**Social Science Department**
**Freshmen United States History I**
**June 15-19**

**Greetings, Freshmen United States I Students!** We hope you are safe and well with your families! Below is the lesson plan for this week:

**Content Standard:**

USI.T7.8. Explain the course and significance of Woodrow Wilson's wartime diplomacy, including his Fourteen Points, the League of Nations, and the failure of the Versailles Treaty. For example, students take on the roles of legislators and debate whether or not the United States should join the League of Nations. This is an opportunity for students to engage with the concept of "making the world safe for democracy" that they will encounter in United States History II and World History II.

**Practice Standard(s):**

2. Organize information and data from multiple primary and secondary sources.
3. Argue or explain conclusions, using valid reasoning and evidence.
5. Evaluate the credibility, accuracy and relevance of each source.
6. Argue or explain conclusions, using valid reasoning and evidence.

**Weekly Learning Opportunities:**

- Task 1: The Treaty of Versailles: Source Activity
- Task 2: WWI Deaths: Graphing Activity
- Task 3: The Legacy of WWI: Reading and Questions
- Task 4: WWI Effects on Brockton Museum Exhibit

**Additional Resources:**

- Newsela: World War I Effects: Text Set
- https://graphics.wsj.com/100-legacies-from-world-war-1/
- https://www.nytimes.com/2014/06/22/arts/the-enduring-impact-of-world-war-i.html

**Note to students:** Your Social Science teacher will contact you with specifics regarding the above assignments in addition to strategies and recommendations for completion. Please email your teacher with specific questions and/or contact during office hours.

# A History of the League of Nations

By Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State and USHistory.org on 04.07.17
Word Count **1,078**
Level **MAX**

The official opening of the League of Nations. Courtesy of the Library of Norway.

The League of Nations was an international organization, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, created after the First World War to provide a forum for resolving international disputes. Though first proposed by President Woodrow Wilson as part of his Fourteen Points plan for an equitable peace in Europe, the United States never became a member.

Speaking before the U.S. Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, Wilson enumerated the last of his Fourteen Points, which called for a “general association of nations…formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.” Many of Wilson’s previous points would require regulation or enforcement. In calling for the formation of a "general association of nations," Wilson voiced the wartime opinions of many diplomats and intellectuals on both sides of the Atlantic who believed there was a need for a new type of standing international organization dedicated to fostering international cooperation, providing security for its members, and ensuring a lasting peace. With Europe’s population exhausted by four years of total war, and with many in the United States optimistic that a new organization would be able to solve the international disputes that had led to war in 1914, Wilson’s articulation of a League of Nations was wildly popular. However, it proved

exceptionally difficult to create, and Wilson left office never having convinced the United States to join it.

The idea of the League was grounded in the broad, international revulsion against the unprecedented destruction of the First World War and the contemporary understanding of its origins. This was reflected in all of Wilson's Fourteen Points, which were themselves based on theories of collective security and international organization debated among academics, jurists, socialists and utopians before and during the war. After adopting many of these ideas, Wilson took up the cause with evangelical fervor, whipping up mass enthusiasm for the organization as he traveled to the Paris Peace Conference in January 1919, the first President to travel abroad in an official capacity.

Wilson used his tremendous influence to attach the Covenant of the League, its charter, to the Treaty of Versailles. An effective League, he believed, would mitigate any inequities in the peace terms. He and the other members of the "Big Three," Georges Clemenceau of France and David Lloyd George of the United Kingdom, drafted the Covenant as Part I of the Treaty of Versailles. The League's main organs were an Assembly of all members, a Council made up of five permanent members and four rotating members, and an International Court of Justice. Most important for Wilson, the League would guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of member states, authorize the League to take "any action…to safeguard the peace," establish procedures for arbitration, and create the mechanisms for economic and military sanctions.

The struggle to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant in the U.S. Congress helped define the most important political division over the role of the United States in the world for a generation. A triumphant Wilson returned to the United States in February 1919 to submit the Treaty and Covenant to Congress for its consent and ratification. Unfortunately for the president, while popular support for the League was still strong, opposition within Congress and the press had begun building even before he had left for Paris. Spearheading the challenge was the Senate majority leader and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Henry Cabot Lodge.

Motivated by Republican concerns that the League would commit the United States to an expensive organization that would reduce the United States' ability to defend its own interests, Lodge led the opposition to joining the League. Article X of the League of Nations required nations to respect the territorial integrity of member states. Although there was no requirement compelling an American declaration of war, the United States might be bound to impose an economic embargo or to sever diplomatic relations. Lodge viewed the League as a supranational government that would limit the power of the American government from determining its own affairs. Others believed the League was the sort of entangling alliance the United States had avoided since George Washington's Farewell Address. Lodge sabotaged the League covenant by declaring the United States exempt from Article X.

He attached reservations, or amendments, to the treaty to this effect. Wilson, bedridden from a debilitating stroke, was unable to accept these changes. He asked Senate Democrats to vote against the Treaty of Versailles unless the Lodge reservations were dropped. Neither side budged, and the treaty went down to defeat. Where Wilson and the League's supporters saw merit in an international body that would work for peace and collective security for its members, Lodge and his supporters feared the consequences of involvement in Europe's tangled politics, now even

more complex because of the 1919 peace settlement. They adhered to a vision of the United States returning to its traditional aversion to commitments outside the Western Hemisphere.

Wilson and Lodge's personal dislike of each other poisoned any hopes for a compromise, and in March 1920, the Treaty and Covenant were defeated by a 49-35 Senate vote. Eight months later, Warren Harding was elected President on a platform opposing the League.

