



Treaty of Versailles

How to end a war while putting us on course for another in one document

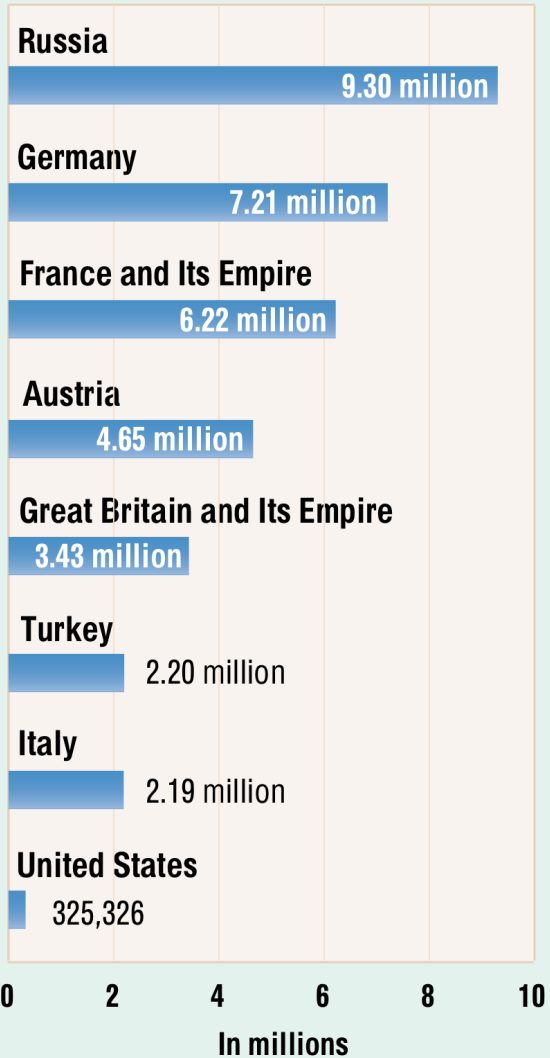
● ● ● | World War I

- Europe is devastated
- 8.5 million killed
- 21 million wounded

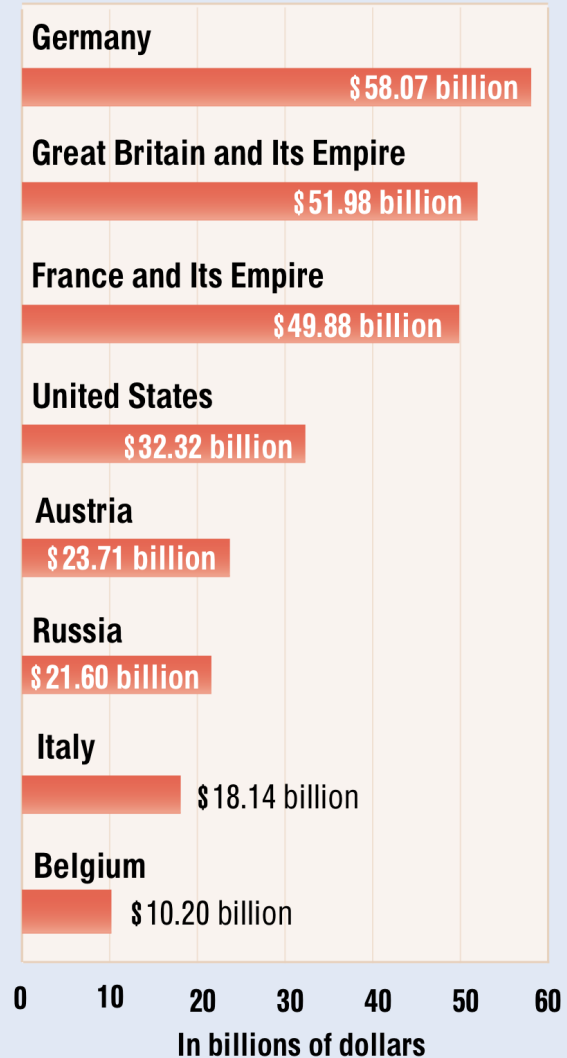


The Human and Financial Costs of World War I

Casualties



Financial and Economic Costs



Source: Randal Gray, *Chronicle of the First World War, Vol. II: 1917-1921*, Facts on File, New York, 1991.

