

- Essential Question:
  - What were the major ideas of President Wilson's Fourteen Points?

# The world was transformed by World War I

22 million soldiers and civilians died;  
20 million were wounded; 10 million were refugees

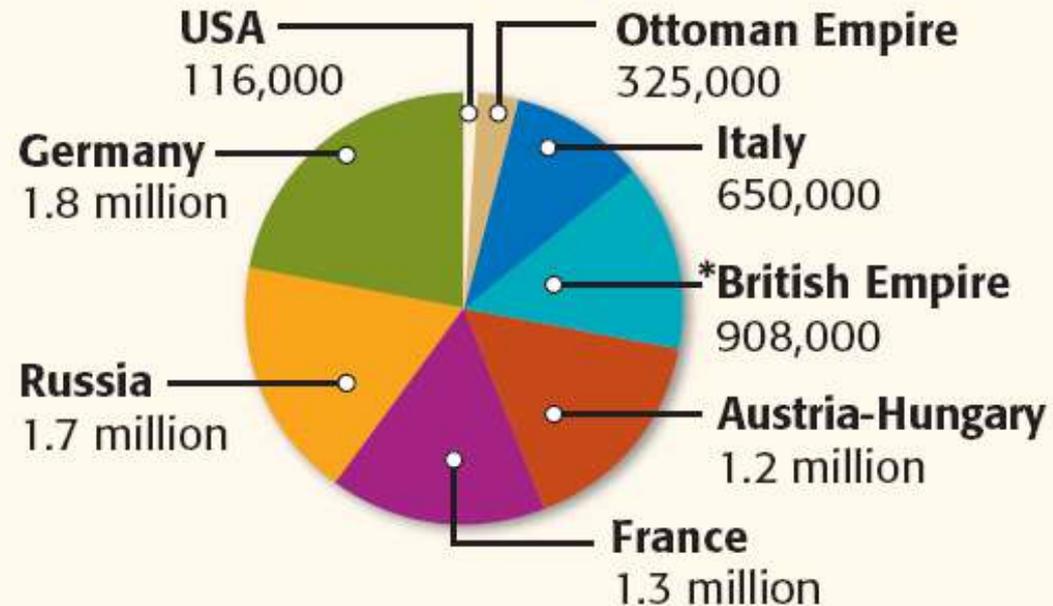
## World War I Statistics

### Total Number of Troops Mobilized

**Allied Powers:**  
42 million

**Central Powers:**  
23 million

### Battlefield Deaths of Major Combatants



Source:  
*Encyclopaedia Britannica*

\* Includes troops from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and South Africa

When World War I ended, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson believed that America should take a lead in shaping the peace process

Near the end of the war, Wilson developed a peace plan called the **Fourteen Points**

His peace plan was based on **eliminating the reasons for WWI** (militarism, imperialism)

Wilson hoped to avoid all future wars **by creating an international organization** to discuss and arbitrate problems

### *Five Minute Activity*

Working with a partner, examine **Wilson's 14 Points:**

Using the chart in your notes, write in your own words what each section of Wilson's peace plan means

**Be prepared to share your answers**



# Wilson's Fourteen Points contained 3 main themes

Points 1-5 focused on creating new international rules that would eliminate future wars

No more secret treaties or alliances

Reduction of militaries

Freedom of the seas and free trade

International control over colonies to end imperialism

## THE FOURTEEN POINTS

These were defined by President Wilson in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. Summarized they are:

1. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."
2. Freedom of the seas, in peace and war.
3. Equality of trade conditions.
4. Reduction of armaments.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory.
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. Evacuation of French territory, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.
10. Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
11. Independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.
12. Relinquishment of Turkish control over non-Turkish populations.
13. Erection of an independent Polish state, with free and secure access to the sea.
14. A League of Nations to guarantee independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

# Wilson's Fourteen Points contained 3 main themes

Points 6-13 focused on dividing weak empires like Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire into new nations based on self-determination

Wilson believed that new nations should have borders drawn with consideration to ethnic and national identities

He wanted new nations to be free to choose their own governments  
- **"Mandate System"**

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Point 14 focused on creating a **League of Nations** to settle all future international problems by diplomacy rather than by war



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President Wilson traveled to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to help create the Treaty of Versailles

