togoland, Kamerun, and German South-west Africa.

See also 62, 71, 77, 81, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

21

With no end to the war in sight, many members of the intelligentsia such as Albert Einstein, George Bernard Shaw, and Igor Stravinsky lead an apolitical international peace movement of artists, scholars, clergy, and scientists. After they are arrested, each nation veritably tortures them into recanting. When this fails, they are all executed as enemies of the state. Their deaths cause people to question their governments. The wanton killing of such luminaries debases all humanity. By the end of the year, popular opinion in all countries leads to armistice and a Status Quo Antebellum peace. An international group is created to mediate future crises.

See also 65, 71, 77, 81, and 98.

22

Both the Entente and German armies have suffered unprecedented casualties. With Entente forces currently in retreat, their governments request an armistice. The Germans are quite eager to bring western front operations to an end, in return for a free hand re-drawing their own eastern borders after the war. Otherwise, a Status Quo Antebellum peace results from the subsequent treaty.

See also 61, 71, 77, 81, 89, 92, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

23

After her armies are beaten on the field of battle, France sues for peace. The terms are Status Quo Antebellum. There are no territorial adjustments; Germany even retains all African and Pacific colonies (much to Japan's irritation). German armies deploy eastward to finish off Russia.

See also 61, 71, 77, 81, 89, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

24

With the sudden surrender of Paris, German armies are free to deploy eastward. In order to facilitate a rapid end to hostilities, France and Belgium will lose no territory. Germany retains (or recovers) all African and Pacific colonies.

See also 61, 71, 77, 81, 89, 93, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

25

After tremendous losses on all sides, the Germans sue for peace when their armies crack! Germany must never be allowed to threaten Europe again, so the peace treaty will be somewhat severe.

The border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France. Germany must pay for all the damage done by its forces. The Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany's war debts are paid. The left bank of the Rhine is permanently demilitarized and administered by French civilian officials, although remaining nominally German territory, until this debt is paid. Germany is prohibited from building fortresses west of the Rhine. Three bridgeheads over the Rhine at Mainz, Koblenz, and Köln are occupied by French and UK forces until 1936. A neutral zone is established all along the right bank of the Rhine.

Germany's army is limited to 100,000 men. Germany may not build any aircraft, zeppelins, u-boats, or battleships. 15,000 machine guns, 3000 artillery guns, 500 biplanes, 2500 locomotives, 75,000 rail cars, and 5000 lorries are immediately handed over to the Entente. 75% of the German navy is surrendered to the Royal Navy.

See also 63, 72, 77, 81, 91, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

26

Tremendous German losses lead to their armies' defeat on the field of battle; surrender quickly follows.

Alsace and Lorraine once again become a part of France. Germany must pay war reparations to all Allied countries. The Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany's war debts are paid. Although remaining nominally German territory, the left bank of the Rhine is permanently demilitarized and a neutral zone is established all along the right bank of the Rhine until this debt is paid.

Germany's army is limited to 200,000 men. Half of the German High Seas Fleet, including all u-boats must be surrendered to the Royal Navy. Building combat aircraft or zeppelins, u-boats, and battleships is strictly forbidden. 10,000 machine guns, 2000 artillery guns, 200 biplanes, 1500 locomotives, 50,000 rail cars, and 5000 lorries must immediately be handed over to the Entente.

See also 63, 72, 77, 81, 91, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

27

The battles of 1916 inflict catastrophic casualties upon all nations, but Germany suffers crippling losses and sues for peace. The ensuing treaty returns Alsace and Lorraine to France. The west bank of the Rhine is to remain demilitarized for at least a generation.

See also 63, 72, 77, 81, 91, and 99.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

28

Queen Victoria visits her descendents in dreams, like something out of a Charles Dickens novel. The cousins King George V, Tsar Nicholas II, and Kaiser Wilhelm II are admonished to cease all hostilities at once for the good of the institution of hereditary monarchy. Shaken by this shared premonition, they order their governments to impose an immediate ceasefire. The French are none-too-pleased by this superstitious nonsense; they must be placated with the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, and the Kaiser is only too happy comply.

See also 61, 72, 77, 81, 91, and 99.

