Set a Purpose

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Analyze the costs of World War I.
- Describe the issues faced by the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference.
- Explain why many people were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Ask students to recall World War I’s effect on Britain and France. Based on their previous reading, have them predict these countries’ goals for the peace negotiations.

Set a Purpose

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.
- **WITNESS HISTORY Audio CD** Worth the Cost?

Ask What is Brittain’s reaction to the peace negotiations? (She is unhappy with their outcome. Why do you think Brittain had this reaction?)

Focus

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 4 Assessment answers.)

Preview

- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Note Taking

- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Guided Questioning strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have students fill in the concept web describing the costs of World War I.

Objectives

- Analyze the costs of World War I.
- Describe the issues faced by the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference.
- Explain why many people were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements.

Terms, People, and Places

- pandemic
- reparations
- mandate
- collective security
- Versailles
- Peace Conference
- Lloyd George
- Clemenceau
- Wilson
- Allies
- Central Powers

Making the Peace

Just weeks after the war ended, President Wilson boarded a steamship bound for France. He had decided to go in person to Paris, where Allied leaders would make the peace. Wilson was certain that he could solve the problems of old Europe. “Tell me what is right,” Wilson urged his advisors, “and I’ll fight for it.” Sadly, it would not be that easy. Europe was a shattered continent. Its problems, and those of the world, would not be solved at the Paris Peace Conference, or for many years afterward.

The Costs of War

The human and material costs of the war were staggering. Millions of soldiers were dead, and even more wounded. The devastation was made even worse in 1918 by a deadly pandemic of influenza. A pandemic is the spread of a disease across a large area—in this case, the whole world. In just a few months, the flu killed more than 20 million people worldwide.

The Financial Toll

In battle zones from France to Russia, homes, farms, factories, roads, and churches had been reduced to rubble. People had fled these areas as refugees. Now they had to return and start to rebuild. This cost of reconstruction and paying huge war debts would burden an already battered world.

Shaken and disillusioned, people everywhere felt bitter about the war. The Allies blamed the conflict on their defeated foes and insisted that the losers make reparations, or payments for war damage. The stunned Central Powers, who had viewed the armistice as a cease-fire made even worse in 1918 by a deadly pandemic of influenza. A pandemic is the spread of a disease across a large area—in this case, the whole world. In just a few months, the flu killed more than 20 million people worldwide.

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Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

**High-Use Word**

- **widespread**, p. 475

- **Definition and Sample Sentence**
  - The decision to eat dinner now rather than later met with widespread approval among those who were hungry.

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rather than a surrender, looked for scapegoats on whom they could blame their defeat.

**Political Turmoil** Under the stress of war, governments had collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Political radicals, or people who wanted to make extreme changes, dreamed of building a new social order from the chaos. Conservatives warned against the spread of bolshevism, or communism, as it was soon called. Unrest also swept through Europe's colonial empires. Africans and Asian soldiers had discovered that the imperial powers were not as invincible as they seemed. Colonial troops returned home with a more cynical view of Europeans and renewed hopes for independence.

The Costs of War. For a completed version of the infographic on this page, ask them to summarize the information provided in the charts and graphs. Then have them use this information to predict how the costs of the war will affect how the various countries approach the peace negotiations.

**Independent Practice**

**Link to Literature** To help students better understand the effects of the influenza pandemic of 1918, have them read the selection *From "Pale Horse, Pale Rider"* by Katharine Anne Porter and complete the worksheet.

**Monitor Progress** As students fill in their concept webs, circulate to make sure they understand the costs of war. For a completed version of the concept web, see Teaching Resources, Unit 4, p. 12.

**Answers**

Due to the war, millions of soldiers and civilians lost their lives, property was destroyed, and several countries experienced political turmoil.

**Thinking Critically**

1. Draw Conclusions. Which two nations suffered the highest proportion of soldier deaths? Why was American casualties relatively low?

