

“Ending the War to End All Wars”



I LEAGUE OF NATIONS



SO SOCIETE DES NATIONS

NOVEMBER 11, 1918



"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
For today and tomorrow, generally
fair, with occasional clouds.
WINDY TO-night and to-morrow
morning.

VOL. LXXIII NO. 2226

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918. TWENTY-FIVE PAGES.

THE CITY "TRIP" 1918-1919

ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR! BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONARIES; NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER; OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND

SON FLEES WITH EX-KAISER

Hindenburg Also Believed
to be Among Those
in His Party.

ALL ARE HEAVILY ARMED

Automotive Trucks with Rifles
as Fighting Arms at
Dutch Frontier.

ON THEIR WAY TO DUTCH STEPS

Beginners Tell in Their "Are
You On Your Way to
Paris?"

Kaiser Fought Hindenburg's Call for Abduction; Failed to Get Army's Support in Keeping Throne

By GEORGE HERVEY.

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Printed in the New York Times.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—It took an hour and a half before the Kaiser made a decision after a long and anxious conference with his advisers. He then decided to accept the offer of the revolutionaries to abdicate the throne and flee to the Netherlands.

The Kaiser's decision was a surprise to all those who had expected him to fight to the end. He had been advised by his military advisers to do so, but he had chosen to accept the offer of the revolutionaries.

After the Kaiser had fled, the revolutionaries had to deal with the army. The army was heavily armed and was determined to fight to the end.

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BERLIN TROOPS JOIN REVOLT

Reds Seize Building in
Which Officers Vainly
Resist.

THOMAS DENIES REPUBLIC

Revolutionary Flag on Royal
Palace—Crown Prince's
Palace Now Seized.

GENERAL STRIKE IS AVOID

Engagement and Police Sub-
mission—War Office Now in
the Hands of Revolution.

Socialist Chancellor Appeals to All Germans To Help Him Save Fatherland from Anarchy

BERLIN, Nov. 11. (Associated Press).—By an address to the people the new German Chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, urged today the preservation of the German Republic.

Ebert's address was broadcast by the radio and was heard by millions of Germans. He urged the people to help him save the fatherland from anarchy.

The new Chancellor said that he would do everything in his power to maintain the German Republic.

Ebert's address was a plea for order and stability. He urged the people to help him save the fatherland from anarchy.

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WAR ENDS AT 6 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

The State Department in Washington
Made the Announcement at
2:45 o'Clock.

ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IN FRANCE AT MIDNIGHT

Terms Include Withdrawal from Alsace-Lorraine,
Disarming and Demobilization of Army and
Navy, and Occupation of Strategic
Naval and Military Points.

French Reaction



U.S. Reaction



British Reaction



German Reaction

“A nation of seventy
million can suffer, but
it cannot die.”
- Matthias Erzberger



**“Stabbed in
the Back”**



What now?

The Tasks of Peace



—From The New York Tribune.

Now All She Has to Do Is to Wash the Dishes, Feed and Quiet the Children,
Straighten Up the House and Pay the Bill

