

Warm Up: Using your notes (p. 16), work and memory from last class, rank the 4 causes of WWI in order from the most important (#1) to the least important.

Then clearly and thoughtfully justify your ranking in the space below.

Quick Update

16	WWI Notes (white)
17	WWI Assignment (green)
18	WWI Ranking (purple)
19	End of WWI (pink)
20	14 Points & ToV (white)
21	WWI Mini Webquest (yellow)
22	Changing Borders (blue)

WWI, Day 2

Wilson's 14 Points and the Treaty of Versailles

Learning Goal 2: Explain the impact of Wilson's Fourteen Points and describe the political and economic impact of the Treaty of Versailles.

- WWI began with the assassination of ...?
- Archduke Franz Ferdinand



1914 Christmas Truce

- [Video clip](#)



WWI: Trench Warfare Misery







- 1915 : First use of poison gas (chemical warfare)



The Daily Mirror

CERTIFIED CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY OTHER PICTURE PAPER IN THE WORLD

No. 3,611.

Printed in the U.S.A.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915

One Halfpenny

"DEVILRY, THY NAME IS GERMANY!": SOLDIERS, TRAPPED BY A GAS CLOUD, LIE UNCONSCIOUS IN THE TRENCHES.





Some Major Battles of World War I

- Allies, 1918
- Central Powers
- Neutral countries
- ★
 Battle



0 200 400 miles

0 200 400 kilometers

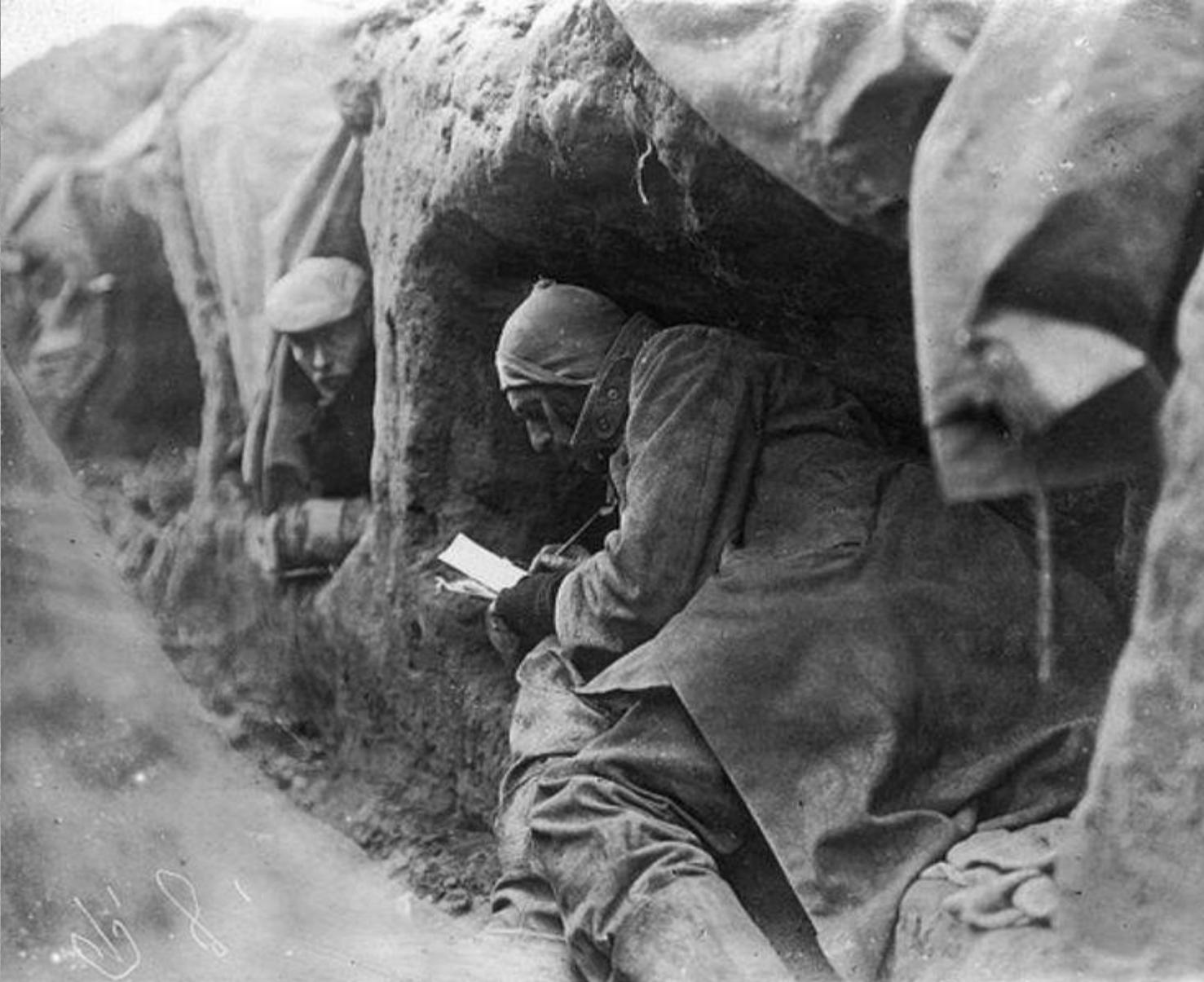
By 1917, the war had mostly stalled...

