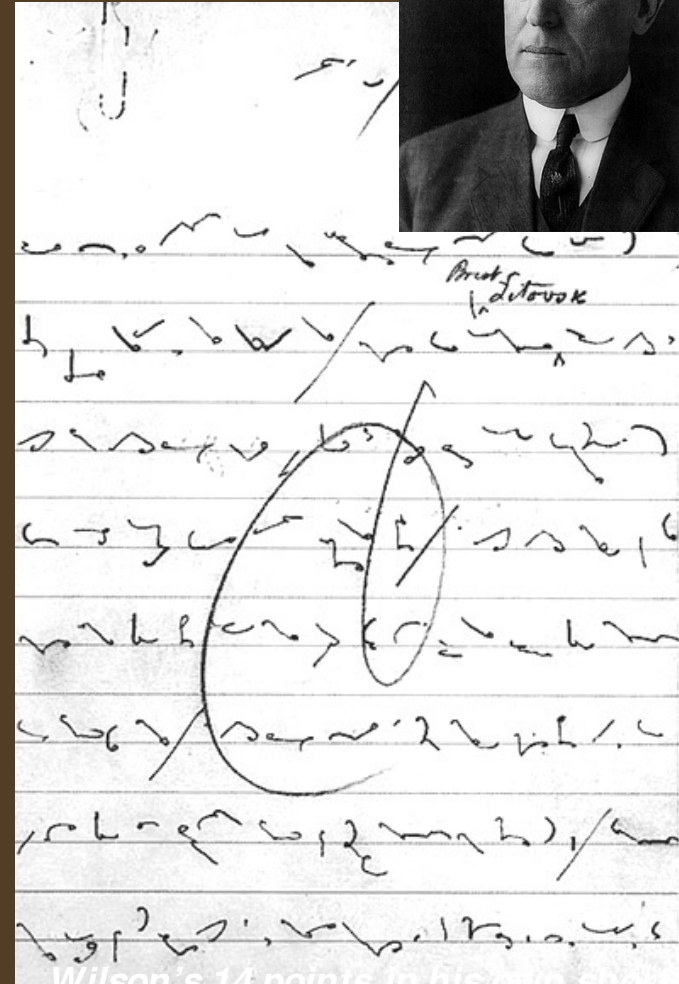
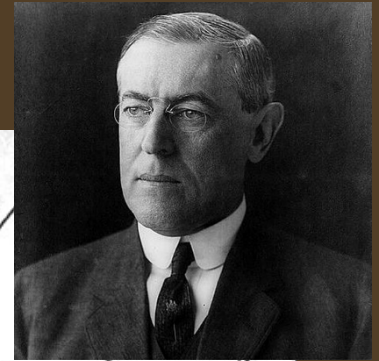


Wilson Fights for Peace

- Wilson's plan was called the "Fourteen points" and included:
 - No secret treaties
 - Freedom of the Seas
 - More free trade
 - Reduction of arms
 - Less colonialism
 - A League of Nations to promote peace through collective security. It was meant to be an open meeting where countries could discuss their difficulties rather than create war.



Wilson's 14 points in his own shorthand
hand

Allies Reject Wilson's Plan, Sign Treaty



Hall of Mirrors

- **The Big Four leaders**, Wilson (U.S.), Clemenceau (France), Lloyd George (England), and Orlando (Italy), worked out the Treaty's details
- Wilson conceded on most of his 14 points in return for the establishment of the **League of Nations**.
- On **June 28, 1919**, the Big Four and the leaders of the defeated nations gathered in the **Hall of Mirrors at Versailles** and signed the Treaty of Versailles.