29

After all nations have suffered unprecedented casualties throughout 1916 battling over desolate wastelands, the pointlessness of the whole war becomes apparent. An Entente-sponsored ceasefire quickly leads to an armistice. The peace treaty that follows confirms a Status Quo Antebellum arrangement, except for Japanese refusal to return German Pacific colonial possessions.

See also 61, 67, 72, 77, 81, 89, 92, 93, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

30

Attrition weakens the Entente armies beyond the breaking point, whereupon they sue for peace. There will be no major border alterations in the west. Germany reacquires all its lost colonies in Africa, but not in the Pacific. Germany now moves east. Although the UK and France retain their empires and fleets intact, they must pay ruinous war reparations.

See also 61, 67, 72, 79, 81, 89, 92, 93, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 95.

31

With the French armies bled white and England's raw conscripts butchered, the Entente Powers sue for peace. The Germans impose harsh terms, since victory has only been attained by the sacrifice of a million German dead. France loses her border provinces (i.e., parts of Verdun, Nancy, Epinal, and Belfort areas). Germany recovers all its colonial territory in Africa and the Pacific. The UK retains both empire and fleet intact.

England and France must pay onerous war indemnities, all but crippling both nations economically.

See also 61, 67, 72, 79, 81, 89, 93, and 99.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 95.

32

Germany must never threaten Europe again! Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France. A buffer state named Rhineland is created, independent of the German Empire. The Ruhr industrial zone and Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until

Germany's war debts are paid, then they are to be turned over to Rhineland. In a customs union with France, Rhineland's government operates under French administration at first, but democratic elections are held within a year.

Germany's army is limited to 75,000 soldiers. Germany may not build any fortifications, artillery, battleships, u-boats, or aircraft.

Germany must immediately relinquish 25,000 machine guns, 5000 artillery, 1000 biplanes, 3500 locomotives, 100,000 rail cars, and 5000 lorries to the French. All u-boats and 75% of the German surface fleet surrender to the Royal Navy.

See also 64, 73, 75, 77, 82, 87, 91, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

33

One defeat after another convinces the Germans to surrender. Alsace and Lorraine are once again part of France. The Rhineland zone and Saar coal fields are occupied by French forces until Germany's war debts are paid. The left bank of the Rhine is permanently demilitarized.

Germany's army is limited to 150,000 soldiers. Germany may not build any fortifications, artillery, battleships, u-boats, or aircraft. Half of the German High Seas Fleet, including all u-boats must be surrendered to the Royal Navy.

The Entente immediately takes possession of the following German war materials: 15,000 machine guns, 3000 artillery, 500 biplanes, 2000 locomotives, 75,000 rail cars, and 5000 lorries.

See also 64, 73, 75, 77, 82, 87, 91, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

34

The Kaiser views the overthrow of the Russian Tsar with alarm. Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary convinces Wilhelm to sue for peace before they too lose their thrones.

The lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are returned to France after 46 years. A demilitarized Rhineland zone is created and will be occupied by French troops until Germany pays off its war debts.

Germany's armed forces are limited to 200,000 men. All German dreadnaught battleships, battlecruisers, and u-boats are surrendered to the Royal Navy.

See also 64, 73, 75, 77, 82, 87, 91, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

35

The mutinies affecting both French and Russian armed forces threaten to spread to the other warring nations. Peace negotiations ensure no further revolts take place. At the insistence of the United States, Alsace and Lorraine rejoin France after a 1918 plebiscite.

See also 64, 73, 75, 77, 82, 89, 91, and 98.

36

After the disastrous Nivelle Offensive, German armies push back the French in several key regions. France asks for a ceasefire and armistice before her armies crack. The US and UK see no reason to continue the fight.

German forces occupy the French border fortresses as a defensive precaution. They continue garrisoning the French border until the mid-1920s.

See also 66, 67, 73, 75, 77, 82, 89, 91, 93, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 97.

37

The Nivelle Offensive fails spectacularly. A German counter-offensive smashes through French lines. France surrenders while Paris is not yet German, later leading to charges of treason. With Russia also suffering military and political chaos, the UK and US see little reason in prolonging hostilities. Germany retains all its conquered colonies in Africa, but not in the Pacific.

Germany occupies the French border, as a pledge of French good will during peace negotiations. These German troops remain in France until the mid-1930s. Although the UK and France retain their empires and fleets, they must pay war reparations which severely weaken their economies.

