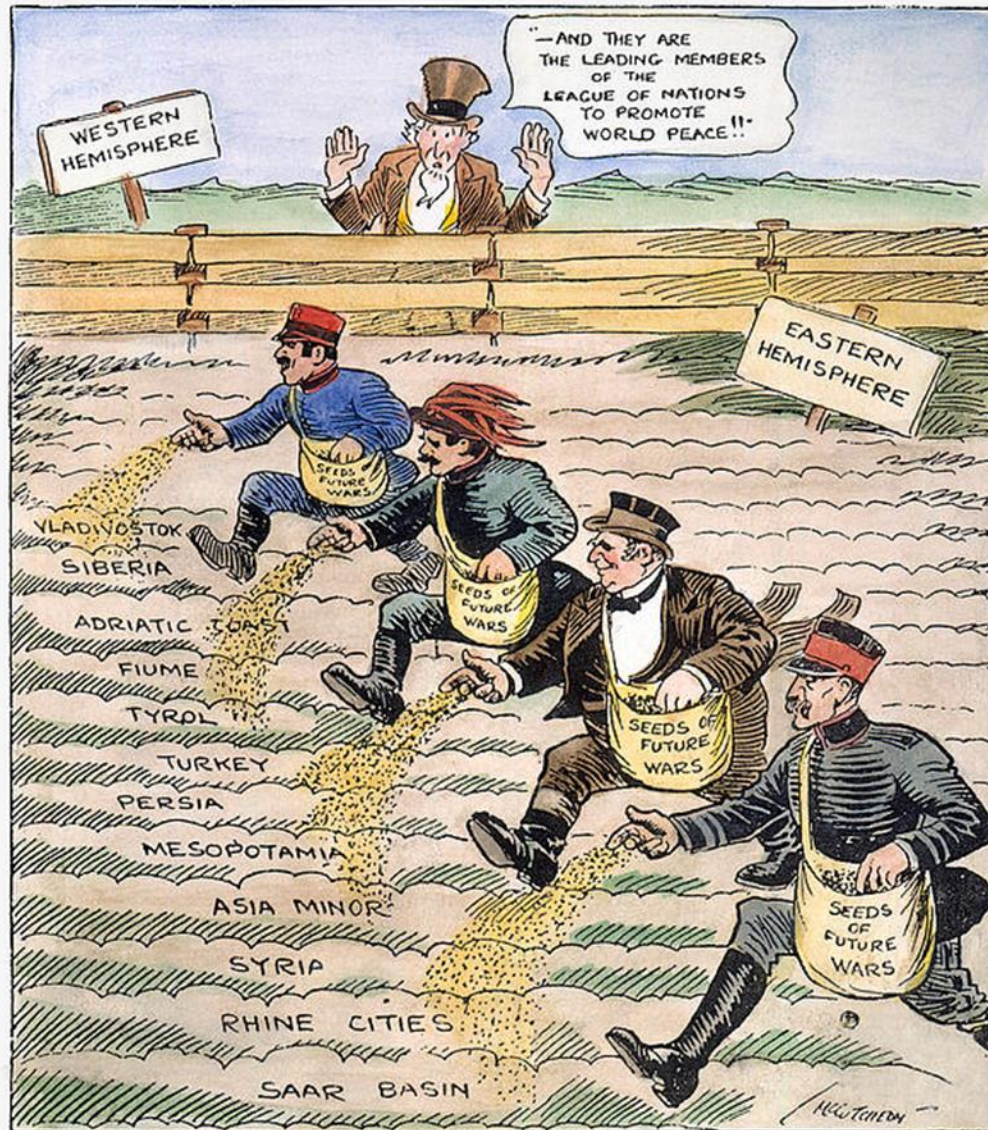


# Aim #23: How were the “seeds” of WWII planted at the end of WWI?

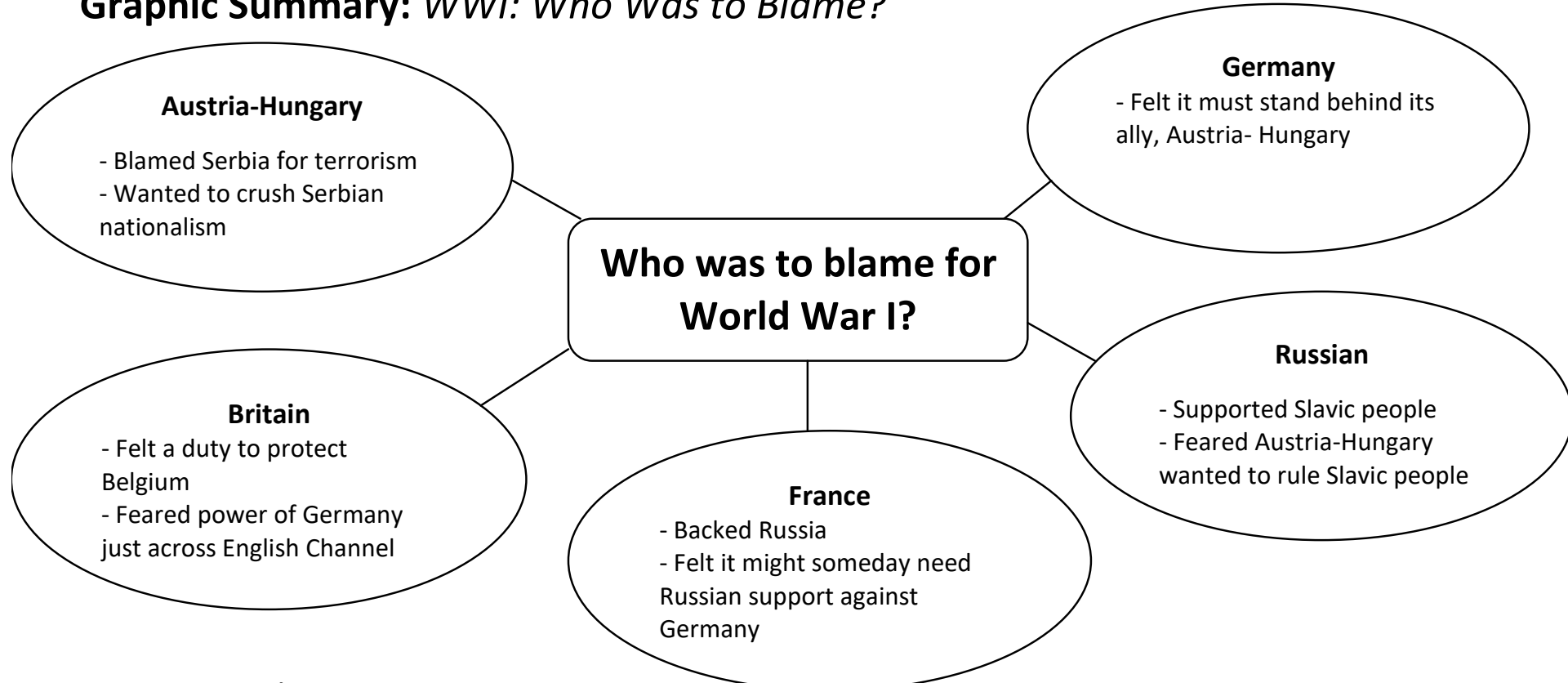


## The Crime of the Ages—Who Did It?



Source: John McCutcheon, *The Chicago Tribune*; H. H. Windsor, *Cartoons Magazine* (adapted)

## Graphic Summary: WWI: Who Was to Blame?

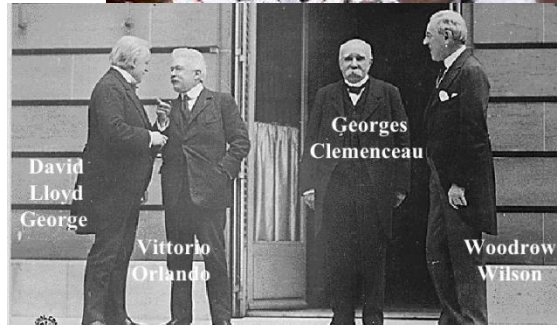


\*After the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, each nation believed it had reasons for going to war

# Paris Peace Conference



REAR VIEW.  
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.