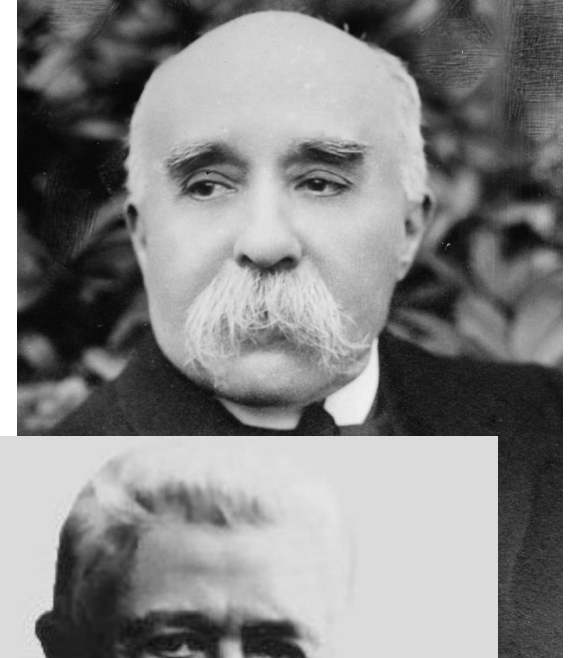
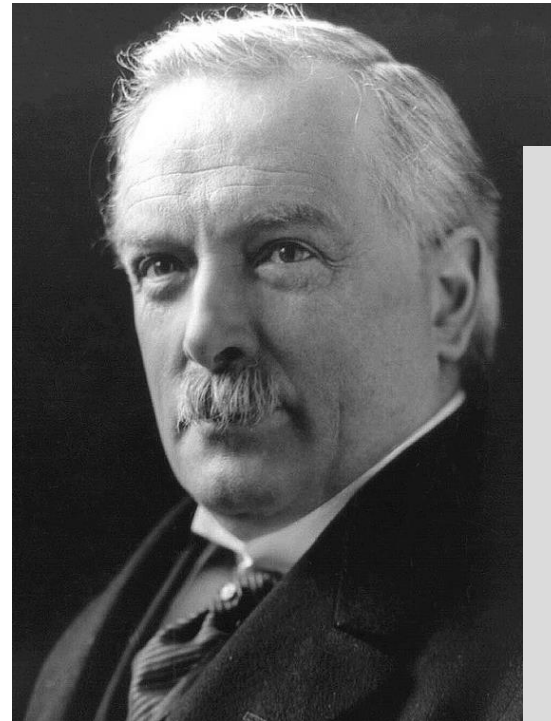
Paris Peace Conference

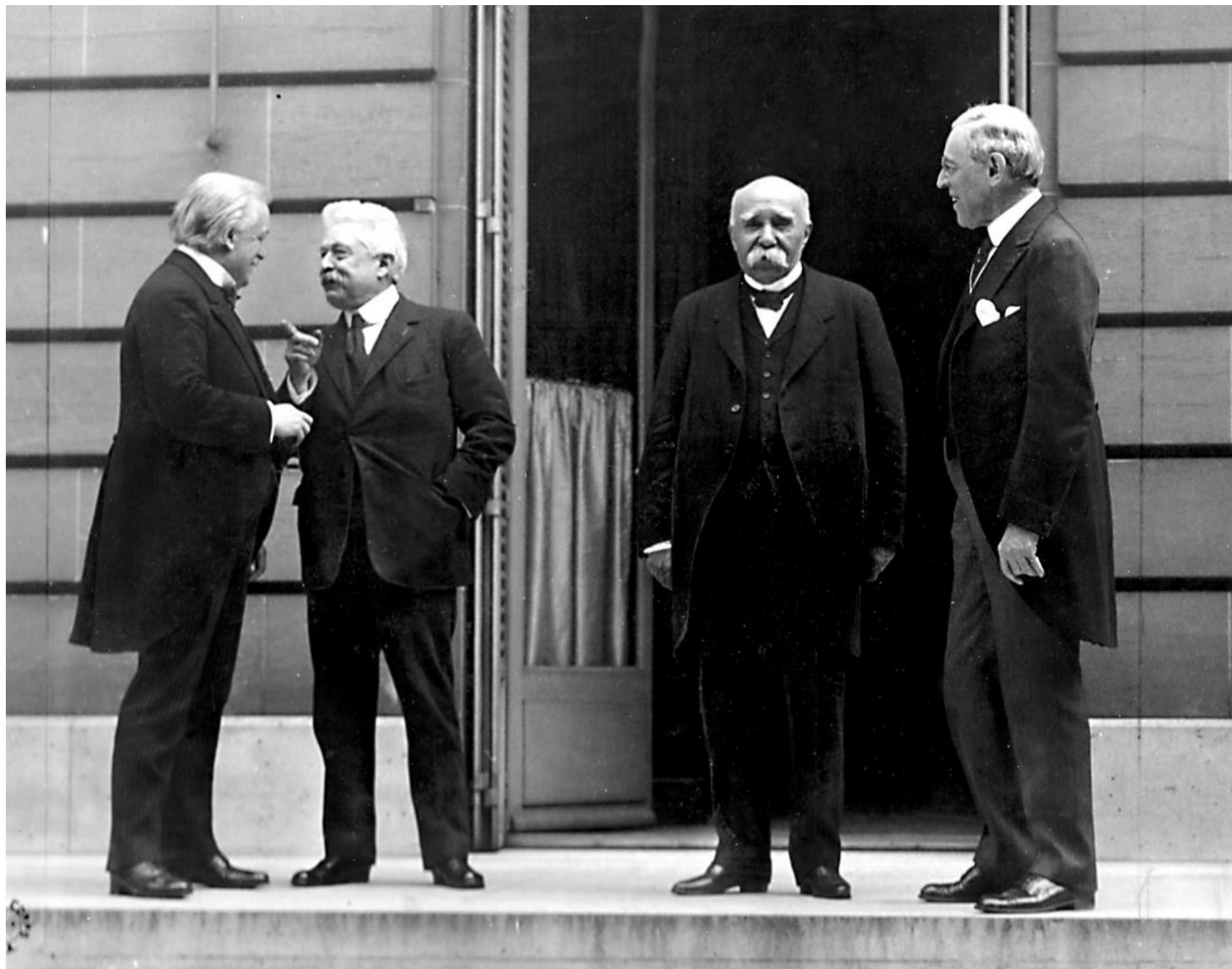
Peace terms worked out by 1919 at Palace of Versailles

