

## Peace without Victory

### The Main Idea

The Allies determined the terms for peace in the postwar world.

### Reading Focus

- What was President Wilson's Fourteen Points plan for peace?
- What was resolved at the Paris Peace Conference?
- Why did Congress fight over the treaty?
- What was the impact of World War I on the United States and the world?

Panorama of destruction. (Reims Marne, France 1917).

## 1918



- January, 1918 **President Wilson** puts forward his **14 points**, the U.S. peace plan, including the creation of a League of Nations after the War
- March, 1918 **Bolshevik Russia** signs the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** --Russia makes peace with the Germans and yield Poland, Estonia, Latvia, & Lithuania to Germany. Finland is recognized as independent.

## The Paris Peace Conference

- President Wilson led American negotiators attending the peace conference in Versailles, Paris in January 1919.
  - He was the first U.S. President to visit Europe while in office.
  - Republicans criticized Wilson for leaving the country when it was trying to restore its economy.
- Wilson acted as an unbiased leader to prevent squabbling among European nations.
- The Paris Peace Conference began on January 12, 1919, with leaders representing 32 nations, or about three-quarters of the world's population.
- The leaders of the victorious Allies became known as the **Big Four** — **President Wilson**, **British Prime Minister David Lloyd George**, **French premier Georges Clemenceau**, and **Italian prime minister Vittorio Orlando**.
- Germany and the Central Powers were not invited to attend.

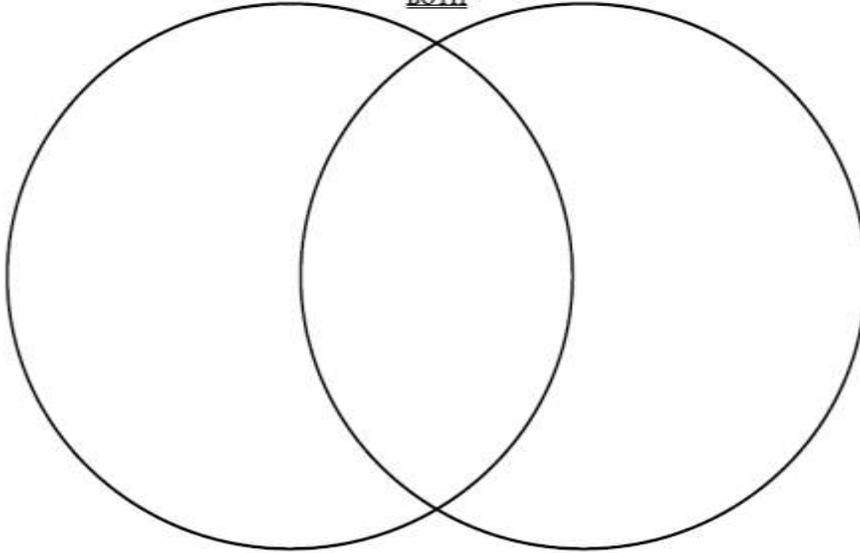
## FOURTEEN POINTS VS. TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Direction: Using this Venn diagram, compare and contrast Wilson's Fourteen Points with the Treaty of Versailles.

Fourteen Points

BOTH

Treaty of Versailles



## Wilson's Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles

**QUICK  
FACTS**

Some—but not all—of President Wilson's Fourteen Points were reflected in the Treaty of Versailles.

### THE FOURTEEN POINTS

- 1 Public diplomatic negotiations and an end to secret treaties
- 2 Freedom of navigation on the seas
- 3 Free trade among nations
- 4 Reduction of armaments to the level needed for domestic safety
- 5 Fair resolution of colonial claims that arose because of the war
- 6 Evacuation of Russia and restoration of its conquered territories
- 7 Preservation of Belgium's sovereignty
- 8 Restoration of France's territory, including Alsace-Lorraine
- 9 Redrawing Italy's borders according to nationalities
- 10 Divide up Austria-Hungary according to nationalities
- 11 Redraw the borders of the Balkan states according to nationalities
- 12 Self-determination for Turks and the other nationalities under Turkish rule
- 13 Creation of an independent Polish nation
- 14 Creation of a League of Nations

### MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

#### Military Changes

- Limited the German army to 100,000 men, with no tanks or heavy artillery.
- Limited the German navy to 15,000 men.
- Banned Germany from having an air force.

#### Territory Changes

- Required Germany to cede land to France, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium.
- Required Germany to surrender all colonies to the control of the League of Nations.
- Germany and Austria were prohibited from uniting.