See also 66, 67, 73, 75, 79, 82, 89, 92, 93, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 95.

38

Both French and UK offensives end in disaster. With Russia in turmoil, it's obvious that the war is over. Some big changes are underway; a lot of German blood has been spilled and the prize should be worth the cost. France loses her border provinces (i.e., parts of Verdun, Nancy, Epinal, and Belfort areas). Germany recovers all its colonial territory in Africa. The UK retains its empire and most of its fleet intact.

However, the Entente powers are forbidden from building fortifications, battleships, submarines, tanks, and aircraft.

England and France must pay onerous war indemnities, all but crippling both nations economically.

See also 66, 67, 73, 75, 79, 82, 89, 92, 93, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 94.

39

German militarism is a threat to civilization! The German Empire is broken into small democratic states which are forbidden to reunite. Prussia is completely eliminated and replaced by Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, and so on. France recovers the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. All German territory west of the Rhine is annexed outright by France, nearly restoring her 1805 borders.

All German instruments of war must immediately be turned over to the victorious Allies as war reparations, including 5000 locomotives, 150,000 rail cars and 5000 lorries. Each individual German state is limited to police forces only; no armed forces may be raised at all.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 84, 88, 91, and 98.

40

Historical outcome. Germany must never threaten Europe again! Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France. The Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany's war debts are paid. The left bank of the Rhine is demilitarized (until Hitler repudiates this clause of the Treaty of Versailles). Germany is prohibited from building fortresses west of the Rhine. Three bridgeheads over the Rhine at Mainz, Koblenz, and Köln are occupied by French and UK forces. A neutral zone is established all along the right bank of the Rhine.

Germany's army is limited to 100,000 soldiers. Germany may not build any fortifications, battleships, tanks, artillery, u-boats, or aircraft.

Germany must immediately relinquish 25,000 machine guns, 5000 artillery, 3000 trench mortars, 1700 biplanes, 5000 locomotives, 150,000 railcars and 5000 lorries to the Entente. All u-boats and 80% of the German surface fleet must be surrendered to the Royal Navy. The German High Seas Fleet is scuttled rather than suffer this humiliation.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 83, 87, 91, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

41

The Kaiserschlacht battles fail to knock France out of the war. With US troops arriving in ever greater numbers, even Hindenburg & Ludendorff realize the situation is hopeless. Although they could probably delay the inevitable until 1919, they fear a revolutionary spirit is infecting the army. To avoid Russia's fate, they sue for peace.

France recovers Alsace and Lorraine. French forces occupy and operate the Saar coal fields until Germany's war debts are paid. The left bank of the Rhine remains demilitarized (until Hitler repudiates the Treaty of Versailles). French and UK troops maintain three bridgeheads over the Rhine at Mainz, Koblenz, and Köln until 1926.

Germany's army is limited to 135,000 soldiers. Germany may not build any fortifications, battleships, tanks, artillery, u-boats, or aircraft. Germany must immediately relinquish 12,000 machine guns, 2500 artillery, 1500 trench mortars, 900 biplanes, 3000 locomotives, 100,000 railcars and 5000 lorries. All u-boats and 75% of the German surface fleet must be surrendered to the Royal Navy. The German High Seas Fleet is scuttled rather than suffer this humiliation.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 83, 87, 91, and 98.
If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

42

Even though Foch thinks of Bolshevism as “a disease of the vanquished,” Clemenceau is much more worried by the rumors he’s heard. Supposedly, the red banner has been seen on both sides of the front. The desire to avoid Russia’s fate forces all nations to the conference table. Capitalism must be saved!

In subsequent peace negotiations, Germany returns Alsace and Lorraine to France in return for retaining western Prussian intact.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 86, 89, 91, and 98.

43

At the height of the Kaiserschlacht battles, France asks for a ceasefire. An armistice ends the war shortly thereafter. The US, UK, and French fleets and overseas possessions remain intact, but they must pay war reparations which severely weaken their economies. German troops garrison the French border fortresses until these onerous war reparations are paid back by the mid-1930s.

See also 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 79, 86, 89, 91, 93, and 98.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 95.