Wilson hoped his Fourteen Points would become the framework for the peace treaty

"The Big Four"



 British Prime Minister David Lloyd George

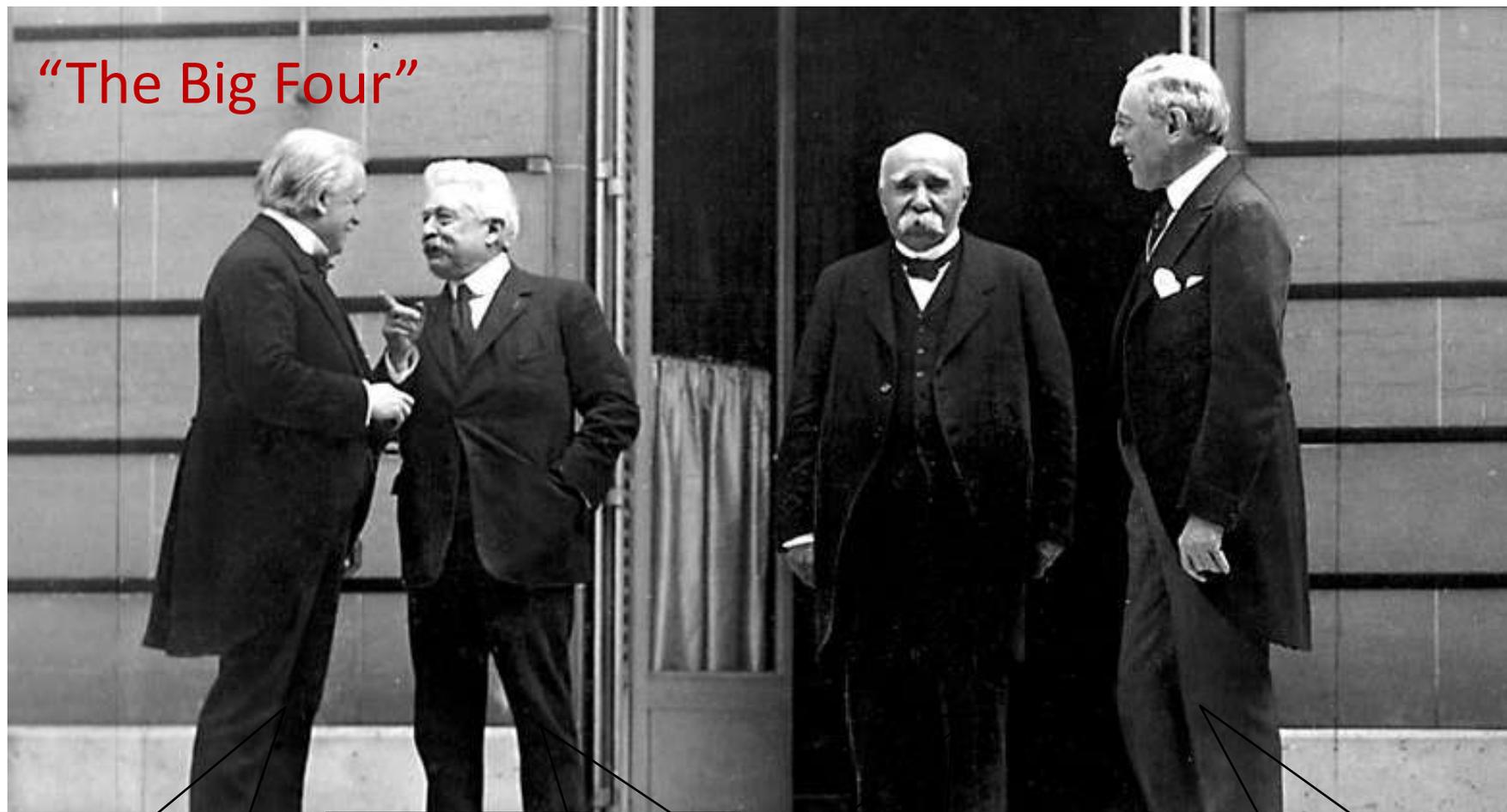
 Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando

 French Premier George Clemenceau

 U.S. President Woodrow Wilson

But, Wilson quickly learned that Allied leaders wanted to punish Germany and did not share his vision for a “peace without victory”