The United States never joined the League. Most historians hold that the League operated much less effectively without U.S. participation than it would have otherwise. However, even while rejecting membership, the Republican presidents of the period, and their foreign policy architects, agreed with many of its goals. To the extent that Congress allowed, the Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover administrations associated the United States with League efforts on several issues. Constant suspicion in Congress, however, that steady U.S. cooperation with the League would lead to de facto membership prevented a close relationship between Washington and Geneva. Additionally, growing disillusionment with the Treaty of Versailles diminished support for the League in the United States and the international community. Wilson's insistence that the Covenant be linked to the Treaty was a blunder; over time, the Treaty was discredited as unenforceable, short-sighted or too extreme in its provisions, and the League's failure either to enforce or revise it only reinforced U.S. congressional opposition to working with the League under any circumstances. However, the coming of World War II once again demonstrated the need for an effective international organization to mediate disputes, and the United States public and the Franklin Roosevelt administration supported and became founding members of the new United Nations.

# What Happened After World War I

By Robert Wilde, ThoughtCo.com on 10.19.17
Word Count **954**
Level **MAX**

German Johannes Bell signs the Treaty of Versailles in France. He is shown sitting in the front chair. The treaty had been drafted by the Allied powers and was unfavorable and harsh for Germany. Image from the public domain

World War I was fought from 1914 to 1918 and saw slaughter on an unprecedented scale. This left Europe and the world greatly changed in almost all facets of life and set the tone for the convulsions of the remaining century.

**A new great power**

Before its entry into World War I, the United States of America was a nation of untapped military potential and growing economic might. But the war changed this in two important ways: its military was turned into a large-scale fighting force with the intense experience of modern war, a force that was clearly equal to the old Great Powers, and the balance of economic power started to switch from the drained nations of Europe to America. However, decisions taken by U.S. politicians caused the country to retreat from the world and return to isolationism, initially limiting the impact, which would only truly be felt in the aftermath of World War II. This retreat undermined the League of Nations and the emerging new political order.

**Socialism rises to the world stage**

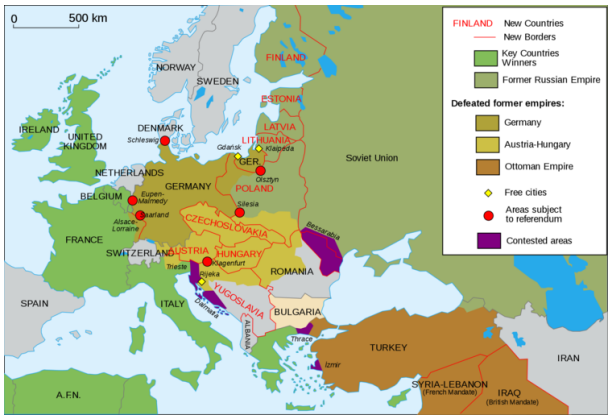
The collapse of Russia under the pressure of total warfare allowed socialist revolutionaries to seize power, and turn one of the world's growing ideologies into a major European force.

THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

While the global revolution that Vladimir Lenin believed was coming never happened, the presence of a huge and potentially powerful communist nation in Europe and Asia changed the balance of world politics. Germany initially tottered toward Russia but did pull back from experiencing a full Leninist change and formed a new social democracy.

This would come under great pressure and fail from the challenge of the right, whereas Russia's was already authoritarian and lasted horribly.

### The collapse of Central and Eastern European empires




The German, Russian, Turkish and Austro-Hungarian Empires all fought in World War I, and all were swept away by defeat and revolution (although not necessarily in that order). The fall of Turkey (in 1922, from a revolution stemming directly from the war) and Austria-Hungary were probably not that much of a surprise: Turkey had long been regarded as the sick man of Europe and vultures had circled its territory for decades, while Austria-Hungary appeared close behind. But the fall of the young, powerful and growing German Empire, when the people revolted and Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced to abdicate, was a shock. In their places were a series of new governments, from democratic republics to socialist dictatorships.

### Nationalism transforms and complicates Europe

Nationalism had been growing in Europe for decades before World War I, but the aftermath saw a major rise in new nations and independence movements. Part of this was to do with Woodrow Wilson's commitment to "self-determination," and part to the destabilization of old empires and the chance for nationalists to take advantage and declare new countries.

The key region for European nationalism was Eastern Europe and the Balkans, where Poland, the three Baltic states, Czechoslovakia, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and more emerged. But nationalism conflicted hugely with the ethnic make-up of this region of Europe, where many different nationalities and ethnicities all lived merged with one another, and where self-determination and national majorities created disaffected minorities who preferred the rule of a neighbor.

### The myths of victory and failure

German Commander Erich Ludendorff suffered a mental collapse before he called for an armistice, and when he found out the terms, having recovered, he insisted Germany refuse them.

He claimed the army could fight on. But the new civilian government overruled him, as once peace had been mooted there was no way to keep the army, or the public, fighting.

These civilians acted exactly as the scapegoats for both the army and himself that Ludendorff had wished. Thus began, at the very close of the war, the myth of the undefeated German army being "stabbed in the back" by liberals, socialists and Jews, which damaged the German state and fueled the rise of Hitler. It came directly from Ludendorff setting up the civilians for the fall. Italy didn't receive as much land as it had been promised in secret agreements, and right-wingers exploited this to complain of a "mutilated peace."

