

OUTCOMES

WWI

CLASS SET

DO NOT TAKE

World War I was the largest, most deadly, & most destructive war the world had yet seen

8.5 million soldiers & 13 million civilians died as a result of the war

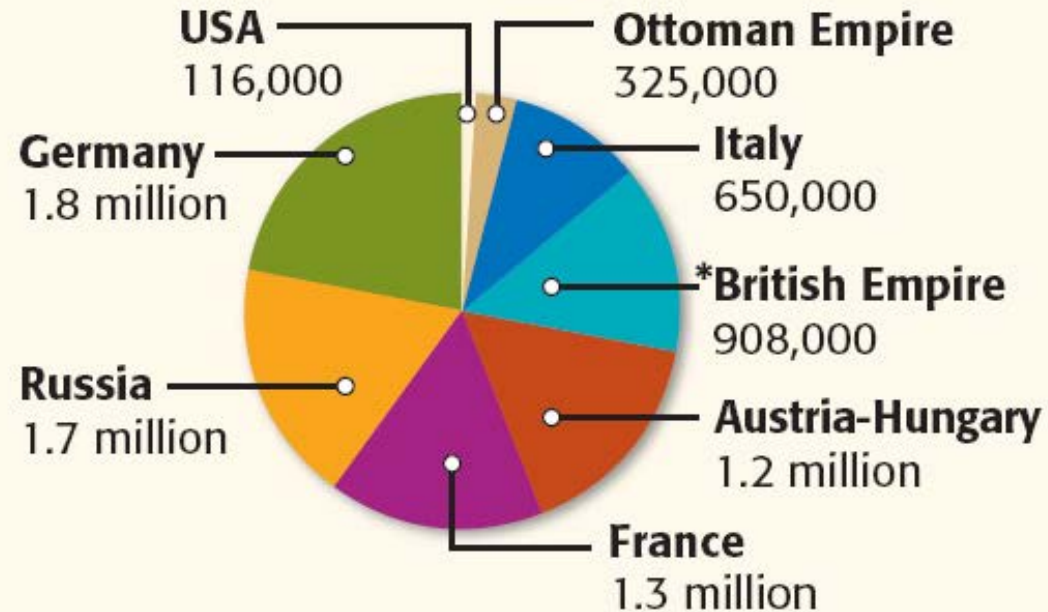
World War I Statistics

Total Number of Troops Mobilized

Allied Powers:
42 million

Central Powers:
23 million

Battlefield Deaths of Major Combatants

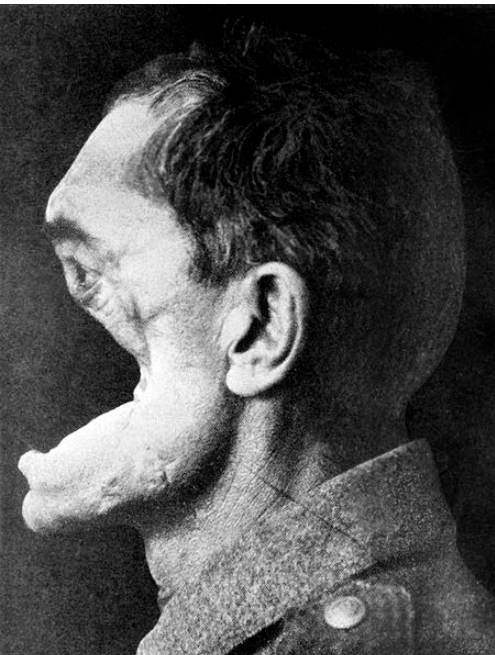


Source:
Encyclopaedia Britannica

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



21 million soldiers were wounded during the war



World War I was the largest, most deadly, & most destructive war the world had yet seen

Homes, farms, towns were destroyed; The war cost \$338 billion & most national treasuries were empty