44

With the tide turning against them, the Allies offer a ceasefire. In the subsequent peace treaty negotiations Germany retains all African protectorates, but loses all Pacific colonies. In addition, Germany acquires the French border provinces of Verdun, Nancy, Epinal, and Belfort.

The US, UK, and France all retain their empires and fleets, but they must pay war reparations which severely weaken their economies. French armies must demobilize and turn over the majority of their machine-guns, heavy artillery, tanks, and aircraft as part of these reparations.

See also 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 79, 86, 89, 93, and 98.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 94.

45

The Kaiserschlacht offensive knocks France out of the war before US armies can tip the balance. Both the UK and US sue for peace. The treaty of Paris is particularly hard on France. Germany acquires border provinces (i.e., parts of Verdun, Nancy, Epinal, and Belfort areas), as well as maintaining garrisons at all French channel ports until war indemnities are repaid. The UK retains its empire and most of its fleet. All Allied nations must pay reparations.

All Allied nations are forbidden from building fortifications, battleships, submarines, tanks, and aircraft. French armies are demobilized. All French implements of war are turned over to Germany as part of reparations.

See also 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 79, 86, 89, 92, 93, and 98.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 94.

46

The so-called German empire lay prostrate before you. German militarism threatens Western civilization to such an extent that it must be permanently eradicated! The German Empire ceases to exist; The nation is broken up into small democratic states which are forbidden to reunite. Prussia disappears from the map and is replaced by Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, and so on. France recovers the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. All German territory west of the Rhine is annexed outright by France as is northern Germany all the way to Holstein. The port city of Lubeck gives France an outlet to the Baltic Sea. In Germany, France regains her 1812 borders.

All German instruments of war must immediately be turned over to the victorious Allies as war reparations, including 5000 locomotives, 150,000 rail cars and 5000 lorries. Each individual German state is limited to police forces only; no military forces are permitted.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 84, 88, 91, and 98.

47

A militaristic German Empire is too dangerous to be allowed to exist. Germany is broken up into small democratic states which may never reunite. Prussia is divided into a number of smaller states such as Westphalia, Brandenburg, etc. France recovers the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, lost in 1871. The Saar coal fields are occupied and operated by French forces until Germany’s war debts are paid by these small states. Both banks of the Rhine become the new state of Rhineland-Palatinate as a French client state. Until free elections are held, three bridgeheads over the Rhine at Mainz, Koblenz, and Köln are occupied by French and UK forces.

None of these new German states are allowed to possess more than 10,000 soldiers. All German instruments of war must immediately be turned over to the victorious Allies as war reparations, including 5000 locomotives, 150,000 rail cars and 5000 lorries.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 84, 88, 91, and 98.

48

After the wholesale mutiny of the High Seas Fleet, soldiers, sailors, and workers Soviets spring up in every major city across Germany. By closing down the rail lines, mutinous soldiers prevent supplies from reaching the front. Once the Imperial family flees to the Netherlands, a new revolutionary parliament convenes in Berlin. The Socialist majority, lead by Karl Liebknecht, demands an immediate cessation to hostilities. The Allies accept the provisional German government’s surrender within a week. The draconian terms desired by the French delegation are somewhat ameliorated by the presence of US President Wilson’s aide, Colonel House.

The lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are restored to France. French forces occupy the Saar coal fields until Germany’s war debts are paid. The west bank of the Rhine must remain demilitarized (until the Treaty of Versailles is later repudiated). French and UK forces occupy three bridgeheads over the Rhine at Mainz, Koblenz, and Köln until 1923.

Germany's army is limited to 100,000 soldiers. Germany may not build any fortifications, battleships, tanks, artillery, u-boats, or aircraft. Germany must immediately relinquish 15,000 machine guns, 3000 artillery, 2500 trench mortars, 1200 biplanes, 5000 locomotives, 150,000 rail cars and 5000 lorries. All u-boats and 60% of the German surface fleet must immediately surrender to the Royal Navy.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 91, and 98.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 96.

49

Populaces grown weary of war bifurcate into myriad civil wars. Russia, Germany, France and even Britain suffer rebellions and revolts.

In subsequent peace negotiations, Germany returns Alsace and Lorraine to France in return for being allowed to retain western Prussia and Silesia intact.

See also 64, 73, 74, 78, 85, 89, 91, and 98.

