BELL RINGER

 Complete a five sentence paragraph using at least one vocabulary word per sentence. The paragraph needs to flow and make sense using your World War I and World War II vocabulary words.

BELL RINGER 4-25

- 1. Which THREE nations belonged to the Triple Alliance?
- 2. Which THREE nations belonged to the Triple Entente?
- 3. What is the policy of glorifying power and keeping an army prepared for war?
- 4. Whose assassination led to the beginning of World War 1?

BELL RINGER 4-26

- 1. On which front was Trench Warfare the primary form of warfare?
- 2. What was the territory between the trenches called?
- 3. After Italy switches sides what are Italy, Russia, Great Britain, and France called?
- 4. After Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire join the alliance of Austria-Hungary and Germany what is their alliance called?

BELL RINGER 4-27

- 1. What was the name given to the war before it was called World War 1?
- 2. Why did the United States enter World War 1?
- 3. Why do you think that the United States took so long to get involved in the war?
- 4. What weapons were used for the first time in a war during world war 1?

BELL RINGER 5-2

- Who proposed the 14 Points to try and bring peace to all of Europe?
 Who seized control of Russia after the October Revolution and created the Red Army and the Soviet Union?
 What happened in Germany at the end of World War 1 that helped end
 - the war?

WARM-UP

 What was the US motivation behind the Open Door Policy?

STANDARD 16: WORLD WAR I

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I LONG-TERM CAUSES: WAR TERMS

- <u>3</u> Factors that led to war
- <u>Nationalism</u>:
 - <u>Definition</u>:
 - Deep <u>devotion</u> to one's <u>nation</u>
 - Helped <u>unify</u> people of a country but also promoted <u>competition</u> between countries
 - <u>Balkan Nationalism:</u>
 - Many ethnic groups, each hoped to extend borders
 - Serbia (Slavs) wanted to absorb all Slavs on Balkan Peninsula – Russia supported this
 - Austria-Hungary opposed this and wanted to take over Balkan territory ("Powder keg') – upset

EUROPEAN POWERS

- By <u>1900</u> there were <u>6</u> European powers
 <u>1. Germany</u>
 2. Austria-Hungary
 <u>3. Great Britain</u>
 4. Russia
 <u>5. Italy</u>
 - 6. France

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I LONG-TERM CAUSES:

- Imperialism:
 - Definition:
 - Quest for colonies
 - How it increased tensions:
 - Intensified European nations' sense of rivalry & mistrust toward one another as they competed for colonies in Asia & Africa
 - France and <u>Germany</u> both sought to control <u>Africa</u> and almost went to war twice over imperial lands
 - Competition over land created <u>mistrust</u> <u>among countries</u>

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I LONG-TERM CAUSES:

- Militarism:
 - <u>Arms Race:</u>
 - Each country except Great Britain built a large army
 - Each Country had plans to move their army quickly if necessary
 - How it increased tensions:
 - Led to an arms race and formation of large standing armies &, eventually, to military alliances

ALLIANCES

- Growing Rivalry led to the <u>formation</u> of <u>alliances</u>
 - In <u>1882</u> Germany formed the <u>Triple</u> <u>Alliance</u> with Austria-Hungary and <u>Italy</u> and signed a treaty with <u>Russia</u> that same year
 - Eventually the Treaty with Russia fell apart
 - In 1907 after several other treaties had been signed between the countries the Triple Entente was formed by Great Britain, France and Russia

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I IMMEDIATE CAUSES:

- <u>Alliance System:</u>
- Triple Alliance (1882):
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
 - Agreement crafted by Bismarck (saw France as threat to peace) – made three powers military allies
 - Created an unstable & fragile alliance that tried to isolate







CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

 $\mathsf{I}\mathsf{M}$

- <u>Alliance System:</u>
- Triple Entente (1907):
 - France, Britain, Russia
 - Pledged not to fight each other
 - Established two rival camps in Europe → created possibility that any dispute b/w two rival powers could draw entire continent into war



CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I IMMEDIATE CAUSES:

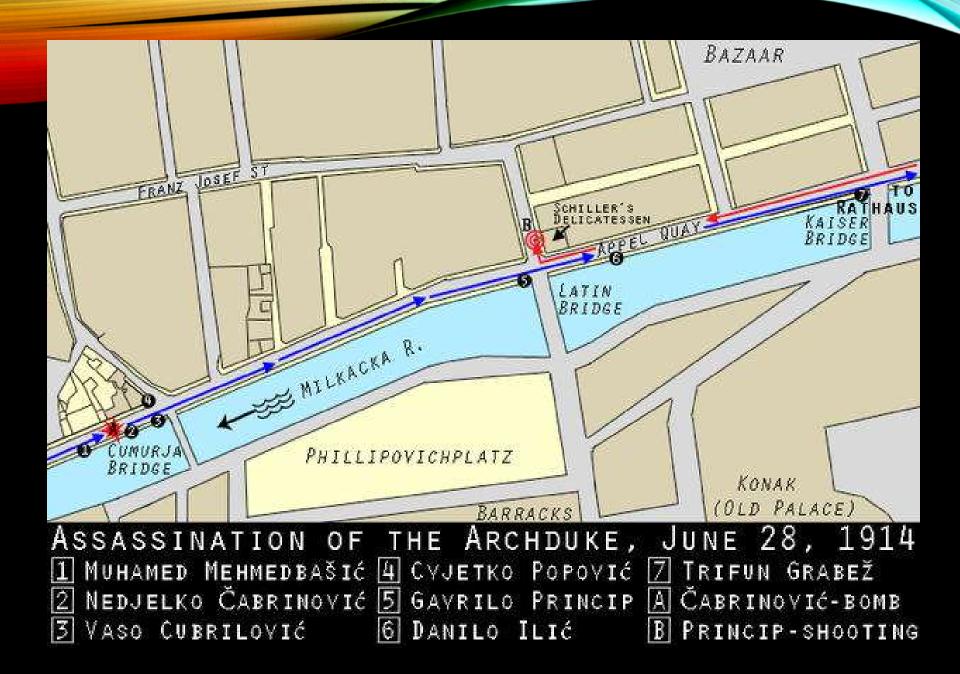
- <u>Sarajevo, Bosnia: June 28, 1914:</u>
 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria Hungary and his wife were assassinated in Bosnia by a Serbian nationalist and member of Black Hand terrorist group Gavrillo Princip.
 - Ferdinand's final words
 "Sophie, Sophie, don't die, stav alive for our children!"



WORLD WAR I-IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- <u>Sarajevo, Bosnia June</u> <u>28, 1914:</u>
 - The assassination provided Austria-Hungary w/ an excuse to launch war on Serbia, leading to confrontation b/w Austria-Hungary & Russia. The alliance system was put into full aear!!





HEIR

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

TRAGEDY OF THE AUSTRIAN THRONE.

MURDER OF ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND AND HIS WIFE.

THE LATE ABCHDUKE.

SPECIAL MEMORIE

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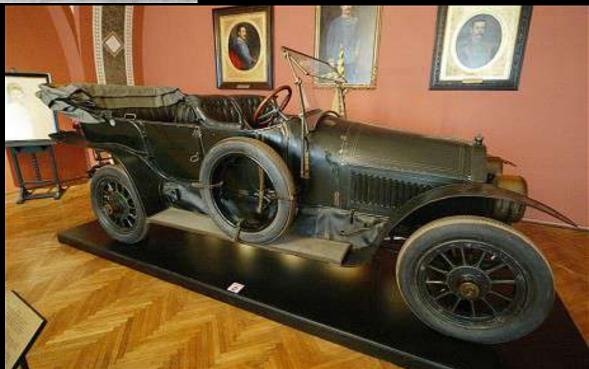
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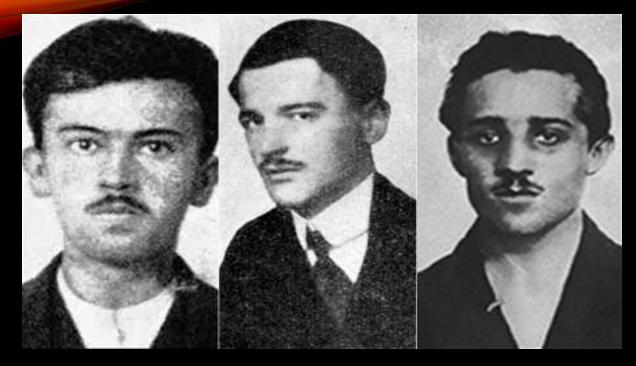
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TOLL OF THE SEL

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Trifko Grabež, 19, the son of an Orthodox priest in Pale, came to the city for his schooling.

Nedeljko Čabrinović, 19, who had left school at 14, went to Belgrade and found work with a printer.

Gavrilo Princip, 19, left Sarajevo in May 1912 for Belgrade after being expelled from school. He volunteered to join Serbian guerrillas fighting Ottoman Turks in the First Balkan War but was rejected as too weak and sickly. Princip's interest extended beyond merely the Serb cause to the freedom of all southern Slavs.