#### War-Guilt Provisions

- Held Germany solely responsible for all losses and damages suffered by the Allies during the war.
- Required Germany to pay reparations of 269 billion gold marks, later reduced to 132 billion.

#### Establishment of the League of Nations

- Did not initially permit Germany to join the League.

## Conflicting Needs at the Peace Conference

The delegates arrived at the Peace Conference with competing needs and desires.

### Better World

- President Wilson had a vision of a better world.
- He wanted nations to deal with each other openly and trade with each other fairly.
- Wanted countries to reduce their arsenal of weapons

### Revenge

- Many Allies wanted to punish Germany for its role in the war.
- Georges Clemenceau accused Germany of tyrannical conduct, exemplified by the huge loss of life and the continued suffering of veterans.

### Independence

- Leaders of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia wanted to build new nations.
- Poland, divided between Germany and Russia, wanted one nation.
- Ho Chi Minh worked at the Paris Ritz hotel and asked France to free Vietnam.



## Fight over the Treaty

- President Wilson returned to the U.S. and presented the treaty to the Senate, needing the support of both Republicans and Democrats to ratify it.
- Wilson had trouble getting the Republican Congress's support.
- The Senators divided into **three groups**:
  1. **Democrats**, who supported immediate ratification of the treaty
  2. **Irreconcilables**, who wanted outright rejection of U.S. participation in the League of Nations
  3. **Reservationists**, led by Senator **Henry Cabot Lodge**, who would only ratify a revised treaty
- Reservationists thought the League of Nations charter requiring members to use force for the League conflicted with Congress's constitutional right to declare war.



## Wilson Tours America

- Wilson refused to compromise with reservationists and took his case directly to the American people, traveling 8,000 miles in 22 days.
- In 32 major speeches, Wilson urged the public to pressure Republican senators into ratifying the treaty, warning of serious consequences if world nations didn't work together.
- Wilson's heavy touring schedule weakened him, and after suffering a stroke in October 1919, he cut himself off from friends and allies.
- In September 1919, Senator Lodge presented a treaty to the U.S. Senate including a list of 14 reservations, or concerns about the Treaty of Versailles.
- Wilson was unwilling to compromise, and the Senate rejected Lodge's treaty on Wilson's instructions.
- After Wilson left office in 1921, **the U.S. signed separate treaties with Austria, Hungary, and Germany, but never joined the League of Nations.**
- Without U.S. participation, the League's ability to keep world peace was uncertain.

## The Peace Settlement and Germany

Britain, France and the USA did not agree about what should be included in the peace treaty with Germany. Each country had suffered in different ways during the war.

France had suffered the most because much of Northern France had been a battlefield. She had lost almost 1,250,000 men and had been invaded by Germany for the second time since 1870. Ninety percent of the French coal and iron industries had been seized by the Germans at the beginning of the war. Many of these mines had been deliberately flooded by the retreating German Army at the end of the war. Over 48,000 km of French roads and 23,000 factories had been destroyed during the fighting. In total, an area the size of Wales was completely devastated.

Britain had lost 750,000 men and spent nearly £8 Billion on the war. Britain also had to borrow 1 Billion pounds from the USA. Many of its citizens blamed Germany for starting the war and now wanted revenge. Her Prime Minister, Lloyd George realised however that if Germany was treated too harshly, she would be bitter and might one day try to start another war.

The USA had joined the war in April 1917 and had lost 113,000 men in the fighting. No battles had been fought on her soil. Her businessmen had lent vast sums to countries like Britain to help them pay for the cost of the war. She had also captured many foreign markets which countries like Britain could no longer supply. Many Americans felt they had come to the rescue of Britain and France, and beyond that, had had no reason to become involved in the war. Now they wanted to turn their backs on Europe and to start collecting the money they had lent Britain and France.

# The Treaty of Versailles

June 1919

**Task:** In groups of 4, each person is to represent a particular viewpoint of one of the countries involved (Great Britain, France, Italy, USA).

YOU ARE TO GOING TO IMPROVISE A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE FOUR LEADERS WHILE TRYING TO DECIDE THE TERMS OF THE PEACE AT VERSAILLES.

Using your reference card, you need to try to get the best agreement possible concerning the following issues:

- Should Germany be made guilty for starting the war? If so, why?
- What should be done with the Kaiser (currently in exile in Holland)?
- Should Germany's armed forces be limited? If so, how? (think of men and equipment)
- Should Germany be forced to pay reparations (payments for the cost of war) [Britain put in a demand for \$120 billion, France think Germany should pay \$200 billion]
- Austria is now a small country with German speaking people. They may wish to join Germany – can you stop this from happening?