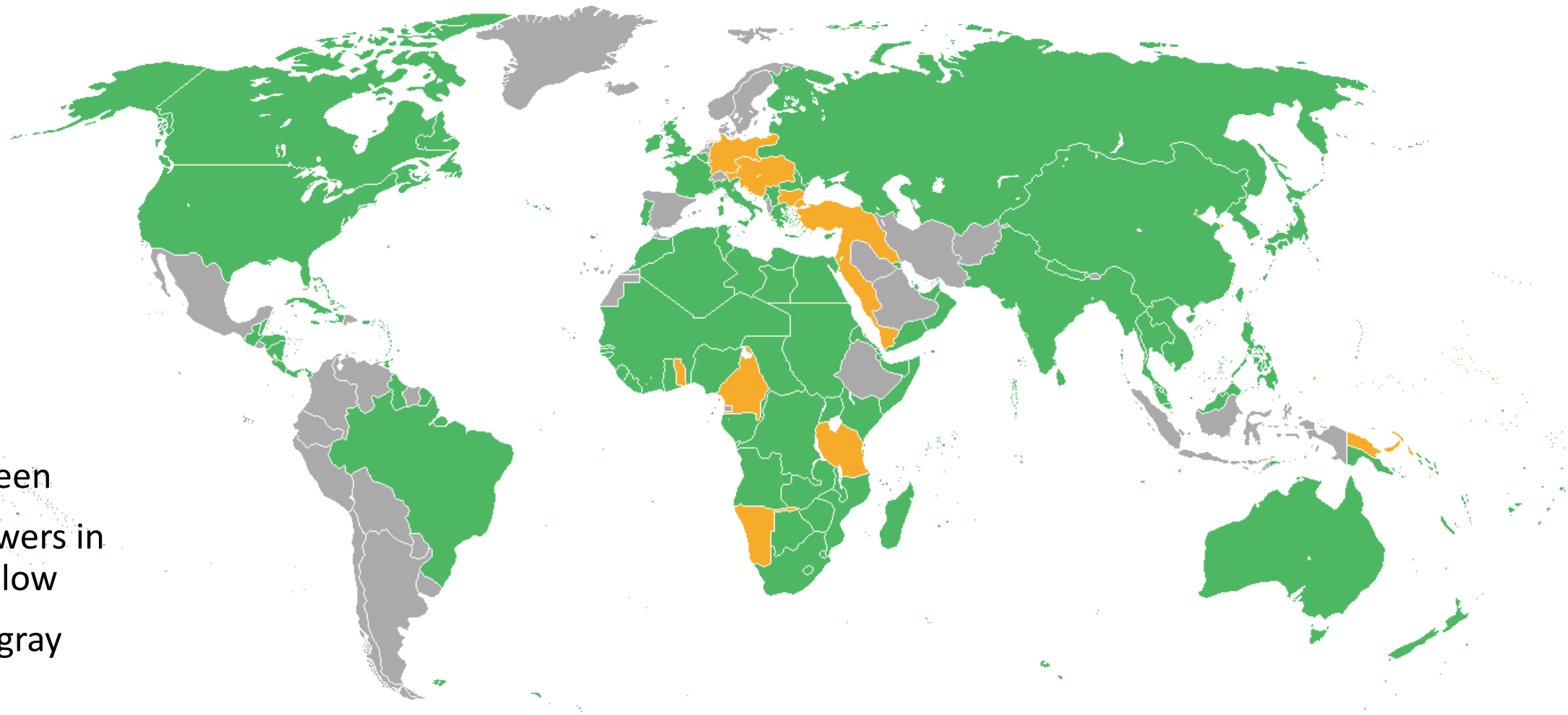
- 32 countries represented
- Central Power countries not present