DER TAG!

“Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe . . . There must be a peace without victory . . . Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor’s terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation . . . And would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand”

- Woodrow Wilson, January 22, 1917

## 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

“The conduct of Germany is almost unexampled in human history. The terrible responsibility which lies at its door can be seen in the fact that no less than seven million dead lie buried in Europe.

Justice, therefore, is the only possible basis for the settlement of this terrible war. Justice is what the German delegation asks for and what Germany has been promised. Justice is what Germany shall have. But it must be justice for all. There must be justice for those who have died to free Europe from Prussian despotism. There must be justice for the people who stagger under huge war debts so that liberty might be saved. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands, ships and property German savagery has destroyed.”

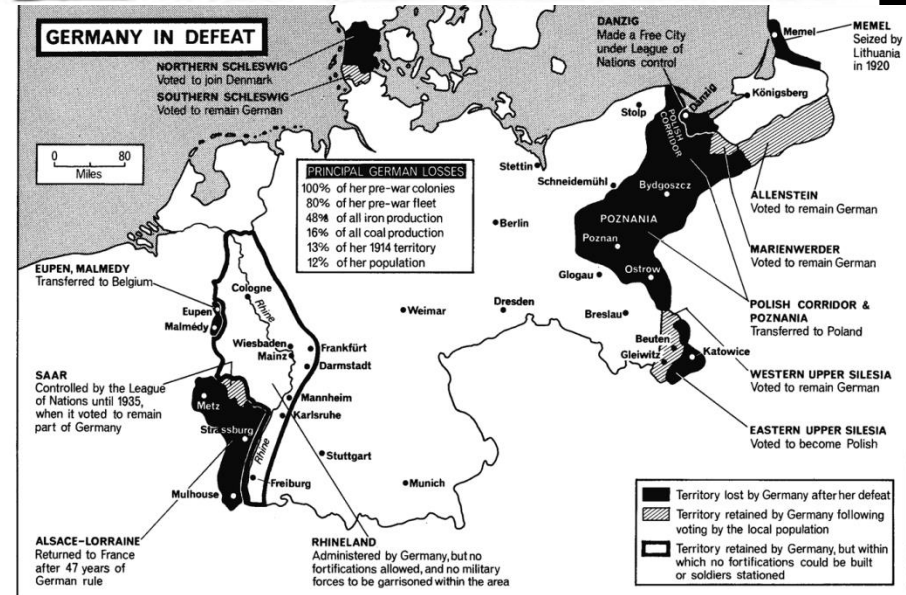
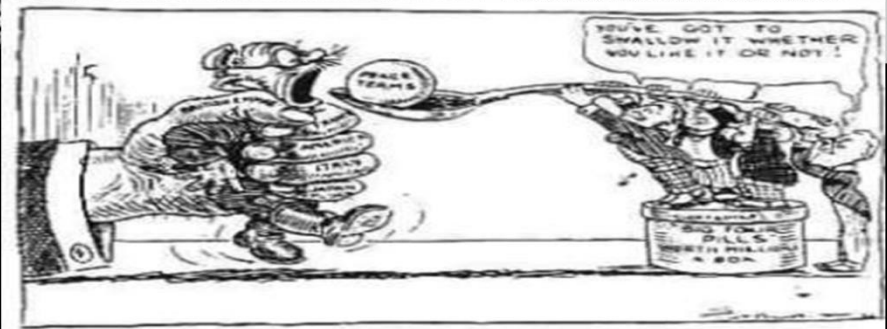
-Message sent from the Allies to the German delegation at Versailles

“His principles for the peace can be expressed simply. In the first place, he [Clemenceau] strongly believed . . . that the Germans understand nothing but threats, . . . that he is without honor, pride, or mercy.