THESE ARE THE SAME DIFFICULTIES & PROBLEMS FACED BY THE FOUR INDIVIDUALS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE  
REMEMBER AGREEMENT IS NEEDED, SO WHILE PUSHING YOUR DEMANDS, YOU MAY HAVE TO COMPROMISE!

## Use with Versailles Roleplay Debate Simulation

**Name:** Georges Clemenceau  
**Position:** Prime Minister of France  
**Details:** He was nicknamed "The Tiger". He wanted to make Germany pay for all of the damage that France had suffered during the four years of fighting. He also wanted to make sure that a war like this would never happen again. He had three main demands:

- Germany must return Alsace-Lorraine to France; this had been taken by Germany in 1871.
- Germany must pay Reparations to France to cover the cost of rebuilding the parts of France that had been destroyed during the war (750,000 houses and 23,000 factories had been destroyed).
- France should be allowed to take possession of the Rhineland (the area near the River Rhine); this was to stop Germany attacking France in the future.



**Name:** Vittorio Orlando  
**Position:** Prime Minister of Italy  
**Details:** Italy had declared war on Germany in 1915 after the Secret Treaty of London. In the treaty France and Britain had agreed that Italy would be given the Adriatic coast at the end of the war.

- When Orlando arrived at Versailles he expected France and Britain to keep their promise.
- Orlando wanted his fair share of the spoils of war for changing sides during the war.



**Name:** Woodrow Wilson  
**Position:** President of the USA  
**Details:** The USA had only declared war on Germany in April 1917 and it had suffered no damage whatsoever. Wilson arrived in Europe with the "Fourteen Points", which he hoped would help prevent wars in the future.

The most important of these were:

- The peoples of Europe should be allowed to decide their own future; he called this "self-determination" and he wanted an end to the empires which European countries had built up. He was not prepared to allow Italy to take the Adriatic coast.
- A League of Nations should be set up to settle disputes between countries in the future.



**Name:** David Lloyd George  
**Position:** Prime Minister of Great Britain  
**Details:** In Britain most people wanted Germany to be punished: "Make Germany Pay" and "Squeeze them until the pips squeak" were popular slogans, but Lloyd George believed that:

- Germany should not be treated too harshly; it would only lead to more trouble in the future.
- Germany should be allowed to recover.
- France should not be allowed to take the Rhineland. Lloyd George was only prepared to make the Rhineland "demilitarised".



Debate Table	
Questions to the group who arguing that Versailles was "Too harsh"	Questions to the group who arguing that Versailles was "Not harsh enough"
Q1 [ ]	Q1 [ ]
Answer to Q1: [ ]	Answer to Q1: [ ]
Q2 [ ]	Q2 [ ]
Answer to Q2: [ ]	Answer to Q2: [ ]
Q3 [ ]	Q3 [ ]
Answer to Q3: [ ]	Answer to Q3: [ ]

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Notes taken during the debate:

**5. Verdict**

Each member of a team is allowed to vote for one of the other two teams which they think produced the best case. These should be edited up to produce a verdict.

**6. Plenary**

Write a conclusion under your table which you think that all three teams would be happy to accept.

Provide an answer to the question:

"The problem with the Treaty of Versailles was not that it was too harsh, but rather that it was not harsh enough" – do you agree?

## Fishbowl Debate: The Versailles Treaty



- ▶ **Warm Up:** Prepare a colorful placard for your country to use in the fishbowl. Also, meet with your group to work out questions and responses to be used during the debate. **8 Minutes.**
- ▶ **Further Instructions:** How does a fishbowl debate work?
  - It's like tag team wrestling! Representatives of each group sit inside the inner oval, or "Fishbowl." Only they are allowed to speak.
  - If a teammate sitting outside the fishbowl wishes to speak, they must silently tag their teammate, replacing them in the fishbowl.
  - No name calling is allowed. Only intelligent questions and arguments, using the evidence you have gathered, will be accepted!
  - The debate ends when a logical conclusion has been reached. Or, if the class loses its focus and begins to act silly, I will end the debate and give you another assignment to do.