50

The Entente and its Allies cannot push back German lines, despite tremendous losses. After attacking beyond endurance, they succumb to a well-timed counter-attack. An armistice is declared and a peace treaty is signed. Then suddenly, a German revolution installs a democratic republic; all previous peace terms are deemed null and void. While France becomes a Soviet Republic, a German Parliament tries to maintain order during a time of civil war.

See also 66, 67, 73, 74, 77, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 91, 93, and 98.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 94.

51

Ultimate battlefield victory for the Germans merely presages political upheaval. Worker's uprisings throughout western Europe lead to a chaotic, but peaceful armistice. The German Civil War threatens to spread its influence.

See also 66, 67, 68, 73, 74, 79, 83, 84, 85, 89, 91, 93, and 98.

If the Kingdom of Belgium was invaded see 94.

52

The final battles around Paris cripple Entente armies and the Allies sue for peace. Although master of the battlefield, Germany finds the victory a pyrrhic one. Bolshevism has a firm grip on the country after the Kaiser is overthrown and Soviet Germany is declared. Complete French demobilization ushers in the Soviet republic of France as well. The red banner flies over many European capitals, but the counter-revolution is only getting started.

See also 66, 67, 73, 74, 79, 85, 89, 91, and 98.

61

The Ottoman Empire loses no territory. Palestine remains under Ottoman control, so the state of Israel will not be created during the 20th century.

62

Because there has been no Sykes-Picot Agreement and no Balfour Declaration, after the Ottoman Empire surrenders, its Arab provinces are not doled out to the Entente. Palestine is controlled by local Arab rulers. The state of Israel will not be created in the 20th century.

The Russian Empire acquires Constantinople as well as the length of the Dardanelles.

63

Since the Balfour Declaration has not been made, even though the former Ottoman Empire is carved up and distributed to the Entente according to the Sykes-Picot Agreement, Palestine has not been designated a Jewish homeland. The state of Israel will only come into existence if the British can be "persuaded" to do so.

The Russian Empire acquires Constantinople as well as the length of the Dardanelles.

64

The former Ottoman Empire is carved up and distributed between the French and British according to the Sykes-Picot Agreement. The Balfour Declaration designates the British Mandate of Palestine as a Jewish homeland. The state of Israel will come into existence around the middle of the 20th century.

65

Because there has been no Sykes-Picot Agreement and no Balfour Declaration, after the Ottoman Empire collapses, its Arab provinces retain independence. Palestine is controlled by local Arab rulers. The state of Israel will not be created in the 20th century.

66

The Turks allow, after succumbing to German political pressure, for the creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, under German administration. The state of Israel will only come into existence if the Germans can be "persuaded" to leave.

67

The Baltic States, Finland, Poland, and the Ukraine achieve independence, under German auspices.

68

The Baltic States become German colonies. Germany creates the new client states of Kurland, Lithauen, Livland, and Esthland. German rulers lead these nations.

71

The war ends quickly so US industrialists and financiers do not profit much from it. The US remains neutral and does not raise an army or build up its navy. Britannia still rules the waves. Throughout most of the 20th century, the US is not considered a world power.

72

US bankers profit from Entente governments wishing to finance the war through massive debt. US industrialists churn out ever-greater amounts of war materials for the front. Western Europe (and to a lesser extent Russia) are heavily indebted to the US.

The US remains neutral and does not raise an army or build up its navy. Britannia still rules the waves. Throughout most of the 20th century, the US is considered to be only a major financial power.

73 The US declares war over unrestricted u-boat warfare; the Zimmermann telegram seals the deal.

Financing the war through massive debt, Entente governments find their post-war economies constrained both by an influx of former soldiers into the workforce and by rampant inflation. All Allies are heavily indebted to the US, except for the Soviet Union whose leaders repudiate all Tsarist war debts.

74 The US army becomes a formidable force, but is rapidly demobilized after the war. The US navy and merchant fleet grows to rival Britain's. The US is considered a major power, equal to any European great power.

75 Although the US only fields a rudimentary army training in France, the US navy and merchant fleet grows tremendously. Britannia no longer solely rules the waves. Throughout most of the 20th century, the US is considered a major naval power, alongside the UK.

76 Pre-war stocks of munitions are sufficient for all operations. Comparatively speaking, very little debt is incurred by any major power. The economic depression of the 1930s does not occur, or is ameliorated.