The "Big Three"



David Lloyd
George
(Britain)

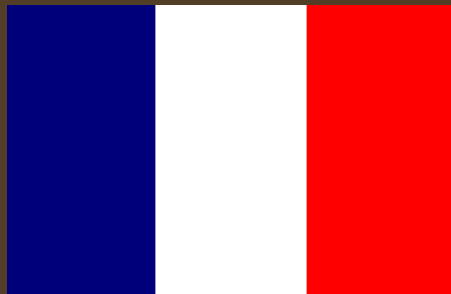
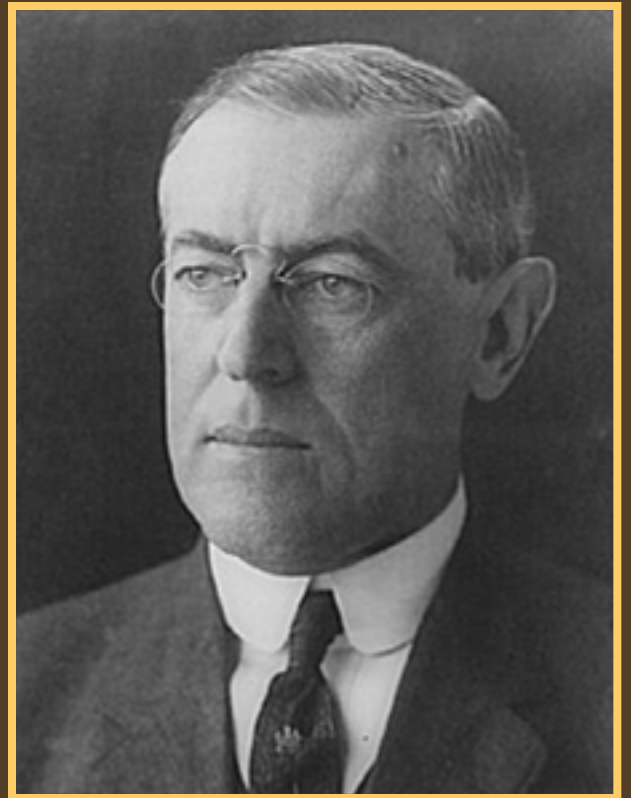
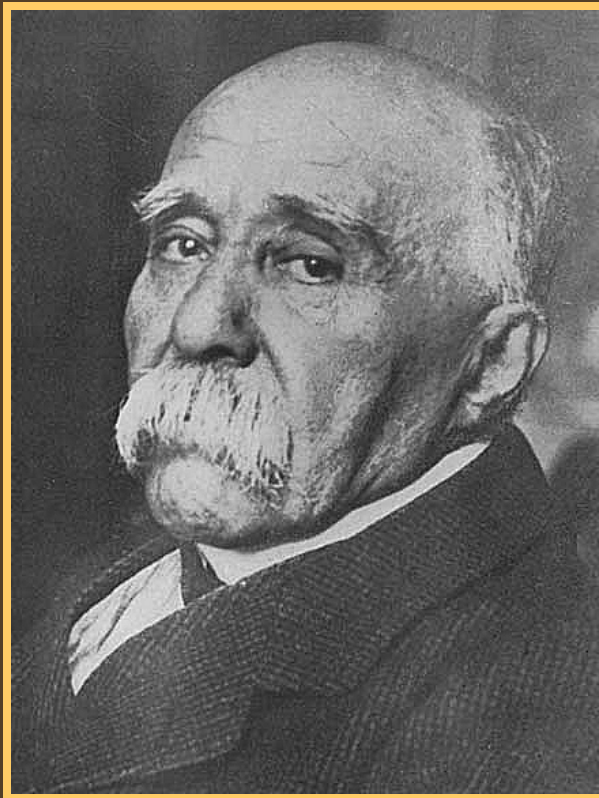
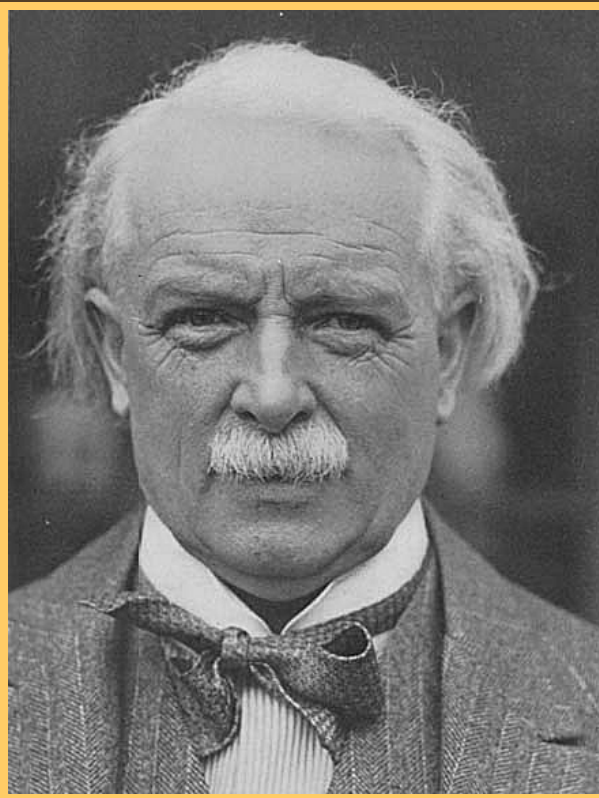
Vittorio
Orlando
(Italy)