## Debate Starter: Which options should be chosen for the Treaty?

	A	B	C
<b>Reparations</b>	Make Germany agree to pay whatever we eventually decide on	Make Germany pay for every penny of the damage she has caused	Keep reparations to a minimum to stop Germany being resentful in the future
<b>Armaments</b>	Planes: 0 Warships: 0 Soldiers: 0 Conscription banned. <i>Everyone else to disarm afterwards.</i>	Planes: 0 Warships: 6 Soldiers: 100,000 Conscription banned.	Planes: 10 Warships: 7 Soldiers: 50,000 Conscription banned.
<b>War Guilt</b>	Germany to accept total blame	Germany to accept main blame	Germany not to be blamed as this will only build up resentment
<b>League of Nations</b>	<i>Function:</i> International Parliament to promote world co-operation  <i>Membership:</i> As many countries as possible	<i>Function:</i> To enforce the peace treaties at first, then work towards a grander objective  <i>Membership:</i> Any country which proves itself to be peace-loving	<i>Function:</i> To enforce the peace treaties and to keep Germany under control  <i>Membership:</i> Don't allow the USSR or Germany to join

### THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES – A REVISION AID.

Leader (describe personality / aims under each name)	Conditions of their country in 1918.	Territory	Reparations	Army	War Guilt	League of Nations
<b>Clemenceau (France)</b> • "The Tiger" • Vengeful • Aims to crush G (invaded France twice in 50 years)	• 750,000 homes destroyed • 1.5 million killed • Public demands revenge	• Should go to the winners • Colonies – should be divided between the winners • Saar – rich in coal and iron. Should go to France for industrial reconstruction. • Rhineland – should become an independent state • Alsace Lorraine – stolen from France in the war of 1870. Should now be returned. • Germany should be broken up altogether	• Should be massive, to punish Germany • Used to rebuild industry / homes and pay debts to USA	• Should be completely dismantled so that she can never threaten France again	• Blame Germany	• Attitude – "Waste of time" • Germany should not be allowed to join at all as she is evil. • Should be used as a way of enforcing the Treaty of V.
<b>Lloyd George (Britain)</b> David Lloyd George • "Wash Wizard" • Pragmatic • Aims to rebuild G as trading partner • Demands "Just and lasting peace"	<b>Impact on the country:</b> • 1 million killed • public demands... "Hang the Kaiser!"	• Should to the winners. • Colonies – should be divided between the winners • Germany should not be smashed into pieces – needs to recover as a trading partner	• Should be reasonable, to allow Germany to recover as a trading partner • Used to pay war pensions and pay debts to USA	• Should be reduced, but not so much that she is unable to defend herself against France. • Her navy should never threaten the British Empire again	• Blame Germany	• Attitude – "Indifferent" • Germany can join when proven to be peace-loving • Good way of preserving peace
<b>Wilson (USA)</b> • "Good war from the New World" • Idealistic • Aims to create a new World Order based on "14 Points"	<b>Impact on the country:</b> • Only joined the war in 1916 • Public demands... "isolationism!"	• Should vote on its own future ("Self determination") • This vote is called a plebiscite • Colonies should become Mandates – i.e. supervised by winners, but under League of Nations control	• Should be minimal, so that Germany would not want revenge (and Britain and France stay indebted to the USA?)	• Should be dismantled by all countries, not just Germany • This is the only way to preserve world peace and avoid another arms race.	• Blame Germany	• Attitude – "Obsessed" • Point 14 • First thing to be set up under the Treaty • Germany can join when proven to be peace-loving
<b>Actual Terms of the Treaty</b>		<b>Germany lost</b> • Her Colonial Empire: Shared among winners. • Alsace-Lorraine (which had 75% of Germany's iron resources) to France. • The Saar handed over to League for 15 years. France to run it's coal mines • West Prussia given to Poland so that she could gain access to the sea (the "Polish Corridor") – splits Germany in two.	• Actual sum not fixed at Versailles. Germans signed a "blank cheque" (settled at £5,500 million, in 1921)	• Army limited to 100,000 men • Conscription banned • Tanks and submarines banned • Navy limited to six warships • Airforce dismantled • Rhineland permanently demilitarised	• Under Article 231 Germany was held wholly to blame for the war.	• Seen by Wilson as best means of getting friendships between nations • hoped it could settle international disputes in a civilized fashion • the first issue dealt with at the conference



## Results!



Paris Peace Conference, January 1919. The main signatories of the treaty were Britain (Prime Minister David Lloyd George), the USA (President Woodrow Wilson), France (Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau) and Italy (Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando). These leaders were known as the 'Big Four' and met to decide the fate of Germany after the First World War.

