

The Political Aftermath of WWI Reading Guide

Instructions: Read the “Political Aftermath of WWI” article and answer the below questions. Questions go in order as you would read most of the information in the article, but sometimes you might have to read ahead a couple of paragraphs to answer a question. You’ll also need to know basic information about the causes of WWI. 20 points possible

1. Fill out the below table comparing the reasons given for WWI:

Reasons Given in 1914	Reasons Given in 1918
<p>What kind of gains did European nations seek when they went to war in 1914?</p> <p>Looking back at your “MANIA – Causes of WWI) notes, give 4 <i>specific</i> examples of European nations seeking these kinds of gains:</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>	<p>What kinds of reasons were given in 1918?</p> <p>What do you think the word <i>idealistic</i> even means?</p> <p>Who is known for first expressing these kinds of reasons? Write his name, the title of what he wrote, and a 1 sentence summary of the importance of this document.</p>

Wilson’s Proposals

2. List the 3 main points of Wilson’s “Fourteen Points”:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. What do you think the phrase *self-determination* means?

The Paris Peace Conference

4. What was the goal of the Paris Peace Conference (PPC) in 1919?

5. Fill in the blanks regarding the complications that occurred at the:

- a. Secret treaties and agreements made before WWI raised the hope of _____ nations for _____ gains.
 - i. This conflicted with President _____’s principle of _____.
- b. National _____ also conflicted at the conference. Examples included:
 - i. Great Britain sought to make the Germans _____.
 - ii. France desired _____ and security against future _____ aggression. France’s premier, _____, therefore wanted Germany stripped of all _____, vast German payments (_____), and a separate _____ as a _____ state between France and Germany.

6. Who are the Big Three? Who gets added on for the Big Four?

7. Why didn’t Germany & Russia attend?

- a. Germany: _____
- b. Russia: _____

8. What was the League of Nations?

The Treaty of Versailles

9. What did Germany think of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

10. The reading lists 8 things that Germany either had to give up, pay for, or deal with as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. List them here:

- a. _____ e. _____
- b. _____ f. _____
- c. _____ g. _____
- d. _____ h. _____

A New Map of Europe

11. Fill out the below about what happened to the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottoman empires at the end of WWI.

German	Russian	Austro-Hungarian	Ottoman

12. List the new countries that were created out of first of the 3 above empires:

- a. _____ e. _____
- b. _____ f. _____
- c. _____ g. _____
- d. _____ h. _____

13. What was Yugoslavia? Who lived there?

14. Why did France want to strengthen and expand many Eastern European countries?

15. Explain the contradiction between the guiding principle of the PPC and the reality of the population of Eastern Europe.

16. Fill in the blank: As a result of compromises, almost every eastern _____ state was left with _____...in some cases, these ethnic groups had a long history of conflict over _____.

17. Why did Western Allies promise to recognize the independence of Arab states in the Ottoman Empire? How did this conflict with how they acted after the war ended?

18. At the end of the Ottoman Empire, each area broke off into its own state. Then, the imperial power countries took over those new states. Write in the imperial power that took over each of the below new states:

- a. Lebanon: _____ c. Iraq: _____
- b. Syria: _____ d. Palestine: _____

The War's Legacy

19. What do you think the writer actually means by saying "World War I shattered the liberal, rational society that had existed in the late 19th and early 20th century"? Translate that academic mumbo-jumbo into your own words. How would you explain that sentence to a 6 year old?