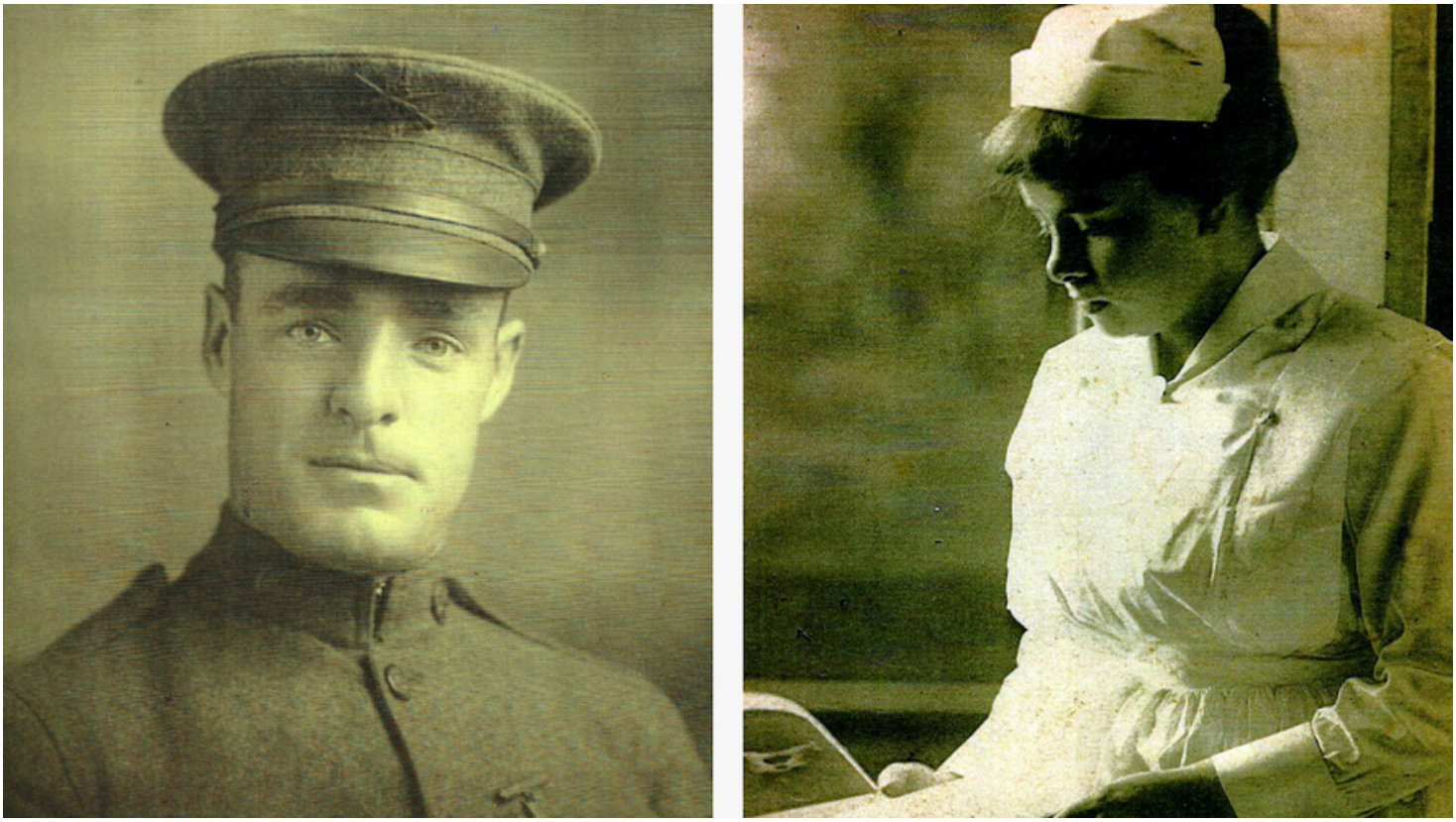
In contrast, in Britain, the successes of 1918 that had been won partly by their soldiers were increasingly ignored, in favor of viewing the war, and all war, as a bloody catastrophe. This affected their response to international events in the 1920s and 1930s; arguably, the policy of appeasement stemmed from World War I.

**A "lost generation"**

While it's not strictly true that a whole generation was lost – and some historians have complained about the term – 8 million people died, which was perhaps 1 in 8 of the combatants. In most of the Great Powers, it was hard to find someone who had not lost someone to the war. Many other people had been wounded or shell-shocked so badly they killed themselves, and these are not reflected in the figures. Facial injuries were particularly affecting.

# America and warfare were never the same after World War I

By Michael E. Ruane, Washington Post on 08.26.19
Word Count **1,675**
Level **MAX**



Arnold S. Hoke (left), who served in the U.S. Army during World War I, married Army nurse Clara Lewandoske (right) after the war. Photo by: Patricia Munson-Siter/Library of Congress

At night when things were quiet in the "jaw ward," the wounded doughboys would take out their small trench mirrors and survey the damage to their faces.

Noses had been shot off in the fighting at Saint-Mihiel. Chins were destroyed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Mouths had been torn apart in the battle of Belleau Wood.

It was 1918, and Clara Lewandoske, a 25-year-old Army nurse from Wisconsin, was caring for these cases in a Red Cross hospital in Paris. "They were wonderful boys," she recalled, and rarely complained.

But at night, if she saw one with a mirror, she would go to his bedside and start chatting. "Get them off of the subject," she said. "Invariably, you'd get them to sleep."

In time, they got used to their injuries. "We all did," she said. "It was just one of those things."

Lewandoske and her "boys" were among the millions of Americans who served in World War I. There were soldiers, sailors and nurses. They were white, black and Latino.

Among them was an Army sergeant from Iowa named Arnold Hoke, who would one day become Clara's husband.

Tens of thousands from their generation would perish on the battlefield, 25,000 in one six-week period alone. Many thousands more would die of disease.

Others came home physically or emotionally broken.

"There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial," President Woodrow Wilson had warned Congress that April. "It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war. But the right is more precious than peace."

This month, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Smithsonian Institution and the National World War I Museum and Memorial, in Kansas City, are marking the anniversary with exhibits, lectures and commemorations.

World War I started in Europe in the summer of 1914, and ended on November 11, 1918. The United States entered the conflict after France, Russia and Britain had battled Germany and its allies for almost three years.

And American might was brought to bear against Germany only in the closing months of the conflict, but just in time to help reverse the enemy's huge, last-gasp offensive and end the war.

The U.S., although badly divided, had been provoked to join the war by the sinking of neutral American ships by German submarines, and by a secret German deal to offer Mexico the states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, if it joined the German cause.

The offer, outlined in the "Zimmerman telegram," was sent in code by German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmerman to the German ambassador in Mexico.

It was intercepted, hit the newspapers March 1, 1917, and created a national uproar.

Five weeks later, in a one-paragraph congressional resolution, the U.S. declared war.