“The Big Four”



British Prime Minister David Lloyd George

Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando

French Premier George Clemenceau

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson

During the peace process, Wilson had to compromise some of his Fourteen Points

On June 28, 1919 the delegates agreed to the Treaty of Versailles



# Delegates at the Paris Peace Conference agreed to create a League of Nations

The League was made up of a General Assembly of 27 nations

Member nations agreed to use diplomacy (not war) to settle conflicts

Member nations agreed to work together to stop future acts of aggression

The

## League of Nations

- International peace organization; enemy and neutral nations initially excluded
- Germany and Russia excluded

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- Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific

- war material
- Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force

- Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years



# The Treaty of Versailles severely punished Germany for its role in World War I

Germany was forced to surrender all of its overseas colonies

Germany's military was reduced and forbidden from building weapons

Germany had to sign War-Guilt Clause, accepting responsibility, and pay \$33 billion in war reparations

## The Treaty of Versailles: Major Provisions

### League of Nations

- International peace organization; enemy and neutral nations initially excluded
- Germany and Russia excluded

### Territorial Losses

- Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France; French border extended to west bank of Rhine River
- Germany surrenders all of its overseas colonies in Africa and the Pacific

### Military Restrictions

- Limits set on the size of the German army
- Germany prohibited from importing or manufacturing weapons or war material
- Germany forbidden to build or buy submarines or have an air force

### War Guilt

- Sole responsibility for the war placed on Germany's shoulders
- Germany forced to pay the Allies \$33 billion in reparations over 30 years

# The Treaty of Versailles did not address important issues that caused World War I

The treaty did not require any of the Allied nations to demilitarize or give up imperial colonies