### **The Treaty of Versailles June 28, 1919**

- The German army & navy would be disarmed
- The Germans would have to pay \$33 billion in damages or **reparations**.
- Germany had to accept full responsibility for causing the war

**The Treaty of Versailles, 1919**

**Effects of Treaty**

**Lost German territory!**

**Europe Before 1919**

**Territory Lost - Treaty of Versailles**

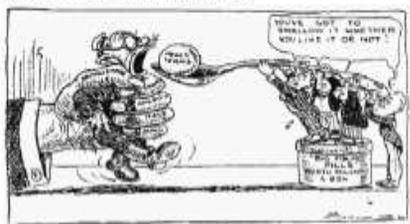
# Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles

The following sources give the reactions of both the British and Germans to the Treaty of Versailles.

## Source A: British MP 1918

The Germans are going to pay every penny; they are going to be squeezed, until the pips squeak:

## Source B: British Cartoon, 1919



## Source C: German Newspaper, 1919.

### *Vengeance! German Nation*

Today in the Hall of Mirrors, the disgraceful Treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will with unceasing labour press forward to reconquer the place among nations to which it is entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.

## Activities:

1. Look carefully at Sources A, B and C.  
Mark which sentences below that are true:

Most Germans thought that the Treaty of Versailles was very fair.  
Most Germans hated the Treaty of Versailles and wanted revenge.  
The man being squeezed by the giant hand in Source B is German.  
The man being squeezed by the giant hand in Source B is French.  
The person being squeezed does not want to swallow the pills.  
The man being squeezed likes his medicine.  
Source B was published in 1920 in a German newspaper.  
Source B was published in 1919 in a British newspaper.

2. Look again at Source B. Do you think that the cartoonist agreed with the way Germany was being treated? Why?
3. How much did the pills Germany is supposed to be eating cost?
4. Do you think the German cartoon figure could afford to pay for the pills? Why?
5. Does Source A agree with the way that Germany is being treated in Source B. Why?
6. Look at Source C. How do you think most Germans would have felt about the Treaty of Versailles?
7. Which country would be pleased with the fact that Germany had to pay £6.6 billion pounds in damages? Why?



**Cartoons about the Versailles Treaty**



Work out the message of each of the following cartoons. Do this by completing each of these sentences:

- In this cartoon, I can see...
- I think that this represents...
- Through this, I think the cartoonist is trying to say that...



*German Criminal to Allied Police:*  
Here, I say, stop! You're hurting me!  
(Aside: If I only whine enough I may be able to wriggle out of this yet.)

- In this cartoon, I can see...
- I think that this represents...
- Through this, I think the cartoonist is trying to say that...



Germany's Executioners

- In this cartoon, I can see...
- I think that this represents...
- Through this, I think the cartoonist is trying to say that...



Clemenceau the Vampire

- In this cartoon, I can see...
- I think that this represents...
- Through this, I think the cartoonist is trying to say that...

## Hitler's Speech **How did Hitler feel about it?**



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 [*Grund und Boden*] 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!

Note: Text of speech from *Aspects of Western Civilization, Volume II*, Perry Rogers, ed.; Prentice Hall (2000)