In those days, it was called the "Great War," or simply "the world war," because no other like it was imaginable.

Along with staggering death tolls, it generated memorable literature, geopolitical upheaval, hope, disillusion, Hitler, the Russian Revolution and the seeds of World War II.

For Americans, it provided, among other things, trench food called "corn willy," the Selective Service System, the double-edged safety razor and George M. Cohan's anthem, "Over there:"

"Send the word, send the word over there

"That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming

"The drums rum-tumming everywhere."

But over there, the Yanks would find nightmare landscapes scarred by trenches and shell holes, and "mud that swallowed men, machines and horses without a trace," wrote historian David M.

Kennedy.

There were horrific weapons like the flamethrower, the machine gun and phosgene gas, and the bullet-swept region between the lines known as no man's land.

It was "industrialized death," as the late art critic Robert Hughes put it.

When the U.S. entered the struggle in 1917, the conflict already had claimed 5 million lives.

But the Yanks were game.

"So prepare," Cohan's lyrics went, "say a prayer, Send the word, send the word to beware We'll be over, we're coming over And we won't come back till it's over, over there."

Sgt. Arnold S. Hoke and his men had just hauled a supply of rations and ammunition overnight to their comrades at the front, and by the time they arrived the food was cold and congealed in grease.

In the dark and the rain, he and his detail had gotten lost, and hadn't found his company until after dawn.

But the famished soldiers gathered in a patch of woods in the Argonne Forest, in northeastern France, to devour the food anyhow.

"The men lined up, and they started to dish out this food to them," Hoke remembered. "The captain told me to — he knew I'd been up all night — and he told me to go over there in the basement of this farmhouse and get a little sleep."

Hoke, 25, was a veteran who had served on the Mexican border in 1916.

He had been honorably discharged, and had reenlisted after the U.S. entered the war.

A native of Spaulding, Iowa, he was assigned to recruit local Iowa men for what became Co. M of the Army's 168th infantry regiment.

By mid 1918, he and his men already had been through a lot, he recalled in a tape recording he made on April 12, 1971, that is now part of the Veterans History Project at the Library of Congress. (A similar recording made by his wife also resides with the project.)

Often, the soldiers would talk about what they would do when they got home, "all kinds of silly things," Hoke said. He planned to go to the local drugstore and have a thick pineapple malt as soon as he got back.

One doughboy, a man he had recruited from Atlantic, Iowa, said that he figured he would be wounded, lose a leg and meet his comrades at the train station. "I'll get back home before you guys," he told his buddies.

He'd have a hollow artificial leg, fill it with whiskey and pass it around so all the boys could have a drink.

As Hoke rested in the farmhouse that day, German artillery had zeroed in on the trees where his comrades were eating.

"They threw a salvo of shells into this woods," he said. "And they caught our men all lined up waiting for their chow."

Fifteen to 20 men were killed, and about 30 were wounded, he remembered, including the man from Atlantic.

One of his legs had been practically blown off, Hoke recalled, and was just hanging by a few ligaments. He was conscious as he lay on the ground, and didn't seem to be in a lot of pain.

"You guys thought I was kidding," Hoke remembered him saying. "I'll meet you at the depot with that wooden leg full of bourbon."

Hoke said the soldier was taken to a battlefield dressing station, where the damaged leg was amputated.

But the man died in an ambulance en route to the rear.

"I apologize for a rather unpleasant war story," Hoke said on the recording. "Let me assure you there's nothing pleasant about war, in any shape or manner, and I just hope that nobody will ever see another one."

The day after he got home from France he went to the drugstore and got his pineapple malt.

Nurse Clara Lewandoske recalled only one night when she fell apart during the war.

It was in Paris' Lycee Pasteur, a high school that had been made into a 2,400-bed hospital, during a period of heavy fighting, when the wounded and sick soldiers would come pouring in from the front.

Some of the cases were horrific.

She had once found a soldier who had wandered from his bed.

"It was a gorgeous moonlit night," she recalled. "I came out in the hall. Here was this patient sitting in the doorway. He had taken his bandage off, and it looked like half of his head was gone. It was a horrible sight. It shook me more than anything else in the whole war."

"We got him back to bed, and he died before morning," she said.

Lewandoske had 36 patients in four wards to care for. At night, she and other nurses walked the corridors with lanterns shrouded with denim, to guard against air raids, she recalled.

They often worked on patients by candlelight.

One night it got to be too much.

"I was a pretty calm individual," she said. She had been orphaned at 9, and raised by the family of a local minister. Back home, she had once assisted at a surgery done on a dining room table.

But during an awful night in the hospital, with soldiers crying out from all over, "I did cave in," she said. "I got hysterical. We just couldn't get around to everything. We had hemorrhages (and) a lot of sick boys."

It was heartbreaking. "We were mother, and sister and home to them," she said.

On November 11, 1918, the war ended with an armistice. She happened to be in downtown Paris when word came.

"All hell broke loose," she recalled. "It was a terrific thing. You didn't know whether you'd survive or not. It was just the wildest time."

American nurses were hugged and serenaded, she said. "We saw our chief nurse. She was quite old and they had her on a cannon, pulling her down through the main streets of Paris."

Clara and Arnold came home from the war in 1919.

In September 1921, she was a delegate to the American Legion convention in Kansas City. Also in attendance was Arnold. They met and fell in love. They were married November 22, 1922, lived through the Depression and raised two children.

Arnold died on July 30, 1971, four months after they recorded their memories. He was 78. Clara died on June 27, 1984, at the age of 91. According to their granddaughter Patricia Munson-Siter, they are buried side by side in the military section of Greenwood Memorial Park in San Diego, California.

Both grave markers cite their service in the Great War.

# Effects of World War I
# Week 6: USI H

*Note to students:* It is recommended that you don't complete the entire assignment in one sitting, rather work on your Social Studies assignment for 30-45 minutes a day. Consider breaking up the tasks into smaller chunks. When assigned in its entirety this lesson should take approximately 3-5 days to complete.