Therefore you must never negotiate with a German; . . . You must dictate to him. On no other terms will he respect you . . . . No place for ‘sentimentality’ in international relations . . . . Prudence requires some measure of lip service to the ‘ideals’ of foolish Americans and hypocritical Englishmen”

- John Maynard Keynes analyzes French prime minister Georges Clemenceau’s frame of mind at the Versailles Conference

# Treaty of Versailles





# 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

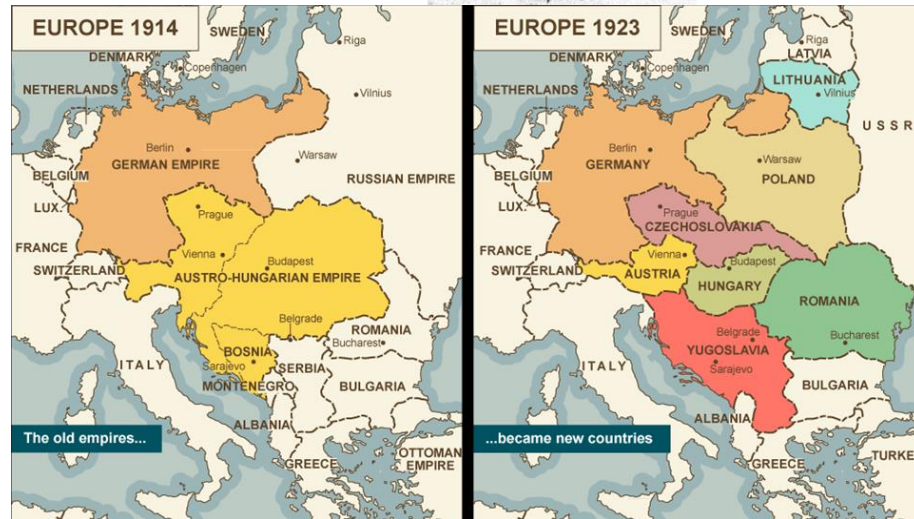
- Held Germany solely responsible for all losses and damages suffered by the Allies during the war.
- Required Germany to pay reparations of 269 billion gold marks, later reduced to 132 billion.

## Establishment of the League of Nations

- Did not initially permit Germany to join the League.



