

End of World War I: Treaty of Versailles

WAR ENDED.
ARMISTICE SIGNED
AND
FIGHTING OVER.

The war has ended. This great news was conveyed to the people this morning in these words: —

The Prime Minister makes the following announcement:

The armistice was signed at 5 a.m. this morning, and hostilities are to cease on all fronts at 11 a.m. to-day.



1. Britain and Empire - 902,000

Great Britain - 700,000
 Canada - 57,000
 Newfoundland - 1,000
 Union of South Africa - 7,000
 India - 62,000
 Australia - 59,000
 New Zealand - 16,000

2. France - 1,400,000

3. Belgium - 44,000

4. Germany - 1,800,000

5. Austria - Hungary - 1,290,000

6. Russia - 1,700,000

7. Montenegro - 3,000

8. Serbia - 45,000

9. Rumania - 335,000

10. Bulgaria - 90,000

11. Greece - 5,000

12. Turkey - 325,000

13. Italy - 615,000

and also

14. USA - 116,000

15. Portugal - 7,000

16. Japan - 300

Wilson's Fourteen Points



THE
TREATY OF PEACE
BETWEEN
THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS
AND
GERMANY,

The Protocol annexed thereto, the Agreement respecting the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine,

AND THE

TREATY

BETWEEN

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN

RESPECTING

Assistance to France in the event of unprovoked aggression by Germany.

Signed at Versailles, June 28th, 1919.

(With Maps and Signatures in Facsimile.)



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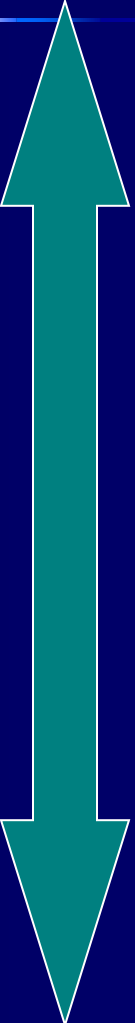
THE FOURTEEN POINTS

(Woodrow Wilson—Jan. 18, 1918)