***Student Instructions:***

1. Actively read the content summary.

2. Complete Task 1-4.

***Key vocabulary:***

- Isolation
- League of Nations
- Fourteen Points
- Treaty of Versailles
- United Nations
- Diplomacy
- Socialism
- Nationalism
- "Lost generation"

**Immediate Effects**

***WORLD LENS***

- A generation of Europeans are killed and wounded
- Between 8 Million and 9 Million died in battle
- 20 Million were wounded
- Dynasties fall in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
- New countries are created
- The League of Nations are established to help promote peace
- Immediately after the war, the world was struck with an influenza epidemic

***U.S. LENS***

- United States lost over 100,000 men
- President Wilson outlined his peace plan in the Fourteen Points
- President Wilson opposed punishing the defeated powers and focused on creating the League of Nations
- In November 1919, the Senate rejected the Versailles Treaty. The U.S. never officially joined the League of Nations.

**Long-Term Effects**

***WORLD LENS***

- Many nations feel bitter and betrayed by the peace settlements
- Problems that helped cause the war- nationalism, competition remain

***U.S. LENS***

- Without U.S. involvement, the League of Nations failed to protect its members against acts of aggression.
- The U.S. would be hesitant to join the Allies in WWII as a result of their experiences in WWI.

**Content Summary: Effects & Legacy of WWI**

***Toward Armistice***

By the fall of 1918, the Central Powers were unraveling on all fronts. Despite the Turkish victory at Gallipoli, later defeats by invading forces and an Arab revolt had combined to destroy the Ottoman economy and devastate its land, and the Turks signed a treaty with the Allies in late October 1918. Austria-Hungary, dissolving from within due to growing nationalist movements among its diverse population, reached an armistice on November 4. Facing dwindling resources on the battlefield, discontent on the homefront and the surrender of its allies, Germany was finally forced to seek an armistice on November 11, 1918, ending World War I.

***Treaty of Versailles***

At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, Allied leaders stated their desire to build a post-war world that would safeguard itself against future conflicts of such devastating scale. Some hopeful participants had even begun calling World War I "the War to End All Wars." But the Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919, would not achieve that lofty goal. Saddled with war guilt, heavy reparations and denied entrance into the League of Nations, Germany felt tricked into signing the treaty, having believed any peace would be a "peace without victory," as put forward by Wilson in his famous Fourteen Points speech of January 1918. As the years passed, hatred of the Versailles treaty and its authors settled into a smoldering resentment in Germany that would, two decades later, be counted among the causes of World War II.

***World War I Casualties***

World War I took the lives of more than 9 million soldiers; 21 million more were wounded. Civilian casualties caused indirectly by the war numbered close to 10 million. The two nations most affected were Germany and France, each of which sent some 80 percent of their male populations between the ages of 15 and 49 into battle. The political disruption surrounding World War I also contributed to the fall of four venerable imperial dynasties: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey.

***Legacy of World War I***

World War I brought about massive social upheaval, as millions of women entered the workforce to support men who went to war and to replace those who never came back. The first global war also helped to spread one of the world's deadliest global pandemics, the Spanish flu epidemic of 1918, which killed an estimated 20 to 50 million people. World War I has also been referred to as "the first modern war." Many of the technologies we now associate with military conflict—machine guns, tanks, aerial combat and radio communications—were introduced on a massive scale during World War I.

The severe effects that chemical weapons such as mustard gas and phosgene had on soldiers and civilians during World War I galvanized public and military attitudes against their continued use. The Geneva Convention agreements, signed in 1925, restricted the use of chemical and biological agents in warfare and remains in effect today.

## Task 1: The End of World War One: The Treaty of Versailles

World War I ended at 11am on 11th November 1918. In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage WWI had caused.

Wilson had devised a 14-point plan that he believed would bring stability to Europe.

- There were to be no secret treaties between powers like the treaties that had helped to cause the First World War. (Open Diplomacy)
- Seas should be free in peace and in war to ships of all nations (Freedom of Navigation)
- The barriers to trade between countries such as custom duties should be removed (free trade)
- All countries should reduce their armed forces to the lowest possible levels (Multilateral disarmament.)
- The national groups in Europe should, wherever possible, be given their independence. Wilson supported the idea of National Self-Determination, whereby a nation had the right to self-government.
- Russia should be allowed to operate whatever government it wanted.
- Territorial changes:
- Germany should give up Alsace-Lorraine and any lands taken away during the war.

The Italian frontier should be readjusted.
Belgium should be evacuated.
Poland should be given an outlet to the sea.

- The defeated nations should not be made to pay for the war as a whole.
- A 'League of Nations' should be formed to protect world peace in the future.

Germany expected a treaty based on these 14 points. However, the French were not happy and wanted more from Germany. The Germans were not invited to the Paris Conference and had no say in the making of the peace treaty. Although Germany complained about the severity of the Treaty, in the end Germany had no choice but to sign the document.