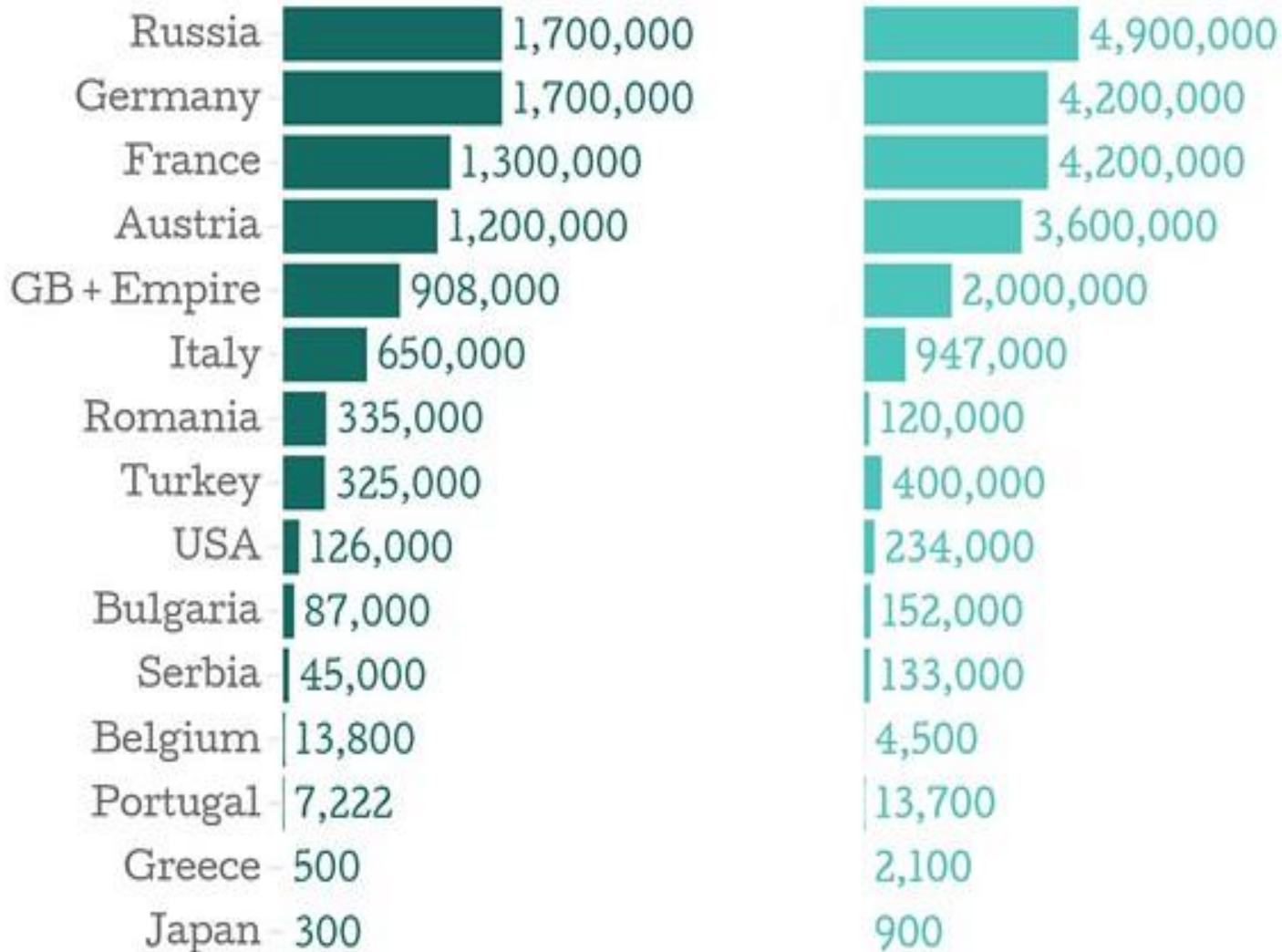
# Effects



## Casualties By Country

Killed

Wounded



# How did nations work together to build stability and peace after World War I?



The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles 1919

## Considerations for Peace Before the End of the War

Before the United States entered the war in 1917, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson delivered his speech, “Peace Without Victory,” to the U.S. Senate. In this speech, he called for an agreed upon and sustainable peace where peace is not “forced upon the loser,” leaving the losers humiliated and resentful. He also said that “it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms [the war] ended” rather than that the war just ends. Concerned about how the world would emerge from the war, in a January 1918 address to Congress, Wilson proposed a 14-point program for world peace with the first point being, “Open covenants [agreements] of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.”

1. What type of peace was proposed in the “Peace Without Victory” speech?
- 2a. Why do you think it is important that peace is not “forced upon the loser”?
- 2b. Why do you think Wilson thinks it is important to consider “upon what terms it [the war] is ended”, rather than just settling with ending the war?
3. What are the 14 points? Why were they written?
4. Why do you think it is important to have “Open covenants of peace ... in the public view”? What might happen if there are treaties made secretly?

# Peace Arrangements After the War

On 4 November 1918, the Austro-Hungarian empire agreed to an armistice, and Germany agreed to an armistice on 11 November 1918, officially ending the war in victory for the Allies. In January 1919, the Paris Peace Conference convened at Versailles, just outside Paris, to establish the terms of the peace after World War I. Though nearly thirty nations participated, the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and Italy became known as the “Big Four”. The “Big Four” dominated the proceedings that led to the creation of the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty that ended World War I. The Treaty of Versailles articulated the compromises reached at the conference. It included the planned formation of the League of Nations, which would serve both as an international forum and an international collective security arrangement.

U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was a strong advocate of the League as he believed it would prevent future wars. The nations that joined the League of Nations agreed to settle disputes rather than go to war. Even though Wilson created and promoted the idea of the League of Nations, the United States never joined. The League lacked an armed force of its own and depended on the member nations to keep their word to follow through on resolutions.

1. What was the purpose of the Paris Peace Conference?
2. What was the name of the treaty that ended World War I?
3. What was the League of Nations? Why was it formed?
4. Did Wilson’s League of Nations accomplish his hopes? Explain.