ROAD TO WAR - 1914

- Austria-Hungary Delivers Ultimatum:
 - Allow Austria-Hungary to investigate the Black Hand and hunt them all down
 - Serbia disagrees to the investigation because they would lose their sovereignty
 - AH mobilizes and ask Germany if they declared war on Serbia would they have their back. This leads to the "Blank Check Reply"
- <u>July 28:</u>
 - Austria-Hungary declares war on <u>Serbia</u>
- <u>July 31:</u>
 - Russia mobilizes its troops against <u>Austria-Hungary</u> and Germany but does not declare war on Austria-Hungary

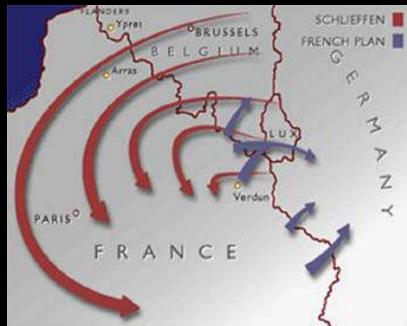
ROAD TO WAR - 1914

August 1

- Germany soon felt threatened and declares war on **Russia**
- August 3
 - Germany declares war on France, Russia's ally
- Germany's plan for winning the War:
 - Defeat France on its western front then turn its attention toward Russia on its eastern front (also known as the Schlieffen Plan)

SCHLIEFFEN PLAN

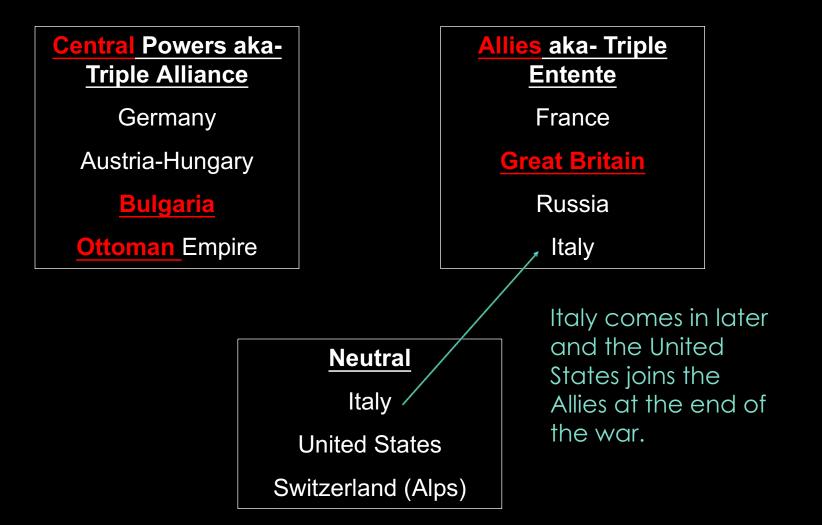
- Germany worried about fighting two-front war
- Plan:
 - Defeat France quickly
 - Invade Russia



ROAD TO WAR - 1914

- August 4
 - In order to gain a position to be able to attack France, Germany invades and moves through neutral <u>Belgium</u>
 - This angered Great Britain who had close ties to Belgium, so they declared war on Germany
- <u>August 6</u>
 - Austria Hungary declares war on Russia

NATIONS TAKE SIDES



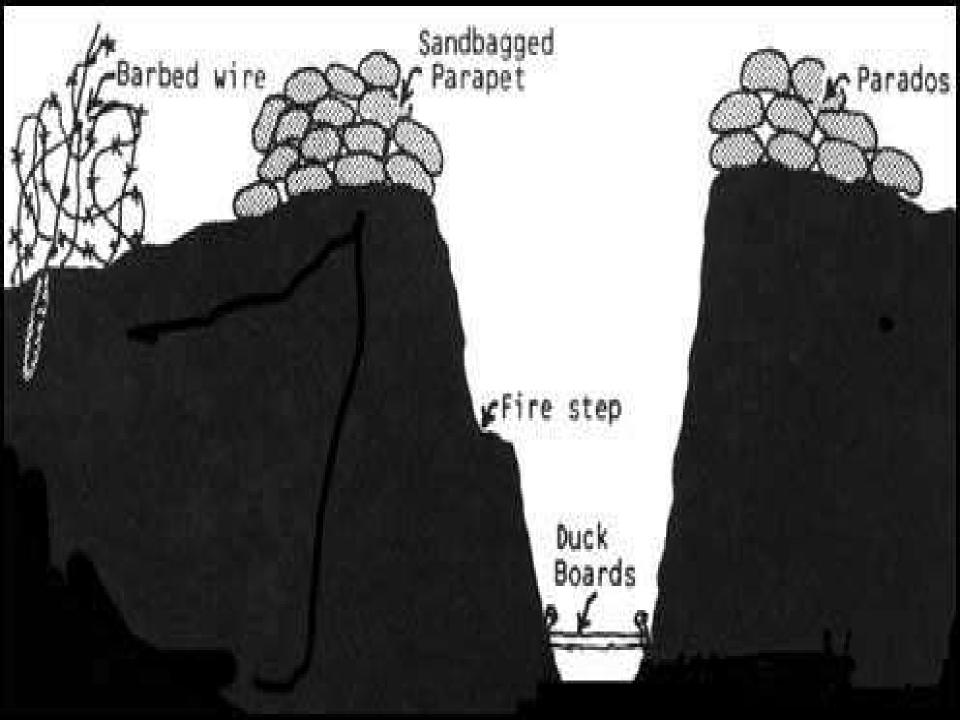
WESTERN FRONT BATTLE OF THE MARNE -SEPT. 1914:

- Allied victory
- Destroyed Germany's hopes for the Schlieffen Plan
- Led to stalemate



WESTERN FRONT TRENCH WARFARE:

- Both armies dug <u>deep trenches</u> to fight from and ran <u>barbed wire</u> in front of it
- The trenches were **miserable** living in the mud and suffering from a lack of **food**
- Area b/w trenches known as "No Man's Land"
- Many soldiers were killed or wounded by exploding shells



Long-range artillery is Aircraft can warn of placed about 10 km Concrete the build-up of behind the front line. block house for enemy troops before These guns fire at a machine-gun an attack advancing enemy troops Reserve trench Support Front-line Barbed wire: metres trench deep and an impassable trench obstacle for any troops able to reach it \ Terrimunication trenches A ceserves to be brought designed and the appoint hern to energy

No Man's Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross

Front-line dug-outs provide protection but not against a direct hit from an artillery shell A deep dug-out German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire

PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS



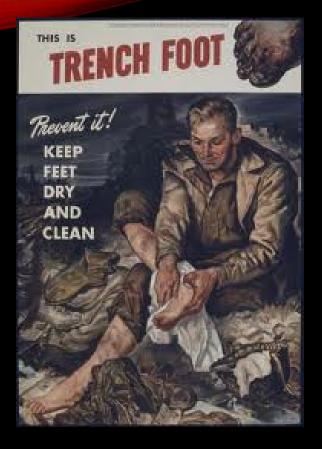
French soldiers firing over their own dead

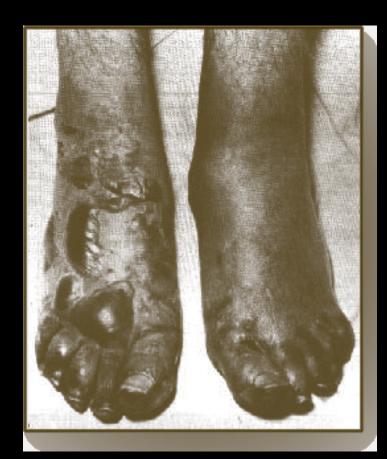
LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

- Excessive rain equaled flooding
- Food quality and quantity diminishes
- <u>Suicide</u> and <u>depression</u> "shell-shocked"
- <u>Rats</u>- one female could produced up to 900 offspring. Large rats were like small dogs (average 8-10 pounds)
- <u>Diseases</u> (influenza- aka Spanish flu)



Officers walking through a flooded communication trench.







A photograph of a man suffering from trench foot.





WESTERN FRONT BATTLE OF VERDUN-FEB. 1916:

- Allied victory
- 11 month battle by end of 1916, over 500,000 casualties
- British tried to relieve French in valley of Somme



WESTERN FRONT BATTLE OF THE SOMME-JULY 1916:

- Central Powers victory
- 20,000 British killed in first day alone
- Neither side gained anything as a result of Somme and Verdun



Debilitating Injuries

EASTERN FRONT WHO WAS FIGHTING WHO:

- Russians & Serbs vs. Germans & Austria Hungarians
- Russian/German border more mobile war on this front



EASTERN FRONT EARLY FIGHTING:

- <u>Russians</u> had little success against <u>Germany</u> and Austria Hungary
- Did okay against Austria Hungary, but could not hold it
 - However they could not keep troops <u>supplied</u> because they did not have a fully <u>industrialized</u> economy
- Russian Strength: Large population and a huge army so they were a constant threat the constant threat the second and poorly trained soldiers



EASTERN FRONT RUSSIA STRUGGLES:

- 1916 Russian war effort near collapse
- Russian Weakness: Lack of industries that could provide supplies troops needed
- No supplies from allies b/c Germany blockaded Baltic Sea ports

EASTERN FRONT RUSSIA STRUGGLES:

- The <u>Allies</u> tried to take part of the Ottoman Empire known as the <u>Dardanelles</u> (also called Gallipoli) in hopes of capturing their capital <u>Constantinople</u>.
 - If the Allies took Constantinople, they believed that could <u>ship supplies</u> to <u>Russia</u> through the Black Sea.
 - However the allies <u>failed</u> to capture the Dardanelles.
- T.E. Lawrence led an <u>Arab</u> revolt against Ottoman rule
 - Because of his efforts the Allies were able to <u>capture</u> <u>several cities</u> of the Ottoman Empire

NEW WEAPONS OF WWI MACHINE GUN:



NEW WEAPONS OF WWI POISON GAS:

- Introduced by Germans, used by both sides
- Some caused blindness or severe blisters
- Others death by choking
- Soldiers used masks to protect themselves



