|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cause** | **Effect** |
| The Treaty of Versailles gave France access to 50% of Germany’s iron and 15% of its coal. It also imposed high reparations | Germany struggled to pay back that it owed. |
| In 1922, Germany stopped sending coal to France from the Ruhr. | French soldiers marched into the Ruhr in January 1923. |
| French soldiers took control of all industry in the Ruhr valley. They seized goods and machinery. 80% of Germany’s coal, iron and steel were controlled by the French. | This crippled Germany’s economy, so the German government decided to print more money to keep paying workers. |
| In 1923, 300 paper mills and 2,000 printing shops began printing more paper notes. | With more money in circulation, the value of goods increased. This caused inflation. |
| To deal with rising food prices, the government printed even more paper money. | This caused hyperinflation – the value of money became worthless. People had to pay using large wheelbarrows of money. Some shops stopped accepting money. People’s pensions and savings became worthless. |