- Germany & Austria-Hungary were fighting in the Western Front (France) and the East (Russia)
- Stalemate: A situation in which neither side can win a clear victory
- Western Front: Both sides stayed in their trenches. Armies had to begin to be creative with war tactics because going “over the top” of your trench to attack was deadly





German
front
line
trench



- Writing letters home in a trench, c. 1914

1917: The US Entered WWI

- Previously: US officially was neutral...
- Why did the US enter the war?
 - Close relationship with Britain
 - Zimmerman Telegram
 - Germany asked Mexico to form an alliance against the US
 - Message intercepted by British intelligence – US citizens outraged!

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED
Fast Day Message
Day Letter
Night Message
Night Letter
Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

GERMAN LEGATION
MEXICO CITY

via Galveston

JAN 19 1917

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	6491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13805	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	39695	
23571	17504	11289	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
22284	22200	19452	21589	67893	5569	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17166	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706
13850	12224	6929	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
5870	17553	67893	5870	5454	16102	15217	22801	17138	
21001	17388	7446	23638	18222	6719	14331	15021	23845	
3156	23552	22096	21604	4797	9497	22464	20855	4377	
23610	18140	22260	5905	13347	20420	39689	13732	20667	
6929	5275	18507	52262	1340	22049	13339	11265	22295	
10439	14814	4178	6992	8784	7632	7357	6926	52262	11267
21100	21272	9346	9559	22464	15874	18502	18500	15857	
2188	5376	7381	98092	16127	13486	9350	9220	76036	14219
5144	2831	17920	11347	17142	11264	7667	7762	15099	9110
10482	97556	3569	3670						

Charge German Embassy.

Political Cartoon: The Zimmerman Telegram



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SOME PROMISE!

April 1911

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL LUSITANIA

Fastest and Largest Steamer
now in Atlantic Service Sails

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.

Transylvania..Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.

Orduna.....Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.

Tuscania.....Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.

LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.

Transylvania..Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.

Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

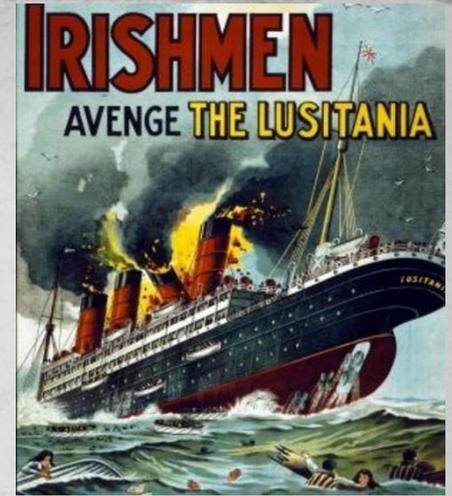
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS

Through bookings to all principal Ports
of the World.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

1917: The US Entered WWI

- German unrestricted submarine warfare: u-boat attacks on US ship
- Sinking of the Lusitania, a passenger ship
 - 1,198 killed, including 128 Americans- used as a propaganda tool by US gov. to gain support for joining war
- By 1918, five million American troops were in France.



After the US joined, the war quickly turned in favor of the Allies

Why?