77 Pre-war munitions are used up before the first winter. All nations scramble to provide their armies with sufficient ammunition of all calibers. In order to achieve this goal, industry is placed on a war-time footing and governments must fund procurements by incurring substantial debt. War bonds are offered as a patriotic way for the public to help finance this debt. Boom and bust cycles follow throughout the following decades.

78 Governments fund the war through massive debt and war bonds. Hyperinflation in 1923 all but cripples the German economy; millions of Marks are required to buy a loaf of bread. Economic recession in the UK contrasts with a roaring Wall Street. The crash of 1929 ushers in the Great Depression causing world-wide hardship and economic dislocation.

79 After Germany demands payment for the total cost of the war from the Entente, global commerce collapses. Hyperinflation in 1923 cripples the economies of both the UK and France. A Great Depression follows, causing world-wide hardship and economic dislocation.

81 All pre-war empires continue to exist after the war: the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, Imperial Russia, the Kingdoms of Italy, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Belgium; the Second Reich continues to be ruled by Kaiser Wilhelm II. Totalitarian regimes do not arise during the 20s and 30s, so the Soviet Union, Fascist Italy, and Nazi Germany never exist.

82 After Emperor Franz Joseph's death in late 1916, the new Emperor Karl makes a separate peace with the Allies. Emperor Karl will remain the ruler of a Constitutional Dual Monarchy overseeing a traditional and economic federation of states. The Habsburg Empire limps along.

The Soviet Union struggles to retain control of Russia, attacked on all sides by former Allies and subject peoples.

Benito Mussolini rules Fascist Italy. The Kaiser abdicates in favor of youngest son, Prince Joachim of Prussia. The Second Reich continues, there will not be a third.

83 Three empires come to an end after the war. Russia becomes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, an authoritarian Communist regime. Austria-Hungary breaks into fragments along ethnic lines. Germany, now a republic, eventually turns into Nazi Germany under Hitler's dictatorial rule.

Benito Mussolini uses the power of the press and with English backing establishes the Corporatist state known as Fascist Italy.

84 Three empires come to an end after the war. Russia becomes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, an authoritarian Communist regime. Austria-Hungary breaks into fragments along ethnic lines. And the German states, vary politically from republics to authoritarian regimes (both left and right wing).

Benito Mussolini uses the power of the press and with English backing establishes the Corporatist state known as Fascist Italy.

85 Three empires collapse by the end of the war. Austria-Hungary breaks into fragments along ethnic lines. Imperial Russia becomes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, an authoritarian Communist regime. And Germany, now a Soviet republic, descends into an internecine civil war between extreme right and left factions. The USSR provide technical, military, and economic assistance so that the newly created Soviet Germany does not falter.

Benito Mussolini uses the power of the press and with English backing establishes the Corporatist state known as Fascist Italy.

86 The Austro-Hungarian Empire fragments along ethnic lines providing the foundation for new nations. Imperial Russia becomes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, an authoritarian Communist regime. The Kaiser abdicates in favor of youngest son, Prince Joachim of Prussia. The Second Reich continues, there will not be a third. Western Capitalism remains secure.

