

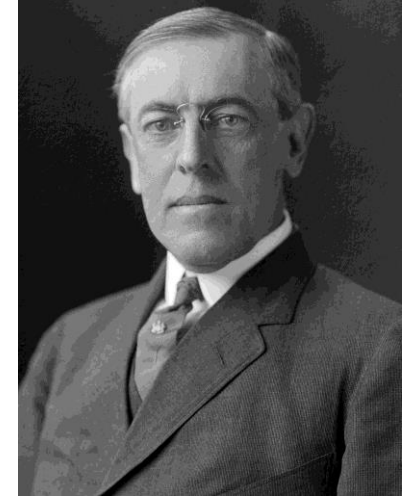
AIM: How did Wilson try to negotiate a “just and lasting” peace?

Clemenceau



- Sought “Revanche”
 - Punish Germany
 - Protect France from future attacks
 - Gain spoils of war
 - \$
 - Territory

Wilson



- “Peace w/o Victory”
- 14 points
 - Prevent future wars
 - League of Nations

Handout Questions:

- What did each leader hope to achieve?
 - What were Wilson's goals?
 - What were Clemenceau's goals?
- How did Wilson's 14 points address the causes of World War I?
- Whose ideas would you have supported?

Woodrow Wilson – 14 points

Countries must not seek territorial gains or other benefits from this war. We must have a peace without victory. I propose that the world adhere to the following principles. If it does, then this shall be the war to end all wars.

First, countries should only make only open agreements with other countries. We must reject secret treaties and alliances.

Second, the principle of self-determination being a fundamental human right, all people must have the right to choose their own government – this includes Poles and the Slavic peoples of central and Eastern Europe.

Third, we must respect the rights of all countries to use the oceans without harassment

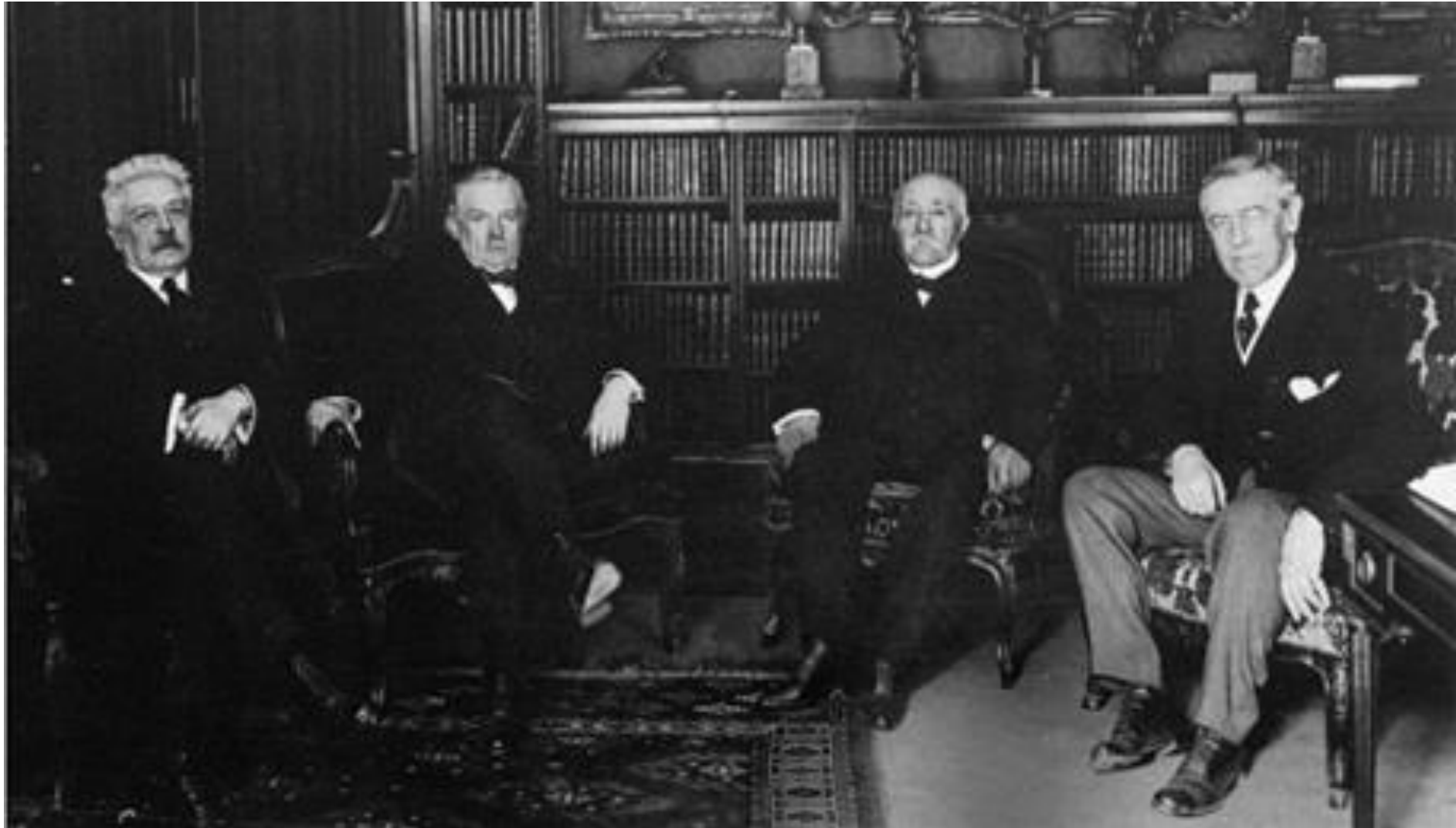
Fourth, countries must be free to trade with each other without obstacles.