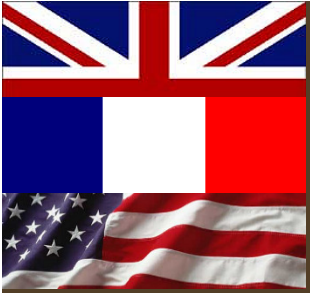
Georges
Clemenceau
(France)

Woodrow
Wilson
(US)

Although there were delegates from 39 nations at the conference, the important decisions were made by the leaders of the three strongest Allied powers: the US, Britain, and France.

The "Big Three"





The "Big Three"

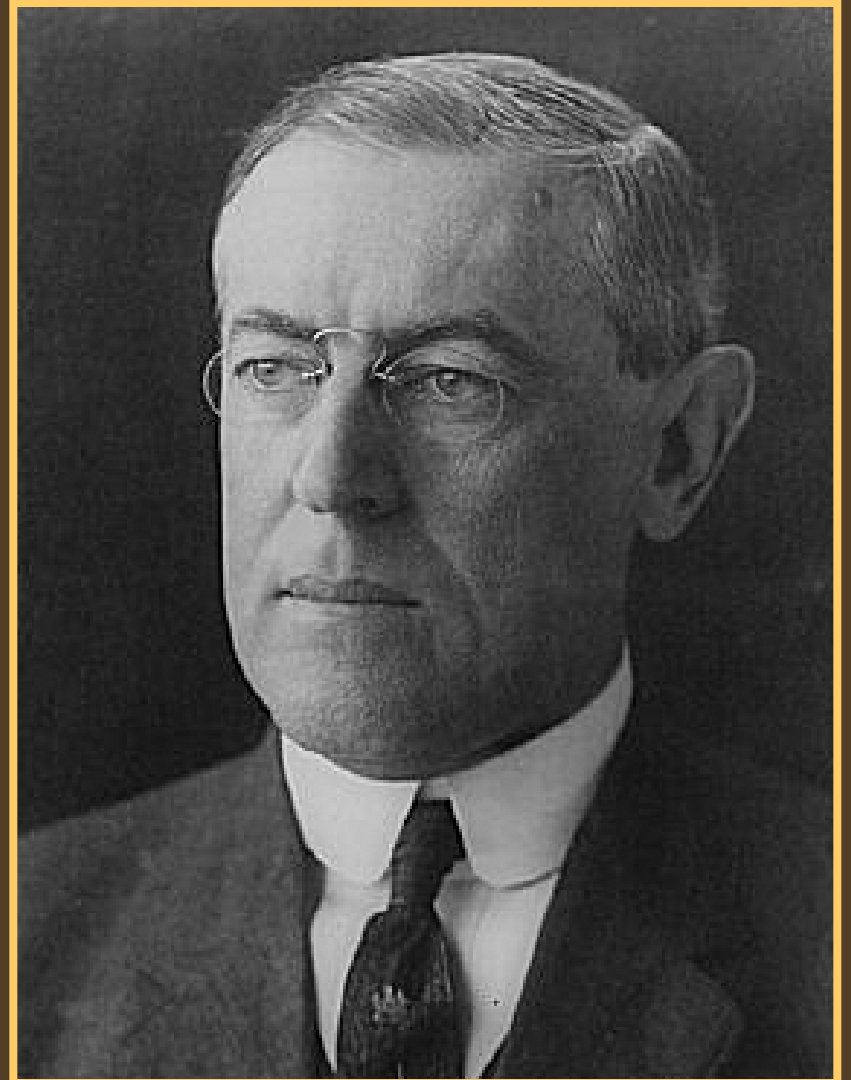


United States

Wilson wanted “peace without victory,” and wanted defeated nations to be treated well to avoid a war of revenge in the future.