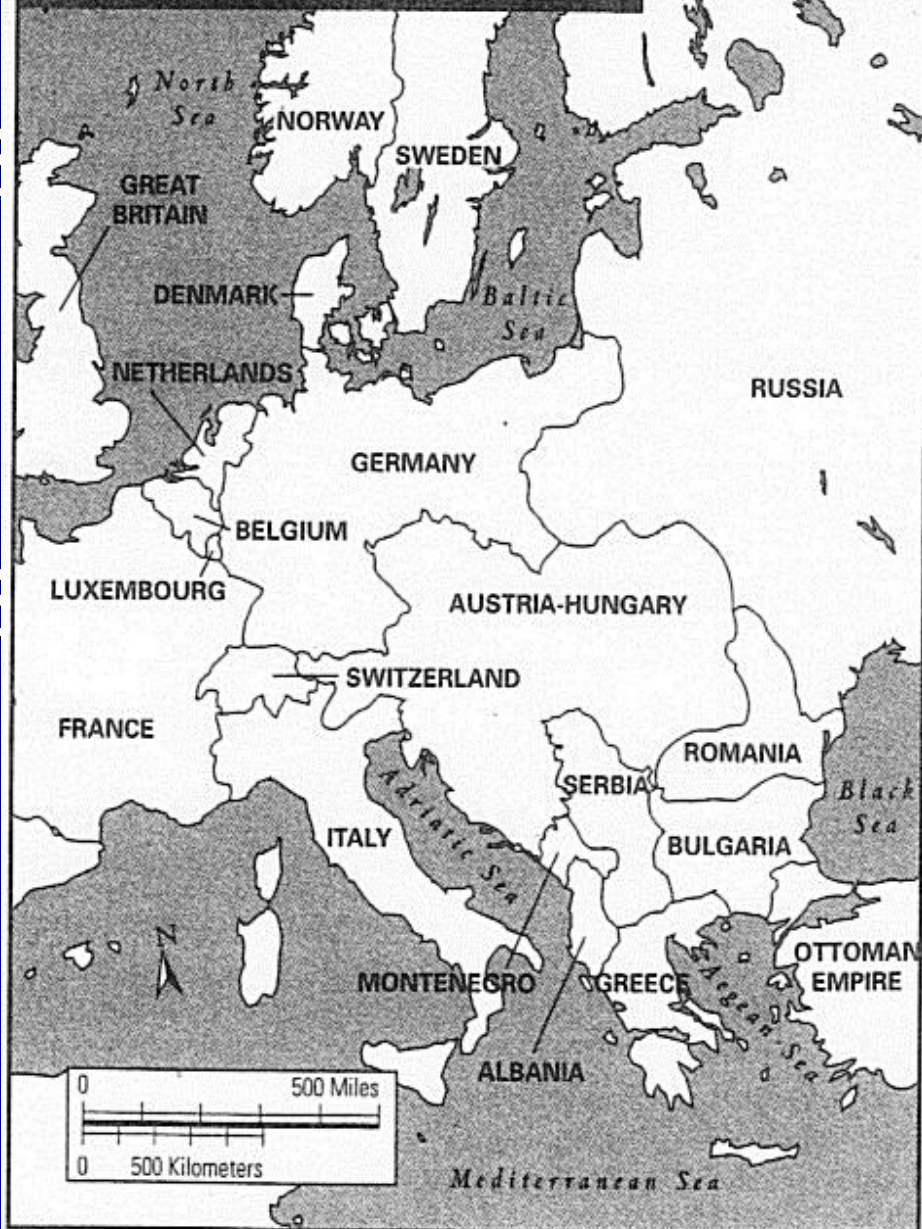
1. "Open covenants of peace . . ."
2. "Absolute freedom upon the seas . . ."
3. "The removal, . . . of all economic barriers . . ."
4. "Adequate guaranties . . . [of disarmament]"
5. [Equitable colonial self-determination]
- 6-13. Specific provisions relating to:
Russia, Belgium, France
(including Alsace-Lorraine),
Italy, Austria-Hungary,
Balkan Nations, Turkey
(and the Dardenelles),
"An independent Polish state . . ."
14. "A general association of nations . . ." [The League of Nations]

The first five points
addressed the
causes of the war

Fourteen Points

- 
1. No secret trade agreements
 2. Maintain freedom of the seas
 3. Lower tariffs to encourage free trade
 4. Arms should be reduced in order to decrease militarism
 5. Colonial policies should consider interests of colonial people as well as imperialist interests

Europe Before World War I



Europe After World War I



Treaty of Versailles: 1919

- Blamed Germany for causing war. Forced to pay reparations (war damages) to Allies **\$33 Billion**
- Germany forced to de-militarize

Weaknesses of Treaty:

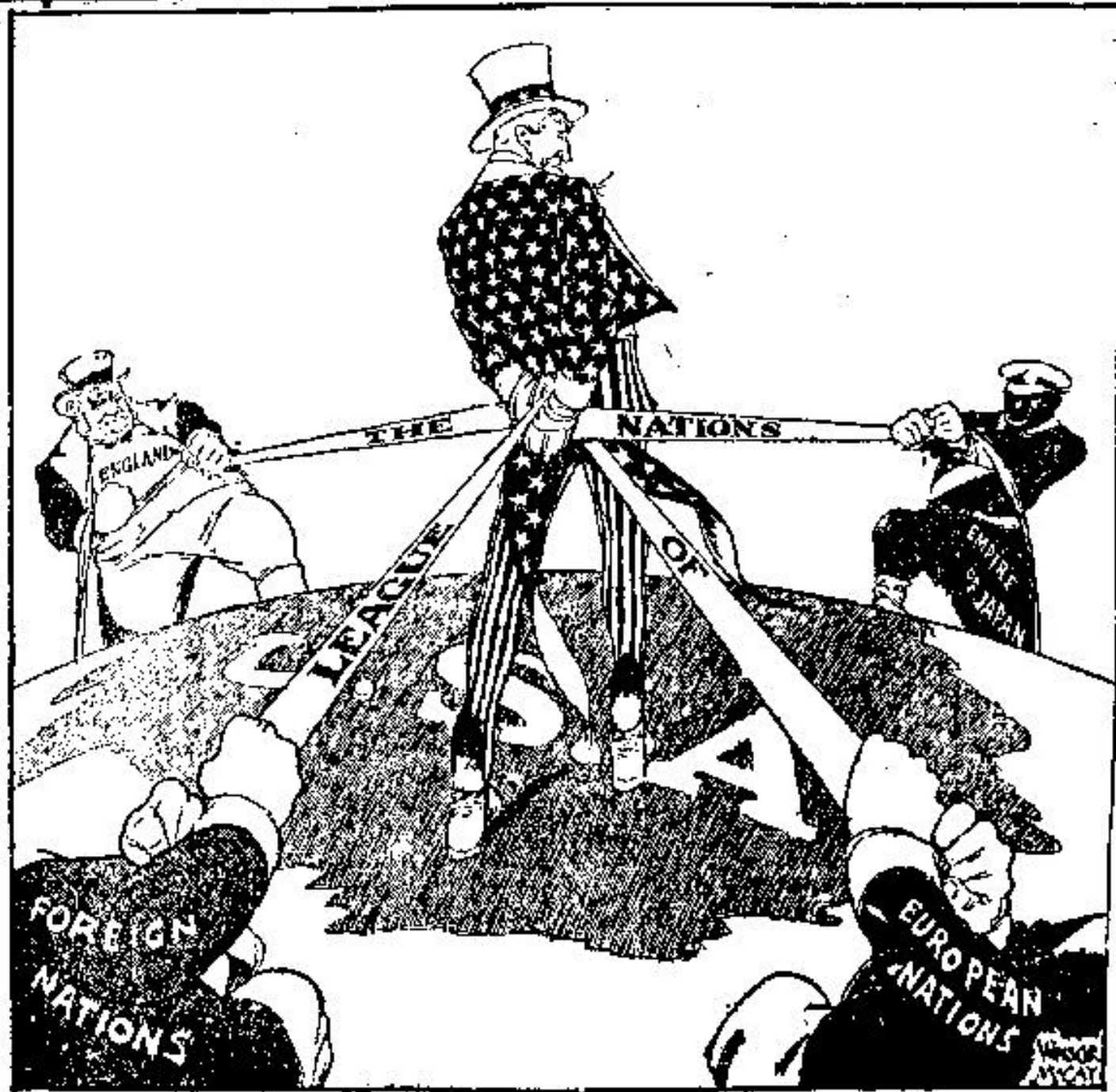
- Germany humiliated worldwide. Adolf Hitler (a soldier during the war) vows revenge...
- Bolshevik government in Russia felt the Allies ignored need to get land back: determined to regain former territory lost during WWI
- Germany stripped of colonial possessions and lost land (ignoring self-determination).

Senate Rejects Treaty of Versailles

- Henry Cabot Lodge was suspicious of joint economic and military action against aggression. Senator Lodge and a number of Senators feared that membership in the League of Nations would force the U.S. into other peoples problems. He did not want to be thrown into another war and wanted the right to declare war.
- Wilson went on speaking tour to gain popular support for treaty, but suffered a stroke. His illness prevented him from active role in treaty debate.



THE LAMB FROM THE SLAUGHTER.



"Pilgrim Landing in America, 1919" (Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle, 1919.)



Interrupting the Ceremony



Support for Adolf Hitler in Germany grows...

- Post war economic conditions were poor
 - Depression in 1923; many out of work
 - Money became worthless (people burned for fuel)
- Poor Conditions: search for scapegoats
 - Blamed Jewish people and socialists
- Isolationism: Americans wanted "normalcy". 1933 Hitler rose to power with the Nazi party (U.S. wanted to stay out of problems)