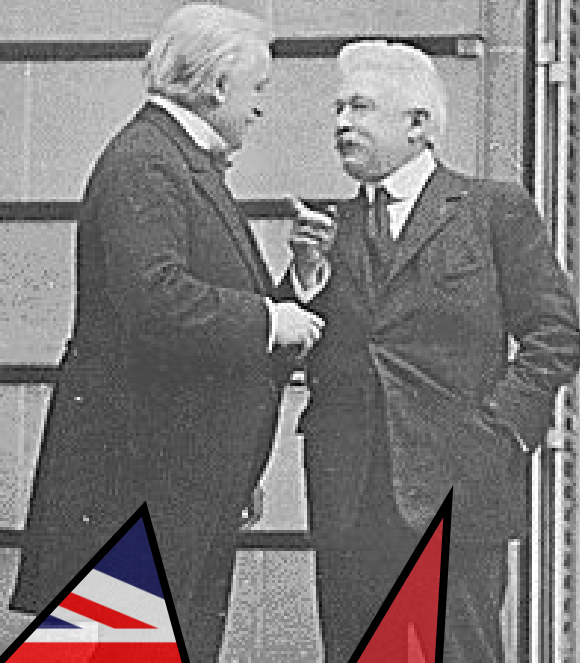
In 1919, representatives from 32 nations attended the Paris Peace Conference to write a treaty to end the war

The conference was led by the “Big Four”: Britain, France, Italy, & the United States

Neither Germany nor any of the Central Powers were allowed to attend...Russia could not attend because they already quit World War I



Creating a treaty would not be easy because the major powers had different agendas



