



**SECTIONS:**

- 01** FOREWORD
- 02** EUROPE BEFORE THE WAR
- 03** THE GREAT WAR
- 04** REVOLUTIONS
- 05** NEW STATES, NEW DEMOCRACIES
- 06** PEACE TREATIES, THE MAKING OF A NEW EUROPE
- 07** WARS OVER INDEPENDENCE AND BORDERS
- 08** MEMORY OF VICTORY AND DEFEAT
- 09** NEW EUROPE ERODED
- 10** LOCAL MEMORY
- 11** MULTIPLE MEMORIES OF 1918-1923
- 12** AFTERWORD

- A** SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR
- B** A GREAT TRANSFORMATION
- C** ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION
- D** STRUGGLE FOR IDENTITY

Read more:  
[www.enrs.eu/afterthegreatwar](http://www.enrs.eu/afterthegreatwar)

Organiser of the exhibition:



ENRS is funded by:



Exhibition is funded by:



Financed by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland as part of the Multi-annual Programme NIEPODLEGA 2017-2022.

Partners:



# AFTER THE GREAT WAR

A NEW EUROPE 1918–1923

Explore the  
 exhibition  
 and join us  
 in search for  
 answers

## SECTIONS 01-02: WHAT DID EUROPE LOOK LIKE BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR?



Contemporary Europe, comprised of almost 50 states, was mainly formed in the years after the First World War. Look at the maps on the screen. How many countries were there in Europe in 1914?

Language is an important part of a nation's identity. Find the map which shows language groups in Europe around 1914. Trace the borders of pre-war empires – which one of them was most diverse in terms of languages?



## SECTIONS 03-04: WHY IS THE WAR CALLED "GREAT"?



What was the range of the First World War? Find the map showing the global range of the war. How many countries took part in the conflict? Find the main battle sites and front lines.

What did the Great War have in common with European revolutions? Who were the "revolutionaries"? Look at the photographs. Find the painting by Boris Kustodiev. What does it symbolise?



## SECTIONS 05-07: HOW WAS THE SO-CALLED NEW EUROPE FORMED?



Open the "personal experience" flaps – how did people feel about independence? How many countries won it? Arrange the "map of Europe" puzzle or check the multimedia screen.

Find the photograph at the start of the section on the Paris Peace Conference. Why is the man on the photograph destroying German helmets? What did President Woodrow Wilson have in common with a baton? Find the right caricature. What does the orchestra symbolise?



How did the pre-war empires change as a result of the Paris Peace Treaties? Open the pull-outs and check which new states were created in their place.

Did the war end in 1918 in all countries? Find the map presenting conflicts in 1918-1923, move the sliding maps and check which regions of Europe had to wait for peace longer.



## SECTIONS 08-09: HOW DID THE MEMORY OF WAR AFFECT THE INTERWAR PERIOD?



Why are there so many tombs of unknown soldiers commemorating the fallen during the First World War?

Why was the cult of the leader introduced in many of the newly formed states?



Why was the post-war peace so delicate?

## SECTIONS A-D: HOW DID THE GREAT WAR CHANGE THE LIVES OF EUROPEANS?



What were the social and economic costs of the First World War?

Find six photographs presenting women. What roles do they show women in? How did social norms change? What new rights did women obtain?



Check how many banknotes were needed after the war to buy a loaf of bread. How did this relate to hyperinflation?

Which countries, created in place of fallen empires, were ethnically most diverse? Compare charts. Analyse consequences.



## SECTIONS 10-11: HOW DOES EUROPE REMEMBER THE GREAT WAR?



Is it possible to have a common memory of the First World War? Lift the flaps.

### SYMBOLS:



maps



interaction



photography



visual examination



study

