

■ Essential Question:

- What were the major provisions of Wilson's 14 Points & the Treaty of Versailles?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- Examine the overhead transparency and provide an analytical interpretation of the political cartoon's major point

Wilson's Fourteen Points

- Wilson believed WW1 presented an opportunity for the USA to take the lead towards world peace:

Wilson saw *moral diplomacy*

a faith in government to solve international problems

- Wilson's plan for peace was the Fourteen Points based on *progressive liberalism* & improved international relations

Austria

Hungary

Yugoslavia

Poland

Czechoslovakia

Turkey

Wilson's 14 points contained 3 main themes:

- To create new nations out of weakened empires based on “national self-determination”
- To create new internat'l rules: freedom of the seas, no more secret treaties, reduce militarism
- To create a League of Nations to solve future problems

Let's Look at Wilson's *Fourteen Points*



Wilson made a mistake by not including any key Republicans in his Paris delegation

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

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

- But, Wilson had to compromise some of his 14 Points if he wanted a League of Nations

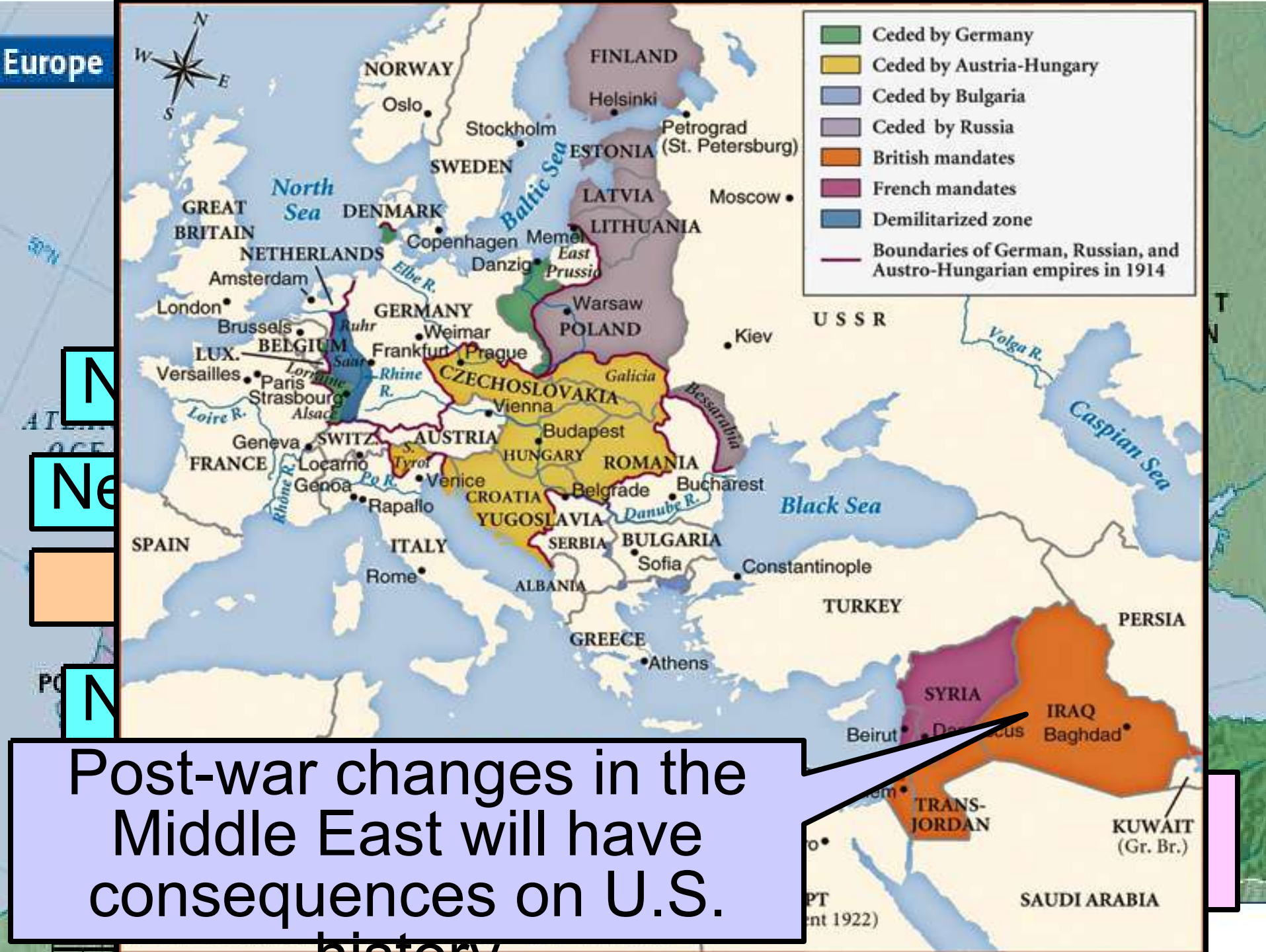


Let's Examine the Major Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Paris, 1919