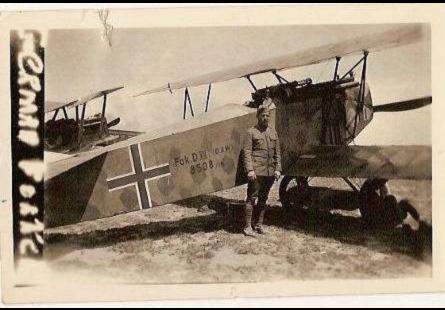
NEW WEAPONS OF WWI ARMORED TANK:

- Could cross many types of terrain (chain tracks)
- Introduced by <u>British</u> in 1916 at the Battle of the <u>Somme</u>



NEW WEAPONS OF WWI AIRCRAFT:

- Became powerful weapon
- Countries invested to maintain airforce as they realized air supremacy was key to military victory

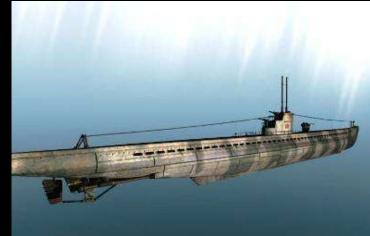




NEW WEAPONS OF WWI SUBMARINE:

- Introduced by Germans
- Primary weapon against ships was torpedo
- In the First Word War military submarines made a significant impact for the first time. The German U-Boats destroyed around half of all the food and supplies transported by the British Merchant Navy.
- The Germans started with 29 U-Boats and by the end of the war they built 360 U-Boat submarines, 178 of which





NEW WEAPONS OF WWI FLAMETHROWER:

- Introduced by Germans in 1914.
- Brought terror to French and British soldiers when used by the German army in the early phases of the First World War in 1914 and 1915 but was quickly adopted by both sides.

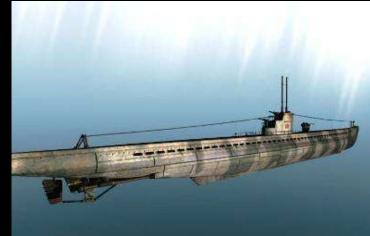




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EASTERN FRONT BLOCKADE:

- Britain used their <u>strong navy</u> to block supplies from reaching Germany
 - In response Germany increased its <u>submarine</u> (or U-boat) attacks on ships that brought <u>weapons</u> and <u>supplies</u> to the Allies
- U.S. president <u>Woodrow Wilson</u> and the U.S. public became <u>gnary</u> when American ships were sunk.



UNITED STATES "JOINS" FIGHT??? MAY 7, 1915:



- Germans sink British passenger ship <u>Lusitania</u> with American citizens on board
- Germans claimed ship was being used to deliver military supplies (this was true)
- Remained neutral at this point
- America sends large amounts of supplies to the Allied Powers by using passenger ships.
- German submarines (unterseeboot) sank the Lusitania (1,200 people and 128

UNITED STATES "JOINS" FIGHT???

- Warning from President Woodrow Wilson-Lusitania Notes (sacred freedom of the seas)
- U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, backed by State Department second-in-command Robert Lansing, made his position on the Lusitania sinking clear to the Government of Germany in 1915 with three notes issued on May 13th, May 21st, June 9th
- In the first Wilson Note, signed by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan
- Americans should be able to travel the open seas.
- Germany do away with URSW unrestricted submarine warfare against commercial ships of <u>any</u> nation.
- Notably, Wilson does not tell the American people not to stay off the Allied Powers passenger ships.

UNITED STATES "JOINS" FIGHT???

- *The second Wilson Note
 - Wilson says we weren't carrying weapons
 - Wilson says Germany was illegal in actions and killed innocent civilians
 - Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan resigned in protest over this letter, stating that Wilson position as President was not befitting a leader of a neutral country. Wilson appointed Robert Lansing as Bryan's replacement.
- *The third Wilson note
 - An ultimatum, where the United States would consider any additional sinkings of merchant vessels with Americans aboard as on purpose and seen as "deliberately unfriendly."

UNITED STATES "JOINS" FIGHT???

- Arabic Pledge
- In August 1915- German submarines sank the Arabic (2 Americans died), Wilson received the Arabic Pledge.
- A promise and a demand
 - 1. Without warning we won't attack another vessel
 - 2. Germany says you (America) claim to be a neutral, act like it.

UNITED STATES "JOINS" FIGHT???

- Arabic Pledge continued until March 1916- German submarines damaged the Sussex (50 died but no Americans), Wilson received the Sussex Pledge.
- The **Sussex Pledge** was a promise made in 1916 during World War I by Germany to the United States prior to <u>the</u> <u>prevent entry into the war</u>. Early in 1915, Germany had instituted a policy of <u>unrestricted submarine warfare</u>. This attack, it prompted <u>President Woodrow Wilson</u> to declare that if Germany were to continue this practice, the United States would break <u>diplomatic relations</u> with Germany.