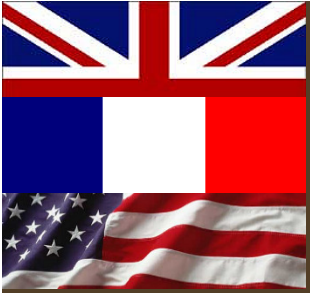
Wilson introduced America’s goals his Fourteen Points, which were admired by the Germans, but not the other Allies.

Wilson wanted to eliminate the basic causes of war, such as conflicts over nationalism and imperialism.



A black and white portrait of Georges Clemenceau, an elderly man with a prominent white mustache and receding hair, wearing a dark suit and white shirt. The portrait is centered and framed by a blue vertical bar on the left and a red vertical bar on the right, mimicking the French flag.

French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau



The "Big Three"

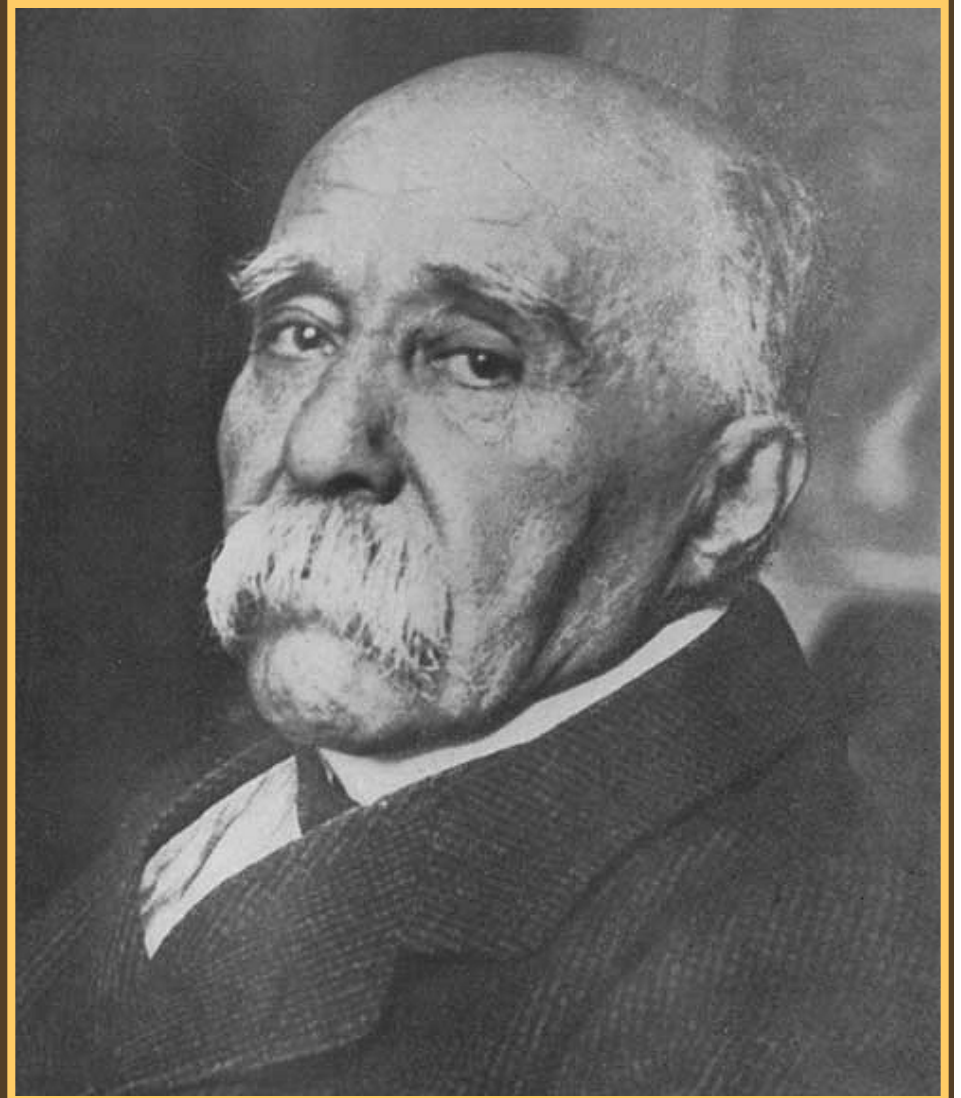


France

The opposite of Wilson was Clemenceau from France who was nicknamed the "Tiger" for his fierce war policy.

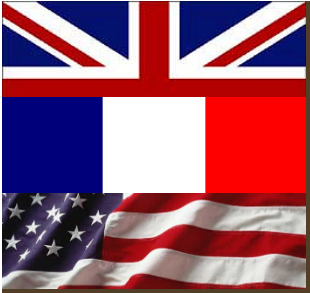
Clemenceau wanted to crush the Germans so that they could never again invade France.

Clemenceau felt that Wilson wanted to be too soft on Germany and said, "Wilson has Fourteen Points...God Almighty has only ten!"



A black and white portrait of David Lloyd George, an elderly man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The portrait is centered and framed by a Union Jack flag. The text "British Prime Minister" and "David Lloyd George" is overlaid on the bottom half of the image in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

British Prime Minister
David Lloyd George



The "Big Three"