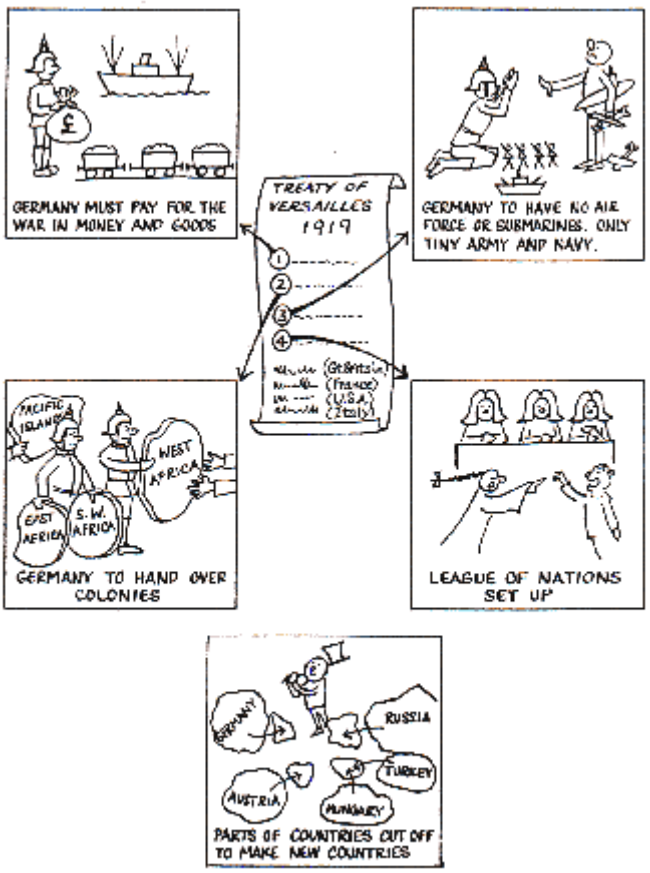
**Directions:**

1. Using source 1, complete the Versailles Treaty table.

2. Look at source 2. Complete a see, think, and wonder chart

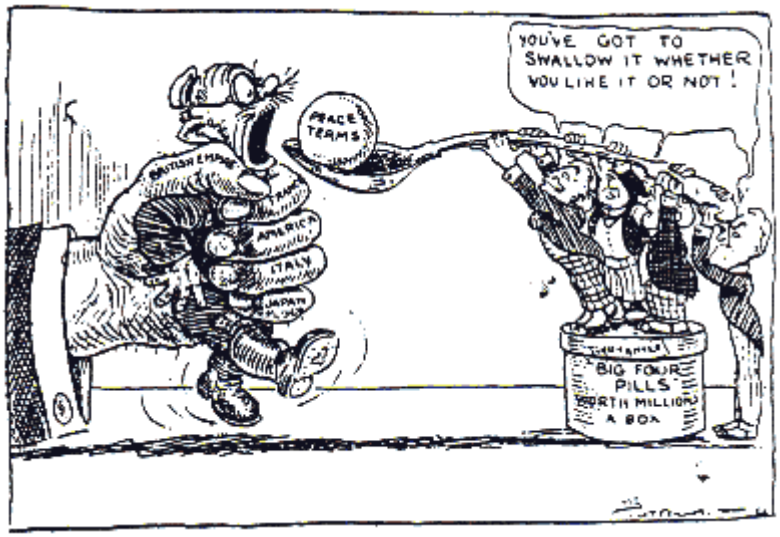
3. Answer the following question: What were the differences between Wilson's 14 points and the Treaty of Versailles?

**Source 1**




| What did the Treaty of Versailles mean for Germany and for Europe? | Germany | Europe |
|---|---|---|
| War Guilt Clause | | |
| Reparations | | |
| Military | | |
| Land | | |
| Peace Keeping | | |

**Source 2**




| What do you see? | What do you think? | What do you wonder? |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

What were the differences between Wilson's 14 points and the Treaty of Versailles?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

**Task 2: WWI Deaths**

Directions: Using the table, answer the corresponding questions.

| Countries | Total Mobilized | Killed & Died | Wounded | Prisoners & Missing | Total Casualties | Casualties % of Mobilized |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Allied Powers** | | | | | | |
| Russia | 12,000,000 | 1,700,000 | 4,950,000 | 2,500,000 | 9,150,000 | 76.3 |
| France | 8,410,000 | 1,357,800 | 4,266,000 | 537,000 | 6,160,800 | 76.3 |
| British Empire | 8,904,467 | 908,371 | 2,090,212 | 191,652 | 3,190,235 | 35.8 |
| Italy | 5,615,000 | 650,000 | 947,000 | 600,000 | 2,197,000 | 39.1 |
| United States | 4,355,000 | 126,000 | 234,300 | 4,500 | 364,800 | 8.2 |
| Japan | 800,000 | 300 | 907 | 3 | 1,210 | 0.2 |
| Romania | 750,000 | 335,706 | 120,000 | 80,000 | 535,706 | 71.4 |
| Serbia | 707,343 | 45,000 | 133,148 | 152,958 | 331,106 | 46.8 |
| Belgium | 267,000 | 13,716 | 44,686 | 34,659 | 93,061 | 34.9 |
| Greece | 230,000 | 5,000 | 21,000 | 1,000 | 17,000 | 11.7 |
| Portugal | 100,000 | 7,222 | 13,751 | 12,318 | 33,291 | 33.3 |
| Montenegro | 50,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 7,000 | 20,000 | 40.0 |
| **Total** | **42,188,810** | **5,152,115** | **12,831,004** | **4,121,090** | **22,104,209** | **52.3** |
| **Central Powers** | | | | | | |
| Germany | 11,000,000 | 1,773,700 | 4,216,058 | 1,152,800 | 7,142,558 | 64.9 |
| Austria-Hungary | 7,800,000 | 1,200,000 | 3,620,000 | 2,200,000 | 7,020,000 | 90.0 |
| Turkey | 2,850,000 | 325,000 | 400,000 | 250,000 | 975,000 | 34.2 |
| Bulgaria | 1,200,000 | 87,500 | 152,390 | 27,029 | 266,919 | 22.2 |
| **Total** | **22,850,000** | **3,386,200** | **8,388,448** | **3,629,829** | **15,404,477** | **67.4** |
| **Grand Total** | **65,038,810** | **8,538,315** | **21,219,452** | **7,750,919** | **37,508,686** | **57.6** |

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Which country had the most soldiers in World War One?
2. Which country had the least soldiers in World War One?
3. Which country had the highest number of deaths?
4. Which country had the least number of deaths?
5. Draw a graph to show the numbers of soldiers of each country and the numbers of deaths.