# How did the Treaty of Versailles impact Germany?

In U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's 1917 "Peace without Victory" speech, he warned against "peace forced upon the loser" of the war:

"Victory would mean **peace forced upon the loser**, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be **accepted in humiliation**, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would **leave a sting, a resentment**, a bitter memory upon which terms of **peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand.**"

1. According to Wilson, how does "peace forced upon the loser" of a war affect the losing country?
2. What is the difference between a permanent peace and one built "upon quicksand?"

## **Treaty of Versailles Synthesis:** (After reading & looking at the next few slides)

1. Based upon your examination of the excerpts of the Treaty of Versailles, did the peace treaty heed Wilson's warning about "peace forced upon the loser?" Explain.
2. Did the Treaty of Versailles create a permanent peace or one built "upon quicksand?" Explain.
3. How might the Treaty of Versailles have impacted Germany's relationship with other countries after the war?
4. How might the Treaty of Versailles have impacted Germany's perception of itself?
5. In 1939, World War II began. The Treaty of Versailles was supposed to create peace between all nations, however, only 20 years later another war broke out. Why do you think the Treaty of Versailles was unable to prevent another war?

# Examining the Treaty of Versailles

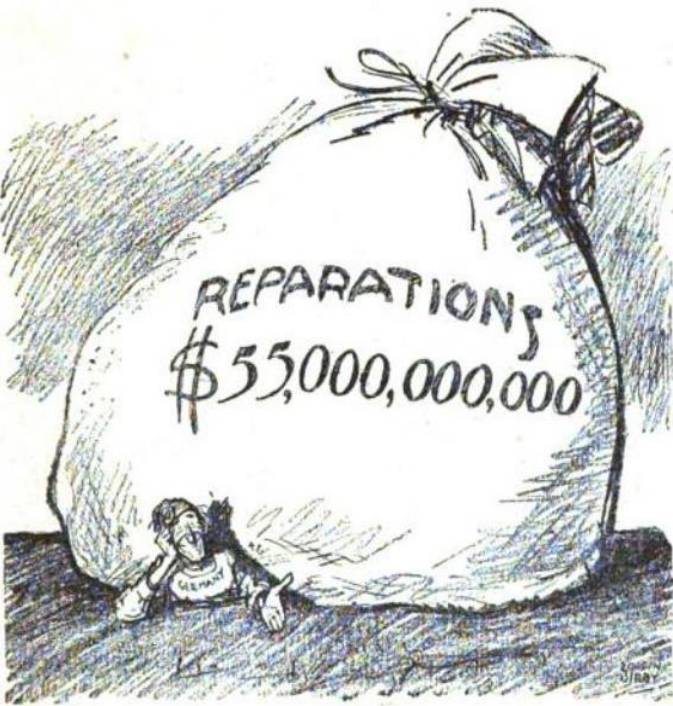
**Directions:** Read the excerpt below and respond to the questions.

The Treaty of Versailles was one of the peace treaties at the end of World War I and it officially ended the war between Germany and the Allied Powers. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were announced in June 1919. Even though German politicians were not consulted about the terms of the Treaty, they were shown the draft terms in May 1919. They complained bitterly, but the Allies did not take any notice of their complaints. Germany had very little choice but to sign the Treaty.

Treaty of Versailles Text	What is Germany required to do?	How might this impact Germany?	How do you think this made Germans feel? Why?
<p><b>Article 159</b> The German military forces shall be demobilized and reduced as prescribed hereinafter.</p> <p><b>Article 160</b> (1) By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. <small>Source: <a href="http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles.htm">http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles.htm</a></small></p>			
<p><b>Article 231</b> The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. <small>Source: <a href="http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm">http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm</a></small></p>			
<p><b>Article 232</b> The Allied and Associated Governments recognise that the resources of Germany are not adequate...The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation [payment] for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property during the period of the belligerency [the war] of each as an Allied or Associated Power against Germany by such aggression by land, by sea and from the air, and in general all damage... <small>Source: <a href="http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm">http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/versailles231-247.htm</a></small></p>			

