



Activity #1: The Fourteen Points

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions: In this exercise you will create a poster-size concept map with three or more classmates:

1. Read Wilson's 14 Points, then the list of four of Wilson's foreign policy goals (below).
2. Place the documents side-by-side so that you can consult them as you create your concept map.
3. In the center of your poster, write "Wilsonian Foreign Policy"; this is your main concept.
4. Write Wilson's four foreign policy goals around the main concept.
5. Connect each of the 14 Points to the goal you think that point is trying to fulfill. Show the connections by writing excerpts of a point or points around a goal. (You may connect some of the 14 Points to more than one goal.)

Example: Point III, "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers," is a close fit with Wilson's goal of open markets.

6. You may decorate your poster using clip art that illustrates the four major goals.

Use the map at

<http://www.dean.usma.edu/history/web03/atlases/great%20war/great%20war%20%20pages/great%20war%20map%2002.htm> to identify countries and areas referred to in the Fourteen Points. This map is accessible via the EDSITEment-reviewed resource History Matters (<http://historymatters.gmu.edu>).

Excerpts from Wilson's Fourteen Points, January 8, 1918:

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/wilson14.htm>

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve . . . no secret understandings . . .

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression . . . The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme; and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war...

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace...

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development...

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations....

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; . . . and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured

an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development....

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications [corrections] of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples . . . We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this programme does remove . . . We do not wish to injure [Germany] or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Activity #1: The Fourteen Points

Student Name _____ Date _____

Four major goals of Wilsonian Foreign Policy

1. **Spreading democracy:** the citizens of other nations should have the freedom to choose representative or democratic government. Wilson believed that the United States should help other nations create democratic governments for themselves, if they were not already democratic.

Which of the 14 Points show this goal? Place them on your concept map.

2. **Open markets:** nations should work to lower barriers to free trade among themselves. By lowering or ending tariffs and duties on imported goods, nations could expect trading partners to do the same, thus benefiting all. Wilson regarded open markets as an essential part of capitalism and democracy.

Which of the 14 Points show this goal? Place them on your concept map.

3. **International organization dedicated to keeping peace:** by joining together and promising to protect each other, democratic nations could deter wars of aggression and conquest. Ideally, a powerful nation would think twice about attacking a smaller nation if it was a member of this international organization. This concept is known as “international collective security” and served as the basis for the League of Nations. Wilson, who believed that democratic nations were inherently peaceful (meaning they did not start wars), also hoped the League of Nations could promote self-determination across the world.

Which of the 14 Points show this goal? Place them on your concept map.

4. **Active global role for the United States:** in order to achieve his first three goals, Wilson recognized that his nation needed to act as a leader in world affairs and use its power and influence to persuade, even force, other nations to accept these goals and work with the U.S. to fulfill them. For this reason, Wilson had offered to mediate an end to the war in January 1917, in his “Peace without Victory” address (<http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1917/senate.html>).

Which of the 14 Points show this goal? Place them on your concept map.

Activity #2: Allied Reactions to the Fourteen Points

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions (Team A): Using Wilson's Fourteen Points speech (which you've already read), plus the documents below, answer the questions that follow. After doing so, answer this question: how supportive of the Fourteen Points were the other Allied nations?

This photograph shows a typical scene from Belgium at war's end:

http://teachpol.tcnj.edu/amer_pol_hist/thumbnail307.html

Allied conditional acceptance of Fourteen Points, November 5, 1918:

<http://www.lib.byu.edu/~rdh/wwi/1918/allies14.html>

The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the [Fourteen Points] . . . They must point out, however, that [Point II], relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference. Further, . . . the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed . . . By [this the Allies] understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.

French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau's opening remarks at the Paris Peace Proceedings, January 18, 1919: http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/parispeaceconf_clemenceau.htm

. . . Let us try, gentlemen, to do our work speedily and well. I am handing to the Bureau the rules of procedure of the Conference, and these will be distributed to you all.

I come now to the order of the day. The first question is as follows: "The responsibility of the authors [starters] of the war." [...]

It is a very vast field. But we beg of you to begin by examining the question as to the responsibility of the authors of the war. I do not need to set forth our reasons for this. If we wish to establish justice in the world we can do so now, for we have won victory and can impose the penalties demanded by justice.

Activity #2: Allied Reactions to the Fourteen Points

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions (Team B): Using Wilson's Fourteen Points speech (which you've already read), plus the documents below, answer the questions that follow. After doing so, answer this question: how supportive of the Fourteen Points were the other Allied nations?

Opening remarks of French President Raymond Poincare before the Paris Peace Conference, January 18, 1919:

http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/parispeaceconf_poincare.htm

France greets and welcomes you . . . Your nations entered the war successively, but came, one and all, to the help of threatened right. Like Germany, Great Britain and France had guaranteed the independence of Belgium.

Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both swore to save her. Thus, from the very beginning of hostilities, came into conflict the two ideas which for fifty months were to struggle for the dominion of the world - the idea of sovereign force, which accepts neither control nor check, and the idea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength . . .

The intervention of the United States was something more, something greater, than a great political and military event: it was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their Chief Magistrate on the enormous responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict which was lacerating humanity . . .

Even before the armistice you placed that necessary unity under the standard of the lofty moral and political truths of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter.

And in the light of those truths you intend to accomplish your mission. You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice, "justice that has no favourites," justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems . . .

While thus introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the Great Allied Powers, establish a general League of Nations, which will be a supreme guarantee against any fresh assaults upon the right of peoples . . .

British observer Sisley Huddleston's description of the conference, January 18, 1919:

http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/parispeaceconf_huddleston.htm

I think that the strongest criticism that can be made of the Allies is that they permitted two months to slip away before they even proceeded to consider the peace which the armistice promised.

There were two things to do, each of which depended on the other. One was to make a temporary treaty which would give us a working relationship with Germany. The other was, not only to make peace in the diplomatic sense, but to pacify Europe. We increased our difficulties with Germany by the long delay. We could in the first flush of victory have imposed our maximum terms almost without protest on the crushed people; and it would have had an excellent effect to modify them later on. But we muddled, because Clemenceau wanted one sort of peace, Lloyd George another, and Wilson a third.

We got in each other's way . . .

This inability to come to an accord on the most elementary matters pursued the Allies; and it was no wonder that Mr. Wilson, who had been in France for nearly a month, wasting his time, protesting now and again to M. Clemenceau, grew very impatient, and urged an instant beginning.

At this time the contradiction between the point of view of the American President and that of the French Premier was flat and flagrant. A deadlock was threatened at the outset. The two men remained courteous, but there was certainly no friendly feeling between them.

“If you can persuade me that your plans are better for the peace of the world, I am willing to listen and to learn,” said Mr. Wilson. “And if you can persuade me, so much the better,” replied M. Clemenceau. “Only - you cannot!” . . .

I think in view of the subsequent results it is as well to recall the salient passage of M. Poincare's speech . . . “While thus introducing into the world as much harmony as possible, you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the Great Allied Powers, establish a general League of Nations which will be a supreme guarantee against any fresh assaults upon the right of peoples.”

How far has this purpose been fulfilled? He would be a bold man who would pretend that the high mission has been carried out without deflection and without conspicuous failures.

Report of the Commission on War Guilt, May 6, 1919:

<http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/commissionwarguilt.htm>

On the question of the responsibility of the authors of the war, the Commission, after having examined a number of official documents relating to the origin of the World War, and to the violations of neutrality and of frontiers which accompanied its inception, has determined that the responsibility for it lies wholly upon the Powers which declared war in pursuance of a policy of aggression, the concealment of which gives to the origin of this war the character of a dark conspiracy against the peace of Europe.

This responsibility rests first on Germany and Austria, secondly on Turkey and Bulgaria. The responsibility is made all the graver by reason of the violation by Germany and Austria of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, which they themselves had guaranteed. It is increased, with regard to both France and Serbia, by the violation of their frontiers before the declaration of war . . .

Conclusions

1. The war was premeditated by the Central Powers together with their Allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, and was the result of acts deliberately committed in order to make it unavoidable.
2. Germany, in agreement with Austria-Hungary, deliberately worked to defeat all the many conciliatory proposals made by the Entente Powers and their repeated efforts to avoid war.

Question	Answer
Based on these documents, do you think that the Allied leaders supported Point XIV of the Fourteen Points?	
In the course of peacemaking, did the Allied leaders cooperate with one another, as Wilson hoped they would?	
Did the other Allied powers agree with Wilson's desire not "to injure [Germany] or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power."	

Presentation: how supportive of the 14 Points were the other Allied nations? Circle one of the following answers. Underneath your answer, list the reasons why you chose that answer, using evidence from the chart above.

Very Supportive
Somewhat Supportive
Not supportive

Activity #3: The Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles

Student Name _____ Date _____

Directions: In this exercise you will be playing a card game to make connections between Wilson’s Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles. Your instructor will give you a card placing you into one of two teams: “Wilson’s Fourteen Points” or “Versailles Treaty.” If you are on the “Fourteen Points” team, your card has an excerpt from one of the points. If you are on the “Versailles” team, your card has an excerpt from the Versailles Treaty. To play the game, follow the directions below:

Versailles Team:

1. Assemble at the front of the class.
2. Form a line across the front of the class based upon the article number on your card. The person with the lowest number will go first.
3. When it is your turn, read your card aloud to the class.
4. After you have finished reading, each member of the Fourteen Points will decide whether or not your card connects in any way to his or her card. Those who think there is a connection will stand up, read his or her card aloud, and explain why it relates. (See example below under #2 of the instructions for the Fourteen Points Team.)
5. After listening, decide as a class which Point is the best connection; the person holding this card becomes your partner.
6. With your Fourteen Points partner, write your pairing on the board.

