

Reviewing the Timeline

- 1914 – WWI begins
- 1915
- 1916
- 1917
- 1918 – WWI ends
- 1919 – Treaty of Versailles signed



The Influenza

- Last months of the war
- Killed more people worldwide than all battles of the war



Progression of the Great Influenza

- First detected in Kansas
- Swept the Western front, disabling 500,000 German troops
- The influenza killed within a few days
- 25-30 million people died



Germany Rushes West

- Now that they didn't have to fight Russia, they moved all their troops towards France
 - But their troops were not as strong anymore



Central Powers Collapse

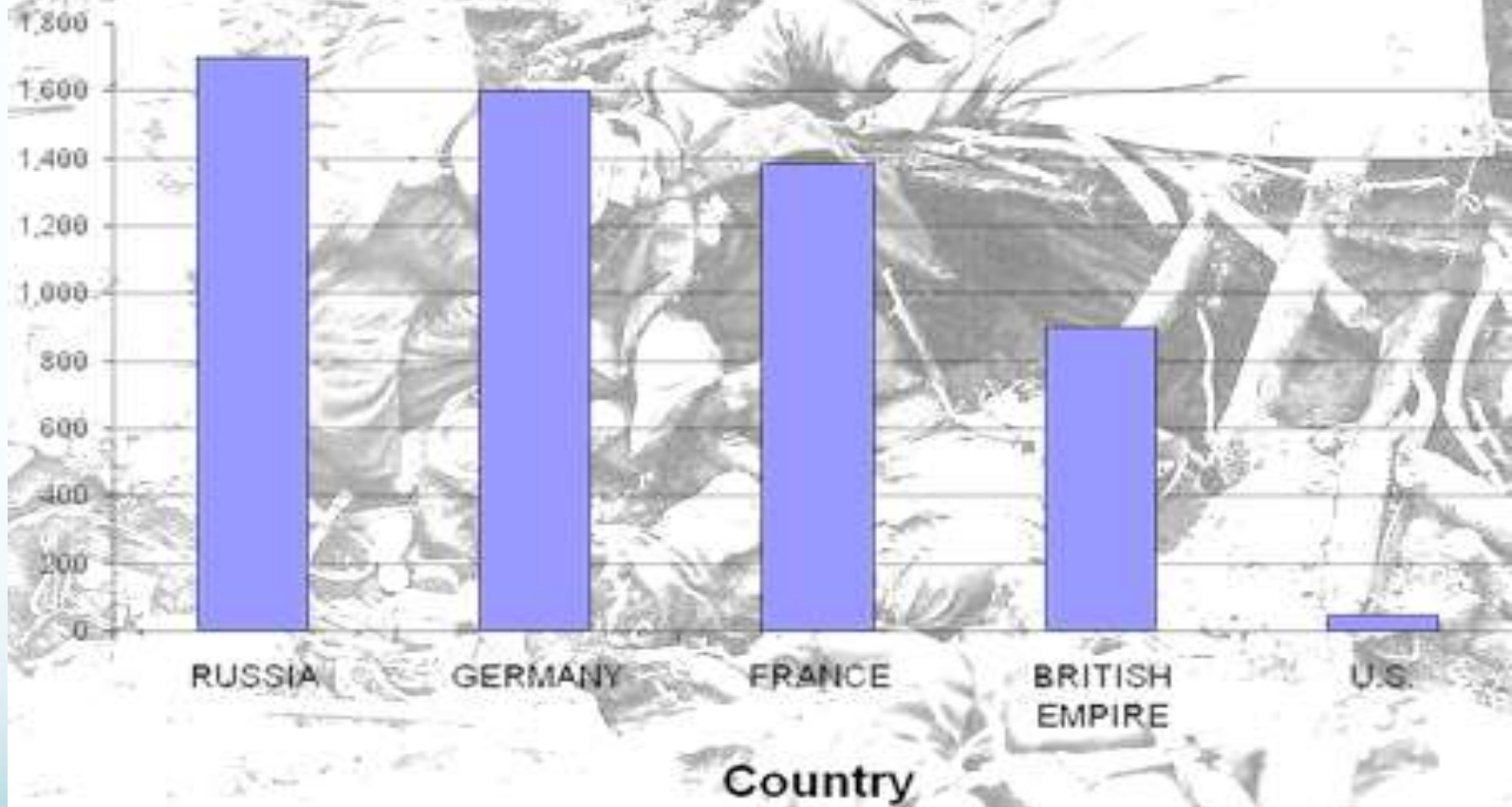
- Bulgarians surrender
- Ottoman Turks surrender
- Austria-Hungary's troops mutinied