● ● ● | Spanish Flu

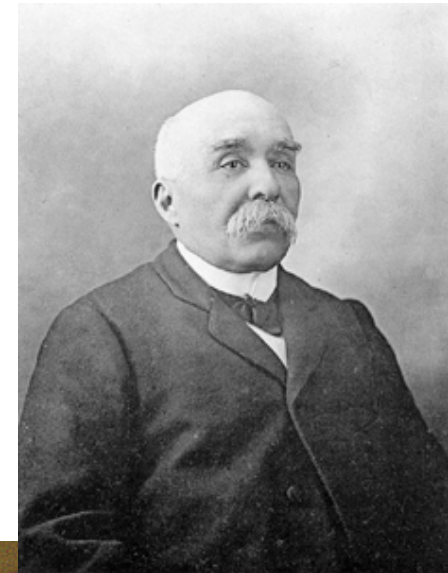
- Following the war a flu epidemic hits
- Flu kills 25 million in 2 years
- Adds to feelings of bitterness against Germany





The Big Three

- David Lloyd George, George Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson
- Three main writers of treaty
- Leaders of largest Allies





Attitudes Toward Germany

- Allied leaders (Triple Entente) want Germany crippled
 - 2nd war with Germany in 30 years
- Pres. Wilson the one leader who wanted to be “nice” to the Germans
 - Wilson wanted to end war forever



Wilson's 14 Points

- End of secret treaties
- Open navigation of the seas
- Free trade
- Weapon reductions
- Impartial review of colonial grievances



14 Points Con't

- Restoration of French lands taken in the last war
- Adjustment of the borders of Italy
- Self determination for Austria-Hungary, the Balkans, people in the Ottoman Empire
- League of Nations



Europe Rejects Wilson

- Only a few of the points are accepted
- League Of Nations created
- Blame Clause
 - Germany completely to blame for entire war



League of Nations

- Purpose
 - Prevent war through collective safety
 - Dispute settlement
 - Disarmament
 - Improving Global Welfare
- U.S. never signs on
- Never gets off the ground



Article X

- League nations had to send troops to fight
 - Takes power from U.S Congress
 - New Republican congress disagrees with Wilson over new role for the U.S.
 - The U.S will ultimately not join the League of Nations



Reservationists


- Led by Henry Cabot Lodge
- Supported the treaty
- Had reservations about signing onto League of Nations
- Article X





Irreconcilables

- Hated the Treaty
 - Opposed it at any cost
 - League of Nations most hated part
- Feared Foreign Entanglements
- Feared Foreign Control of Military



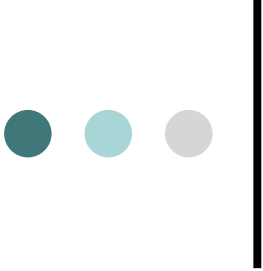
Liberals

- Consisted of most democrats in the Senate
- No longer the majority of the Senate
- Wanted to end war with war



Fate of the Treaty

- Wilson suffers major stroke during ratification debate
- New Republican majority doesn't ratify the treaty
- Severely ill Wilson is beaten
- The United States ends war on its own
- The U.S. will not join the League of Nations