2. Predict Consequences. What long-term impact might the number of casualties have on a country like France?
The Paris Peace Conference/The Treaty of Versailles

Instruct
- Introduce Tell students that Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles without any chance of negotiating its terms. Ask students to predict how this might lead to problems.
- Teach Using the Numbered Heads strategy (TP, p. T23), have students discuss the goals of each of the Big Three leaders. Then read aloud the background note French War Losses. Ask Why might Clemenceau be more concerned with making Germany unable to fight another war than Wilson? (France borders Germany; the United States does not. France lost many more people than the United States, and more French property was destroyed.)
- Quick Activity Organize a debate on how self-determination both solved and created problems. Mention that self-determination allowed people to govern themselves, but that the division of ethnic groups was not always clean and neat.

Independent Practice
- Biography To help students better understand one of the leaders behind the treaty negotiations, have them read the biography Woodrow Wilson and complete the worksheet. Note Taking Transparencies, Unit 4, p. 9
- Note Taking Have students fill in the table categorizing the treaty settlements and problems. Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 155
- Monitor Progress
  - To review this section, ask students to explain how the Treaty of Versailles punished Germany.
  - For a completed version of the table, see Note Taking Transparencies, 1728

Answer
Wilson wanted peace without revenge. Lloyd George wanted to please the British people by punishing Germany and getting money to fulfill his postwar goals. Clemenceau wanted to weaken Germany so that it could never threaten France again.

The Paris Peace Conference

The victorious Allies met at the Paris Peace Conference to discuss the fate of Europe, the former Ottoman empire, and various colonies around the world. The Central Powers and Russia were not allowed to take part in the negotiations.

Conflicting Goals Wilson was one of three strong leaders who dominated the Paris Peace Conference. He was a dedicated reformer and at times was so stubbornly convinced that he was right that he could be hard to work with. Wilson urged for “peace without victory” based on the Fourteen Points.

Two other Allied leaders at the peace conference had different aims. British prime minister David Lloyd George had promised to build a post-war Britain “fit for heroes”—a goal that would cost money. The chief goal of the French leader, Georges Clemenceau (KLAYN ruh), was to weaken Germany so that it could never again threaten France. “Mr. Wilson bares me with his Fourteen Points,” complained Clemenceau. “Why, God Almighty has only ten!”

Problems With the Peace
Crowds of other representatives circled around the “Big Three” with their own demands and interests. The Italian prime minister, Vittorio Orlando (ov LAN doh), insisted that the Allies honor their secret agreement to give former Austro-Hungarian lands to Italy. Such secret agreements violated the principle of self-determination.

Self-determination posed other problems. Many people who had been ruled by Russia, Austria-Hungary, or the Ottoman empire now demanded national states of their own. The territories claimed by these peoples often overlapped, so it was impossible to satisfy them all. Some ethnic groups became unwanted minorities in newly created states.

Wilson had to compromise on his Fourteen Points. However, he stood firm on his goal of creating an international League of Nations. The League would be based on the idea of collective security, a system in which a group of nations acts as one to preserve the peace of all. Wilson felt sure that the League could correct any mistakes made in Paris.

Checkpoint How did the goals of the Big Three leaders conflict at the Paris Peace Conference?

The Treaty of Versailles

In June 1919, the Allies ordered representatives of the new German Republic to sign the treaty they had drawn up at the palace of Versailles (vur SELL) outside Paris. The German delegates were horrified. The treaty forced Germany to assume full blame for causing the war. It also imposed huge reparations that would burden an already damaged German economy. The reparations covered not only the destruction caused by the war, but also penalties for millions of Allied soldiers and their wives and families. The total cost of German reparations would later be calculated at $30 billion (the equivalent of about $2T trillion today). Other parts of the treaty were aimed at weakening Germany. The treaty severely limited the size of the once-feared German military. It returned Alsace and Lorraine to France, removed hundreds of square miles of territory from western and eastern Germany, and stripped Germany of its overseas colonies. The treaty compelled many Germans to

History Background

French War Losses France did not suffer the greatest number of dead and wounded during the war. No other nation, however, suffered a greater percentage of its population dead or wounded. Of Frenchmen who were between 20 and 32 years old at the start of the war, more than half were killed. Property damage in northern France, where much of the fighting took place, included 300,000 houses destroyed and 20,000 factories or workshops ruined or badly damaged. Some 1,360,000 head of livestock were killed or confiscated. Bombing had ravaged thousands of acres of forest and farmland. This was the country that Georges Clemenceau represented at the Paris Peace Conference.