■ The treaty was a compromise:

- Woodrow Wilson originally hoped for a "peace without victory" where the terms were split up by the victors
- Germany had to accept the "war guilt clause" & pay \$33 billion
- The treaty did not mention free trade or freedom of seas
- Despite calls for open covenants, the treaty was drafted in secret



■ Essential Question:

- Why did the USA refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations?

Warm-Up Question:

- To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles a reflection of Wilson's Fourteen Points?

Article 10

The Members of the League undertake to respect & preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League.

In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this

obligation shall be fulfilled.

- Article X asked nations to protect each other's independence

WOODROW WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS, 1918:

SUCCESS AND FAILURE IN IMPLEMENTATION

1. Open covenants of peace openly arrived at	Not fulfilled
2. Absolute freedom of navigation on the seas in peace and war	Not fulfilled
3. Removal of all economic barriers to the equality of trade among nations	Not fulfilled
4. Reduction of armaments to the level needed only for domestic safety	Not fulfilled
5. Impartial adjustments of colonial claims	Not fulfilled
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory; Russia to be welcomed into the society of free nations	Not fulfilled
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium	Fulfilled
8. Evacuation and restoration of all French lands; return of Alsace-Lorraine to France	Fulfilled
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of Italian nationality	Compromised
10. Self-determination for the former subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire	Compromised
11. Evacuation of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro; free access to the sea for Serbia	Compromised
12. Self-determination for the former subjects of the Ottoman Empire; secure sovereignty for Turkish portion	Compromised
13. Establishment of an independent Poland, with free and secure access to the sea	Fulfilled
14. Establishment of a League of Nations affording mutual guarantees of independence and territorial integrity	Not fulfilled

Sources: Data from G. M. Gathorne-Hardy, *The Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles* (Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, no. 6, 1939), pp. 8–34; Thomas G. Paterson et al., *American Foreign Policy: A History Since 1900*, 2nd ed., vol. 2, pp. 282–293.

The Treaty of Paris, 1919

- On June 28, 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany & officially ended WWI

The Treaty of Versailles: Major

But, Wilson could not sign the treaty & formally end America's involvement in WWI; According to Article I of the Constitution, the U.S. Senate has the

power to ratify all treaties
Unfortunately for Wilson, many Senators did not like the treaty because of the League of

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

Read “U.S. Rejection of the Treaty of Versailles”

- Examine the many objections to the League of Nations

What should Wilson have done to assure acceptance by the Senate of the Treaty of Versailles & League of Nations?

A Peace at Paris

- All the major European powers signed the treaty & joined the League, but not the U.S.
- Polls showed U.S. support for the treaty, but the Senate wanted to amend the League's covenant to keep the U.S. from being forced to fight in future foreign wars
- Wilson refused to compromise & weaken the League of Nations

Rejection in the Senate

- $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Senate was needed for the U.S. to approve the treaty:
 - The “mild reservationists” wanted changes to slightly weaken the League
 - The “strong reservationists” led by Henry Cabot Lodge wanted major changes to *Article X*
 - The “irreconcilables” refused to allow the U.S. to join the League



YOU CAN'T REALLY BLAME HIM FOR WANTING A LIFE-PRESERVER.