- Fresh soldiers
- New technology
- More soldiers
- Improved morale





Canadian soldiers going “over the top” to attack

- British maneuvering a tank through trenches, 1917



President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points Speech



- Jan. 1918: Wilson speech to Congress
- Listed his ideas for a plan for peace (14 primary points)
- Major idea- a League of Nations, an international group of nations working together to avoid future wars
- Major idea – self-determination: a country's borders should be chosen by the ethnic group living there
- Later, some ideas were incorporated into the treaty that ended the war but others were not



President Wilson's Fourteen Points

- 1. Open diplomacy**
- 2. Freedom of the Seas**
- 3. Removal of economic barriers**
- 4. Reduction of armaments**
- 5. Adjustment of colonial claims**
- 6. Conquered territories in Russia**
- 7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty**
- 8. Restoration of French territory**
- 9. Redrawing of Italian frontiers**
- 10. Division of Austria-Hungary**
- 11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries**
- 12. Limitations on Turkey**
- 13. Establishment of an independent Poland**
- 14. Creation of an Association of Nations**



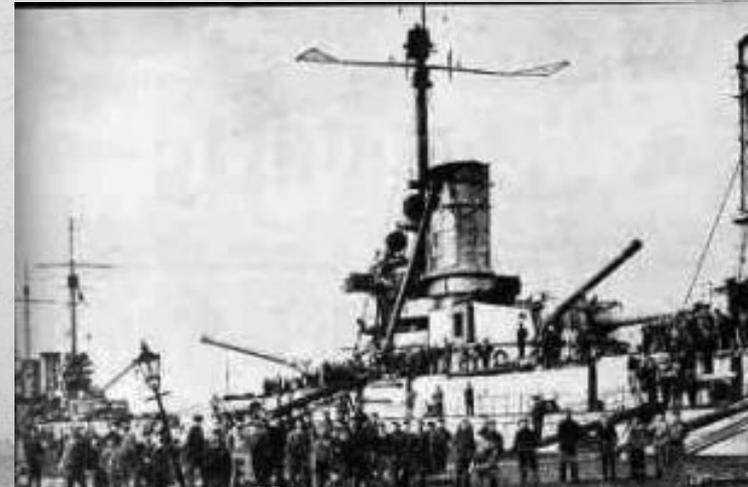
Trench in 2002, France



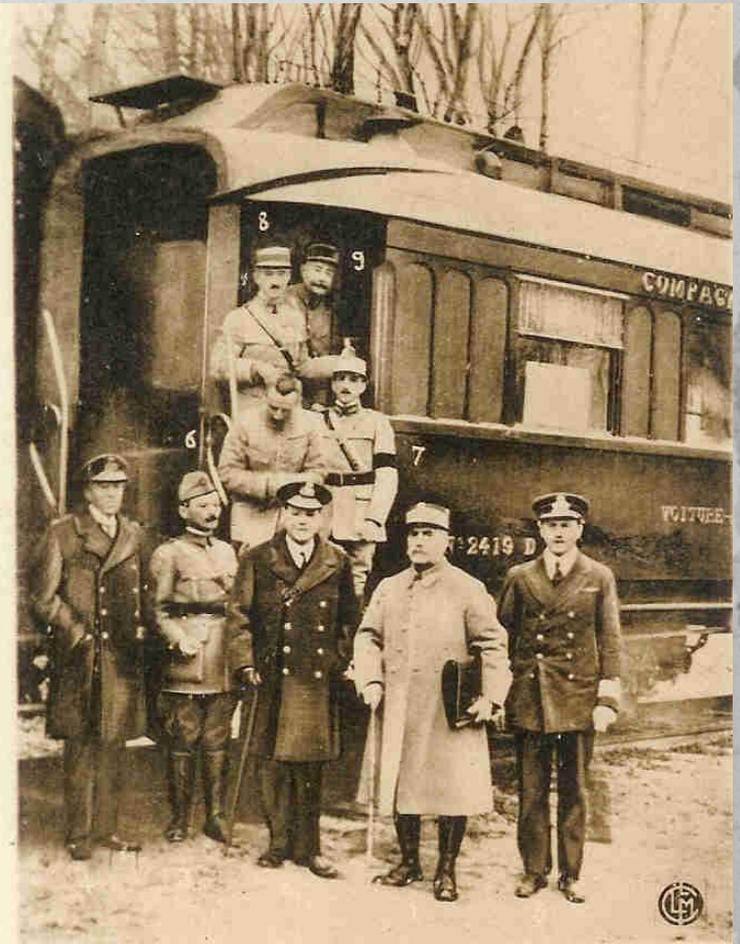
Nov. 1918: WWI Ends



- The Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany & The Ottoman Empire) = worn out
 - Video [link](#)
 - Spring 1918, The Ludendorff Offensive -the last German offensive of the war fails
 - German navy and factory workers rebel
 - Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany abdicated (gave up throne)
 - Austria-Hungary surrendered
 - Armistice signed!



