

World War 1 Interactive Display Package

Treaties



- ✓ Easy to Modify In-House
- ✓ Vast Capacity to Expand
- ✓ Free

The severe loss of life and terrible conditions of the trenches experienced by all involved in The First World War came to an end at 11am on the 11th of November. However, peace was not made official until the signing of the treaties beginning in 1919. The Treaties package is therefore vital in illustrating the terms and conditions of peace for any First World War Display.

Treaties is an off-the-shelf multimedia package designed especially for museums and education. It can be used as-is or tailored in-house by individual organisations to add whatever extra information they want. The graphics and branding can be changed too so that any school or museum can 'make it their own'.

The Benefits of Using InfoAktiv.

Because it runs on an InfoAktiv system, the package is amazingly easy to tailor, expand, adapt and update. It can be modified by anybody who can use a PC. This removes any reliance or expense associated with using outside contractors and makes it a perfect and very gratifying project for volunteers to work on.

InfoAktiv systems are a superb asset and a long-term investment because they can be used and re-used for any subject. Displays never need to become stagnant or out-of-date.

What's in the Package?

The Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine, the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the Treaty of Sèvres, the Treaty of Trianon and the Treaty of Versailles

Concise information

The basic package is designed for the 'casual' visitor who has limited time to spend on individual exhibits but wants a fairly quick understanding of the history, of World War 1. However, there is nothing to stop a museum adding any amount of more detailed information.

Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine



The treaty required Bulgaria:

- to cede Western Thrace to the Entente (which awarded it to Greece at the San Remo conference) thereby cutting off Bulgaria's direct outlet to the Aegean Sea
- to cede a further area of 2,563 km² (990 sq mi) on its western border with the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia)
- to return Southern Dobruja, which had been captured during the war, to Romania, thus restoring the border set by the Treaty of Bucharest (1913)
- to reduce its army to 20,000 men
- to pay reparations of £100 million
- to recognize the existence of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

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Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye



The Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, was signed on 10 September 1919 by the victorious Allies of World War I on the one hand and by the Republic of German-Austria on the other. Like the Treaty of Trianon with Hungary and the Treaty of Versailles with Germany, it contained the Covenant of the League of Nations and as a result was not ratified by the United States but was followed by the US-Austrian Peace Treaty of 1921. The treaty signing ceremony took place at the Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

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Simple to Use

Just touch a picture and it takes the user in to the treaty selected.

Easy to Change

If you, as the system's owner, want to change the layout, structure or content it is as easy as rearranging folders and files with Windows Explorer.

Graphics, text and categories can be customized and expanded to add your own information or branding. Anybody with basic PC skills can do this.

Treaty of Sèvres



Treaty of Sèvres (1920)

- Remaining Turkish territory
- Territory of Arab territory
- Territory ceded to:
 - Austria
 - Greece
 - France
 - Italy
- Zone of influence
- From:
 - Balkan
 - Italy
- International control, de facto land
- Territory to be handed over to the League of Nations

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The existing description pages are easy to modify using PowerPoint, and an infinite number of folders containing further information can be created using everyday software packages and formats such as PowerPoint, video, PDF and audio files.

The Treaty of Trianon



The principal beneficiaries of the treaty's territorial division were the Kingdom of Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia). One of the main elements of the treaty was the doctrine of "self-determination of peoples" and it was an attempt to give the non-Hungarians their own national states. In addition, Hungary had to pay war reparations to its neighbours. The treaty was dictated by the Allies rather than negotiated and the Hungarians had no option but to accept its terms. The Hungarian delegation signed the treaty under protest on 4 June 1920 at the Grand Trianon Palace in Versailles, France. The treaty was registered in League of Nations Treaty Series on 24 August 1921. The modern boundaries of Hungary are the same as those defined by the Treaty of Trianon except for three villages that were transferred to Czechoslovakia in 1947.

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Contact InfoAktiv to find out more or try the Treaties package.

Detailed Information

Title	Treaties
Publisher	InfoAktiv
Reference	S0016
License terms	<p>Words are copyright of InfoAktiv and distributed under a Creative Commons Share-alike license.</p> <p>Images that are freely usable are included with any necessary attribution. Some images need to be obtained by the museum using the package; in which case links to suggested images are provided.</p> <p>The package can be displayed on InfoAktiv systems at the site it is licensed for, either as it is provided or with your own additions and modifications.</p>
Modifications	Buyers are free to modify the contents and appearance and add content to their own copy. Contributions to add to the overall package are very welcome. The author is available to help if required.
Price	Free
Concessions Available	N/A
Current Version	November 2013
Update Ts & Cs	Free updates if new items and information are added to the package.
Contents	<p>Short presentations (1-2 screens) covering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine • The Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye • The Treaty of Sèvres • The Treaty of Trianon • The Treaty of Versailles
Ordering Information	<p>Contact InfoAktiv if you would like to know more, see a demonstration, contribute content to this package or place an order.</p> <p>Telephone: 01730-320322 Email: AppStore@infoaktiv.com</p>