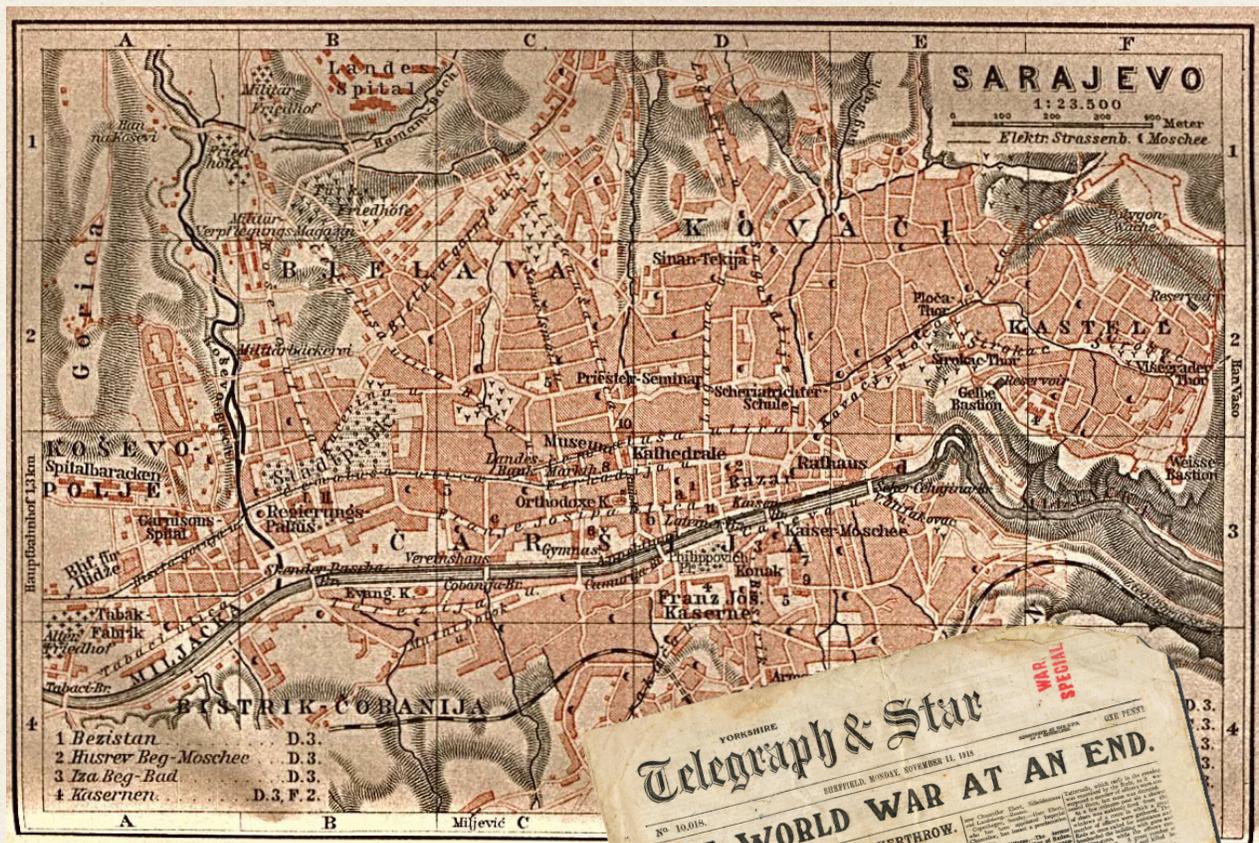
Benito Mussolini uses the power of the press and with English backing establishes the Corporatist state known as Fascist Italy.

87 The nation of Poland is reborn, with Warsaw as its capital. Parts of Galicia, Bukhovina, and the Ukraine are incorporated into Poland. Western Prussia becomes Polish, providing access to the Baltic Sea. Danzig becomes a free city under the auspices of the League of Nations.

88 The Republic of Poland is created, with Warsaw as its capital. Parts of Galicia, Bukhovina, and the Ukraine are incorporated into Poland. Both Western and Eastern Prussia becomes Polish, providing access to the Baltic Sea.

89 Under German auspices, the Kingdom of Poland is created from Russian Poland. Warsaw is its capital and it has no access to the Baltic Sea.

- 91 The German Empire loses all colonial possessions in Africa (to Britain and France) and the Pacific (to Japan and the British Empire).
- 92 Japan refuses to evacuate the German territories which has already been captured. In addition to the Chinese port city of Kiaochow, Japanese forces also occupy Pacific island groups known as the Marianas, Carolines, and Marshalls. German demands turn into threats. Ultimately, Germany declares war on Japan within two years of the Great War's end. Roughly half of the German High Seas Fleet sails to the Pacific to invade and recapture these former German protectorates. Will the Germano-Japanese war be a reprise of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5?
- 93 Germany annexes Luxembourg.
- 94 Germany annexes Belgium.
- 95 Until war debts are paid by the UK and France, German forces will operate Belgian railways, and occupy Belgian forts.
- 96 The formerly German territory around Malmédy and Eupen is annexed to the Kingdom of Belgium. Belgium enters a customs union with France.
- 97 The Kingdom of Belgium enters a customs union with the German Empire.
- 98 The League of Nations is created.
- 99 The League of Nations is not created.



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