**British Prime Minister
David Lloyd George**

**Italian Prime Minister
Vittorio Orlando**



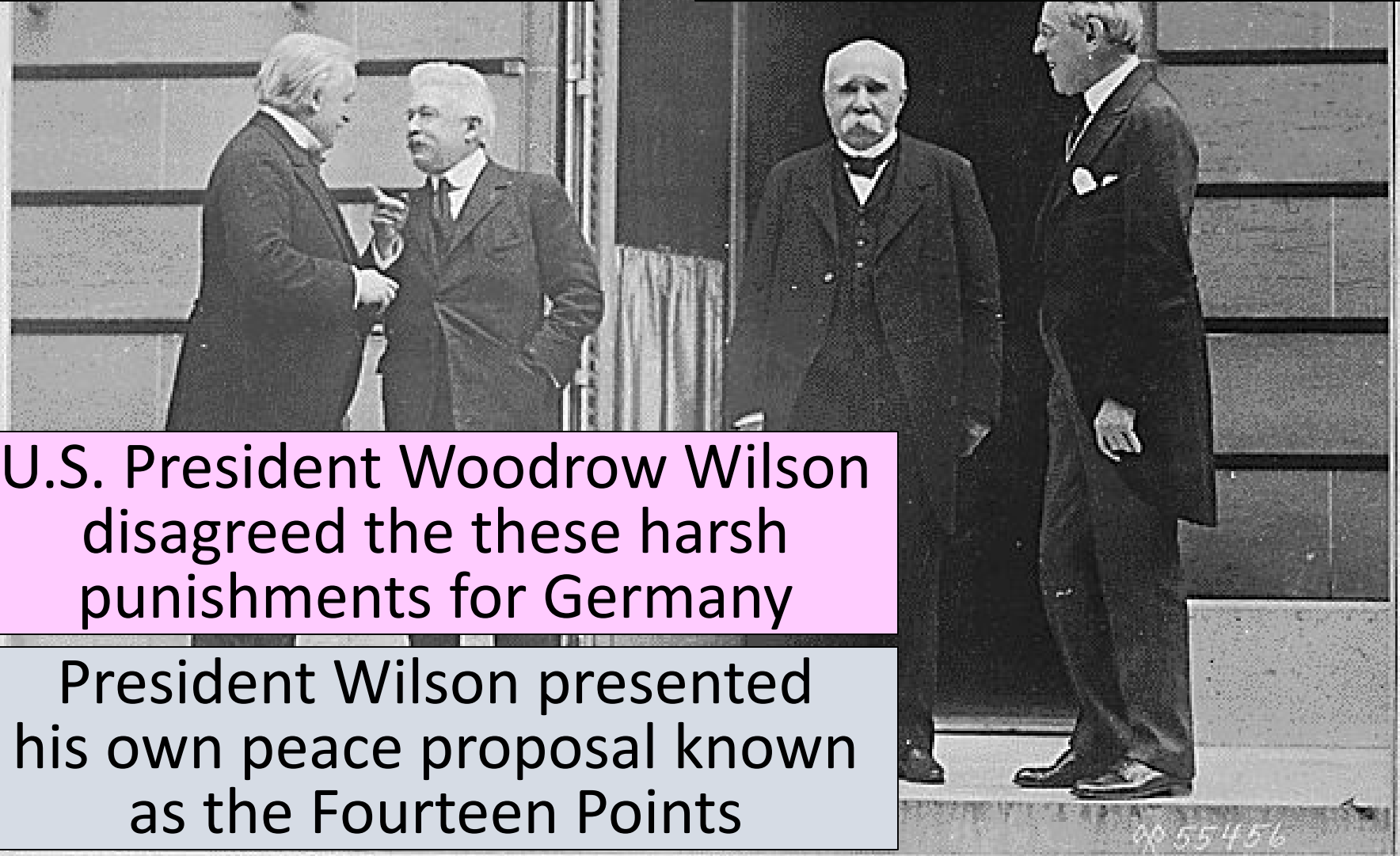
**French Premier
George Clemenceau**



**U.S. President
Woodrow Wilson**

Britain & France wanted to weaken Germany so it could never go to war again

Britain & France wanted Germany to accept full blame, pay reparations, & lose all overseas colonies



U.S. President Woodrow Wilson disagreed the these harsh punishments for Germany

President Wilson presented his own peace proposal known as the Fourteen Points

00 55456

-
1. Open covenants of peace openly arrived at
 2. Absolute freedom of navigation on the seas in peace and war
 3. Removal of all economic barriers to the equality of trade among nations
 4. Reduction of armaments to the level needed only for domestic safety
 5. Impartial adjustments of colonial claims
 6. Evacuation of all Russian territory; Russia to be welcomed into the society of free nations
 7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium
 8. Evacuation and restoration of all French lands; return of Alsace-Lorraine to France
 9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of Italian nationality
 10. Self-determination for the former subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Empire
 11. Evacuation of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro; free access to the sea for Serbia
 12. Self-determination for the former subjects of the Ottoman Empire; secure sovereignty for Turkish portion
 13. Establishment of an independent Poland, with free and secure access to the sea
 14. Establishment of a League of Nations affording mutual guarantees of independence and territorial integrity

President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, 1918

Points 1-5: Wilson hoped to eliminate the causes of WWI & called for an end to secret treaties (alliances), freedom of the seas, eliminating imperial colonies, & reducing national militaries

Points 6-13: Wilson suggested changing national boundaries, creating new nations, & allowing self-determination so that the people of each nation could decide their own form of government

Point 14: Wilson wanted a League of Nations...

...that would give all nations an opportunity to work out their grievances without resorting to war

Wilson hoped that a League of Nations could peacefully negotiate solutions to future conflicts

FLAGS OF MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS





Britain & France disagreed with many of the Fourteen Points so Woodrow Wilson had to compromise

These compromises led to an agreement known as the Treaty of Versailles

The major provisions of the Versailles Treaty included:

A League of Nations that would serve as an international organization to keep peace among nations

The League also included an Court of International Justice to settle disagreements

The League covenant included an agreement that all member nations would work together to stop future acts of aggression

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 terms of the treaty severely punished Germany

Germany had to give up land in Europe & all of its overseas colonies

Germany was forced to sign the “war guilt clause” accepting all blame for the war & pay \$33 billion in reparations to the Allies

The German military was reduced to 100,000 troops, 6 warships, no submarines, & could not manufacture war equipment