Fourteen Points Team:

1. Listen carefully as each Versailles team member reads his or her card.
2. Read your card: does your excerpt of the Fourteen Points connect to the excerpt of the Versailles Treaty you just heard? If so, raise your hand. (If not, wait for the next reading.)

For example, do these two cards connect?

Wilson Fourteen Points
VII. Belgium...must be evacuated and restored....

Versailles Treaty
Part III, Article 31: “Germany . . . undertakes immediately to recognise and to observe whatever [agreements] may be entered into by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers . . . with the Governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands....”

3. When called upon by your instructor, stand and explain why you believe your card should be matched with the excerpt of the Versailles Treaty you just heard.

4. If you are chosen by the class as the best match, join that member of the Versailles Team in writing your pairing on the board.
5. If your card is never selected, join with your other team members who also were not selected. When called upon by your instructor, read your card aloud to the class.

As the game proceeds, consider the following questions, to be discussed after the game has ended:

- Which parts of the Fourteen Points were represented in the Versailles Treaty?
- Which parts of the Fourteen Points were dealt with only partially in the Treaty?
- What parts of the Fourteen Points were ignored completely in the Treaty?
- If you were a supporter of Wilsonian foreign policy, would you support the Treaty of Versailles? Why or why not?

Fourteen Points Cards

Wilson's Fourteen Points
I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at....

Wilson's Fourteen Points
II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas....

Wilson's Fourteen Points
III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers...

Wilson's Fourteen Points

IV. ...national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Wilson's Fourteen Points

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims....

Wilson's Fourteen Points

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and . . . [an] opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development...

Wilson's Fourteen Points

VII. Belgium...must be evacuated and restored....

Wilson's Fourteen Points

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the . . .
wrong done to France . . . in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-
Lorraine . . . should be righted . . .

Wilson's Fourteen Points

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy....

Wilson's Fourteen Points

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary...should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous development.

Wilson's Fourteen Points

XI. . . . international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states [which included Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro] should be entered into . . .

Wilson's Fourteen Points

XII. The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty....

Wilson's Fourteen Points

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected....

Wilson's Fourteen Points

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed....

Wilson's Fourteen Points

Conclusion: We do not wish to injure [Germany] or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power.

Versailles Treaty Cards

Versailles Treaty

Part I, Article 1: “THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,
In order to promote international co-operation and to
achieve international peace and security by the
acceptance of . . . of open, just and honourable relations
between nations . . . Agree to this Covenant of the
League of Nations”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/parti.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part VIII, 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.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partviii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part III, Article 45: “As compensation for the destruction
of the coal-mines in the north of France and as part
payment towards the total reparation due from Germany
for the damage resulting from the war, Germany [gives] to
France . . . the coal-mines situated in the Saar Basin.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part III, Article 31: “Germany . . . undertakes immediately to recognise and to observe whatever [agreements] may be entered into by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers . . . with the Governments of Belgium and of the Netherlands ...”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part III, Article 51: “The territories [of Alsace-Lorraine] which were [given] to Germany . . . on February 26, 1871 . . . are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part III, Article 81: “Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognises the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State . . .”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part III, Article 87: “Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognises the complete independence of Poland . . .”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part IV, Article 116: “Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions,” and Article 127: “The native inhabitants of the former German oversea possessions shall be entitled to the diplomatic protection of the Governments exercising authority over those territories.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiv.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part V, introduction and Article 160: “In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow The total number of [soldiers in the German Army] must not exceed one hundred thousand men, including officers and establishments of depots. The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partv.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part III, Article 116: “Germany acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all the territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiii.htm>

Versailles Treaty

Part IV, Article 155: “Germany undertakes to recognise and accept all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, interests and privileges whatever which might be claimed by Germany or her nationals in Turkey and Bulgaria and which are not dealt with in the provisions of the present Treaty.”

<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/partiv.htm>

Versailles Treaty

(From the Treaty of St.-Germain, signed with Austria)
Austria renounces, so far as she is concerned, in favour of Italy all rights and title over the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy situated beyond the frontiers of Austria...and lying between those frontiers, the former Austro-Hungarian frontier, the Adriatic Sea, and the eastern frontier of Italy as subsequently determined.