Nov 1918: The Armistice



413. - Photographie prise le 11 Novembre 1918 à 7 h. 30, au moment où le Maréchal Foch part pour Paris remettre au gouvernement français le texte de l'Armistice qui vient d'être signé avec l'Allemagne.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Maréchal Foch | 6. Général Desticker |
| 2. Amiral Sir R. Wemyss | 7. Capitaine de Mierry |
| 3. Général Weygand | 8. Commandant Riedinger |
| 4. Contre-Amiral G. Hope | 9. Officier-Interprète Laperche |
| 5. Captain Marriott | |

Cliche Pupier

Reproduction interdite

Compiègne (60) (10'00)

Treaty of Versailles: Paris Peace Conference

Allied leaders meet to work out a peace treaty

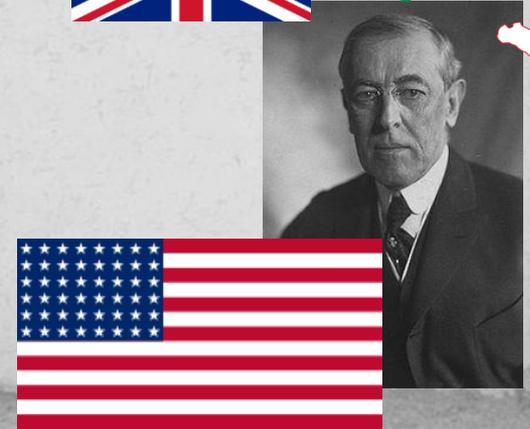
- 32 countries represented- but not Germany...

European focus: punish Germany

American focus: avoid future war

The Big Four:

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



Treaty of Versailles, cont.

- Treaty that officially ends WWI
- Terms of the Treaty include
 - 1) Germany pays reparations (\$33 billion)
 - 2) Demilitarization of Germany
 - a) Keep 100,000 men and 6 battleships
 - b) No submarines, tanks, poison gas, aircraft, and heavy artillery
 - 3) Germany gives Alsace-Lorraine to France
 - 4) Germany signs a war guilt clause
 - 5) Former German colonies divided among the allies
 - 6) Ban Germany and Austria from uniting (Anschluss)
 - 7) Demilitarize the Rhineland
 - 8) Trials for the Kaiser and other German leaders
 - 9) Several new nations were created and many borders were changed
 - 10) Create the League of Nations
 - 1) US did not join...



Effects of WWI



- Weakened the power of Europe; rise of USA's a world power
- Fragmented the Middle East and spread nationalism



End of the huge Austrian-Hungarian Empire

New political boundaries were drawn in Eastern Europe



Economic disruption, war debt and economic depression in the USA led to economic depression in Europe

Women's suffrage movement intensified

The 14 Points & Treaty of Versailles

- ❖ 14 Points/Treaty of Versailles assignment (turn in)
 - ❖ on Google classroom
- ❖ Mini Webquest (turn in)
 - ❖ On classroom
- ❖ IF NOT DONE YET-Revolutions DCA
<http://tinyurl.com/jemwugd>
Your ID number (no “s”)
Password: raiders
- ❖ Exit Ticket
- ❖ IF YOU HAVE EXTRA TIME: Finish any missing work and the upcoming vocab (due Tue!)

- 1. Reparations:** payment to apologize for the wrong that one has done.
- 2. Depression:** long-term economic state characterized by high unemployment, low prices, and low levels of trade & investment
- 3. Stalemate:** a point in a conflict when neither side can advance

Exit Ticket

1. What 2 technologies ended the stalemate in WWI?
2. What was the Treaty of Versailles?
3. Explain what the 14 Points was.

Compare/Contrast

Fourteen Points

- No secret treaties
- Self-determination for colonies
- Remove trade barriers
- Nothing about punishing Germany

Both

- Freedom of seas/no blockades
- League of Nations
- Poland created
- Reduce armaments
- Ind. For Turkey & others

Treaty of Versailles

- Germany must accept guilt for the war
- Germany loses its colonies
- Germany must pay reparations
- International court created