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

In addition, the Treaty of Versailles redrew the map of Europe & the Middle East

Central Europe was redrawn to reduce the power of the Austro-Hungarian Empire

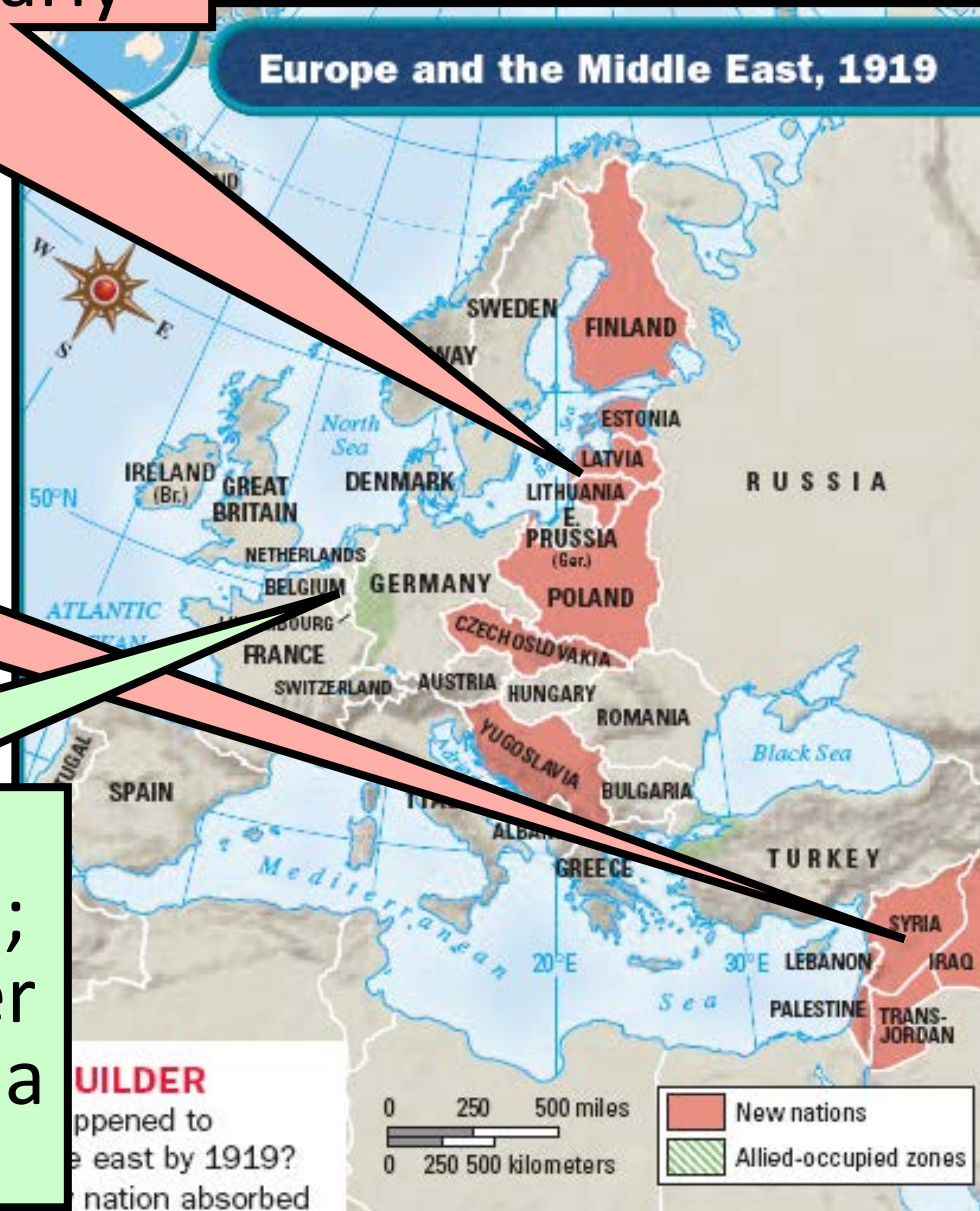


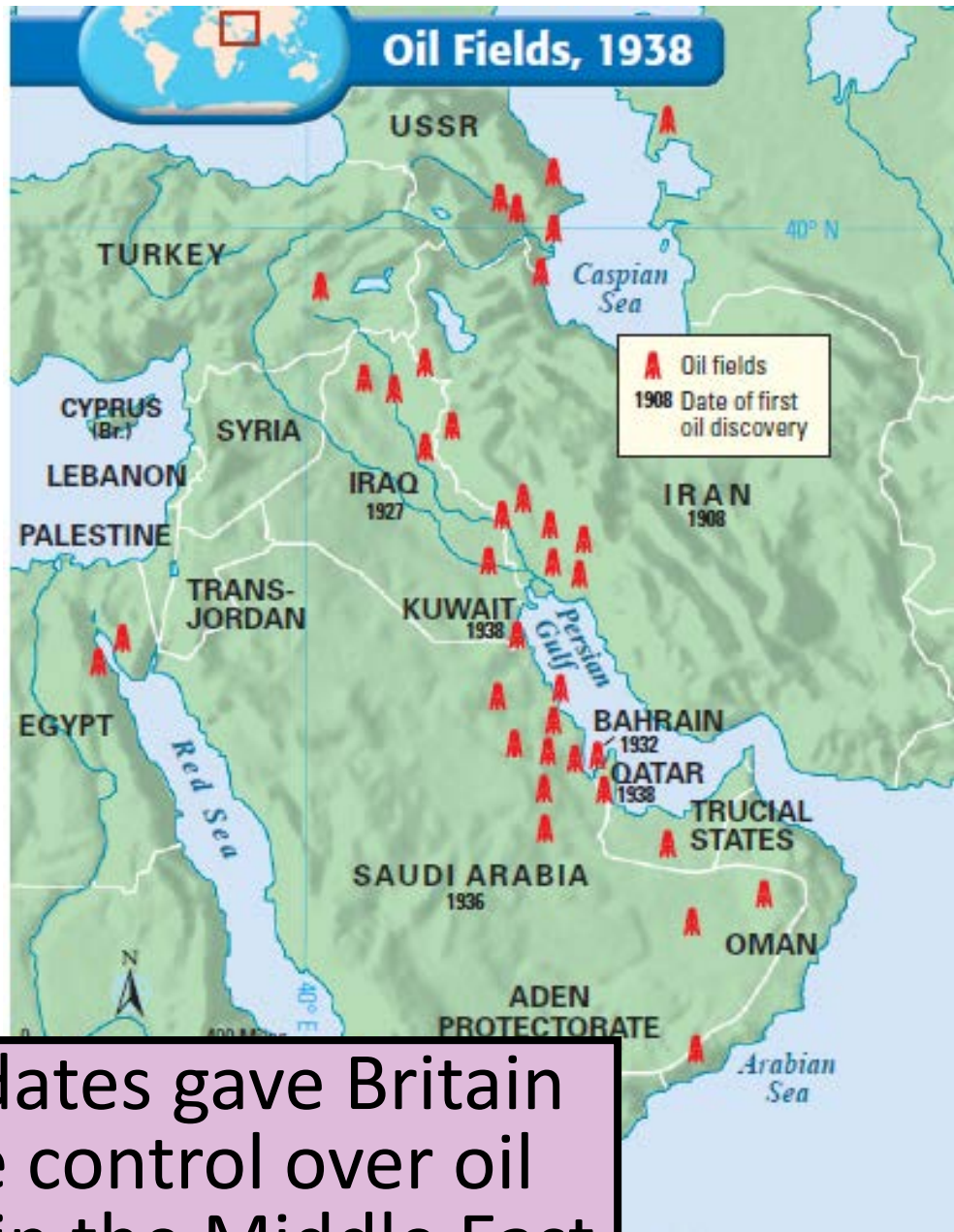
Europe & the Middle East Before & After World War I

New nations were created from territories that Russia gave up when it left the war early

Ottoman Empire was divided; Britain & France gained mandates in the Middle East

Land was taken from Germany to create Poland; The German-French border was demilitarized to avoid a future invasion





The mandates gave Britain & France control over oil resources in the Middle East

On June 28, 1919, Germany & the major Allied Powers signed the Treaty of Versailles and World War I officially came to an end



Most nations celebrated the official end of World War I

But, Germans protested the harsh terms & resented their gov't for signing the treaty



"Down with the brutal peace!"



PEACE

Weather
AN OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE HERALD

THE SYRACUSE HERALD

CITY
EDITION

PRICE: Single Copy 5 CENTS VOL. 42, NO. 1142

SYRACUSE, N. Y., SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1919.

—TWELVE PAGES

TREATY IS SIGNED

DELEGATES PLEDGE GERMANY TO TERMS OF COVENANT CHANGING WORLD'S FUTURE

Momentous Event at Versailles Strips Greatest Military Power and Kaiserism of All Power to Overwhelm or Menace Civilization and "Makes the World Safe for Democracy."

The treaty of peace is signed. The world war is finally ended—ended for all time. The horrors of more than a thousand days and the terrors of more than a thousand nights vanish. Civilization enters an era of new and better order than it has ever known. A load of anguish, that was partially lifted with the signing of the armistice, is banished forever from the heart of the world. Germany has not only put her hand and seal to a binding treaty, but into manacles of steel. Her once mighty and hitherto unmatched military machine is stripped of all its power to overwhelm mankind. The Michael Pit is adieu.



