

## Chapter 14 Section 4 Notes

### World War I Ends

#### I. The Last Year of the War

- A. The year \_\_\_\_\_ was not a good one for the \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. Allied offensives on the \_\_\_\_\_ Front had been badly \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution began.
  3. On the positive side, the \_\_\_\_\_ entering the war in 1917 provided fresh troops and supplies.
- B. For Germany, \_\_\_\_\_'s surrender offered new \_\_\_\_\_ for the war.
  1. Germany could \_\_\_\_\_ entirely on the Western Front.
- C. Germans \_\_\_\_\_ in March \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. By April German, troops were within about \_\_\_\_\_ miles of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. They were stopped at the Second Battle of the \_\_\_\_\_ on July 18.
- D. With more than a \_\_\_\_\_ American troops pouring into France, Allied forces began an advance toward \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. On September 29, 1918, General \_\_\_\_\_ told German leaders that the war was lost.
- E. The Allies were unwilling to make peace with the \_\_\_\_\_ imperial government of Germany.
- F. On November 3, 1918, sailors in the northern German town of \_\_\_\_\_ mutinied.
  1. Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ II left the country on November 9.
    - a. After his departure, the Social Democrats under Friedrich \_\_\_\_\_ announced the creation of a \_\_\_\_\_ republic.
    - b. Two days later, on November \_\_\_\_\_, 1918, the new German government signed an \_\_\_\_\_ to end the fighting.
- G. The German \_\_\_\_\_ Party tried to seize in \_\_\_\_\_.
- H. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ also experienced \_\_\_\_\_ and revolution.
  1. Ethnic groups increasingly sought to achieve their \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. The Peace Settlements

- A. In January 1919, representatives of \_\_\_\_\_ victorious Allied nations met in \_\_\_\_\_ to make a final settlement of World War I.
- B. Woodrow Wilson outlined "\_\_\_\_\_."
  1. Open \_\_\_\_\_ rather than through secret \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Reduce \_\_\_\_\_ (military forces or weapons).
  3. Ensure self-\_\_\_\_\_.
- C. Delegates met in Paris in early 1919 to determine the peace settlement.
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ soon arose at the Paris Peace Conference.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ agreements that had been made for \_\_\_\_\_ gains.
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ with self-determination.
- D. David Lloyd George, prime minister of Great Britain wanted to make the \_\_\_\_\_ pay for this dreadful \_\_\_\_\_.
- E. France's approach to \_\_\_\_\_ was chiefly guided by its desire for national security.
  1. France wanted Germany \_\_\_\_\_ of all \_\_\_\_\_, and reparations.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ would become a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- F. Wilson wanted to create a world organization, the \_\_\_\_\_, to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ wars.
  1. On January 25, 1919, the \_\_\_\_\_ accepted the idea of a League of Nations.
- G. The Germans considered it a \_\_\_\_\_ peace.
  1. They were especially unhappy with Article \_\_\_\_\_, the so-called War \_\_\_\_\_ Clause, which declared that \_\_\_\_\_ and Austria were responsible for starting the war.
  2. The treaty ordered Germany to pay \_\_\_\_\_ for all damages.

- H. The \_\_\_\_\_ and territorial \_\_\_\_\_ of the Treaty also angered the Germans.
1. Germany had to reduce its army to \_\_\_\_\_,000 men, cut back its \_\_\_\_\_, and eliminate its \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were returned.
    - a. Parts of Eastern Germany were awarded to a new \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- I. German land along the Rhine (Rhineland) River became a \_\_\_\_\_ zone.
- J. The war redrew the map of \_\_\_\_\_.
1. The German and Russian empires lost considerable territory in Eastern Europe.
  2. The \_\_\_\_\_-Hungarian Empire \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. New nation-states \_\_\_\_\_ from the lands of these three empires.
- K. The principle of self-determination \_\_\_\_\_ guided the Paris Peace Conference.
1. The mixtures of peoples in Eastern Europe made it \_\_\_\_\_ to draw \_\_\_\_\_ along strict \_\_\_\_\_ lines.
    - a. Almost every eastern European state was left with ethnic \_\_\_\_\_.
    - b. The problem of ethnic minorities within nations would lead to many conflicts later.
- L. The \_\_\_\_\_ Empire was broken up by the peace settlement.
1. During the war, the Western Allies had \_\_\_\_\_ to recognize the independence of \_\_\_\_\_ states in the Ottoman Empire.
  2. Once World War I was over, they \_\_\_\_\_ their minds.
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ controlled the territory of \_\_\_\_\_.
    - b. Britain controlled the territories of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- M. These acquisitions were officially called \_\_\_\_\_.
1. Wilson \_\_\_\_\_ the outright \_\_\_\_\_ of colonial territories by the Allies.
  2. In the mandate system, a nation officially \_\_\_\_\_ a territory on a \_\_\_\_\_ basis as a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, but did not own the territory.
- N. World War I was a \_\_\_\_\_ war—one that involved a complete \_\_\_\_\_ of resources and people.
1. As a result, the \_\_\_\_\_ of governments over the lives of their citizens increased.
    - a. Freedom of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were limited in the name of national \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. World War I made the practice of \_\_\_\_\_ a way of life.
- O. The turmoil created by the war also \_\_\_\_\_ the door to even greater \_\_\_\_\_.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ broke up old empires and created new states, which led to new \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. The war to end all wars was only a \_\_\_\_\_.