

CHAPTER
19

GUIDED READING *Wilson Fights for Peace*

Section 4

As you read about President Wilson’s plan for world peace, make notes to answer questions related to the time line below.

1918	Wilson delivers Fourteen Points speech to Congress.	→	<p>What were Wilson’s points?</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.–13.</p> <p>14.</p>
1919	Treaty of Versailles is signed.	→	<p>15. What terms of the treaty specifically affected Germany?</p> <p>16. What were the weaknesses of the treaty?</p>
1920	Senate rejects Treaty of Versailles.	→	<p>17. Why did Henry Cabot Lodge object to the treaty?</p>
1921	Senate again rejects Treaty of Versailles.	→	<p>18. How did Wilson help bring about the Senate’s rejection of the treaty?</p>
	U.S. signs separate treaty with Germany.	→	<p>19. What circumstances at this time would eventually lead many Germans to support Adolf Hitler?</p>

CHAPTER
19**Section 4****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Wilson Fights for Peace***Reading Comprehension**

Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- _____ 1. One of President Wilson's Fourteen Points was a call to end
a. the manufacturing of all weapons.
b. the use of poison gas.
c. secret treaties among nations.
- _____ 2. A cornerstone of President Wilson's Fourteen Points was the creation of a world peace organization known as the
a. League of Nations.
b. United Nations.
c. World League.
- _____ 3. Georges Clemenceau was the premier of
a. Great Britain.
b. France.
c. Italy.
- _____ 4. The Treaty of Versailles contained a war-guilt clause, which laid the blame for the conflict on
a. France.
b. Germany.
c. Serbia.
- _____ 5. A prominent U.S. leader opposed to the Treaty of Versailles was
a. Vittorio Orlando.
b. David Lloyd George.
c. Henry Cabot Lodge.
- _____ 6. During a cross-country speaking tour to win support for the Treaty of Versailles, President Wilson
a. suffered a paralyzing stroke.
b. died of a heart attack.
c. was assassinated.
- _____ 7. When the Treaty of Versailles came before the U.S. Senate, the senators
a. approved it.
b. rejected it.
c. approved it with amendments.
- _____ 8. World War I came to be known as the
a. forgotten war.
b. lost war.
c. war to end all wars.

CHAPTER
19

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: REGION

A New Look for Europe

Section 4

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the maps carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

In 1919, a peace conference to formally end World War I was held at the Palace of Versailles near Paris. President Wilson, heading the U.S. delegation, had a plan called the Fourteen Points that he hoped would restore stability to Europe.

Of Wilson's points, eight dealt with boundary changes intended to allow European ethnic groups to decide their national identities. Another point called for the formation of a League of Nations to oversee world peace.

However, Wilson's idealism collided with hatred and fear. The French premiere had lived through two German invasions of his country, and he was determined to prevent that from happening again. The British prime minister had just won reelection

with the slogan "Make Germany Pay." Also, contrary to custom, the conference did not include officials of the defeated countries, and Russia and the smaller Allied nations were excluded.

The Treaty of Versailles created nine new nations and changed the boundaries of others. (Shortly thereafter, in 1922–1923, the Soviet Union and Turkey came into being.) But the treaty failed to establish a lasting peace. The U.S. Senate even refused to sign the treaty because of fears that membership in the League would drag the United States into future European squabbles. Many historians blame the flawed treaty for encouraging the conflicts and resentments that surfaced in the 1930s and led to World War II.



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Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. What nine new nations were created by the Treaty of Versailles? _____

2. Which countries and empires shown on the prewar map do not appear on the postwar map?

3. Which prewar countries gained territory from the treaty? _____

4. Out of what nations' lands was Yugoslavia created? _____

5. To what new and already existing countries did Russia lose land? _____

6. Detail what became of the empire of Austria-Hungary after World War I. _____

7. What may have been the reason that Germany was divided into two separate parts along the Baltic Sea coast after World War I? _____