Armistice

- In Germany, troops also mutinied
- A representative from Germany met with a French commander in a railway car
- They signed an armistice – an agreement to stop fighting



Deaths of Armed Forces during WWI



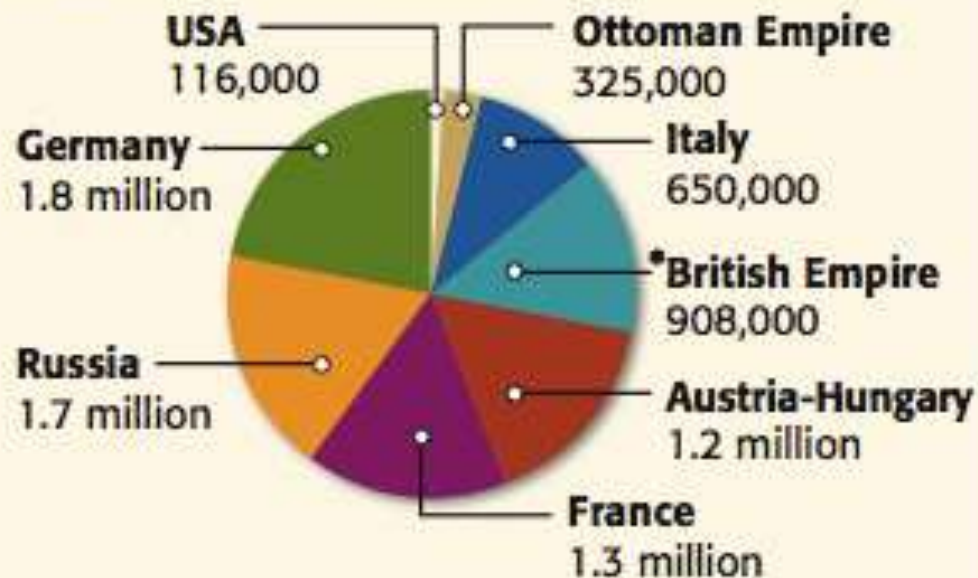
World War I Statistics

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

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Graphs

- 1. Comparing** Which Allied nation suffered the greatest number of battlefield deaths?
- 2. Analyzing Issues** Which four nations accounted for about 75 percent of all battlefield deaths?

The Peace

- Representatives from the U.S., France, Britain and Italy met to determine the terms of the peace



Paris Peace Conference

- Began January 1919 at Palace of Versailles
- Representatives from 32 countries
- Germany and its allies not represented
- Russia also excluded – civil war raging



The Big Four

- Conference dominated by leaders from 4 major powers:
 - Britain: David Lloyd George
 - France: Georges Clemenceau
 - United States: Woodrow Wilson
 - Italy: Vittorio Orlando



The Fourteen Points

- Woodrow Wilson had developed a peace plan during the war
- Goal was establishment of a plan for lasting peace
- Concept of self-determination
- 14th point called for creation of a “general association of nations”