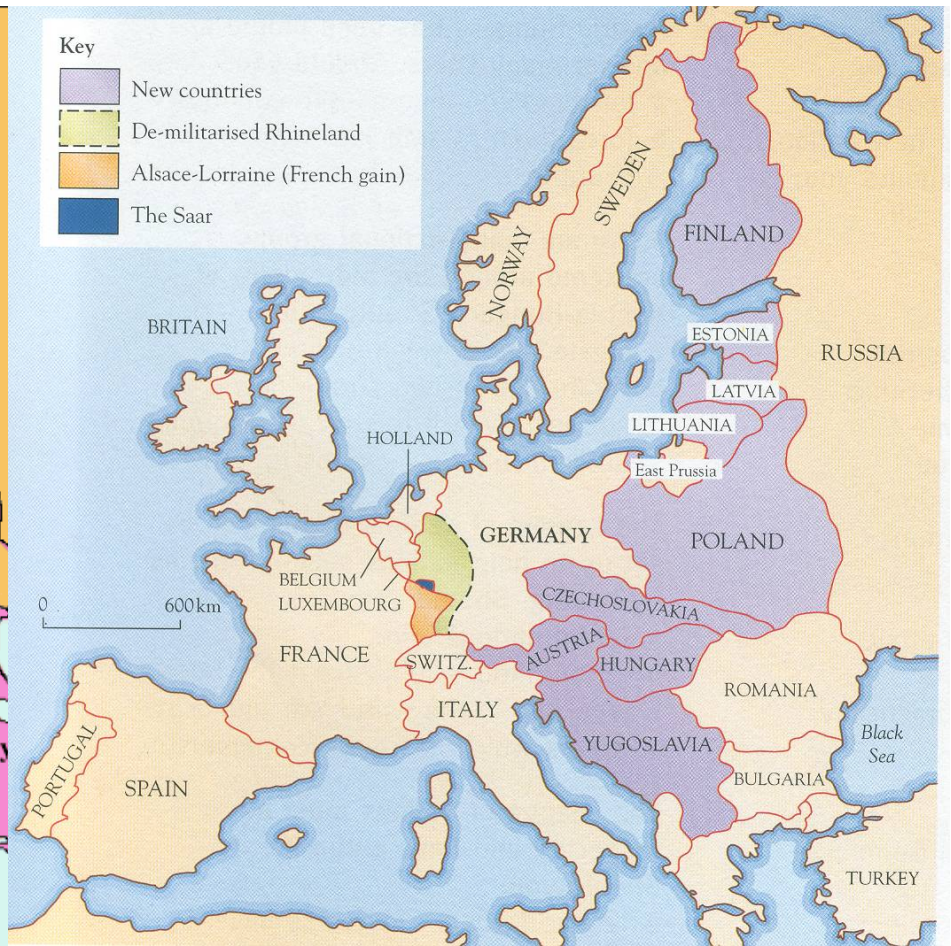


Consequences of Treaty

- Huge economic hardship for Germany
- Many powerless countries created
- Political Instability in Germany
- The road to WWII has been paved



1914-----1919




The map of Europe was redrawn

Key	
	New countries
	De-militarised Rhineland
	Alsace-Lorraine (French gain)
	The Saar

The Great War was to see the collapse of four continental empires. These were to be replaced by new nation states.