GERMANS ARE FIRST TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

British Follow Americans in Attaching Their Signatures. UNANIMOUS APPROVAL NOW. Better Fight Expected in U. S. Senate Before Acceptance.

Washington, June 23.—(Special of the Herald) The German delegates to the peace conference at Versailles today signed the peace treaty with Germany.



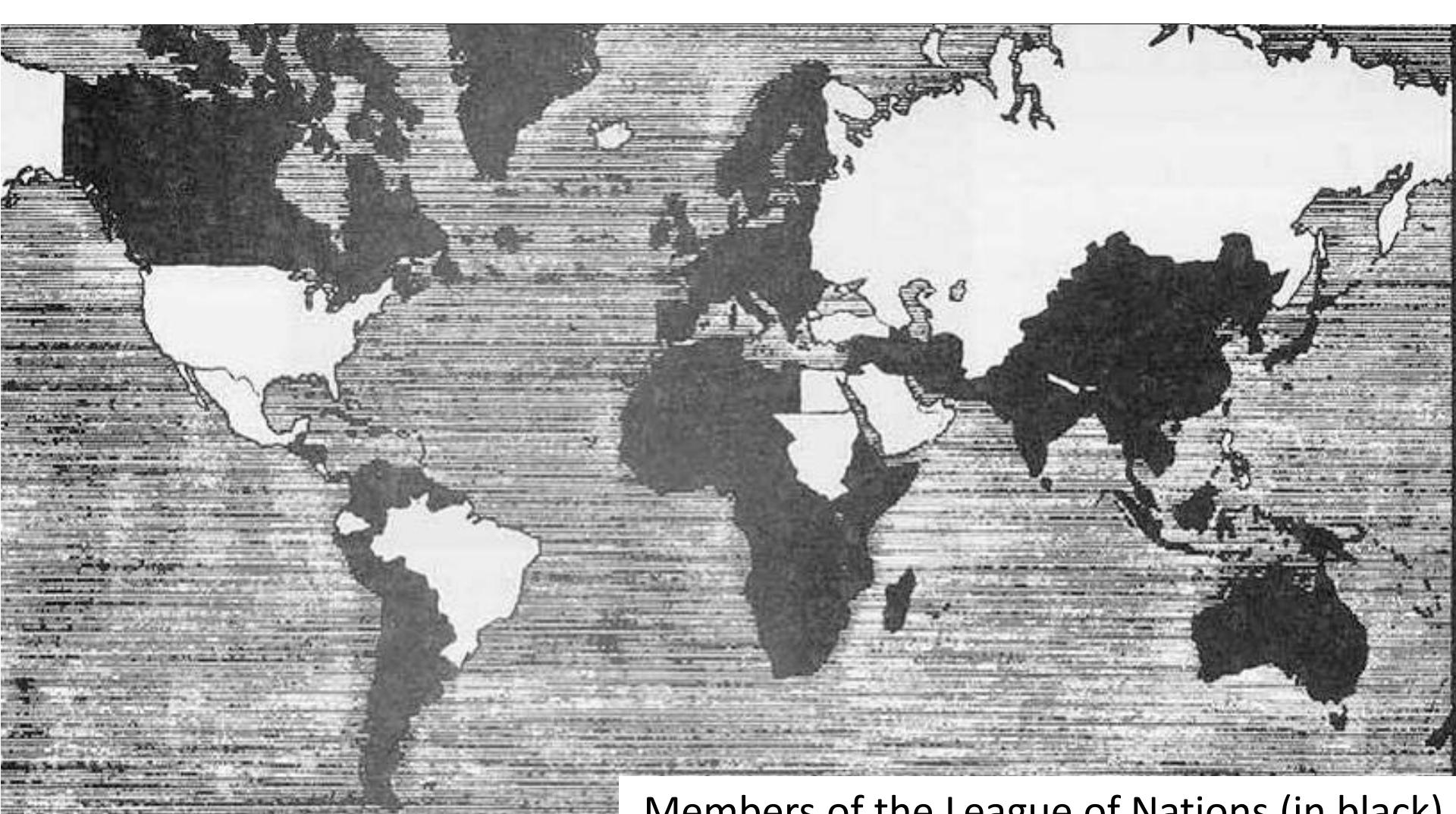
GERMAN DELEGATE

GERMANS ARE FIRST TO PUT NAMES TO GREAT DOCUMENT ENDING WAR

Wilson First of Allies to Sign the Treaty, Followed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—China Refused to Sign and Delegates Remained Away From Epochal Meeting in Hall of Mirrors.