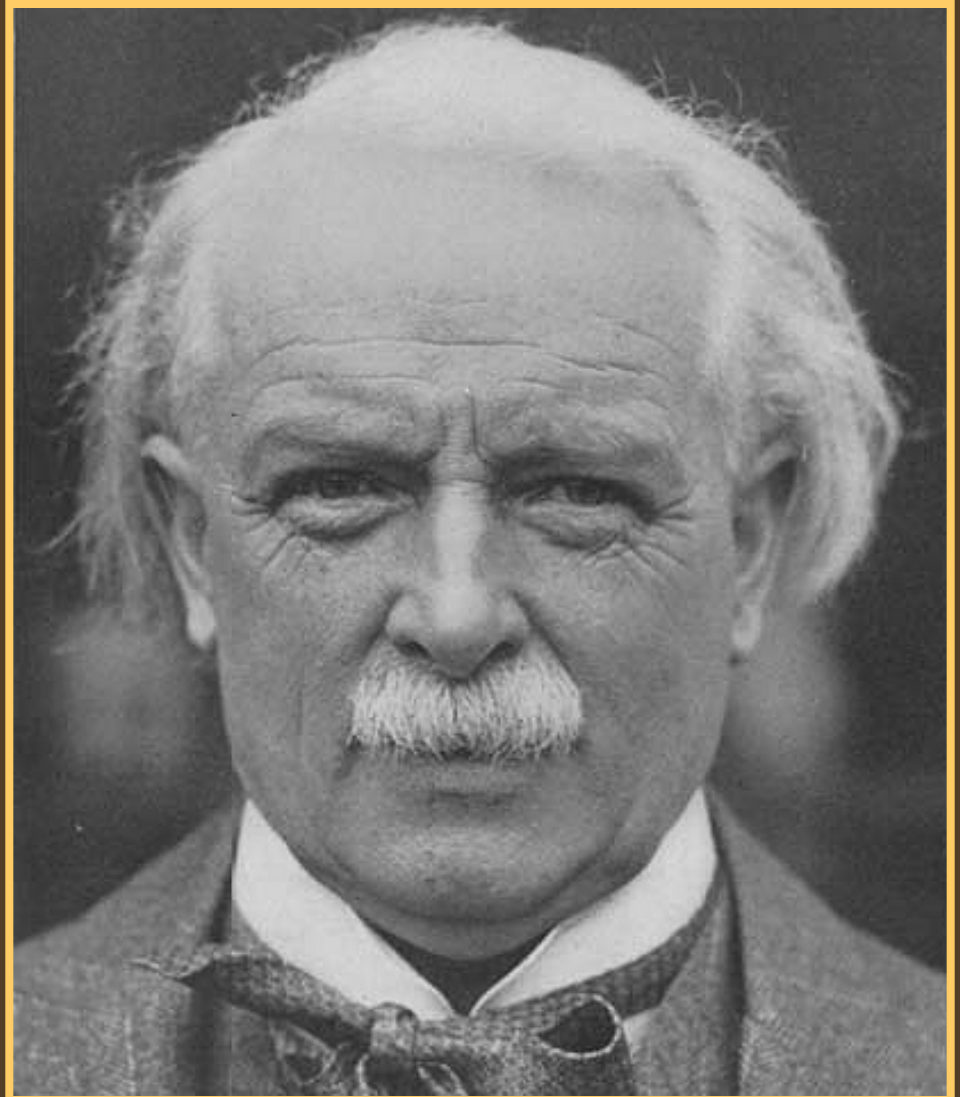


Great Britain

Lloyd George of Great Britain held a middle position between Wilson and Clemenceau.

While promising to make the Germans pay, Lloyd George knew that destroying Germany would not be good for Europe.

Lloyd George helped work out many of the compromises in the treaty.



Treaty Of Versailles

- The Big Four signed the Treaty of Versailles on June 18, 1919.
- The Treaty established nine **new nations** including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.
- It **broke up the Austro-Hungarian Empire** and the Ottoman Empire empires.



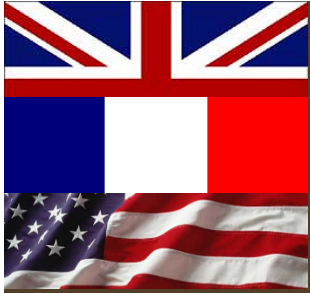
The Big Four met at Versailles

Europe before WWI



Europe after WWI





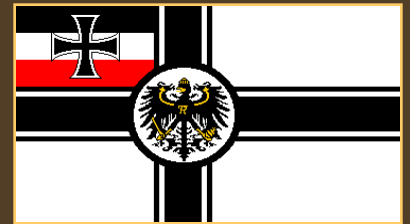
Punishing the Central Powers



Germany