Sussex Pledge:

- Passenger ships would not be a target
- Merchant ships would not be sunk without allowing passengers and crew of the vessel.
- Merchant ships would not be sunk until they searched and found weapons.
 Then the ship could be....

JANUARY 1917:

- Works for a while but the French and English fly the US flag so they will not be attacked!
- Germans find out and...
- No more Sussex Pledge from the Germans!
- Germans announce policy of unrestricted submarine warfare
 - Would sink without warning any ship in the waters around Britain
 - Both US and Germany call home their ambassadors

UNITED STATES RE-ELECTION OF WILSON (1916):

- Woodrow Wilson (Democrat)
- Charles Evans Hughes (chief justice of Supreme Court-Republican)
- Wilson wins the re-election one way by using the slogan,
 "He kept us out of the war."
- Hughes wins! No wait- Wilson wins!
- Wilson 277 to Hughes 254

UNITED STATES- FINAL STRAW FEBRUARY 1917:

By Much & Echler (Unitiverit

- Zimmerman Telegram
 - Intercepted by British and given to the U.S.
 - Germans asked Mexico to invade the U.S.
 - Promised to give Mexico land in SW U.S. upon victory (1/3 of the US)

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

Bar Pd. 27.195 "We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of america neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you. You will inform the President of the above most . secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative. The Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZINDER ADE.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

US JOINS FIGHT-APRIL 2, 1917:

- President Wilson asks Congress to declare war
 - Interesting fact about (Jeanette Rankin of Montana)
- House of Representatives 373/50 Senate 82/6



- Using all of a nation's resources in the war effort
- Countries began raising taxes, borrowing money to pay for war effort
- Drafts young men required to join military

HOME FRONT TOTAL WAR:

ENLIST TODAY

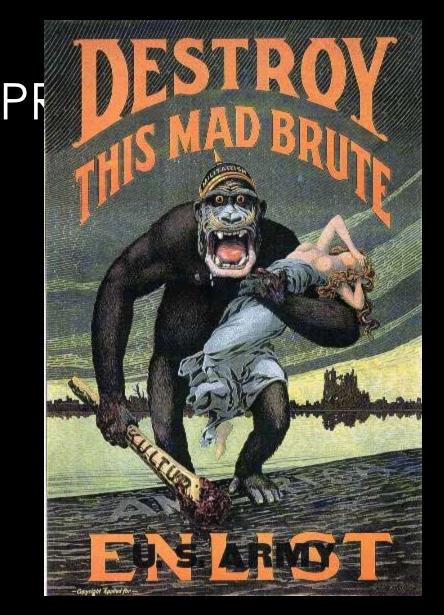


Three-in-one Service-Land, Sea and Shy FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY AT 208-9-10 Baltimore Bldg., ST. Paul, Minn.

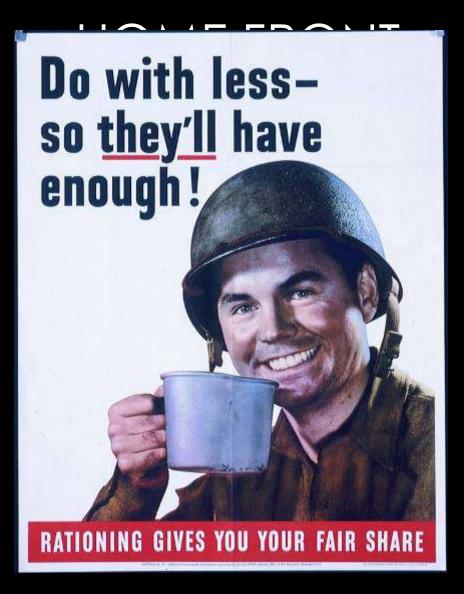
BU **Bond drives:** Treasury Secretary organized the raising of funds, or Liberty Loans, necessary for the war with five campaigns between 1917 and 1919 with much excitement. People felt obliged to buy bonds because they were afraid of being seen as unpatriotic. Eventually, they raised over \$21 billion for the war.

FRONIT

- One-sided information designed to persuade, keep up morale & support for war effort
- Press also spread stories of German violence

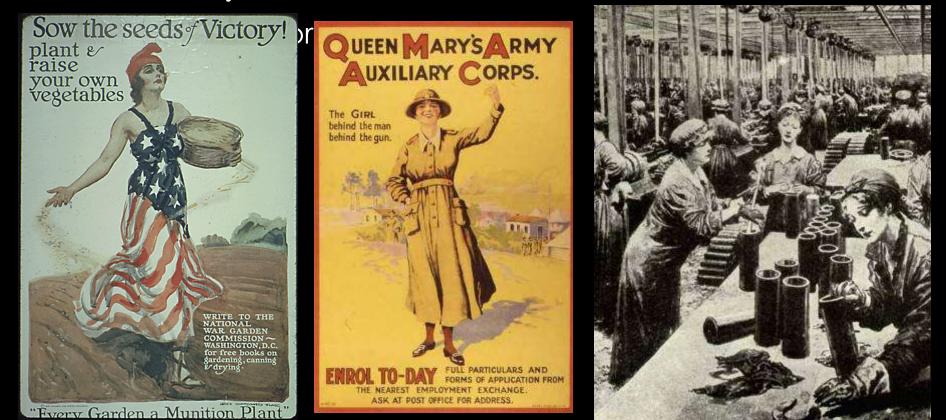


- People could buy only small amounts of those items needed for war effort
- Covered wide range of goods, from butter to shoe leather