The treaty did not address secret alliances or guarantee free trade

The treaty was so severe that it kept Germany from rebuilding

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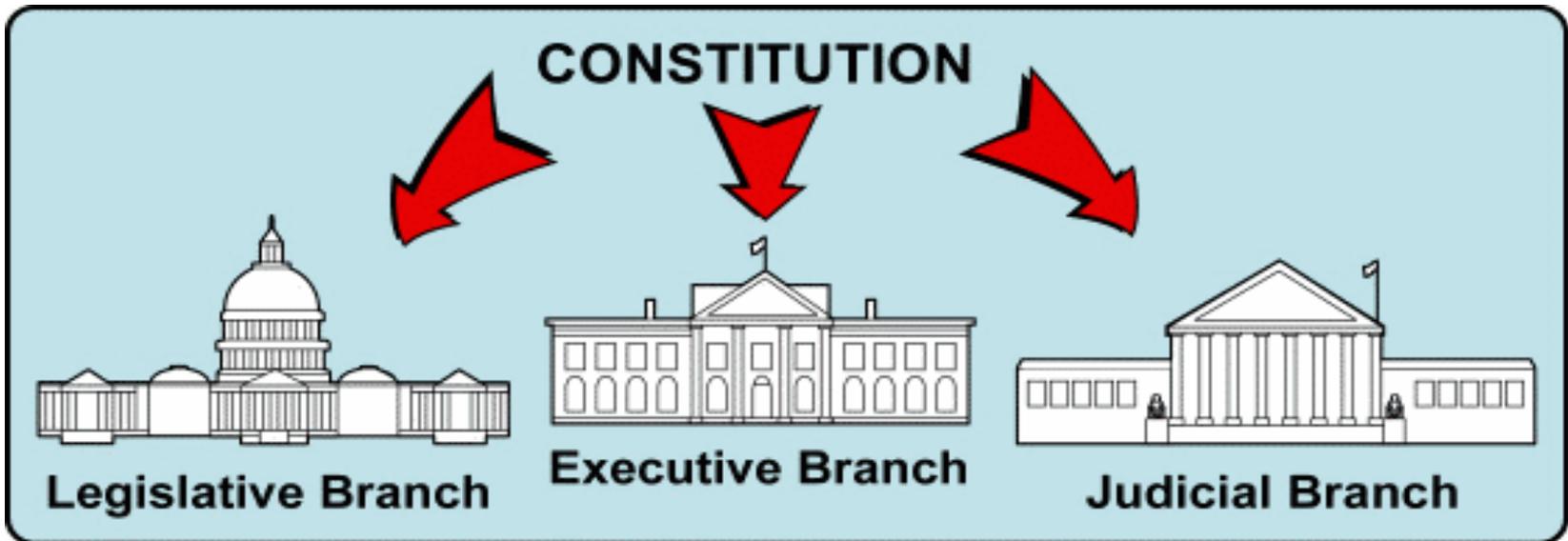
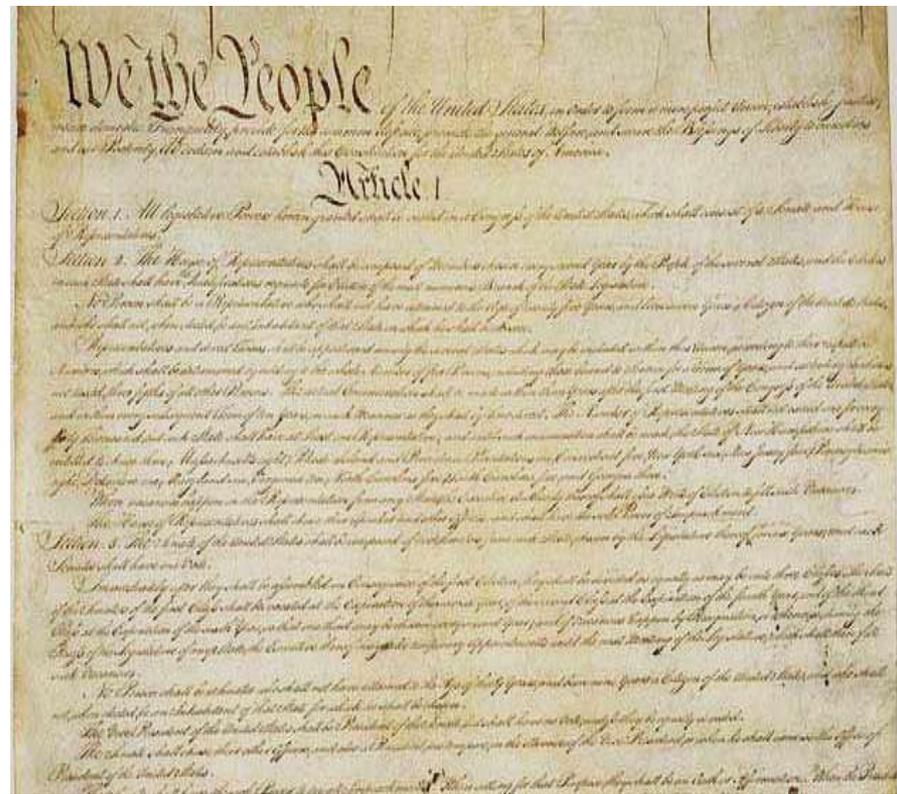
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Even though the major Allied and Central Powers signed the Treaty of Versailles ...



...U.S. President Wilson could not sign the treaty because the Constitution gives the Senate the power to approve treaties

A  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote in the Senate was needed to ratify the treaty and join the League



Many Senators did not like the treaty because signing it meant joining the League of Nations



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

# The Irreconcilables and Strong Reservationists attacked the treaty and the League of Nations

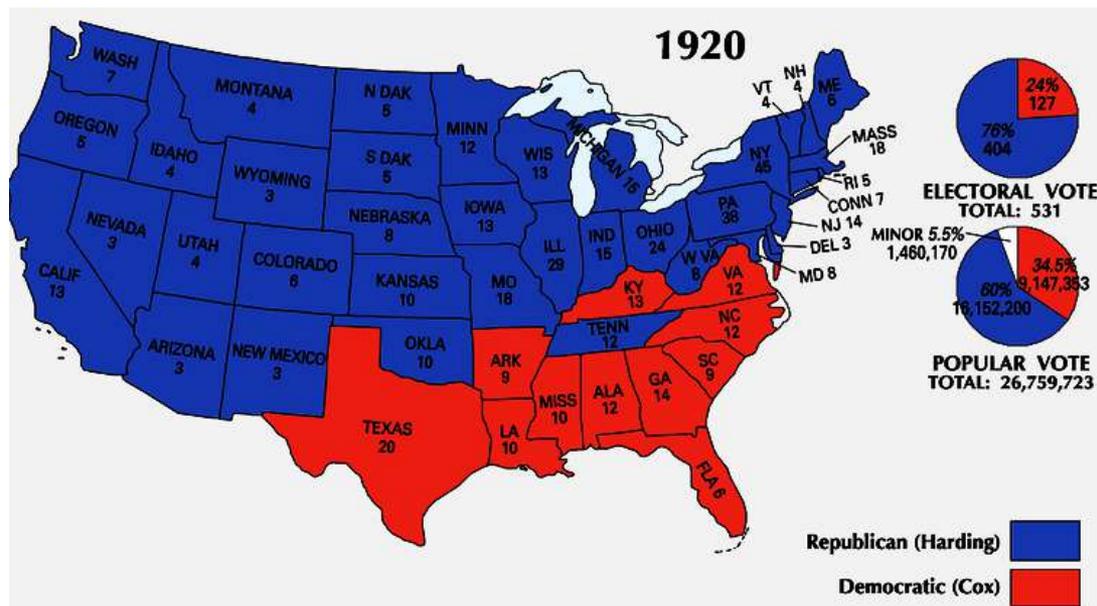
Senators feared the League would drag the US into European conflicts

Wilson toured the United States to gain public support for the treaty, but he had a stroke during the tour