Germany's punishment in the Treaty can be remembered as:

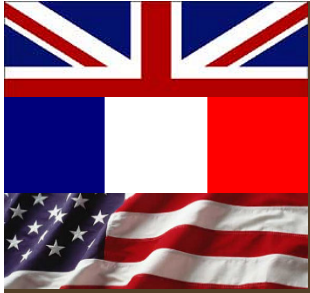
BRAT



1. Germany had to accept the Blame for starting the war in the form of a “war guilt” clause.

“The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed on them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.”

Treaty of Versailles, Article 231



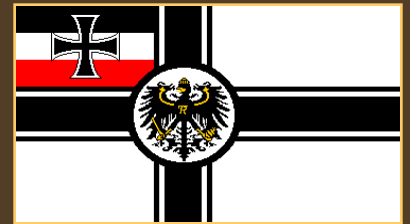
Punishing the Central Powers



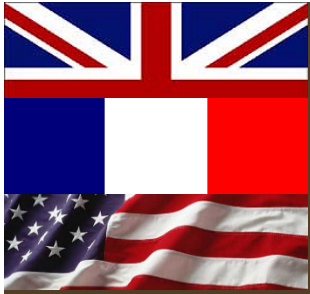
Germany

Germany's punishment in the Treaty can be remembered as:

BRAT



1. Germany had to accept the Blame for starting the war in the form of a “war guilt” clause.
2. Germany had to pay over \$33 billion in Reparations, or fines.
 - The reparations covered the destruction caused by the war, pensions for millions of Allied soldiers, widows and families.