Note Taking
Reading Skill: Categorize One way to summarize information is to divide it into categories. In the table below, the left-hand column lists issues the world faced after World War I. As you read, categorize the information in the text in one of the second two columns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Treaty Settlement</th>
<th>Problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>War Debt</td>
<td>$30 billion</td>
<td>reparations were huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of German Territory</td>
<td>hundreds of square miles</td>
<td>Germany’s military was limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Other Territories</td>
<td>Alsace and Lorraine</td>
<td>returned to France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism</td>
<td>honor their secret agreement</td>
<td>new states for ethnic groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>weakened the Central Powers</td>
<td>League of Nations based on collective security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The peace treaties that ended World War I redrew the map of Europe. The Allies drew up separate treaties with the other Central Powers. Like the Treaty of Versailles, these treaties left widespread dissatisfaction. Discontented nations waited for a chance to revise the peace settlements in the years to come.

**Checkpoint** Why were the German delegates surprised when they read the treaty?

**Outcome of the Peace Settlements**

The Allies drew up separate treaties with the other Central Powers. Like the Treaty of Versailles, these treaties left widespread dissatisfaction. Discontented nations waited for a chance to revise the peace settlements in the years to come.

**Self-Determination in Eastern Europe**

Where the German, Austrian, and Russian empires had once ruled, a band of new nations emerged. Poland became an independent nation after more than 100 years of foreign rule. The Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia fought for and achieved independence.

Three new republics—Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary—rose in the old Hapsburg heartland. In the Balkans, the peacemakers created a new South Slav state, Yugoslavia, dominated by Serbia.

**The Mandate System**

European colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific had looked to the Paris Peace Conference with high hopes. Colonial leaders expected that the peace would bring new respect and an end of the war (4) their reaction to the peace settlements. Entities should include descriptions of technology used, soldiers' daily living conditions, dealing with fear and strategies to keep up morale.

leave the honors they had made in Russia, Poland, Albania-Lorraine, and the German colonies to return to Germany or Austria. The Germans signed because they had no choice. However, German resentment of the Treaty of Versailles would poison the international climate for 20 years. It would help spark an even deadlier world war in the years to come.

**Map Skills**

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3. Conclude the Unit 4 simulation.
2. If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.
1. Transparencies, Progress Monitoring Online.

Section 4 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. The huge human, financial, and political costs of the war influenced the treaties.
Many were dissatisfied with the outcomes.
3. Millions of people were dead or wounded; nations were in economic ruin, and governments had collapsed in Germany.
Russia, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire.
4. In Eastern Europe, self-determination led to the creation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Baltic states, and Yugoslavia. However, by creating mandates outside Europe, the treaties ignored non-European peoples’ right to self-determination.

4 Sample: Wilson’s advisor probably approved the creation of the League of Nations and several new nations in their overseas empires. The treaties created a system of mandates, territories administered by Western powers. Britain and France gained mandates over German colonies in Africa; Japan and Austria were given mandates over some Pacific islands. The treaties handled lands that used to be part of the Ottoman empire as if they were colonies, too.

4 In theory, mandates were to be held until they were able to govern themselves. In practice, they became European colonies. From Africa to the Middle East and across Asia, peoples felt betrayed by the policymakers.

6 The League of Nations Offers Hope
The Paris Peace Conference did offer one beacon of hope with the establishment of the League of Nations. More than 40 nations joined the League. They agreed to negotiate disputes rather than resort to war and to take common action against any aggressor state. Wilson’s dream had become a reality, or so he thought. On his return from Paris, Wilson faced resistance from his own Senate. Some Republican senators, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, wanted to restrict the treaty so that the United States would not be obligated to fight in future wars. Lodge’s reservations showed the feelings of many Americans. Wilson would not accept Lodge’s compromises. In the end, the Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and the United States never joined the League.

4 The loss of the United States weakened the League’s power. In addition, the League had no power outside of its member states. As time went on, the League could not prevent war. Still, it was a first step toward something genuinely new—an international organization dedicated to maintaining peace and advancing the interests of all peoples.

6 Why did the League of Nations fail to accomplish Wilson’s dreams?