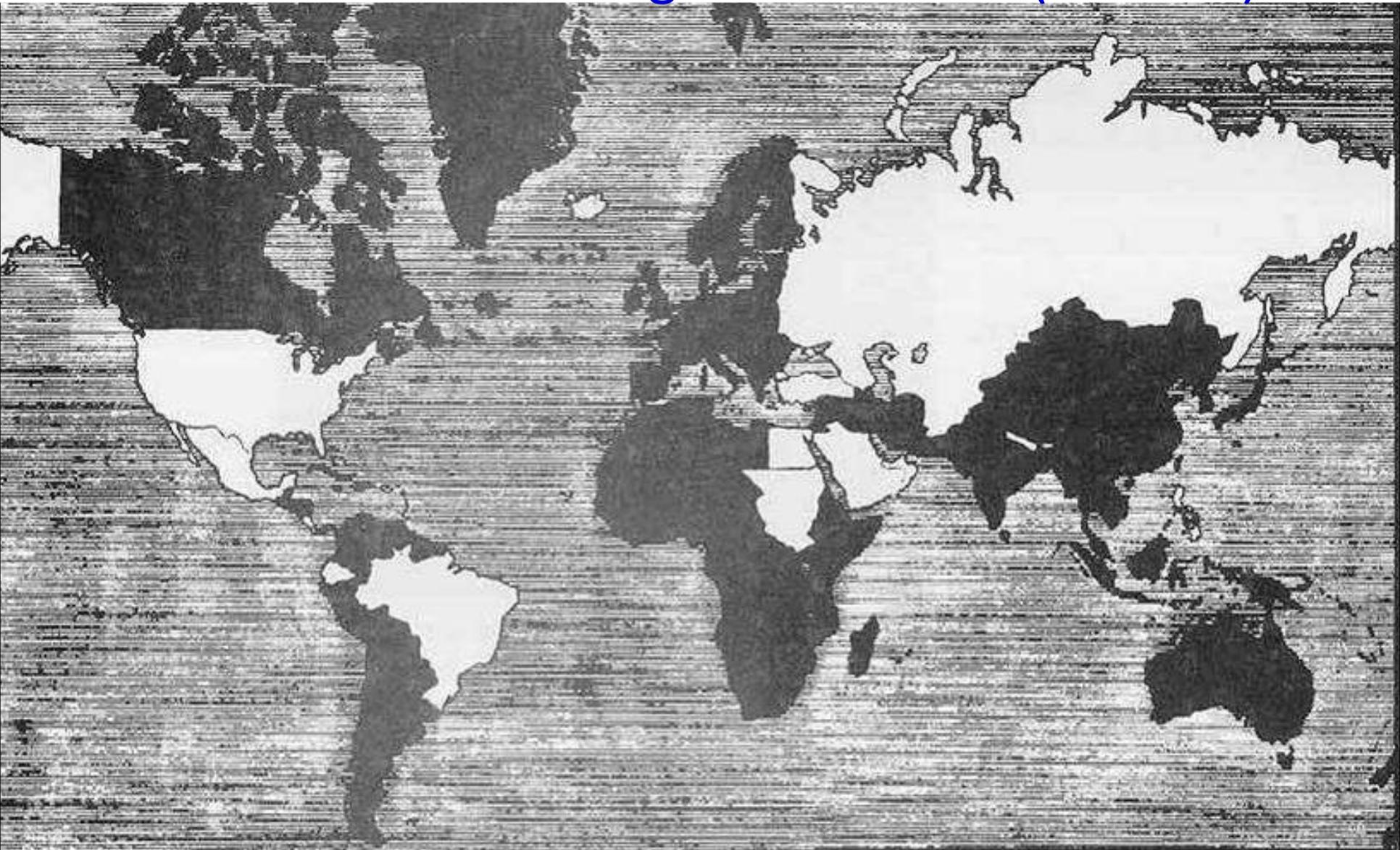


In 1920, Republican Warren Harding ran for president promising a “return to normalcy” and rejection of the League of Nations

With Harding’s victory in 1920, the Senate voted against the Treaty of Versailles and membership in the League of Nations



## Members of the League of Nations (in black)



The U.S. never joined the League and signed its own peace treaty with Germany in 1921

During the Red Scare, immigrants were under attack

In 1920, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were **arrested and charged with robbery and murder**

Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants and anarchists

With only circumstantial evidence, they were **found guilty and executed**



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER  
Clear with probable clearing to-  
morrow. Temperature 70-80 at  
New York City, N. Y.

Vol. 52, No. 14,111

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927

Two Cents (Daily) (Except on Sundays)

## SACCO AND VANZETTI PUT TO DEATH EARLY THIS MORNING; GOVERNOR FULLER REJECTS LAST-MINUTE PLEAS FOR DELAY AFTER A DAY OF LEGAL MOVES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

### COOLIDGE PERCHES GOVERNMENT'S SEAT ON PEAK IN ROCKIES

### His Speech Yesterday Part and Whole of Last His Night-Sleep Trip.

### WIND CAMP BEHAVIOR

### President Plans First Night in a Cottage Situated by Bear-Glad Mountains.

### Case That 'Merged' For Hearing of Appeal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the Italian immigrants who were hanged in the State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., this morning, was heard in the Supreme Court of the State of New York today.

The jurisdiction of the latter court will be held open to permit the case to be argued in the State Court of Appeals, but the court will have to decide by tomorrow whether to grant the writ of habeas corpus and set aside the conviction and sentence.

### WALKER JOKES WITH BEEFEATER GUIDE IN TOWER OF LONDON

### Thinks He Could Eat the Ir- ishman's Steak in Five Mins.

### RECEIVES STATE WELCOME

### After Irish Mrs. Walker Goes On to Visit in Lond- on's Regent Hotel.

### Settle Case of Irish Boy For Cause of Patriotic Work

The case of the Irish boy, James J. Conroy, who was charged with the murder of a British soldier in the British Army of the Middle East, was heard in the British Court of Appeal today. The boy, who was 17 years old at the time of the murder, was charged with the murder of a British soldier in the British Army of the Middle East. The boy was charged with the murder of a British soldier in the British Army of the Middle East.

### FULLER HEARS PETITIONERS Governor to Under Steady Pressure Until the Final Hour.

### WORLD LAST TO APPEAL

### Mr. Sacco and Mrs. Vanzetti Lined Him and at 11:00 P. M. He Gave Sentence.

### DEFEAT THIRD COURT PLEA

### Four Final Legal Pleas Made to the Governor That Failed to Delay Execution of Death Sentence

Four last-minute pleas were made to Governor Fuller today to delay the execution of the death sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti. The pleas were based on the following grounds:

1. That the case was not properly heard in the State Court of Appeals.
2. That the case was not properly heard in the State Court of Appeals.
3. That the case was not properly heard in the State Court of Appeals.
4. That the case was not properly heard in the State Court of Appeals.

Governor Fuller, after a full day's consideration of these pleas, announced that he would take no further action.