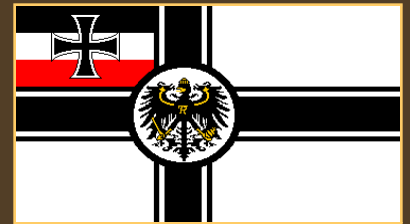
Punishing the Central Powers



Germany

Germany's punishment in the Treaty can be remembered as:

BRAT



1. Germany had to accept the Blame for starting the war in the form of a “war guilt” clause.
2. Germany had to pay over \$33 billion in Reparations, or fines.
3. Germany was forbidden to have an Army over 100,000 men, no submarines, and no air force.
4. Germany lost Territory and colonies to Britain and France.
 - Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France, land was lost to Poland, and the Rhineland was to be occupied by Allied troops.

Germany lost all her colonies.

North Schleswig given to Denmark.

Danzig - a free city run by the League of Nations.

Eupen and Malmedy given to Belgium

Poland was given a 'corridor' to the Baltic Sea, cutting off East Prussia from Germany.

Posen - rich farmland given to Poland.

New government met here - so Germany was called the Weimar Republic.

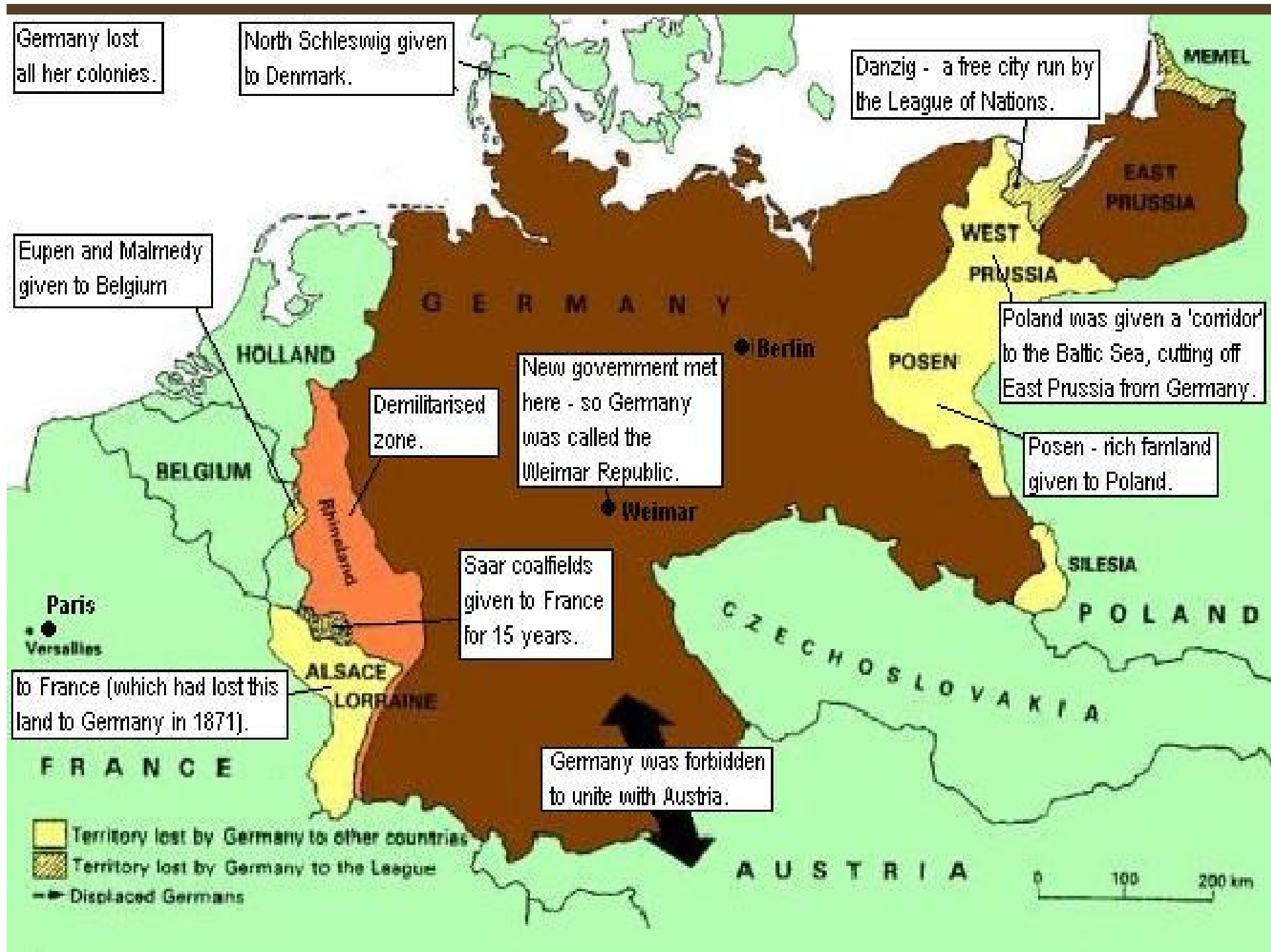
Saar coalfields given to France for 15 years.

Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria.

Paris
Versailles

to France (which had lost this land to Germany in 1871).

- Territory lost by Germany to other countries
- Territory lost by Germany to the League
- Displaced Germans

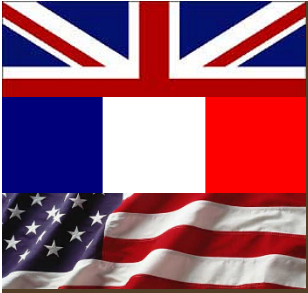


The Weakness of the Treaty



Germans felt the Versailles Treaty was unfair

- The harsh treatment of Germany prevented the Treaty from creating a lasting peace in Europe
- The Treaty **humiliated the Germans** by forcing them to admit sole responsibility for the war (**War-Guilt Clause**)
- Furthermore, Germany would never be able to pay \$33 billion in reparations.



League of Nations



Wilson's Creation

President Wilson succeeded in forming the League of Nations.

The countries that joined the League promised to take cooperative economic and military actions against any aggressive country.

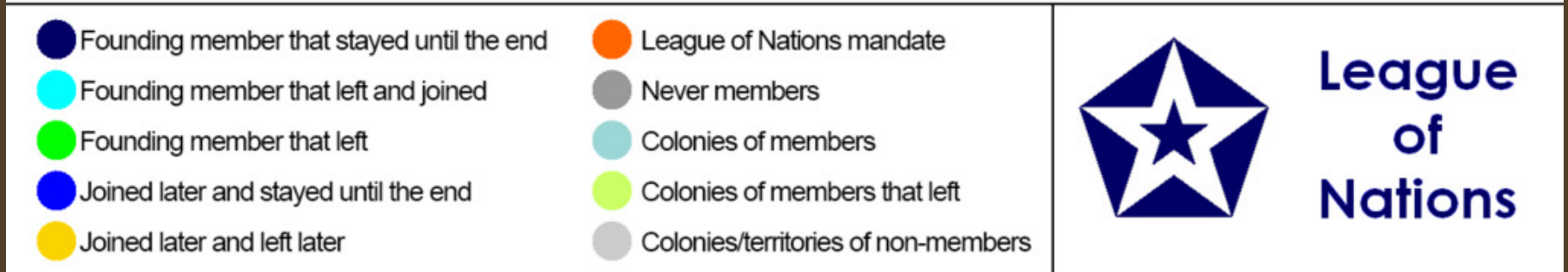
Although Wilson's idea, the United States Congress rejected the League because Americans feared it would pull them into future European wars.



Debate Over Treaty at Home

- Conservative senators, headed by **Henry Cabot Lodge**, were suspicious of the Leagues' joint economic and military commitments.
- Many wanted the U.S. Congress to maintain the right to declare war itself.
- Ultimately, **Congress rejected U.S. involvement** in the very League the U.S. President had created
- In October 1921, the United States signed a separate peace agreement with Germany and did not become a member of the League of Nations.





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aGE53NnSwO8>

World War I: The War to End All Wars (Britannica.com)



britannica.com



2:55 / 4:38



Read League of Nations Primary Sources

Wilson vs Lodge

The Legacy of the War



22 million dead, more than half civilians. An additional 20 million wounded.

- At home, the war strengthened both the military and the power of the government.
- For many countries the war created political instability and violence that lasted for years
- Americans called World War I, “The War to end all Wars” --- however unresolved issues would eventually drag the U.S. into an even deadlier conflict.