Fifth, all countries must reduce their armaments to a defensive level.

Sixth, we need an international organization that can resolve conflicts between countries before they break out into war.



Vittorio Orlando, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson



TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1919

REVENGE ON GERMANY

The Treaty was designed to cripple Germany militarily, territorially and economically

WAR GUILT CLAUSE

Germany had to accept blame for starting WW1

GERMANY'S MILITARY FORCES REDUCED

- Army restricted to 100,000 men.
- No modern weapons such as tanks, military air force.
- Navy could not have battle ships over 10,000 tons and no U-Boats.

NO UNION WITH AUSTRIA

REPARATIONS

Germany forced to pay massive fine for war damages - 1,000,000,000 Marks (6.6bn pounds).

GERMAN OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

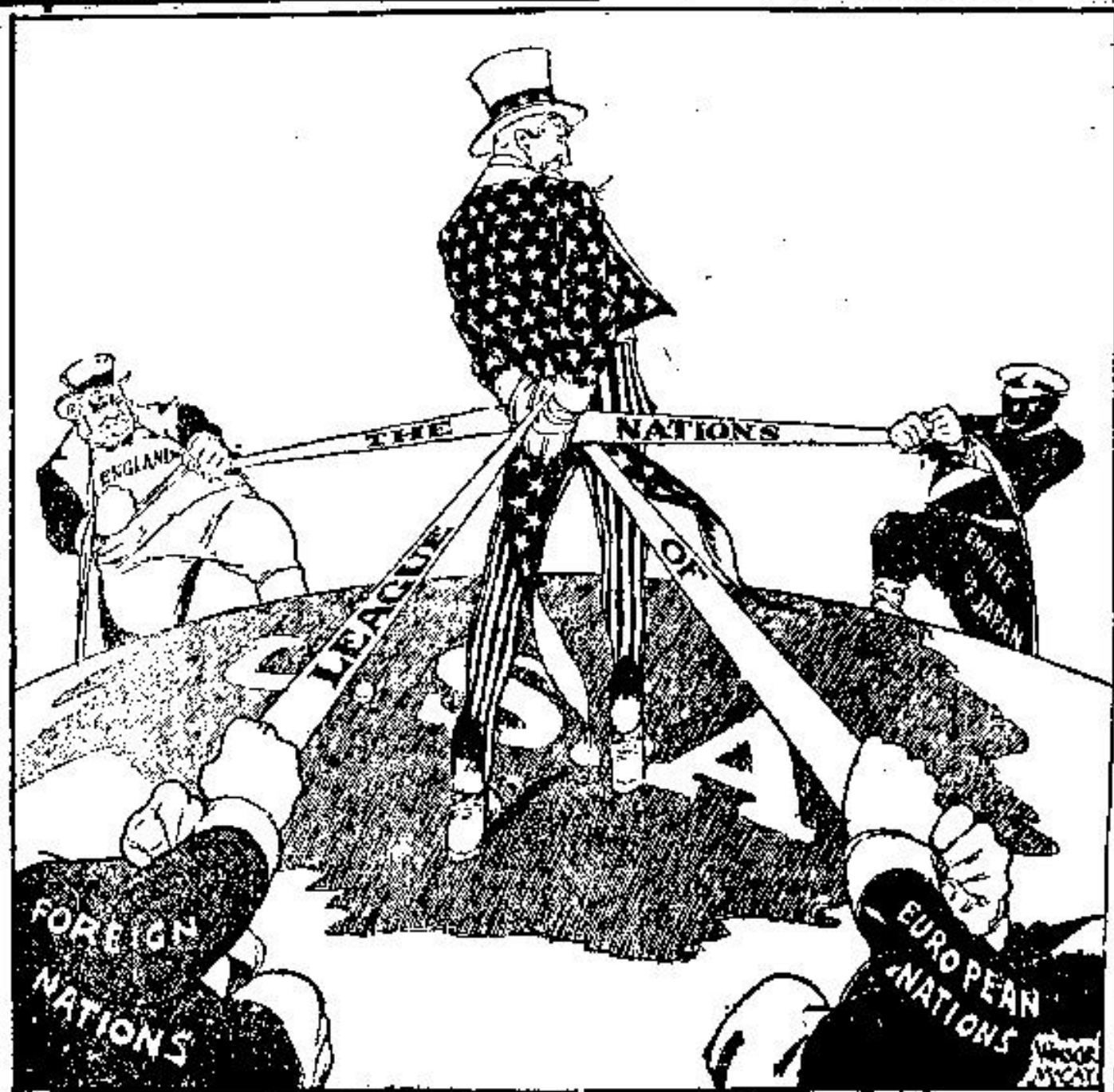
Germany lost Chinese ports [Amoy and Tsingtao], Pacific Islands, and African colonies [Tanganika and German SW Africa].

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES 1919

RHINELAND TO BE DE-MILITARISED

GERMAN NATIONAL TERRITORY

- Germany lost national territory which was given to Belgium and Denmark, most went to Poland.





Europe

1919



Europe before World War I (1914)



Europe After World War I (1919)