Versailles, June 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—The world war was formally ended today by the signing of the peace treaty with Germany. The epochal meeting in the Hall of Mirrors began at 2:30 o'clock and the German delegates, the first to sign, affixed their signatures at 3:03 o'clock. They were followed by the American delegates, headed by President Wilson, and then by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The representatives of the minor powers signed in alphabetical order. China's delegates did not attend the session, declining to sign the treaty because they were not permitted to make reservations. CREDENTIALS APPROVED EARLY. The credentials of the new German delegate were approved by the press conference authorities during the afternoon and everything was virtually in readiness here at an early hour for the ceremony. The meeting had been a steady one, but shortly before midnight the clouds began to break.

Germany emerged from the palace, the great crowd swept into the courtyard of the palace, cheering loudly. The three players were swept along by the cheering throng. Many soldiers broke the ranks and joined in the human stream, while guns boomed and low flying airplanes seemed to fan the air.



As a result, the USA never signed the treaty or joined the League of Nations

Members of the League of Nations (in black)



World War I was the largest war the world had yet seen & it changed the way future wars were fought

Nations used total war tactics to commit all their resources to winning, drafted soldiers, rationed, used propaganda

New war technologies increased the rates of death & destruction to unprecedented levels

The war changed expectations for women & led to voting rights for women in many nations



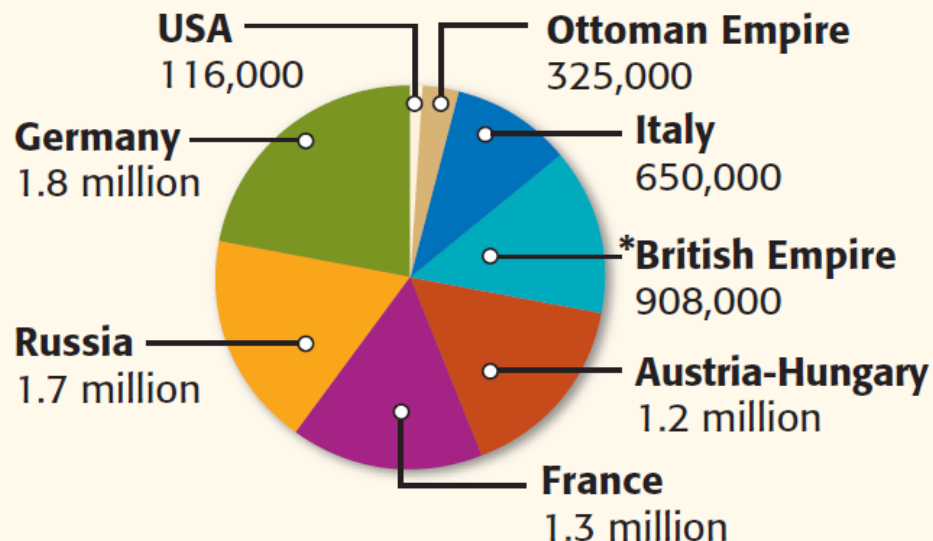
World War I was the largest war the world had yet seen & it changed the way future wars were fought

22 million soldiers & civilians died in the war; An entire generation of Europeans was killed

Many places in Europe were destroyed

The war devastated the economies of European nations who had little money to rebuild & few jobs to offer citizens

Battlefield Deaths of Major Combatants



The terms of the Versailles Treaty caused problems & bitterness in many nations, especially Germany

The Treaty of Versailles was said to be a “peace built on quicksand”

The treaty did not address the M.A.I.N. causes of WWI

The League of Nations did not include the USA & its leaders would do anything to avoid another war

High unemployment & desire for revenge would lead to aggressive dictators in the 1920s & 1930s



Immediate Effects

- A generation of Europeans is killed or wounded.
- Dynasties fall in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia.
- New countries are created.
- The League of Nations is established to help promote peace.

Long-Term Effects

- Many nations feel bitter and betrayed by the peace settlements.
- Forces that helped cause the war—nationalism, competition—remain.

Most Historians agree that the Paris Peace Conference and the resulting Treaty of Versailles Set the stage for WWII