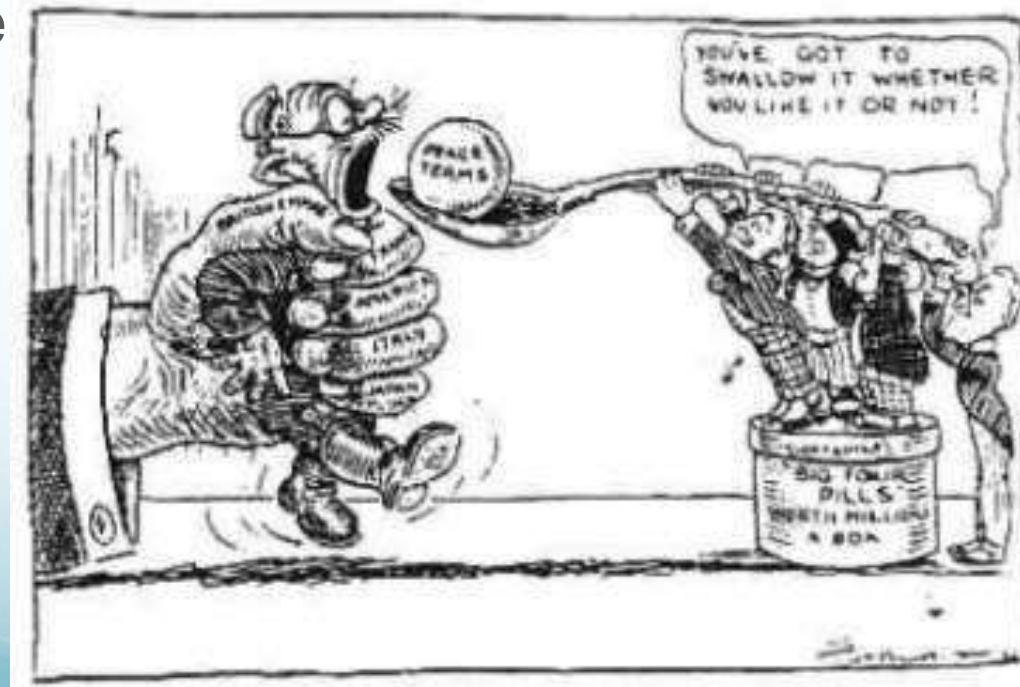
Treaty of Versailles

- Considerable debate among Big 4 regarding terms of treaty
- Britain & France most concerned about national security and punishing Germany



Terms of Treaty

- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France
- German colonies become mandates; controlled by League of Nations
- Severe limitations on German military
- Germany acce



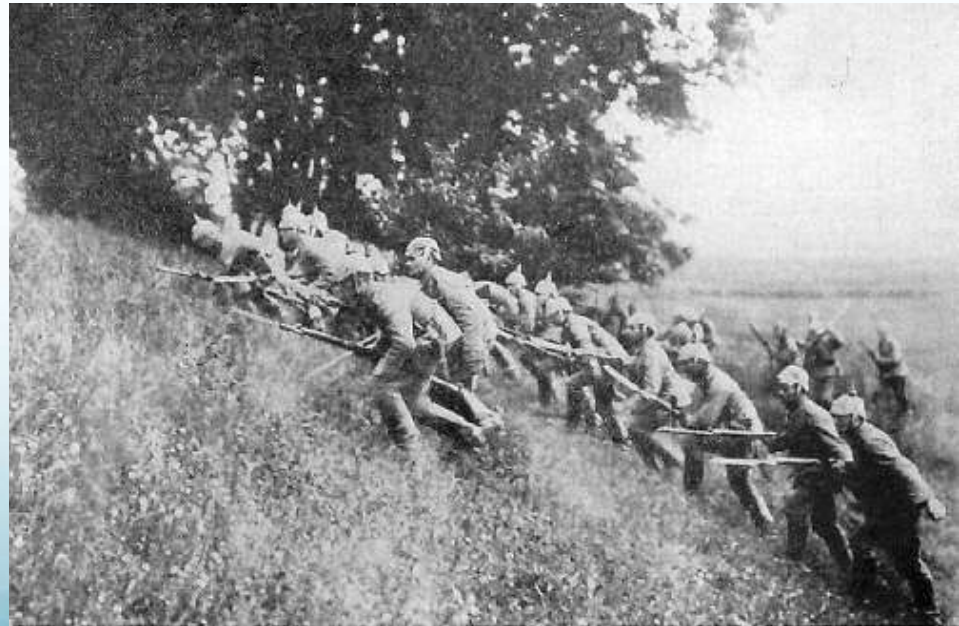
War Guilt – Article 231

- Germany must accept sole blame for war
- Forced to pay reparations to Allies totally \$33 billion
- Bitter pill for people of Germany



Military Restrictions for Germany

- Could not manufacture or import weapons or war materials
- Size of army limited to 100k
- Limit on size of naval ships; no submarines
- No air force



League of Nations

- Established an international association of nations
- Based on last of Wilson's 14 points
- Main goal: keep peace

ORIGIN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

January 18th, 1918. Fourteen Points laid down by President Wilson as the basis of world peace. (*)

January 24th, 1919. League accepted in principle.

April 28th, 1919. Covenant adopted.

January 24th, 1920. League commences being Secretariat established in London.

January 24th, 1920. First meeting of Council at Paris.

November 10th, 1920. League Headquarters moved from London to Geneva.

November 15th, 1920. First Meeting of Assembly at Geneva.



Woodrow WILSON

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"A General Association of Nations shall be formed under specific conditions for the purpose of affording means of political arbitration, and promoting friendly relations and mutual cooperation."