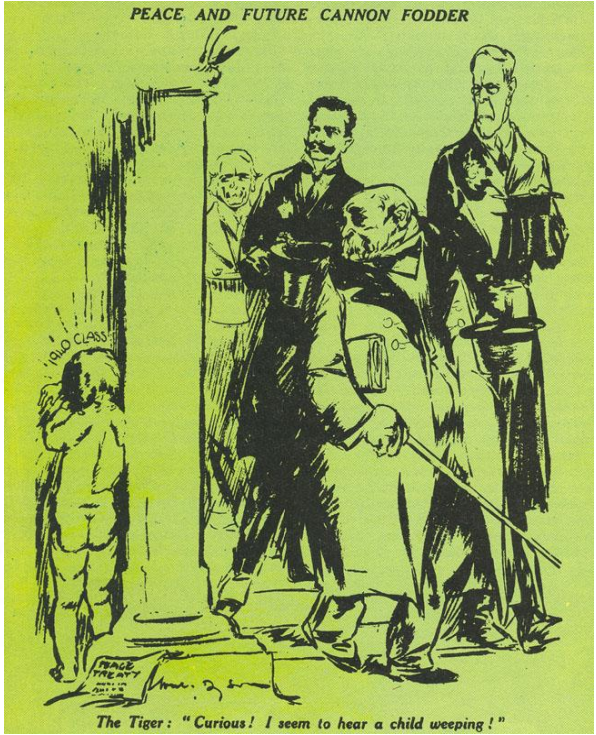
# Examining the Treaty of Versailles; Image Analysis

Directions: Examine the images below and respond to the questions



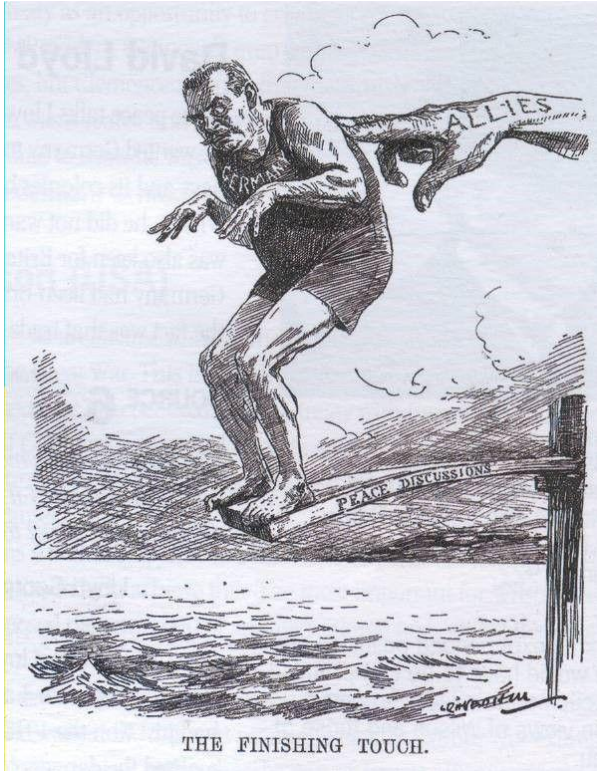
American contemporary view of German World War I reparations. Political cartoon 1921

**What does this political cartoon reveal about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany's economy?**



Will Dyson, Daily Herald, May 1919: This featured Allied leaders coming out of the Versailles conference after the First World War, when they had burdened Germany with huge financial strictures and it says '1910 class' over a child outside sobbing.

**What does this political cartoon reveal about the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany's economy?**



**What does this political cartoon reveal about Germany's attitude toward signing the Treaty of Versailles?**



# WWI: Causes & Effects

## Long-Term Causes

- Imperialist and economic rivalries among European powers
- European alliance system
- Militarism and arms race
- Nationalist tensions in Balkans

## Immediate Causes

- Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Fighting in the Balkans
- Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
- German invasion of Belgium

## Immediate Effects

- Enormous cost in lives and money
- Russian Revolution
- Creation of new nations in Eastern Europe
- Requirement that Germany pay reparations
- German loss of its overseas colonies
- Balfour Declaration
- League of Nations

## Long-Term Effects

- Economic impact of war debts on Europe
- Emergence of United States and Japan as important powers
- Growth of nationalism in colonies
- Rise of fascism
- World War II