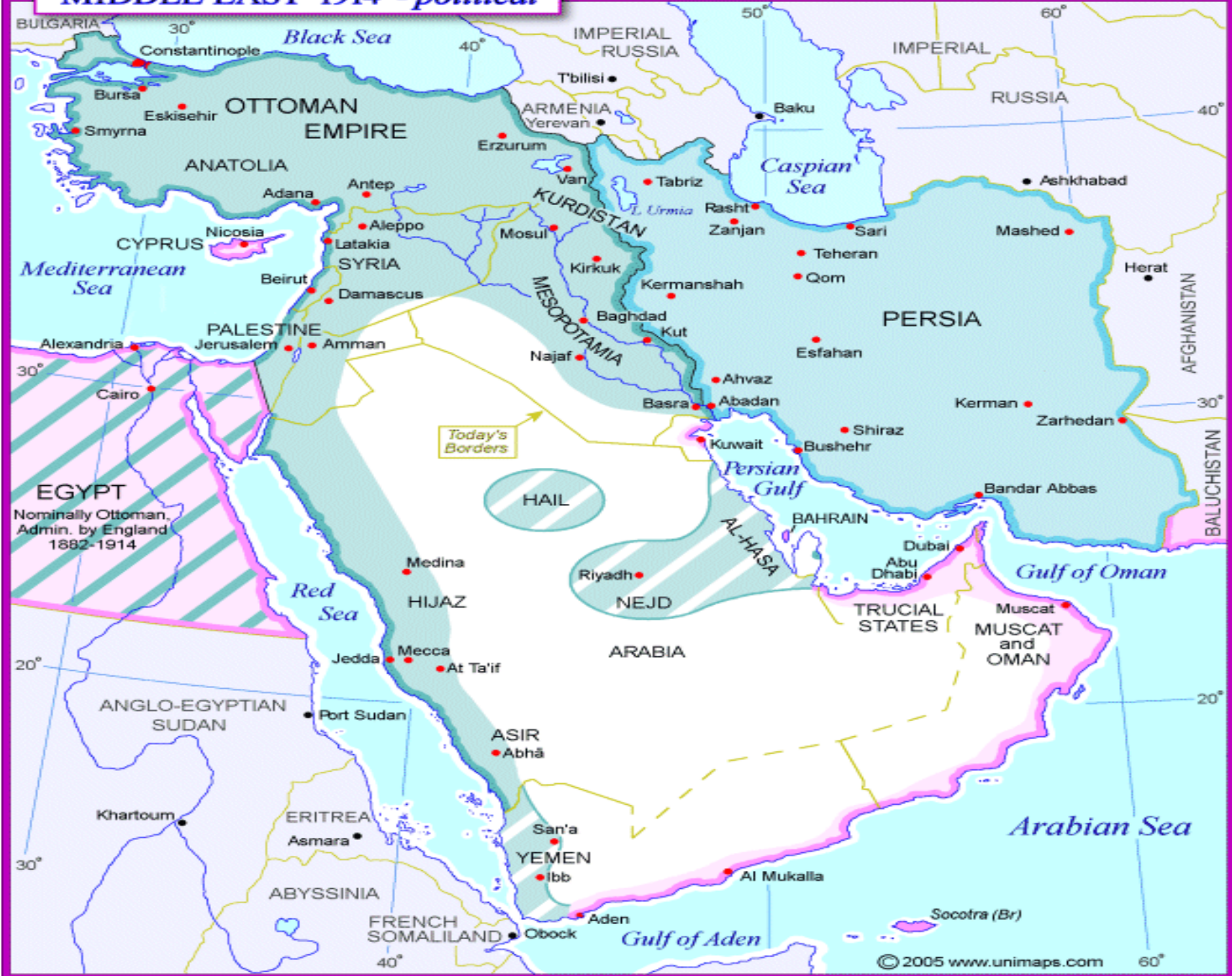
 World War I. The Central Powers were in the unenviable position of fighting wars on two major fronts. The inset shows the stabilized Western Front of trench warfare in northern France and Belgium.

EUROPE

The National Boundary Realignments
Resulting From the First World War



MIDDLE EAST 1914 - political



Post-WWI Middle East (1923)





Talk with a partner, then be prepared to share...

- How did the Treaty of Versailles change national boundaries?
- How will the Treaty of Versailles impact economics?
- How will the U.S rejection of the League of Nations impact world politics?
- Why could it be argued that WWI and WWII are the same conflict? How do historians arrive at that interpretation?

HOW USEFUL IS THIS SOURCE AS HISTORICAL EVIDENCE:

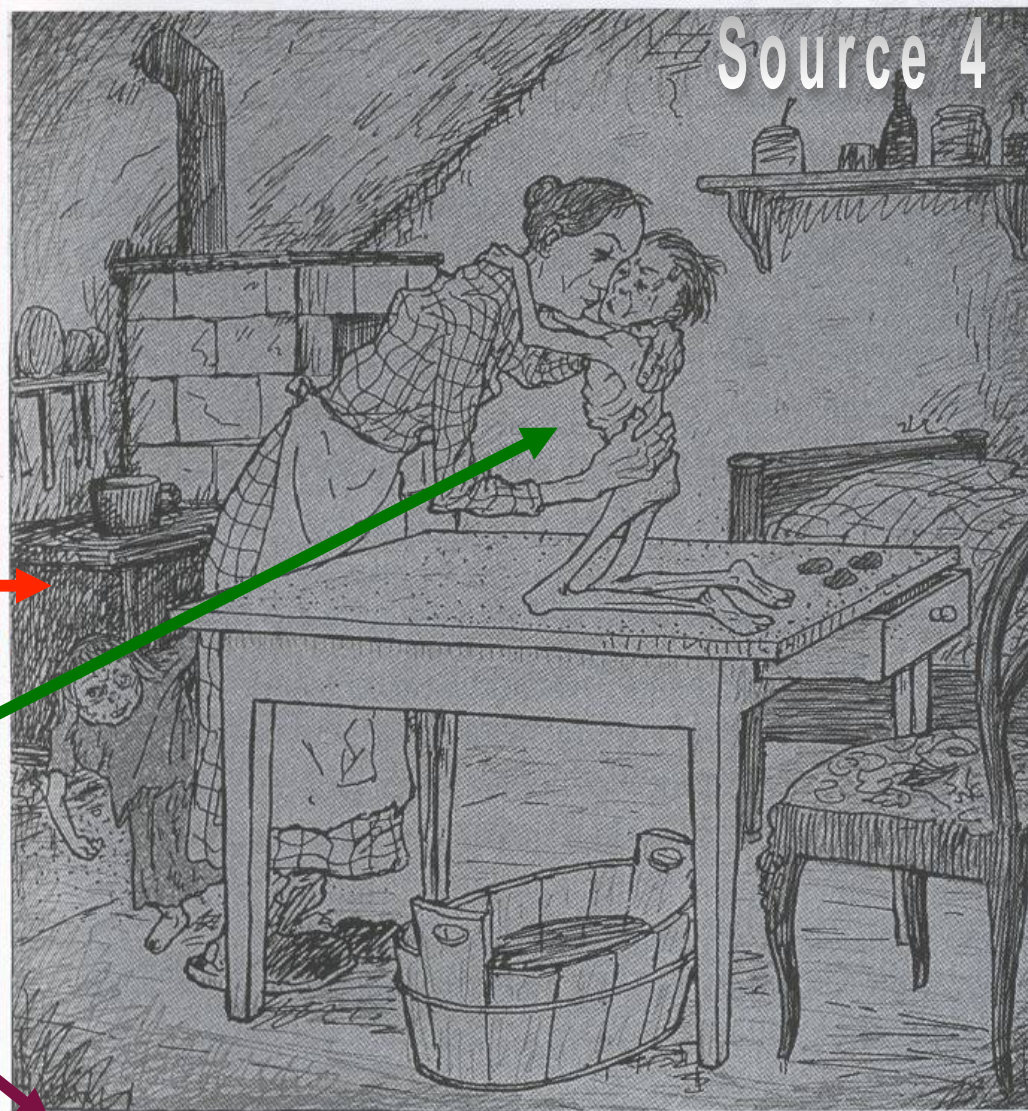
- i. What do we learn from it about the period being studied?
- ii. How reliable is this source?

Describe the condition of the room in which this family is living?

How is the child shown? Why?

Look at the caption, what is its political message?

How reliable is this source?



A German cartoon published in 1919. The German mother is saying to her starving child: 'When we have paid one hundred billion marks then I can give you something to eat.'

HOW USEFUL IS THIS SOURCE AS HISTORICAL EVIDENCE:

- i. What do we learn from it about the period being studied?
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Source 6