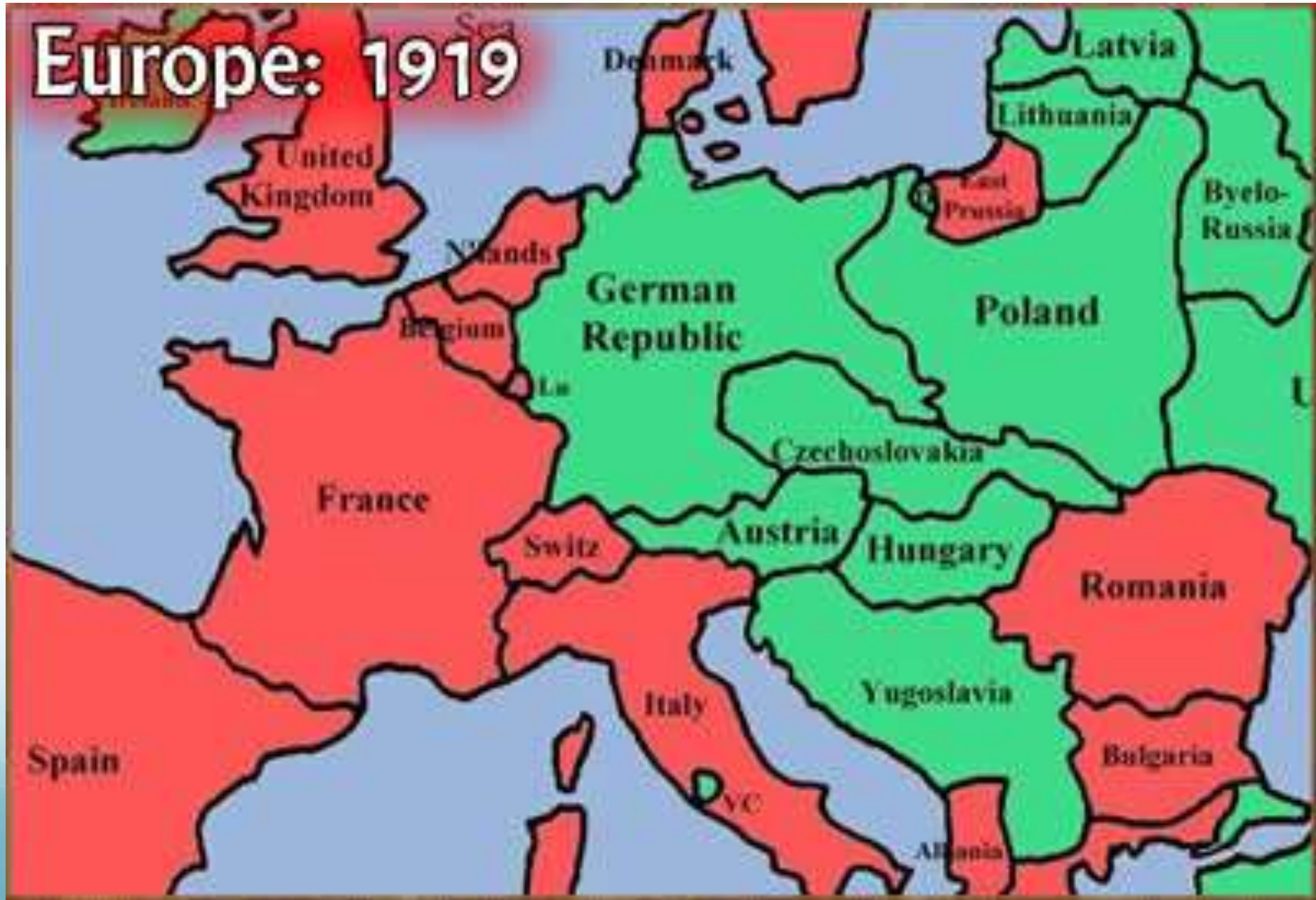
Germany and the Treaty

- Germany not part of the negotiations
- Germany never believed they had lost the war
- Germans believed the treaty would reflect Wilson's Fourteen Points – i.e. a peace agreement
- Punished Germany

Carving up Europe

- The Allies also signed treaties with the other Central Powers – they lost land as well
- Austria-Hungary carved into other countries:
- Ottoman Turks only got to keep Turkey

Europe: 1919



Wilson's 14 Points

- The League of Nations
- Freedom of the seas
- Freedom of trade
- Limit of arms and military build up
- End secret alliances
- Grant all colonies and nations independence
- Right to self-determination for all nations

Treaty of Versailles

- Return Alsace-Lorraine to France
- Limit Military for Germany
- Allied Troops occupy the Rhineland for 15 years
- Creation of new countries for nations in Eastern Europe
- Germany pays reparations for war
- Force Germany to sign a "Guilt Clause"

Problems of the Peace

- Many countries disagreed with the terms of the Treaty
- Most countries felt the Treaty wasn't fair to them
- America ultimately rejected the Treaty, wanting to stay out of European affairs
- Germany was very bitter about the “war guilt clause”

The Impact of WWI

- Mass deaths – 14 million (soldiers and civilians)
- \$338 billion spent
- Warfare forever altered – modern weapons and tactics
- Restructured Europe
- Bitter Germany
- Modernity – Disillusionment and despair
- Set the stage for World War II