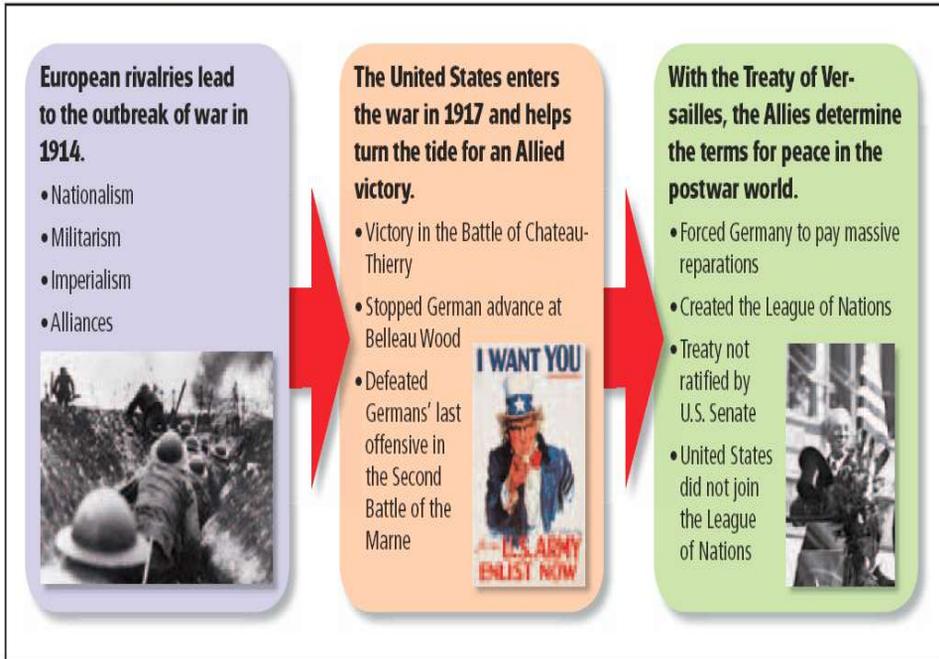
USIL4B

## U.S. LEADERSHIP AT WAR'S END

- Wilson proposed a peace plan including his “14 Points” which became the basis for the Versailles Treaty. It called for a League of Nations to keep the peace. The Central Powers were not represented at Versailles.
- The U.S. (Senate) refused to join the League



## Visual Summary: The First World War



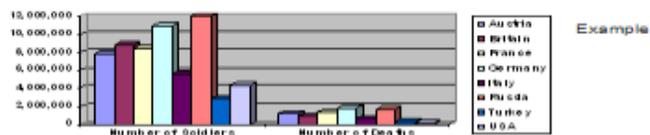


### Statistics related to the First World War

Nation	Total Number of servicemen engaged in the war.	Number of deaths.	Number of soldiers wounded.	Number of men taken prisoner or reported missing.
Austria	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000
Britain (inc Empire)	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800
Italy	5,615,000	550,000	947,000	500,000
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500

Answer the following questions:

1. Which country had the most soldiers in World War One?
2. Which country had the least soldiers in World War One?
3. Which country had the highest number of deaths?
4. Which country had the least number of deaths?
5. Draw a graph in your books to show the numbers of soldiers of each country and the numbers of deaths.

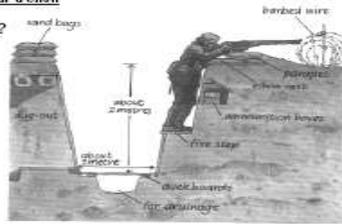




Imagine you are a soldier who has survived WWI. Using all your knowledge of WWI, create a diary with illustrations that covers your memories of the war. Use the ideas below to help you:

**1 Describe and sketch your trench**

- What do you remember?
- What was it like?
- Was it safe?
- Was it comfortable?



**2 Describe your friends**

- Some of your friends died during the war:
- What happened to them?
  - How did you **feel**?



**USEFUL WORDS or SENTENCES**

"I vividly remember the terrible conditions ..."

"It was so horrible, I can hardly bring myself to write about it ..."

"So many innocent lives were lost ..."

"I am so lucky to have survived - I will never forget those who died fighting alongside me ..."

"The trench was horrible, but it gave us somewhere to rest ..."

"When I first saw a tank I was astounded. This new technology that Britain had developed would scare the Germans terribly - and we could win the war ..."

"I was told the war would be over by Christmas. What utter rubbish that was ... It dragged on for four miserable years ..."

**3 Describe the first time you saw a British tank**

- Your **morale** (how you felt about the war) would have been boosted.
- **Pride** at British technology.
- **Amazement** at seeing the new technology.
- **Hope** that it might end the war quicker!



**4 Describe your feelings when you realised you had survived the war**

You surely felt enormous **relief** and **gladness**, but you would also have **thought** about all those people who **lost their lives**. You could quote some of the consequences of WWI:

- Over 9 million deaths. £6.6 Million (in 1919)

# The end of the First World War

1914

Archduke Frans Ferdinand murdered  
Britain declares war  
Battle of Mons  
First Trenches Dug  
Battle of Ypres

**Consequences**

Changed whole fabric of society

After the war, 1000s died from poverty and disease

1916

Conscription introduced in Britain  
Battle of Verdun  
Battle of the Somme

Vast financial cost

Destroyed old certainties about social and economic life.