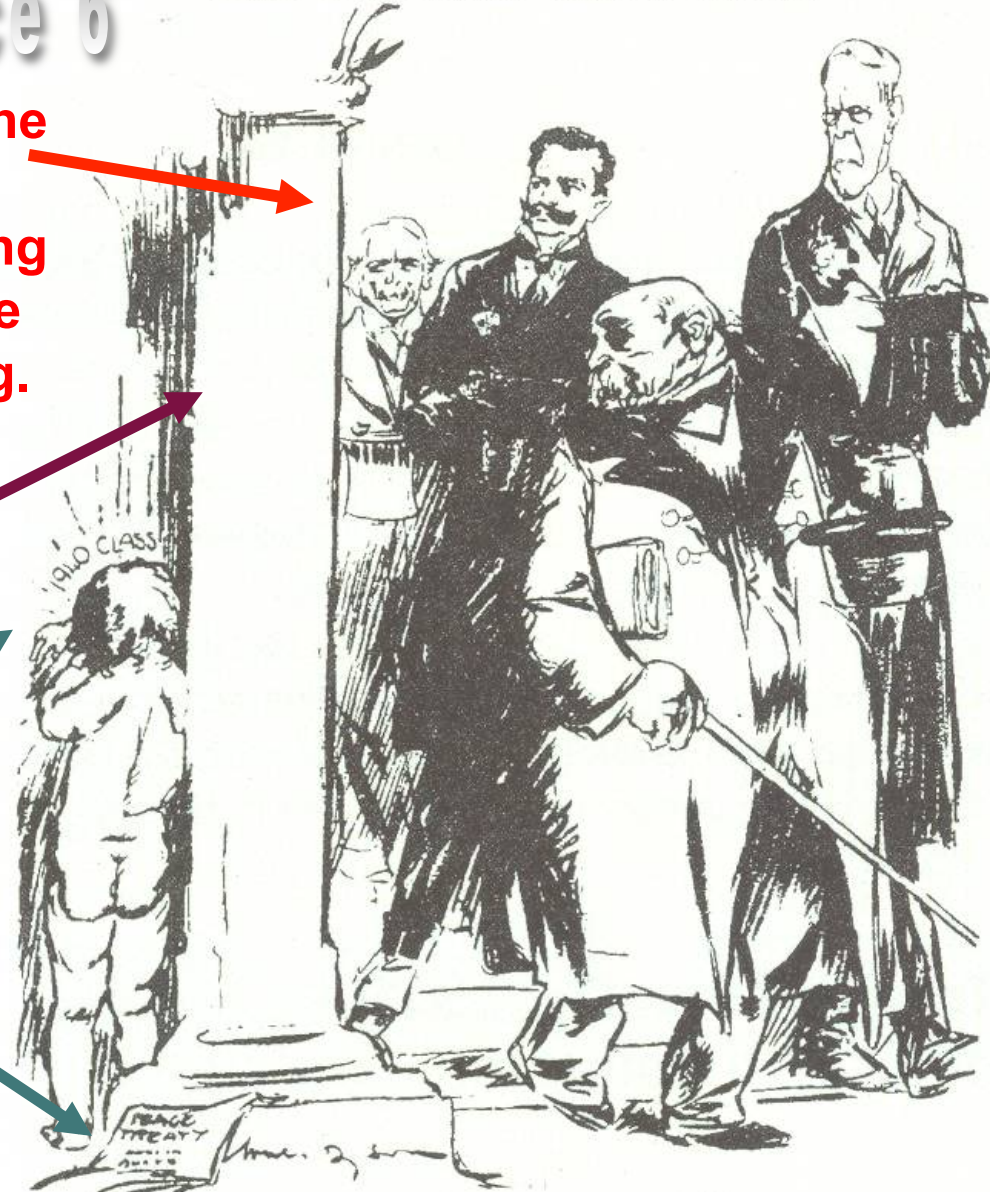
Name the people emerging from the building.

What does the building represent?

Why is the 'child' weeping, and what is meant by '1940'?

What is meant by this comment?

PEACE AND FUTURE CANNON FODDER



The Tiger: "Curious! I seem to hear a child weeping!"