Big Four

- United States (Woodrow Wilson)
- Great Britain (David Lloyd George)
- France (Georges Clemenceau)
- Italy (Vittorio Orlando)







- Allies in green
- Central Powers in orange/yellow
- Neutral in gray

France

- Wants revenge and punish the Germans
- Make Germany pay for damages (**reparations**)
- Wants to weaken Germany so they won't be invaded again

Great Britain

- Make Germany pay for damages
- Wants justice, but not revenge
- Maintain British dominance of the seas



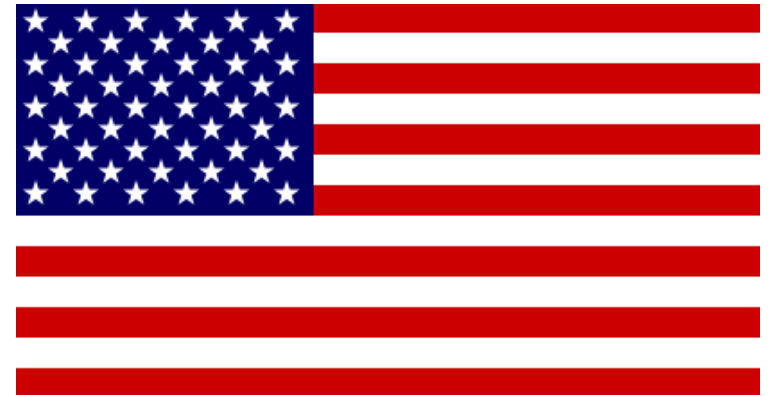
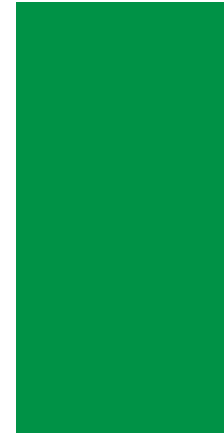
Italy

- Wants the territory promised to them by a secret treaty for betraying Triple Alliance and joining Allies
 - Treaty of London (1915)