**Task 3: "Negotiating Peace": The Legacy of World War I**

*Directions: Actively read the following article. Once you have finished reading the article, answer the corresponding questions in complete sentences.*

After the United States entered the war in 1917, the tide turned decisively in favor of the Allies. In September 1918, Germany's generals informed Kaiser Wilhelm and his chancellor, Prince Max von Baden, that the war was lost. Two months later, the British and French governments demanded that the Germans sign a cease-fire or face an Allied invasion. At 5:10 a.m. on November 11, the Germans signed the document, and at 11:00 a.m. the guns fell silent on the western front. The kaiser had already abdicated, or given up his power, and a new German government awaited a peace treaty that would formally end the war.

The Germans had hoped to negotiate a cease-fire based on principles set forth in a speech given by US president Woodrow Wilson in January 1918. They also hoped those principles would be incorporated into the peace treaty. In his speech, Wilson had identified "fourteen points" he considered essential to a just and lasting peace. They included the removal of the German army from territories it had conquered during the war, an end to secret agreements between countries, open seas, no more barriers to international trade, disarmament, national self-determination for groups that were once a part of the old empires, and the establishment of a League of Nations to prevent future wars.

However, neither Britain nor France had agreed to Wilson's Fourteen Points. During the war, the two nations had made secret plans to divide up the colonies Germany had held before the war. They had also made deals with various nationalist groups eager for the independence of those colonies. In addition, much of the war on the western front had been fought in Belgium and France, and both expected Germany to pay for the devastation.

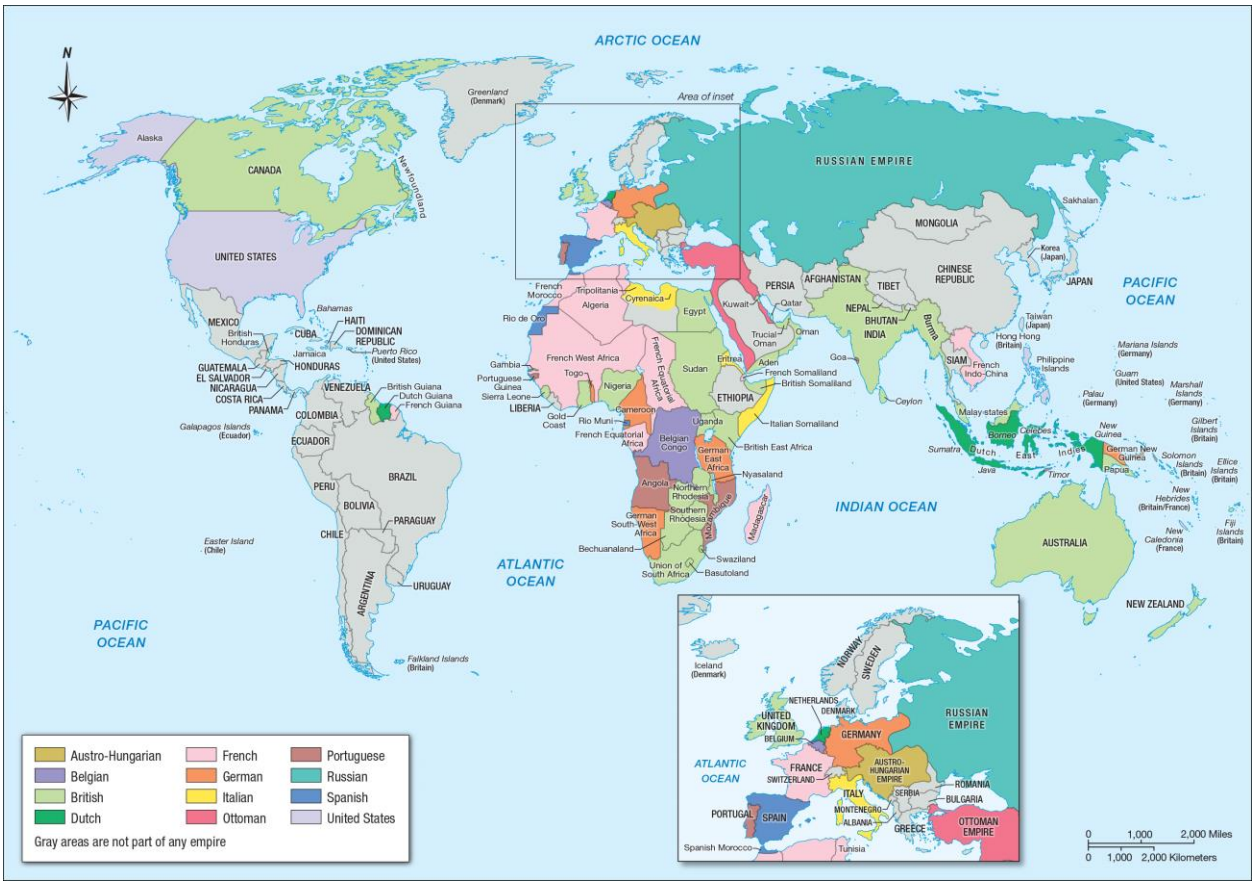
The Allied countries—including the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—negotiated the peace treaty at the Palace of Versailles in France from January 1919 to January 1920. The final Treaty of Versailles contained 440 articles.

Article 231 of the treaty explained who would pay for the enormous cost of the war and the damage in the war-torn Allied countries:

> ***Article 231***
>
> *The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.*

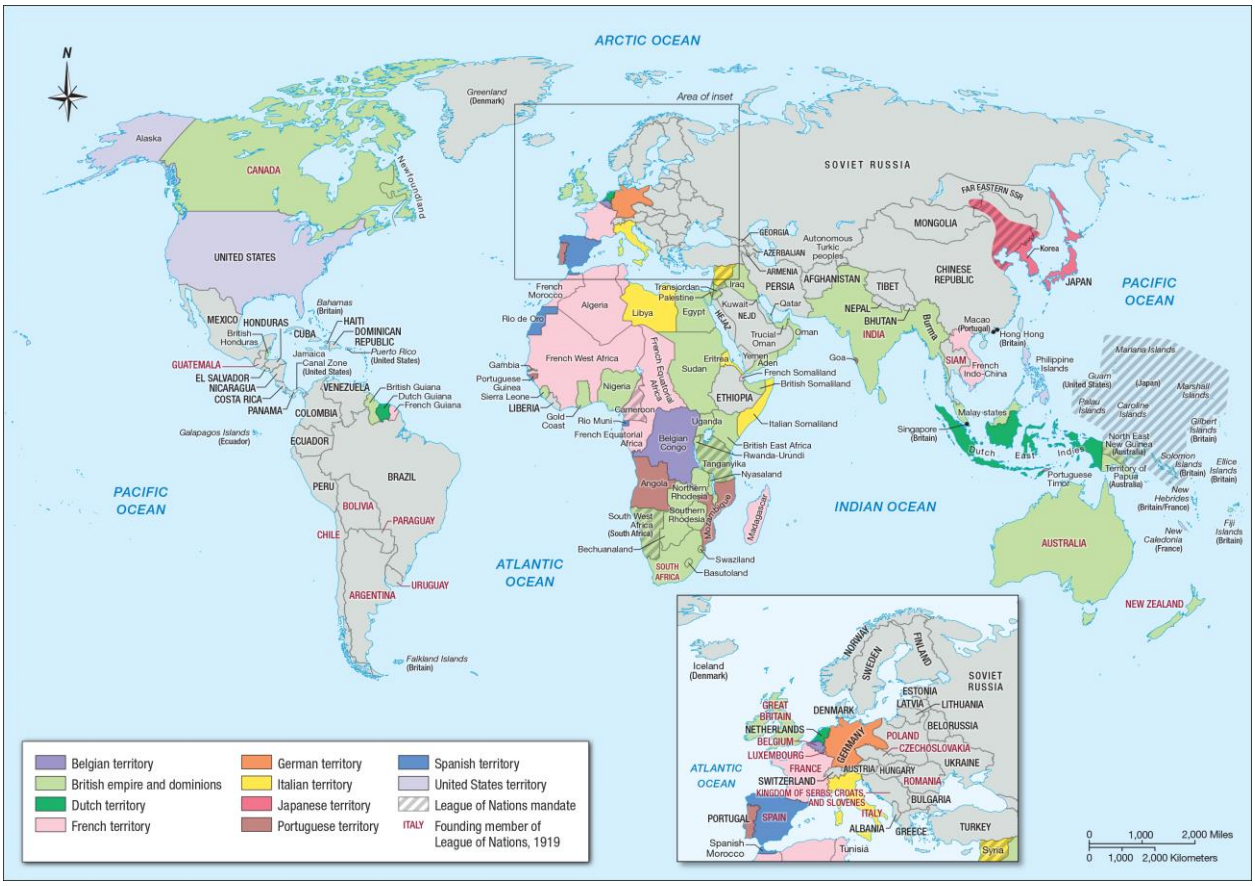
Other portions of the treaty outlined how Germany would pay reparations to other countries. In addition, the treaty stated that Germany would limit the size of its military to fewer than 100,000 soldiers. It also specified new borders for Germany, with the result, as historian David Stevenson notes, that "Germany lost about 13 per cent of its area and 10 per cent of its population in Europe (though most of those transferred were not ethnically German), in addition to all its overseas possessions."

In addition, Germany had to give up all of its colonies abroad. The maps below show the change in Germany's territory between the pre-war and post-war period. The first map shows the world in August 1914, when World War I began.




*In 1914, much of the world was dominated by a handful of empires. When fighting broke out that year, the global reach of warring empires ensured a World War.* *See full-sized image for analysis*.

World War I hastened the crumbling of several empires, while others retained their global power. Compare the map of the 1920 world, below, to a map of empires in 1914, above. The second shows the world five years later, soon after the war ended.




*World War I hastened the crumbling of several empires, while others retained their global power. Compare this map of the 1920 world to a map of empires in 1914. See full-sized image for analysis.*

Germans had no choice but to accept the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty required more concessions from Germany than Wilson's Fourteen Points had suggested. However, historian Doris Bergen argues that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles were not as harsh on Germany as the terms that Germany had imposed on Russia in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918.

Regardless, many Germans were outraged and believed that the treaty had humiliated their nation.

**Response Questions**

1. According to the Treaty of Versailles, who should be held responsible for the war and the damages it caused?
2. What do the two world maps show about the way the world changed between 1914 and 1920? Who gained land? Who lost land? Which nations were created by the peace conference at Versailles?
3. In the aftermath of a war, who should get to define the terms of peace? Who defined the terms of peace after World War I?
4. Were these terms of peace fair? Who benefited from these terms? Who did not benefit from these terms?

**Task 4: WWI Effects on Brockton Museum Exhibit**

You have been hired by the Brockton Historical Society to create a museum exhibit that provides visitors with an overview of how Brockton was impacted by World War I **economically, socially, politically, geographically, and culturally.** Your job is to sort through mounds of information, gather pertinent information and create a power point presentation.

**Directions:**

1) You will read **three** World War I obituaries. Notice their ages, education, and contribution to Brockton. Obituaries can be found here: http://genealogytrails.com/mass/plymouth/mil-brock-wwi-honroll.html

2) Next, you need to find **five** other sources for your research.

Some suggested sources are:

- U.S. Library of National Medicine (Influenza Pandemic) https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2862337/
- The Brockton Enterprise (Private Orelanis Burton, first man of color to die serving in the armed forces from Brockton) https://www.enterprisenews.com/news/20161016/15-rounds-of-brockton-history
- Encyclopedia Britannica (History of Brockton) https://www.britannica.com/place/Brockton

**PowerPoint:**

1. Total of 7 Slides (Title, Economic Impacts, Social Impacts, Political Impacts, Geographical Impacts, Cultural Impacts, and MLA Work Cited with 8 sources)
2. Total of 5 Pictures
3. Clearly Organized
4. Eye-Catching and Colorful
5. Correct Grammar and Spelling