INTERRUPTING THE CEREMONY

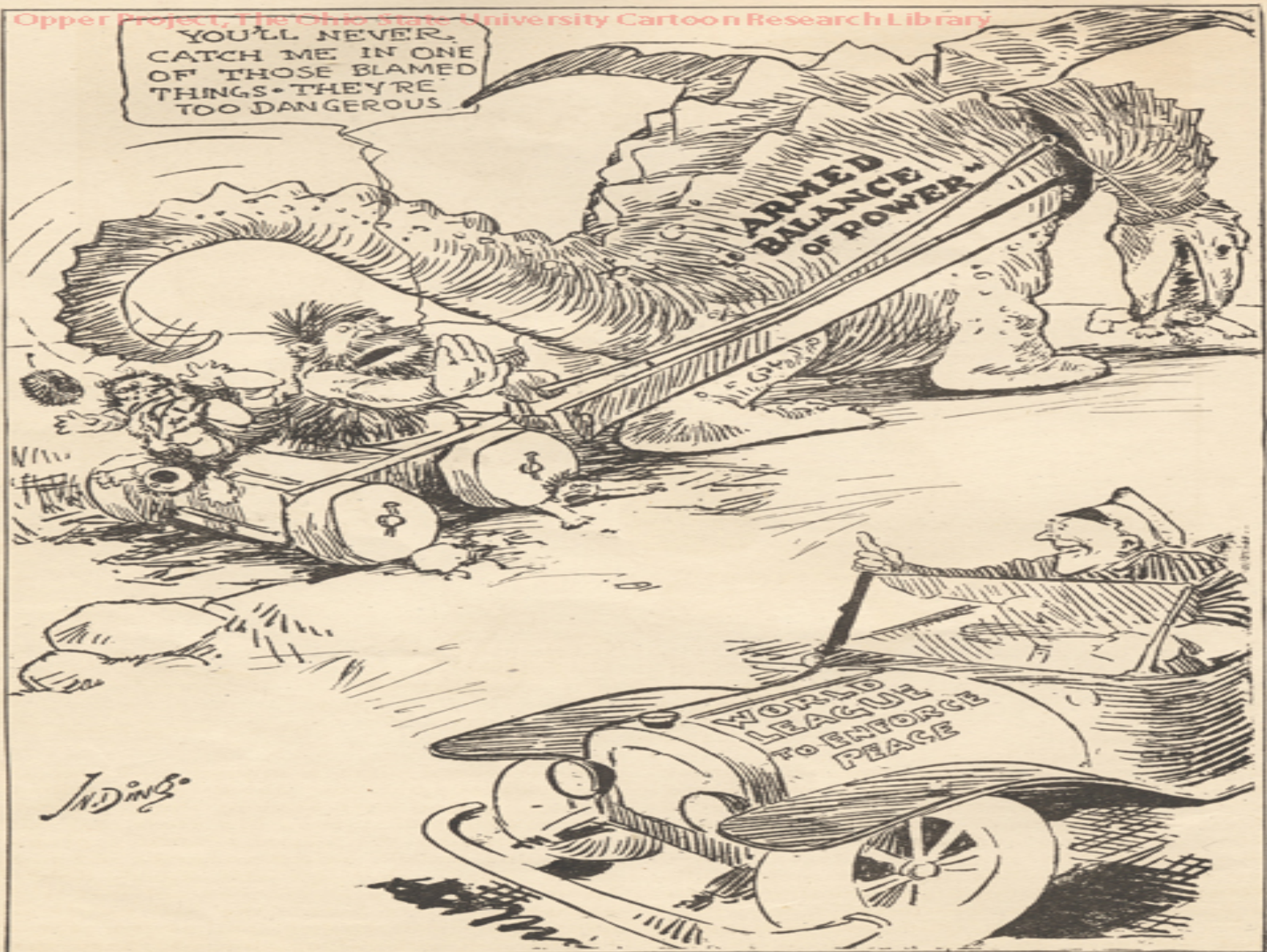
Oppe Project, The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library



McCUTCHEON, CHICAGO TRIBUNE-NEW YORK NEWS SYNDICATE, INC.



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.



Darling in New York Tribune

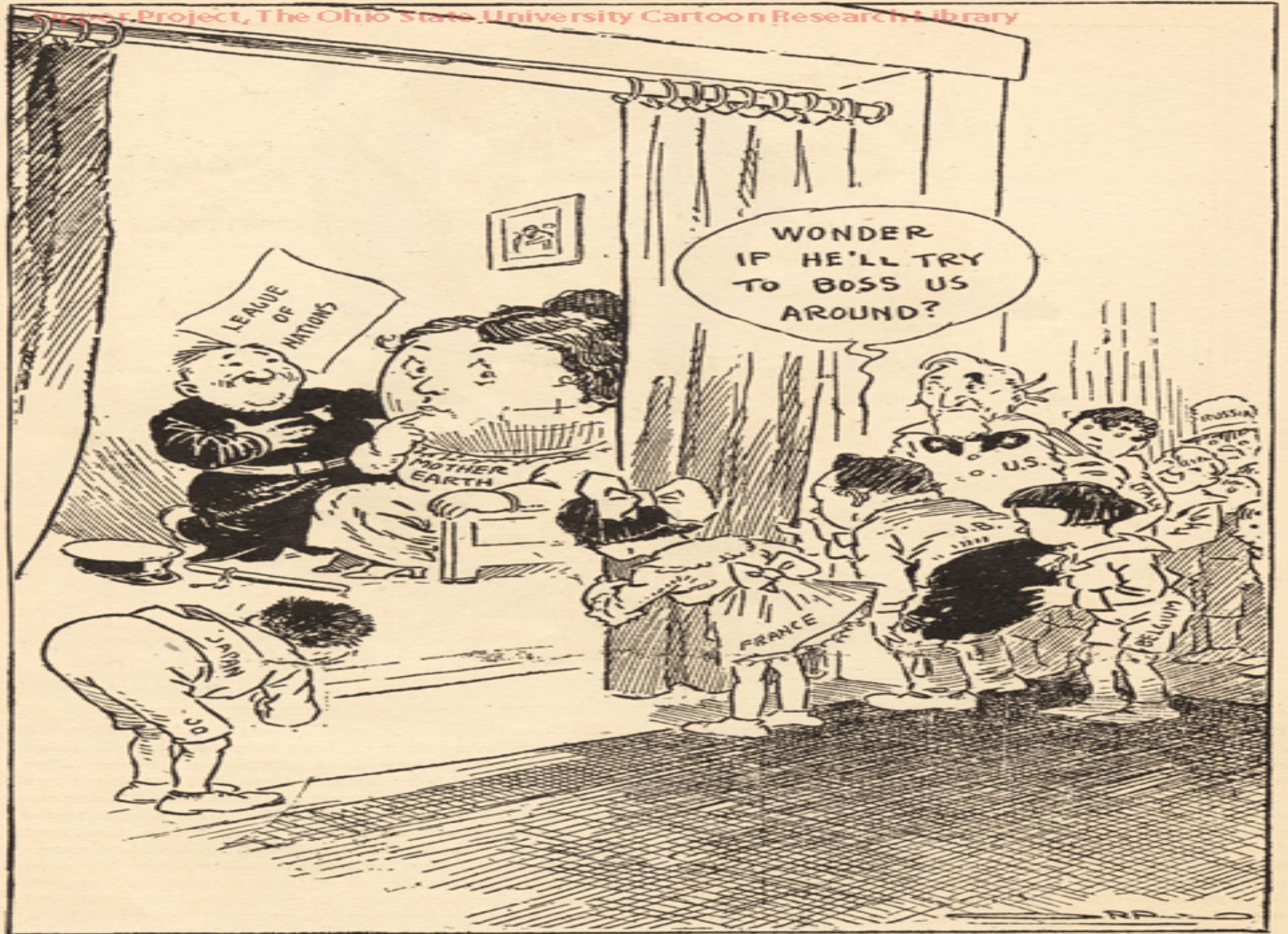
New devices ever seemed impractical at first

THE ACCUSER

Opper Project, The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library



KIRBY, WORLD JOURNAL TRIBUNE



Orr in Chicago Tribune

The prospective stepfather



THEY WON'T DOVETAIL

—Bronstrup in San Francisco *Chronicle*



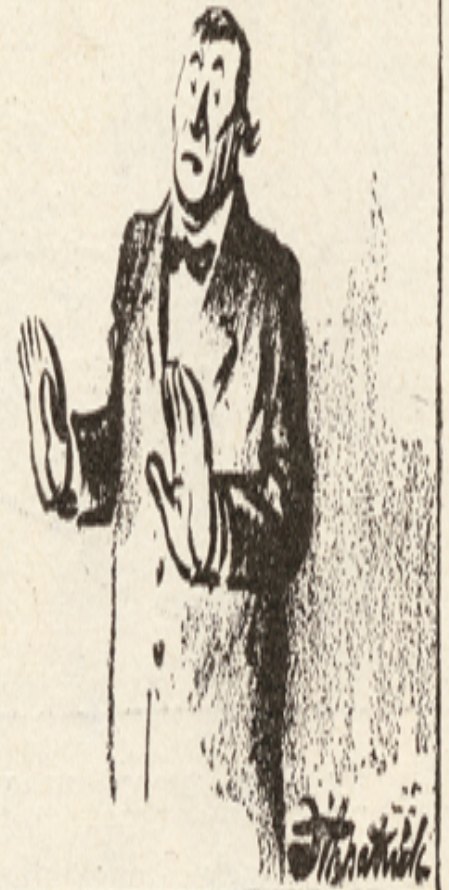
Strange Bedfellows

(From *St. Louis Star*; cartoonist Chapin; courtesy of *St. Louis Star-Times*)

A UNION
OF STATES?
IMPOSSIBLE!



A LEAGUE
OF NATIONS?
IMPOSSIBLE!



THERE WERE UNBELIEVERS THEN—THERE ARE UNBELIEVERS NOW
From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis, Mo.)