

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin

What factors gave the Central Powers an advantage on land?

Why did Germany begin an all-out offensive on the Western Front?

What impact did the arrival of American forces have?

How many had died during this war?

Focus: How did Americans affect the end of World War I and its peace settlements?

Ch6.3 Wilson, War, & Peace

When the United States entered the war in 1917, Germany increased U-boat attacks, hoping to the war before American troops could make a difference.

Convoys of British and American ships, protected by warships, provided better safety at sea.

Several factors gave the Central Powers an advantage on land.

- The Allies were from years of fighting.
- Russia was torn apart by revolutions at home.
- Communists gained control of Russia, and their leader Vladimir Lenin signed a treaty with Germany in 1918, Russian involvement in the war.
- The closing of the Eastern Front allowed Germany to send more troops to the Front.

In the spring of 1918, Germany began an all-out offensive on the Western Front.

- The attacks threatened to break through Allied defenses and open a to Paris.
- More American soldiers began to arrive, and U.S. troops carried more of the of fighting.

General John J. Pershing turned millions of untrained American men into soldiers, then led them in France.

- The arrival of American soldiers gave the Allies a military advantage.
- They fought bravely in many battles.
- By the end of the war, 1.3 million Americans had served at the front. More than 50,000 of them died.

By the fall of 1918, the German front was Many German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers deserted, mutinied, or refused to fight.

- On November 11, 1918, Germany surrendered to the Allies in Compiègne, France.

The war took a huge toll on those involved.

- Nearly Allied soldiers and 8 million Central Powers soldiers were killed in the fighting.
- In addition, 6.5 million died during the conflict.

In early 1919, President Wilson traveled to Versailles, France for a peace conference.

- He met with European leaders and presented a plan for peace based on his Fourteen Points.
- Wilson's vision of a postwar world was grounded in the idea of "peace without"

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Why do you think that the Allied leaders wanted reparations, but Wilson did not?

The League of Nations was the precursor to which modern international organization?

What is ironic about the Senate refusing to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?

- Wilson's Fourteen made specific proposals to promote future peace.
- Practice open diplomacy.
- Allow freedom of the seas.
- Encourage free
- Reduce arms stockpiles.
- Scale back colonialism.
- Encourage self-determination of nations.
- Establish a League of Nations.

Allied leaders at Versailles wanted reparations.

- European leaders did not share Wilson's vision of peace without victory.
- They wanted Germany to for war damages.
- They also wanted to protect European colonialism and expand their countries' territories.

One by one, Wilson's Fourteen Points were rejected, leaving only the League of Nations.

- The League of Nations was an organization where countries could come together to resolve disputes
- Wilson's proposal to create a League of Nations was added to the Treaty of Versailles.

The Treaty of Versailles redrew the of Europe and broke up the Ottoman Empire.

Wilson returned to face a hostile Senate, where two groups opposed the treaty.

- The "reservationists," led by Henry Cabot Lodge, opposed the treaty as written but were willing to negotiate changes.
- The "irreconcilables" were isolationists who the League of Nations.

Wilson was unwilling to compromise on the treaty.

- On a speaking tour to promote the League of Nations in September 1919, Wilson became ill and suffered a stroke.
- As he lay near death, the Senate voted, to ratify the Treaty of Versailles.

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SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 4 complete sentences:
