



Paris Peace Conference & the ▼ Treaty of Versailles

IB History of the Americas Y1

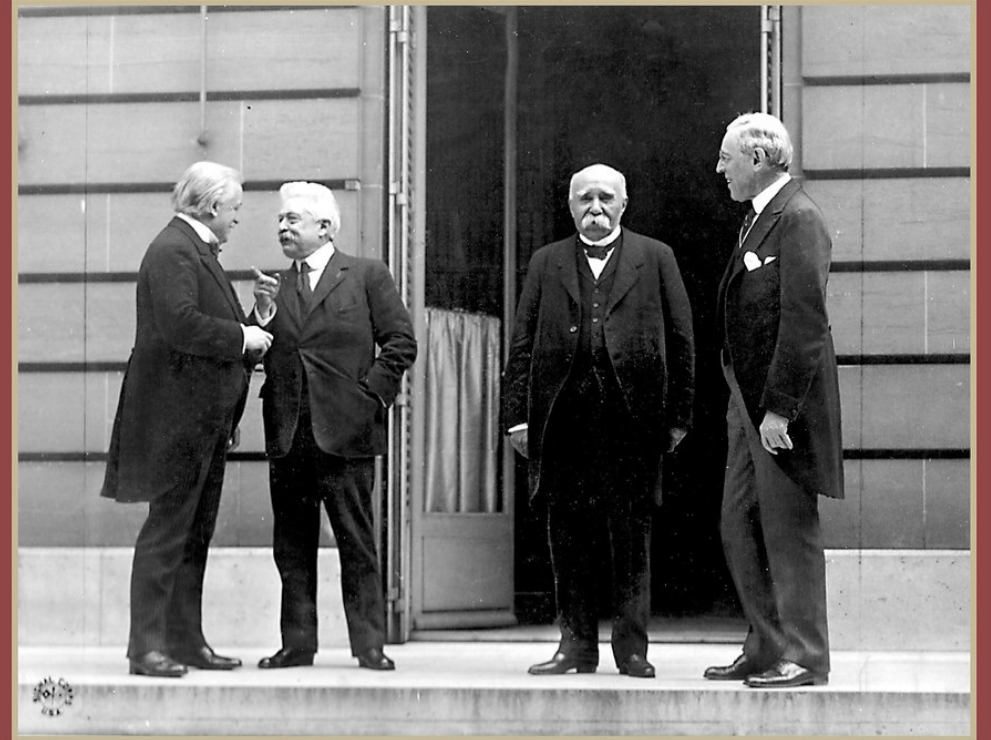
Think-Pair-Share

What do you think was necessary to maintain peace in 1919?

How can another world war be prevented?

Paris Peace Conference, 1919

- November 11, 1918 – **Armistice Day**
- Jan. 19, 1919 – **Paris Peace Conference** began
- **Wilson's Fourteen Points** – A plan for peace outlined by Pres. Wilson in a speech to Congress, Jan. 1918.
 - 3 main elements of the 14 Points:
 1. Maintain orderly relations between countries
 2. **Self-determination** for European populations
 3. Called for creation of a **League of Nations**



The “Big Four” at the Paris Peace Conference in May of 1919. From left to right: Prime Minister David Lloyd George (Great Britain), Premier Minister Vittorio Orlando (Italy), Premier Georges Clemenceau (France), President Woodrow Wilson (United States).

Paris Peace Conference – “Big Four”

France	Great Britain	Italy	United States
Premier George Clemenceau	Prime Minister David Lloyd George	Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando	President Woodrow Wilson
<i>Aims:</i> Get reparation payments from Germany; regain French territory (Alsace-Lorraine); make Germany weak (demilitarization)	<i>Aims:</i> Make Germany pay; maintain colonial holdings; self-determination for Poland and Slavs	<i>Aims:</i> Receive financial compensation; receive Fiume; distrustful of others	<i>Aims:</i> See Fourteen Points turned into reality; “Peace without victory”; establish a League of Nations



What Wilson Wanted vs. What the World Got

On poster paper, recreate the chart below (or design a chart) to compare the Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles:

	14 Points	Treaty of Versailles
Territorial changes		
Military changes		
Economic factors		
Punishment or assignment of blame		
Enforcement of peace		
Overall: Biggest difference?		