1917

America declares war  
Third battle of Ypres  
Battle of Cambrai

Human suffering - millions of deaths

1918

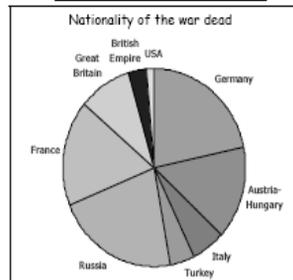
Rationing introduced in Britain  
Armistice agreed

1919

Paris Peace Conferences - Versailles

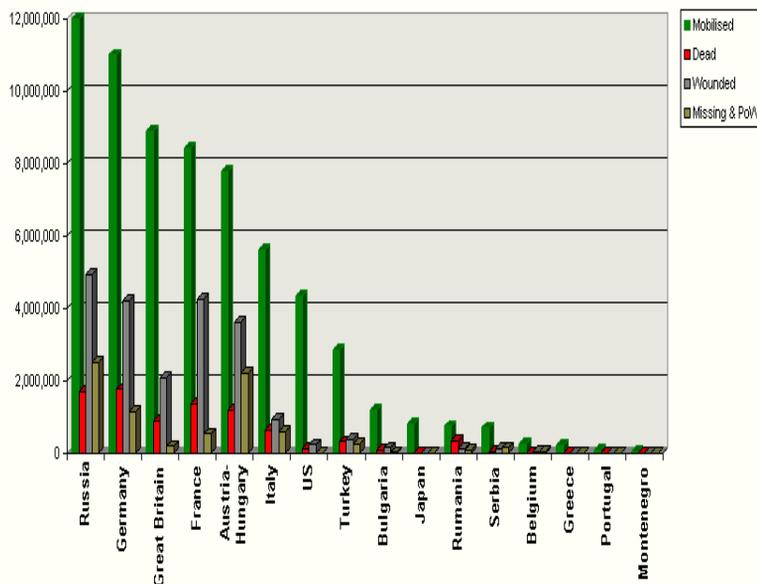
Issues to consider  
Who suffered from the war?  
What was the real cost of the war?  
What did the war achieve?

Central powers losses	
Germany	1,750,000
Austria-Hungary	1,250,000
Italy	460,000
Turkey	375,000
Allies losses	
Russia	1,750,000
France	1,400,000
Great Britain	760,000
British Empire	251,900
USA	114,000



Found at www.SchoolHistory.co.uk

Great War Casualties 1914-1918  
Sorted by Number Mobilised



(c) 1997 Mike Iavarone - All Rights Reserved

Country	Dead	Wounded	Missing	Total
Australia	58,150	152,170	-	210,320
Austria-Hungary	922,000	3,600,000	855,283	5,377,283
Belgium	102,000	450,000	-	552,000
Britain	658,700	2,032,150	359,150	3,050,000
Bulgaria	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919
Canada	56,500	149,700	-	206,200
France	1,359,000	4,200,000	361,650	5,920,650
Germany	1,600,000	4,065,000	103,000	5,768,000
Greece	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000
India	43,200	65,175	5,875	114,250
Italy	689,000	959,100	-	1,424,660
Japan	300	907	3	1,210
Montenegro	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000
New Zealand	16,130	40,750	-	56,880
Portugal	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291
Romania	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706
Russia	1,700,000	5,000,000	-	6,700,000
Serbia	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106
Turkey	250,000	400,000	-	650,000
USA	58,480	189,955	14,290	262,725
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7,996,888</b>	<b>21,755,196</b>	<b>1,979,556</b>	<b>31,508,200</b>

## The Impact of World War I

### Political

- The war led to the overthrow of monarchies in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Turkey.
- It contributed to the rise of the Bolsheviks to power in Russia in 1917.
- It fanned the flames of revolts against colonialism in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

### Economic

- WWI devastated European economies, giving the U.S. the economic lead.
- The U.S. still faced problems such as inflation, which left people struggling to afford ordinary items.
- Farmers, whose goods were less in demand than during the war, were hit hard.

### Social

- The war killed 14 million people and left 7 million men disabled.
- The war drew more than a million women into the U.S. workforce, which helped them pass the Nineteenth Amendment to get the vote.
- It also encouraged African Americans to move to northern cities for factory work.

## Impact in Europe

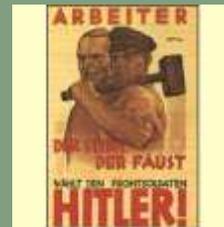
- The effects of World War I in Europe were devastating.
  - 1) European nations lost almost an entire generation of young men.
  - 2) France, where most of the fighting took place, was in ruins.
  - 3) Great Britain was deeply in debt to the U.S. and lost its place as the world's financial center.
  - 4) The reparations forced on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles were crippling to its economy.
- World War I would not be the "war to end all wars," as some called it.
  - Too many issues were left unresolved.
  - Too much anger and hostility remained among nations.
- Conflict would again break out in Europe, bringing the United States and the world back into war.

“I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it....Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates.”

