FIGHTING FOR PEACE AT HOME & ABROAD
The Treaty of Versailles

Germany in Retreat

- German army technically undefeated
- Legend will fuel Hitler's rise

- Summer-Fall, 1918
- Failed Spring Offensive
- Naval mutiny at Kiel (Nov 3)
- Nov 7 - Allies demand Germany be democratic
- Nov 9 - Kaiser forced to abdicate
The Costs of Peace

The Great War is finally over, and there are nearly 13 million soldiers and civilians dead, and billions of dollars in collateral damage. You are an American diplomat headed to Paris to work on a peace treaty with the Allies. As you work toward this treaty, consider the following issues:

- Who is to blame for this war that has devastated so much of the globe?
- How do you intend to repair war-torn Europe?
- Who should have to pay for this war and the reconstruction process?
- How do you intend to prevent another war like this from happening?

Paris, 1919

- Treaty of Versailles
  - Big Four:
    - U.S. (Wilson)
    - Britain (Lloyd George)
    - France (Clemenceau, "The Tiger")
    - Italy (Orlando)
  - Who's missing??
- No secret treaties
- Freedom of the seas
- Self-determination (democracy)
- Reduction of arms
- Redrawing of boundaries
- Moral influence = military force

Results:

- Territory
  - Massive reparations
  - Territorial losses
  - De-militarized Rhineland
  - No military/navy/airforce

Reparations:

- 1914
- 1919
- 1922
- 1923:
  - Jan
  - July
  - Aug
- New 1923 — newspaper costs 100 billion marks
**Idealism vs. Reality**

- It is 1919, and you are a member of Congress. President Wilson has just returned to inform you about the agreements made at the Treaty of Versailles. Answer and prepare to argue the following:
  - What are the strengths of the Treaty of Versailles?
  - What problems will the League of Nations pose for the United States, particularly Congress?
  - Should Congress support and ratify the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations?

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**Toward Isolationism**

- Wilson's Loss at Home
  - Trouble in Senate w/ League of Nations
  - Wilson takes it to the people
  - July 2, 1921 - joint resolution for peace, end state of war

- United States Isolationist Policy
  - Failures of League of Nations
  - French reaction
  - The Generation of 1940?
New Labor Force Needed in WWI
- Blacks from Deep South
- Result: 1910-1920, Black pop (x3)
- Racial tension → "Red Summer"

Civil Liberties
- Campaigns for "Americanism" and witch-hunting
  - Irish mine workers in Butte, MT
  - Imprisonment/rates for criticism of gov't or leaders
  - More than 1,000 convictions (usually minimal sentences)
- Socialist candidate for Pres. thrown in the clink under Espionage & Sedition Act

Civil Liberties
- Red Scare
  - Xenophobia
  - Anti-Slavavic witch hunts
  - Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer
  - Use of torture, wire tapping, & informants
Questions to Consider:
- What factors led to the First Red Scare?
- Which kinds of people became its targets?
- Were people's fears justified? Why or why not?
- Should the federal govt be allowed to infringe upon Civil Liberties when it deems necessary? Why or why not?