United States

Fourteen Points

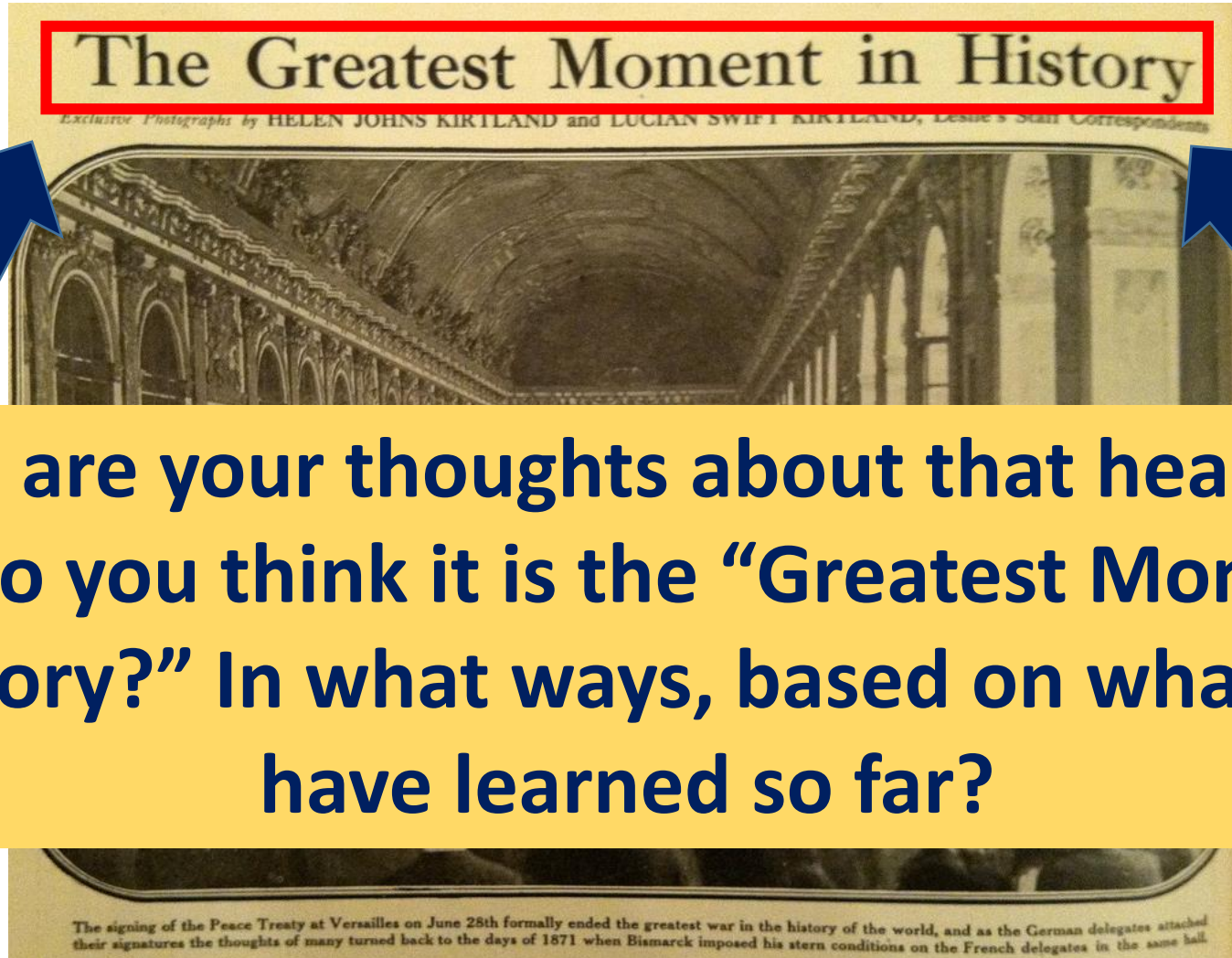
- Wants the world to be safe from chaos
- End war with fair peace
- Disarmament
- International peacekeeping organization
- Self-determination



Major Outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles (1919)

League of Nations	Territorial Losses	Military Restrictions	<u>War Guilt Clause</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• International peace organization• Russia excluded (ongoing civil war)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany returns Alsace-Lorraine to France• Germany surrenders all colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limit set on size of German army• Germany cannot import or make weapons• Germany cannot build or buy submarines or have an air force• Rhineland demilitarized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Germany take sole responsibility for war (<i>Article 231</i>)• Germany forced to pay \$33 billion in reparations to Allies





What are your thoughts about that headline? Why do you think it is the “Greatest Moment in History?” In what ways, based on what we have learned so far?