### WALK TO DEATH CALMY

### Sacco Cries 'Long Live Anarchy'; Vanzetti Insists on His Innocence.

### MARCH CANONBY WHEELER

### Week Planned as the Camp Delayed Execution is Carried Out.

### WARRIOR FIRST TO DIE

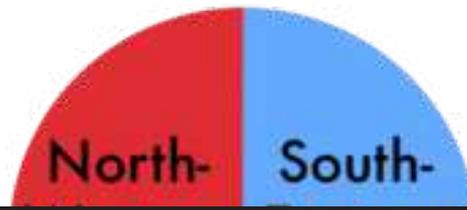
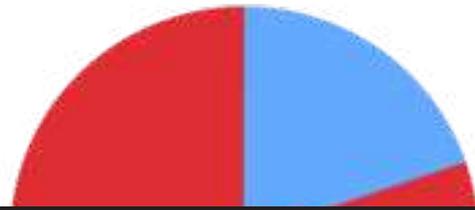
FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES, AUGUST 13, 1927.

In response to nativism, Congress passed new immigration restrictions in 1921 and 1924

These laws created **quotas** that **placed a maximum number** of how many immigrants could enter the U.S. each year



These laws targeted those immigrants who came from Southern and Eastern Europe or Asia



## Immigration and the Quota Laws

Immigrants from northern and western Europe

Immigrants from other countries, principally southern and eastern Europe

Average annual flow, 1907–1914

176,983

685,531

Quotas under Act of 1921

198,082

158,367

Quotas under Act of 1924

140,999

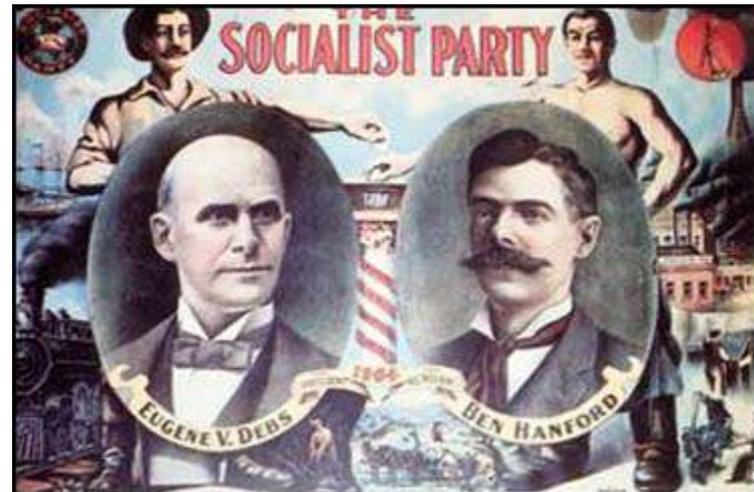
21,847

1911-1920

1921-1930

1931-1940

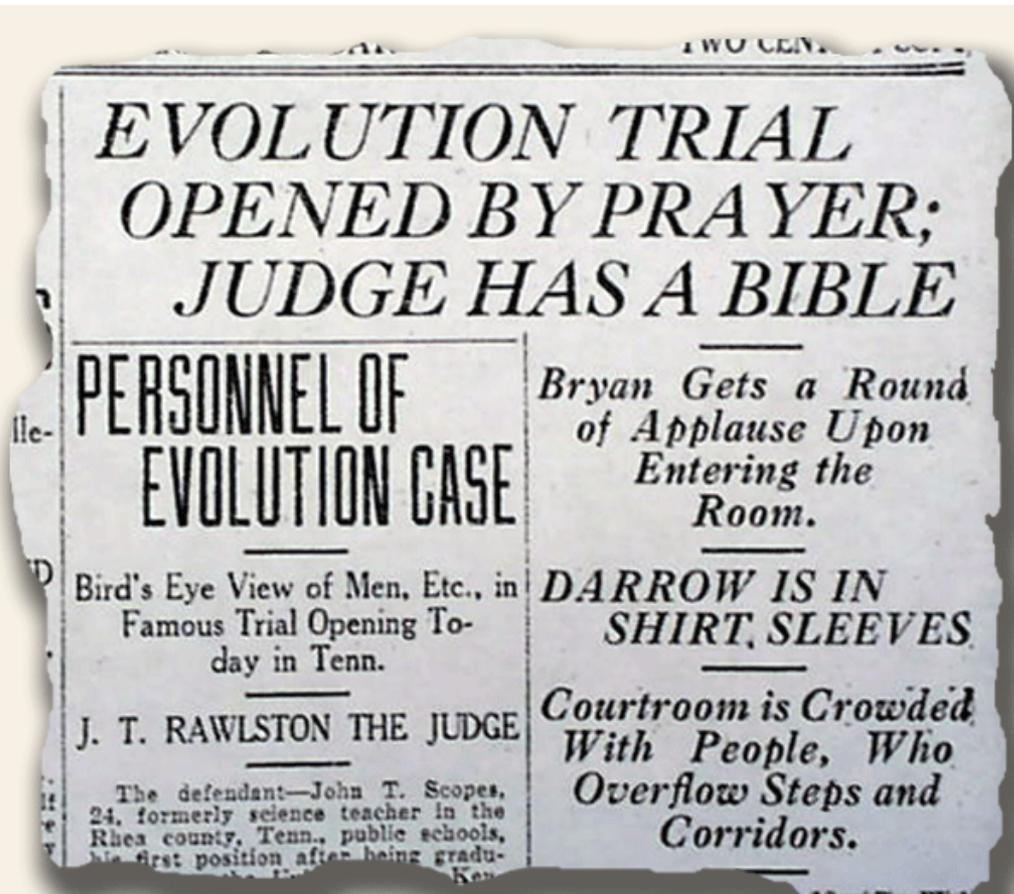
The Red Scare, union strikes, and growth of Eugene Deb's Socialist Party spread **fears of a Russian-style socialist revolution**



A. Mitchell Palmer organized **raids of suspected Communists**; 6000 arrested and 500 deported

Many rural Christians rejected ideas that contradicted the Bible and outlawed the teaching of evolution in schools

Teacher John Scopes was arrested in Dayton, Tennessee for teaching evolution in his biology class



The Scopes "Monkey Trial" was a national sensation



ACLU attorney Clarence Darrow defended Scopes;  
Represented urban America,  
science and modernity

William Jennings Bryan  
served as **star witness**  
**for the prosecution**;  
Represented  
Fundamentalism and  
rural values

Scopes was found guilty, but evolutionists believed they won because Darrow got Bryan to admit that the world might not have been made in six 24 hour days





### Immediate Effects

- A generation of Europeans is killed or wounded.
- Dynasties fall in Germany, Austria, Hungary.



The United States began the 20<sup>th</sup> century as an imperial power and reluctantly entered WWI to protect free trade