HOME FRONT WOMEN IN WAR:

• Took over jobs in factories



War Industries Board: Created in July 1917, the War Industries Board controlled raw materials, production, prices, and labor relations. It also encouraged production by allocating raw materials, standardizing manufactured products, instituting strict production and purchasing controls, and paying high prices to businesses.

Herbert Hoover, Food Administration: The Food Administration was created in 1917 as part of the war effort, and a response to the poor harvests of 1916 and 1917. Headed by Herbert Hoover, it set prices for agricultural goods high to encourage the production of agricultural products. It encouraged conservation with such days as "meatless Tuesdays."

Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918: The Espionage Act of 1917 enacted fines and imprisonment for false statements, inciting rebellion, or obstructing recruitment or the draft. Also papers which opposed the government could be banned from the U.S. postal service. The Sedition Act of 1918 made illegal any criticism of the government. It was poorly applied and used to trample civil liberties during the war hysteria as in the example of the imprisonment of Eugene Debs.

COLLAPSE OF DYNASTIES ROMANOV DYNASTY (RUSSIA)

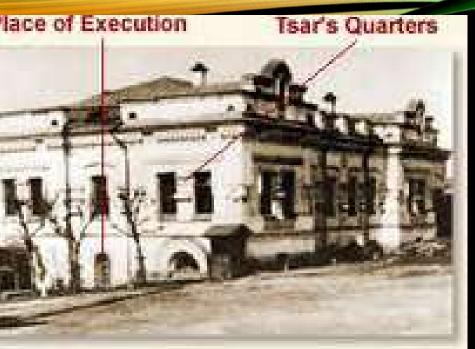
- February Revolution- came out of several violent riots. They took control of Petrograd (St. Petersburg) when the czar was off visiting soldiers on the front line. They established a provisional gov't (partially democratic)– continued fighting – big mistake!
- March 1917 Czar Nicholas stepped down

MEANWHILE- RUSSIA (1917):

- <u>Collapse:</u>
 - October Revolution- Took power from the Provisional Government to establish the Soviet Union
 - Bolsheviks abducted Czar Nicholas Romanovs because of civil unrest bad economy & war, army refused to keep fighting, & prospect of revolution.
 - Romanovs are all killed in secret by Lenin.
 - Vladimir Lenin takes control of Russia and builds his Red Army
- Treaty ended the war b/t Russia & Germany in 1917









ALLIES WIN THE WAR!! CENTRAL POWERS:

- <u>Collapse:</u>
 - July 1918 Second Battle of the Marne Allied victory
 - Bulgarians & Ottoman Turks surrendered
 - Revolution in AH
 - Mutiny in Germany Kaiser resigned Germany declared republic

Armistice (cease-fire): Starts at 11am, Nov. 11, 1918 – (11/11/18) World War I ends



- The last American soldier killed was Private Henry Gunter who was killed at 10.59. Officially, Gunter was the last man to die in World War One. His unit had been ordered to advance and take a German machine gun post. It is said that even the Germans – who knew that they were literally minutes away from a ceasefire – tried to stop the Americans attacking. But when it became obvious that this had failed, they fired on their attackers and Gunter was killed. His divisional record stated:
- "Almost as he fell, the gunfire died away and an appalling silence prevailed."

ALLIES WIN THE WAR!! LEGACY OF WWI:

- Immediate Effects:
 - Generation of Europeans killed or wounded
 - Dynasties fall in Germany, AH, Russia, Ottoman Empire
 - New countries created
 - League of Nations established to help promote peace

ALLIES WIN THE WAR!! LEGACY OF WWI:

Long-Term Effects:

- Many nations feel bitter & betrayed by the peace settlements (especially Germany)
- Forces that helped cause the war, like nationalism & competition, remain

The Human and Financial Costs of World War I

Human Casualties

5.61 million troops 2.19 million casualties

4.35 million troops 323.018 casualties

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12 million troops 9.15 million casualties