Troubled Treaties

Other treaties were signed separately

- New countries were created
- Austro-Hungarian Empire and Ottoman Empire dismantled
- Russia lost territory

- Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland



Country	Reaction to Treaty of Versailles
Germany	Hated everything about the treaty <ul style="list-style-type: none">• War-guilt clause• Reparations• Demilitarization
Great Britain	Neutral, “neither just nor wise” <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gained some German colonies and German navy destroyed• Reparations will ruin the economy
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Got Alsace-Lorraine back from Germany, Germany colonies, harsh reparations from Germany, and a small German army• Did not believe the League of Nations would protect them

Country	Reaction to Treaty of Versailles
Italy	<p>Okay with parts of it (reparations) and got new territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Upset they did not get all the promised territories• Insult to their country (nationalism)
United States	<p>Mixed feelings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• League of Nations created• Treaty was far too harsh• Many Americans do not want to get involved with Europe (isolationism)



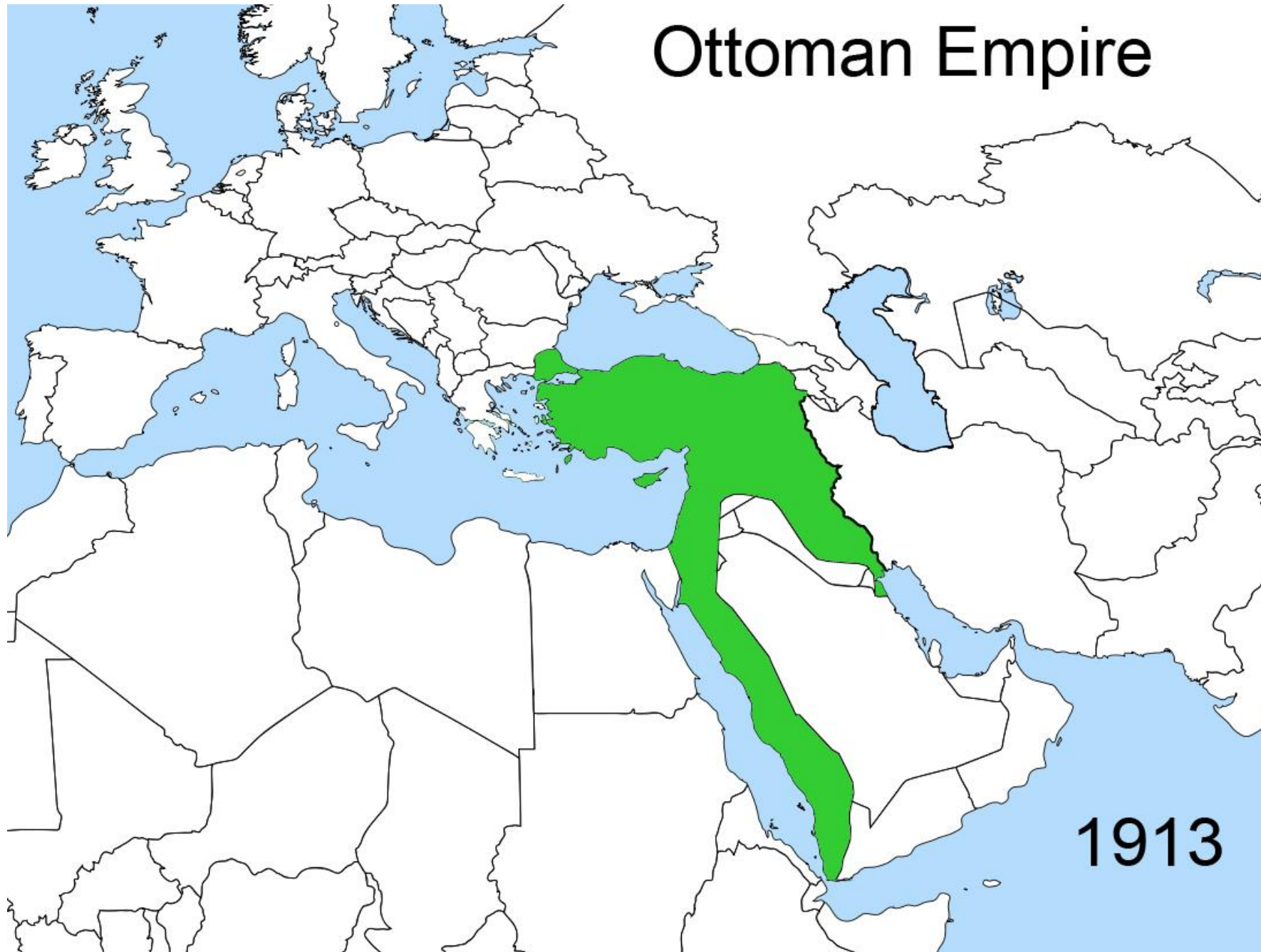
