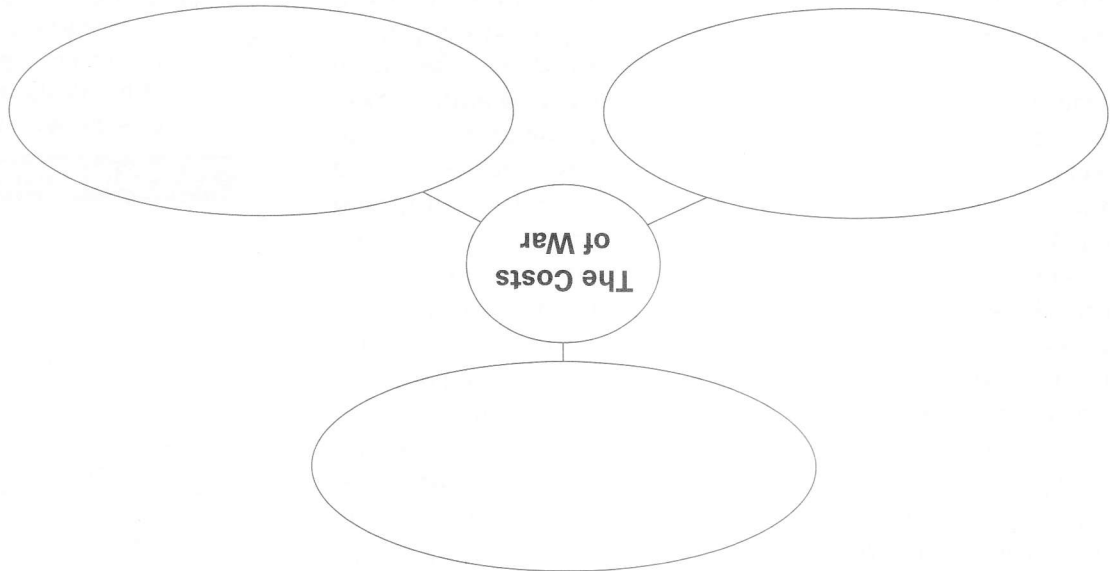


Focus Question: What factors influenced the peace treaties that ended World War I, and how did people react to the treaties?

A. As you read "The Costs of War," complete this concept web to summarize the costs of World War I.



B. As you read "The Paris Peace Conference," "The Treaty of Versailles," and "Outcome of the Peace Settlements," complete this table to categorize issues and problems that resulted from agreements made after the war.

Issue	Treaty Settlement	Problems
War Debt		
Fear of German Strength		
Nationalism		
Colonies and Other Non-European Territories		
League of Nations		

CHAPTER
26
SECTION 4

Section Summary

MAKING THE PEACE

READING CHECK

Which three main Allied leaders negotiated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *widespread* mean in the underlined sentence? Look at the two words that form this compound word, and think about their meanings. Use what you know about the parts of this compound word to figure out its meaning.

READING SKILL

Summarize How did the goals of the three main leaders at the Paris Peace Conference differ?

The human, material, and political costs of World War I were staggering. The huge loss of life was made even worse in 1918 by a deadly **pandemic** of influenza. From France to Russia, homes, farms, factories, and roads had been bombed into rubble. Reconstruction costs and war debts would burden an already battered world. The Allies blamed the war on their defeated foes and insisted that they make **reparations**. Governments had collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman empire. Out of the chaos, political **radicals** dreamed of building a new social order.

The victorious Allies met at the Paris Peace Conference to discuss the fate of Europe, the former Ottoman empire, and various colonies around the world. The Central Powers and Russia were not allowed to participate. This would lead to problems regarding the issue of self-determination. The three main Allied leaders had conflicting goals. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George focused on rebuilding Britain. French leader Georges Clemenceau wanted to punish Germany severely. American President Wilson insisted on the creation of an international League of Nations, based on the idea of **collective security**. In this system, a group of nations acts as one to preserve the peace of all.

In June 1919, the Allies ordered representatives of the new German Republic to sign the Treaty of Versailles. The German delegates were horrified. The treaty forced Germany to assume full blame for the war. The treaty also imposed huge reparations that would burden an already damaged German economy and limited the size of Germany's military.

The Allies drew up treaties with the other Central Powers. Like the Treaty of Versailles, these treaties left widespread dissatisfaction, especially among many colonies that had hoped for an end to imperial rule. Many nations felt betrayed by the peacemakers. As a result of these treaties, new nations emerged where the German, Austrian, and Russian empires had once ruled. Outside Europe, the Allies added to their overseas empires. The treaties also created a system of **mandates**. The one ray of hope was the establishment of the League of Nations. The failure of the United States to support the League, however, weakened the League's power.

Review Questions

1. What were some of the human, material, and political costs of the war?

2. Why were German representatives at Versailles horrified?