11 million troops

7.14 million casualties

8.90 million troops

8.41 million troops 6.16 million casualties

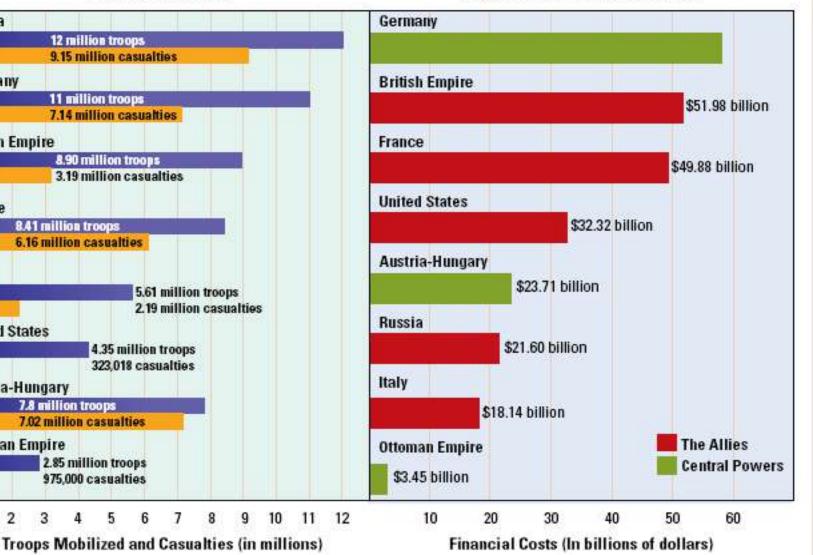
7.8 million troops

7.02 million casualties

2.85 million troops

975,000 casualties

3.19 million casualties





Source: Encyclope dia Britanica

3

Russia

Germany

France

Italy

United States

Austria-Hungary

Ottoman Empire

2

1

British Empire

Source: Randal Gray, Chronicle of the First World War, Vol. 11: 1917-1921

ALLIES MEET IN PA WHO?:

- <u>United States</u>: President Woodrow Wilson
- France: Georges Clemenceau
 Great Britain: David Lloyd George
 - '<u>taly:</u> Vittorio Orlando

Notable Absences: Pussia: Cormany or any of its allies



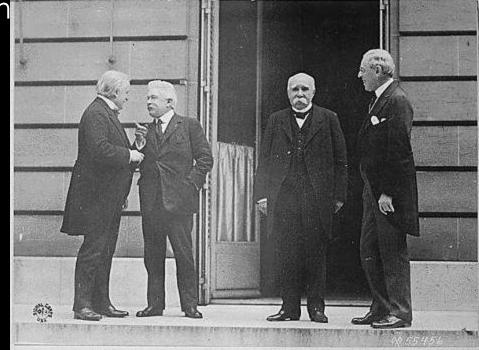


ALLIES MEET IN PARIS WHAT...DID THE U.S. WANT?:

- Wilson's 14 Points:
 - Just and lasting peace achieved by <u>ending secret</u> <u>treaties</u>
 - Freedom of seas, free trade, reduced national armies & navies for neutral countries
 - Adjustment of colonial claims w/ fairness toward colonial peoples
 - Granting self-determination (allow people to choose what gov't they want)
 - 14th Point: League of Nations
 - Establish world peace organization a "general association of nations"- League of Nations

ALLIES MEET IN PARIS WHAT...DID BRITAIN & FRANCE WANT?:

- Concerned w/ national security
- Strip Germany of its war-making power
- Punish Germ



TREATY OF VERSAILLES GERMANY **PUNISHED**:

- Lost substantial territory
- Severe restrictions placed on military operations
- Forced to acknowledge "war guilt"
- Pay reparations to the Allies
 - The initial sum agreed upon for war damages in 1919 was 226billion Reichsmarks, a sum later reduced to 132billion. In sterling at the time this was the equivalent of some £22billion.



TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- New countries from ANA empire
- Ottoman lands in SW Asia carved into mandates rather than independent nations
 - Palestine, Iraq, Transjordan → Britain
 - Syria, Lebanon → France
- Poland, Romania gained Russian territory
- Finland, Latvia, Estonia,









TREATY OF VERSAILLES WILSON'S 14TH POINT:

- Created League of Nations international organization
 - Goal: Keep peace among nations



TREATY OF VERSAILLES -RESULTS OF TREATY U.S. REJECTS TREATY – WHY?:

- U.S. never joins the League of Nations. WHY?
- Many Americans objected believed U.S. should stay out of European affairs
- Without U.S. support, League unable to take action on various complaints around world

TREATY OF VERSAILLES - RESULTS OF TREATY MANY COUNTRIES FEEL BITTER & CHEATED-WHY?:

- Africans & Asians angry that their desire for independence was ignored
- Japanese & Italians gained less land than they wanted

TREATY OF VERSAILLES -RESULTS OF TREATY • Economy destroyed GERMANY:

- Printed money to pay reparations \rightarrow inflation
- Resented being blamed & left legacy of hatred among Germans
- Dawes Plan
 - U.S. loaned Germany money to pay reparations
 - France/Britain repay U.S. for war loans
 - Germany now owes U.S.