Involvement in the war led to changes for women and African Americans and an economic boom

The United States played a major role in the peace process, but refusal to join the League weakened the ability of world leaders to stop World War II

# Closure Activity: Hitler's Response to the Treaty

Speech on the Treaty of Versailles (April 17, 1923)

Adolf Hitler

With the armistice begins the humiliation of Germany. If the Republic on the day of its foundation had appealed to the country: Germans, stand together! Up and resist the foe! The Fatherland, the Republic expects of you that you fight to your last breath, then millions who are now enemies of the Republic would be fanatical Republicans. Today they are the foes of the Republic not because it is a Republic but because this Republic was founded at the moment when Germany was humiliated, because it so discredited the new flag that men's eyes must turn regretfully toward the old flag.

So long as this Treaty stands there can be no resurrection of the German people; no social reform of any kind is possible! The Treaty was made in order to bring 20 million Germans to their deaths and to ruin the German nation. But those who made the Treaty cannot set it aside. As its foundation our Movement formulated three demands:

1. Setting aside of the Peace Treaty.
2. Unification of all Germans.
3. Land and soil to feed our nation.

Our movement could formulate these demands, since it was not our Movement which caused the War, it has not made the Republic, it did not sign the Peace Treaty. There is thus one thing which is the first task of this Movement: it desires to make the German once more National, that his Fatherland shall stand for him above everything else. It desires to teach our people to understand afresh the truth of the old saying: He who will not be a hammer must be an anvil. An anvil we are today, and that anvil will be beaten until out of the anvil we fashion once more a hammer, a German sword!

1. What criticisms does Hitler have of the treaty?

2. What does he say needs to be done to save Germany?

3. Why do you think historians say the Treaty of Versailles led to WWII?