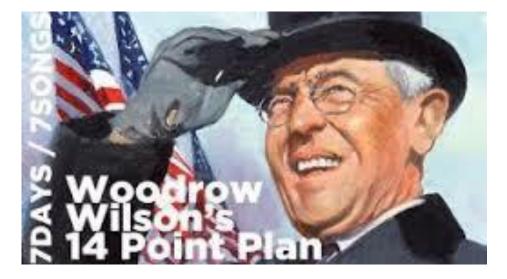
Chapter 10 – Section 5



Global Peacemaker

Wilson's Fourteen Points

 President Wilson's 14 ideas of how to keep the peace after the war was over



What did they say?

* Get rid of individual alliances

* Reduce the amount of weapons



Self-determination

 Wilson said all people should have the power to make decisions about their own future (ethnic groups in Austria-Hungary)



Different Ideas



- * America's European allies did not share Wilson's enthusiasm for his 14 Points
- * While Wilson and Germany hoped these points would form the basis of peace negotiations, our European allies had other ideas

Punishment

- * France wanted Germany totally humiliated, if not destroyed all together, so that they would never invade again
- They wanted much harsher treatment of Germany since they were more directly affected (U.S. didn't have civilians killed or our cities destroyed)



Spoils of War

- * Territory and money taken from the war's loser
- * Other Allies in Europe wanted Germany's colonies divided up
- * U.S. and Russia did not want any spoils





Wilson's idea for an organization in which nations of the world would join to ensure peace for all members



New Nations Created



- * Word War I led to the creation of several new European nations
- * Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland were carved out of Russia
- * At peace conference **Czechoslovakia** and **Yugoslavia** were carved out of Austria-Hungary (both broke apart in the 1990's)

Opposition to the League

- * Congress and many Americans opposed membership in the league
- * They feared we would get dragged into wars because "an attack on one nation would be regarded as an attack on all"



Versailles Treaty

* Officially ended the war

- * Signed at the former home of French kings
- Though they disagreed with its terms, Germany
 had no choice but to sign it or face a threatened
 French invasion if they refused



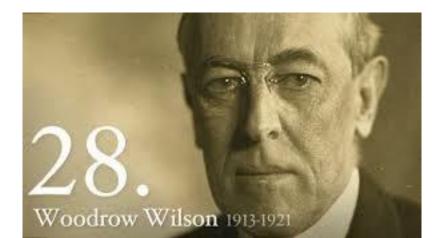
Reparations

- Payment the loser has to pay to make up for losses of property and life suffered by the winners
- * Germany couldn't afford the \$33 billion
- * This debt would set the stage for WWII
- * Germany never forgot or forgave this humiliation



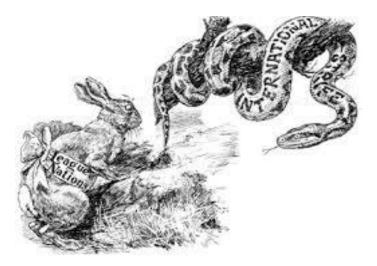
The Decline of Wilson

- * As President Wilson toured the U.S. trying to "sell" the League of Nations to the American people he suffered a stroke which paralyzed one side of his body
- * He remained an invalid for the rest of his term in office



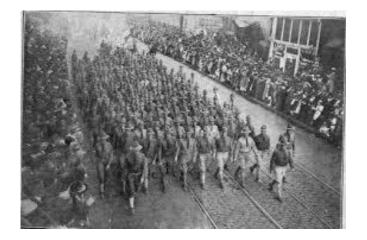
Failure of the League

* The U.S. never joined the League of Nations * The Senate voted against it because they didn't want to be committed to helping again



Returning Soldiers

- * 4,000 soldiers returned home daily
- * With the war over industry slowed down and there was **less work available**
- * Women who had taken men's jobs were fired



War good for the Economy?

- Despite the loss of lives, the war actually boosted
 American business and helped the U.S. become the world's largest creditor nation (giving out loans)
- * Europe owed us a total of \$11.5 billion



Postwar Gloom

 After the patriotism and sense of honor faded away the realities of the death and destruction hit people hard



A "Shameful Land"

* W.E.B. DuBois said America was still a shameful land because despite the heroism of African American soldiers, they were still treated terribly in their own country upon their return (lynchings continued even of those still in uniform)



Persuasive Essay

* Write a persuasive essay arguing either For or Against joining the League of Nations. Make your case for why it would be either a good idea or bad idea for America to join.

On the Europe in 1914 Side

Use the map on p.310 in your textbook Label all of the countries that are labeled on the map Choose 3 colors and lightly shade in the Allied Powers, Central Powers, and Neutral nations

On the Europe in 1918 Side

use the map on p. 329 Add in all of the nations from the map in the book Also add the new nations created by WWI and lightly shade them a different color