Europe Pre-World War I



Europe Post-World War I



Ottoman Empire



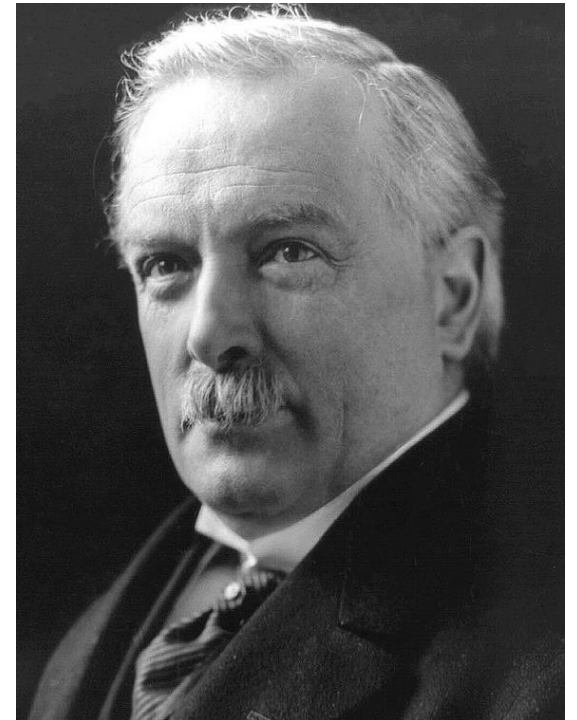
1913

“We shall have to fight another war again in 25 years time.”

- David Lloyd George



- What does this quote tell you about George’s feelings toward the Treaty?
- Do you agree with him? If so, who do think will fight another war?
- Do you think that if the treaty was different, a Second World War could have been avoided? If so, how?



Journal Activity



Copy the following questions down. Do not answer yet. Leave room to answer questions later:

1. According to Wilson, why did World War I started?
2. Before World War I, was there international law? And was it effective? What was missing?
3. What was Wilson's war policy in WWI?
4. What was some of Wilson's plan for the world after World War I?
5. According to the video, what were some reasons for Congress to be opposed to the League of Nations?
6. How did the League of Nations start to fail?

Lingering Legacies

- The United States did not join League of Nations
 - U.S. adopts **isolationist** attitude
- British global dominance on a decline
 - U.S. replaces Great Britain as world power
- Bitterness and hatred among Germans
- Other countries felt cheated
- Self-determination not fully realized