-Ernest Hemingway  
A Farewell of Arms



## Summary



- Germany in a desperate situation. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles cripple the economy and prevent German recovery after the war. The onset of the Great Depression in 1929 makes matters worse.
- This in turn leads to the new, Weimar government being unable to restore pre-war conditions.
- Animosity towards those who signed the treaty grows and many German people look for people to blame for the crisis, leading to theories of ‘the stab in the back’.
- The new government, already under fire, is likely to fail in it’s duty to provide security, prosperity and comfort given the conditions that it has inherited.
- Leads to the rise of a new dictator...Adolf Hitler!

## Seminar Notes

All answers should be as specific as possible, and unless otherwise stated, given from the point of view from the author. Full credit will be awarded for direct use of the primary source.

USE DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE PRIMARY MATERIAL.

### 7.2 The Lost Generation

Carl Sandberg

A. In paragraph form answer the below questions.

1. In what ways can the work of Sandberg be seen as a reaction to the previous 50 years in American life (specifically WWI)?

B. In a paragraph, write a reaction to Sandberg's works ("This makes no sense to me!" is not an adequate answer).



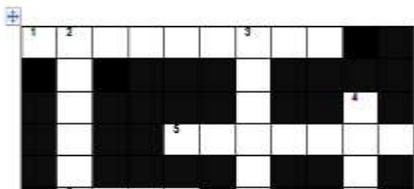
# Review Aides!

# #1 World War One Crossword



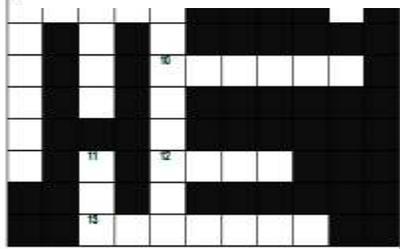
- Across
- Made recently about the past - a \_\_\_\_\_  
source
  - Originates from the past - a \_\_\_\_\_  
source
  - First used during World War One
  - Type of wire used as a barrier.
  - First name of the Austrian archduke who was assassinated.
  - Used for spying on the enemy
  - An itching problem for the soldiers
  - Used for protection from bullets and water
- Down
- Britain, France and Russia formed the triple \_\_\_\_\_
  - An agreement between a group of people or countries.
  - These were dug along the Western Front
  - One-sided
  - Many battlefields were in this country.
  - German Airship
  - Airborne killing

## World War One Crossword



### World War One Crossword – Answers

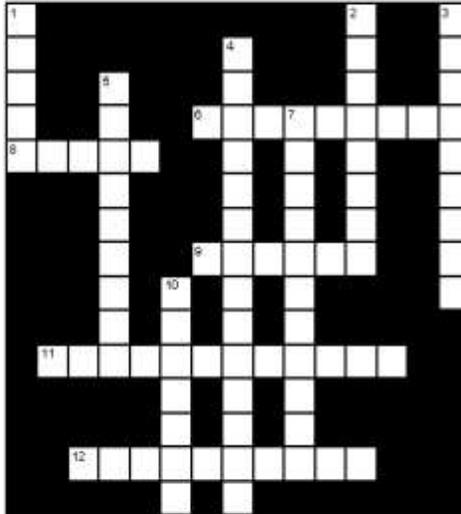
Gas, Zeppelin, Secondary, Tank, Primary, Entente, Alliance, Trenches, Biased, if  
Planes, Sandbag, Barbed, Franz, Lice, France



- Across
- Made recently about the past - a \_\_\_\_\_  
source
  - Originates from the past - a \_\_\_\_\_  
source
  - First used during World War One
  - Type of wire used as a barrier.
  - First name of the Austrian archduke who was assassinated
- Down
- Britain, France and Russia formed the triple \_\_\_\_\_
  - An agreement between a group of people or countries.
  - These were dug along the Western Front
  - One-sided
  - Many battlefields were in this country.
  - German Airship
  - Airborne killing

## #2

## World War One Crossword

**Across**

- 6** The allies suffered heavy losses on this peninsula (9)  
**8** Tanks were first used during this 4 month battle (5)  
**9** German attack on France to 'bleed the French dry' (6)  
**11** Treaty that took Russia out of the war (5,7)  
**12** Russia was defeated in this early battle (10)

**Down**

- 1** Poison gas was first used during this battle (5)  
**2** German airship (8)  
**3** US liner torpedoed in 1915 (9)  
**4** Austrian Archduke who was assassinated (5,9)  
**5** Signed at 11am on 11th November 1918 (9)  
**7** Became British Prime Minister in 1916 (5,6)  
**10** This was the only large scale naval battle (7)

© [www.historyonthenet.com](http://www.historyonthenet.com)