Reid in The National Republican

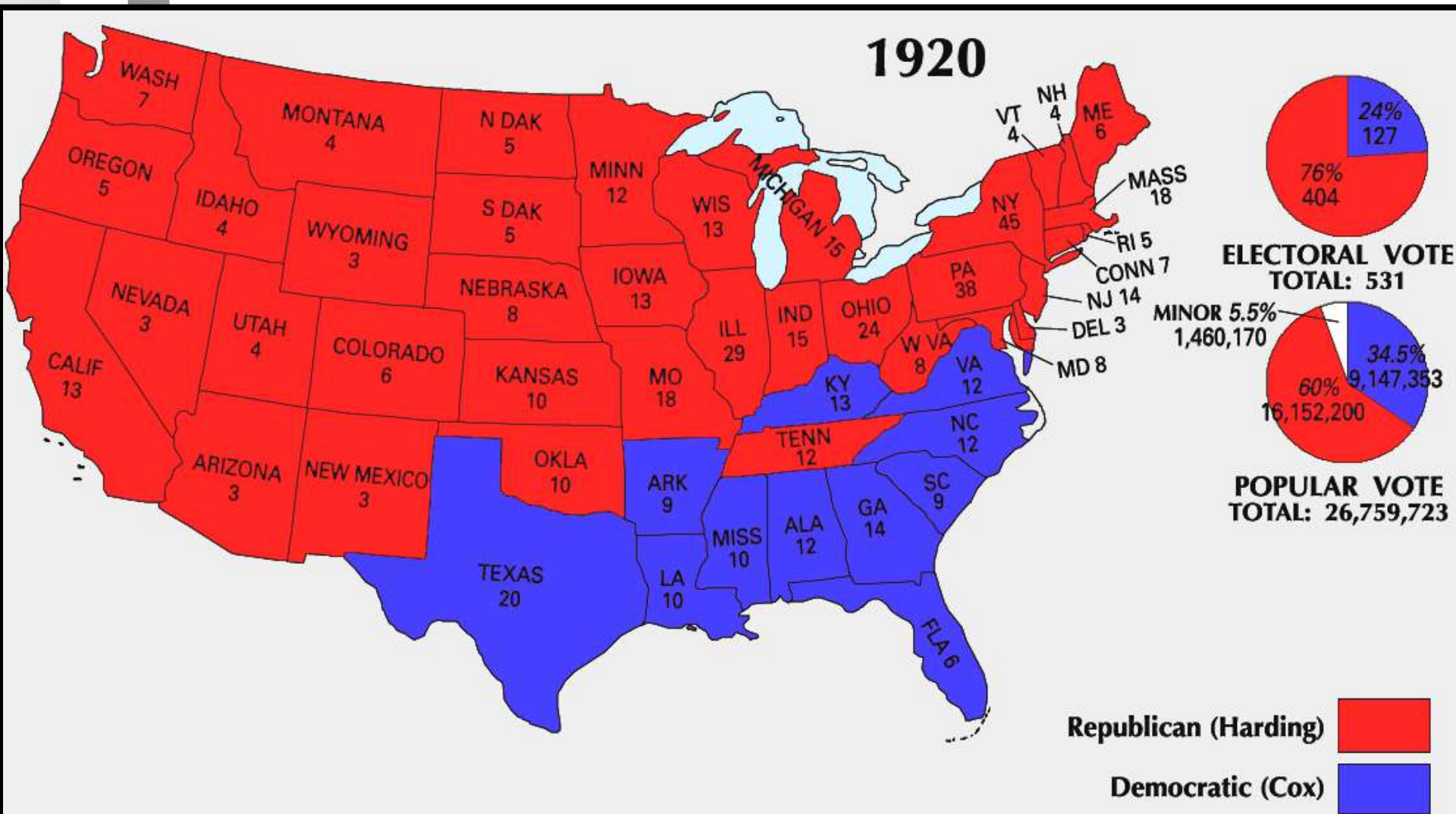
Rejection in the Senate

Like he did at the Paris Peace Conference, the attack on the treaty & League:

- Instead of compromising, Wilson tried to pressure the Senate with

For the rest of his presidency, Edith Wilson served as *de facto*

- The tour was ineffective in pressuring Lodge
- During the tour, Wilson had a stroke & remained bedridden



Harding won in a landslide
 signaling a “return to normalcy”

Members of the League of Nations



U.S. signed its own peace treaty with Germany in 1921

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Conclusions:

Postwar
Disillusionment

Disillusionment

The war killed “something precious and perhaps irretrievable in the hearts of

the idealists and dreamers.”

This sentiment was driven by a group of authors in France & America calling themselves the

“Lost Generation”

not “not revolutions but

but not restoration”

- To the next generation the war seemed futile & wasted
- Americans welcomed President Harding’s return to “normalcy”

Reviewing WWI

- Examine each of the following transparencies & explain how it relates to World War I
- Answer each question by listing as many answers as possible

Reviewing WWI

■ America's World War I: 1.1

■ What led the U.S. to abandon neutrality & enter World War 1?

Reviewing WWI

■ America's World War I: 1.3

■ Identify the following:

- Triple Alliance

- Triple Entente

- Central Powers

- Allied Powers

■ What role did the USA play in the military operations of WW1?

Reviewing WWI

■ America's World War I: 3.3

■ What role did the U.S. gov't play in ensuring American success in World War I?

■ List specific agencies & their function

Reviewing WWI

■ America's World War I: 3.2

- How did World War 1 impact various demographic groups in the United States during WW1?

Reviewing WWI

- America's World War I: 4.3
- How did the peace process at the end of WWI fail to bring a lasting peace through the 1930s & 40s?