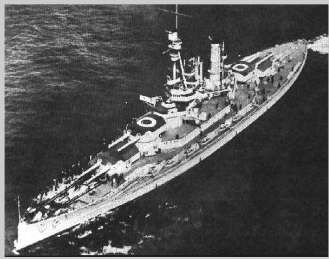


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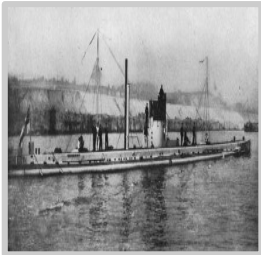
The Battlefront: Ending the War Notes #3

The British Blockade



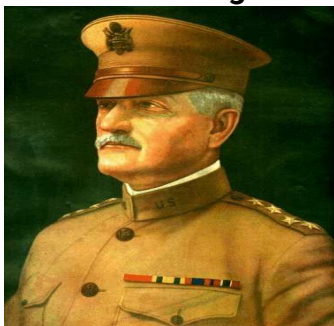
- As fighting on land continued, **Britain began to make more use of its** _____ strength
- It _____ **the German coast to** _____ **military supplies (weapons) and food from getting through**
- **Results:**
 - **Ships carrying goods for Germany** _____ **to challenge the blockade and seldom reached their destination**
 - By 1917, _____ **struck the country**
 - An estimated 750,000 Germans starved to death as a result of the British blockade

Germany's Response & America's Interference



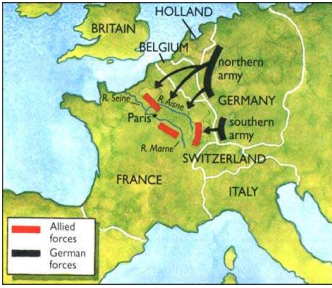
- Germany _____ that any ships around Britain would be **sunk by German U-boats** (_____) **without warning** unless Britain lifted the blockade
- **German U-boats attacks on merchant ships** in the Atlantic were a **serious threat to the Allied war effort**
- American Vice Admiral William Sims convinced the British to try the _____, in which a **heavy guard of destroyers escorted merchant ships** back and forth across the Atlantic in groups
 - By fall 1917, shipping losses had been cut in half

John J. Pershing



- The _____ of the **American Expeditionary Forces** (the U.S. forces who would fight with the Allies)
- He believed in _____ and that three years of trench warfare made the Allies too defensive
- Under Pershing, **American forces helped to stop the German advance**
 - After the war, Pershing was made **General of the Armies of the U.S.** - the highest rank given to an officer

American Troops go on the Offensive



- When Russia pulled out of the war in 1917, the Germans **shifted their armies from the _____ front to the _____ front in France**
- By May, they were **within 50 miles of Paris**
- The American Expeditionary Forces arrived just in time to help stop the German advance in France
- **The tide had turned against the Central Powers**

Battle of Argonne Forest



- September 26, 1918 - November 11, 1918
 - **The turning point battle in World War I**
 - **American troops were able to _____ the German supply lines**

The Collapse of Germany (The War Ends)

- On November 3, 1918, **Austria- Hungary surrenders to the Allies**
 - German sailors mutiny (_____) against the government; spread quickly
 - Everywhere in Germany, **groups of soldiers and workers organized revolutionary _____**
- On November 9, **socialist leaders in Berlin establish a new German republic**
 - The _____ gave up the throne

Armistice



- **Armistice = end the war, Allies win**

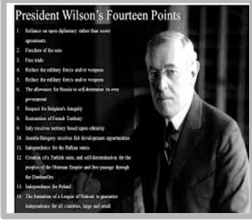
"The fighting stopped on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month." - Nov. 11, 1918

World War I Statistics



- World War I was the _____ war in history up to that time
- The **direct economic costs** of the war may have been about **\$338 billion**
- The U.S. lost 50,000 men in battle with another 62,000 dying of disease

President Wilson's "Fourteen Points"



- President Wilson's plan for **post-war world peace**
 - _____ the military and navy
 - **Remove** _____ barriers
 - **Create a** " _____ "

League of Nations



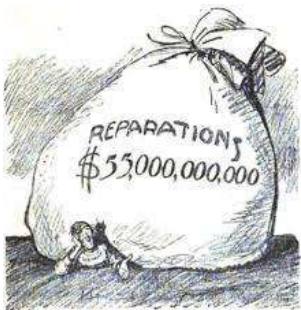
- **International organization whose goal was to** _____ among nations
- **Had no military**
- If one country was _____, all countries would be _____ into war
- **Wilson's idea - failed**

The Treaty of Versailles



- **Allies agreed to a League of Nations**
- Germany = _____ - **forced to accept total responsibility for the war**
- European powers way of _____ - blame Germany!
- Treaty of Versailles: _____ agreement & punished Germany

War Guilt Clause



- Germany's punishment for World War I:
 - **Pay \$33 billion in** _____ (payment of war debt)
 - Forced to _____ its colonies
 - _____ **their armed forces** (demilitarization) or reduce their army

<p>The Failure of the Treaty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Guilt Clause, loss of colonies, & high reparations → Germany _____ • Americans were _____ by the war • The U.S. _____ the League of Nations because they feared that the U.S. would get drawn into future conflicts
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U.S. and the End of the War



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. did not _____ the Treaty of Versailles • U.S. returns to isolationism • U.S. reaction to the Treaty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some, like Henry Cabot Lodge, _____ the League of Nations would lead to more wars ■ _____ would put countries into their allies' wars
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Maps of Before & After World War I

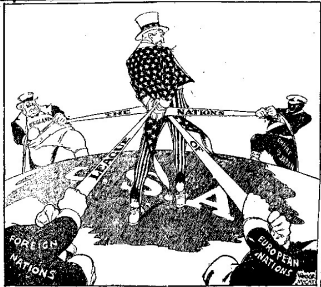


A Separate Treaty



- The U.S. finally signed a _____ treaty with Germany in 1921, after Wilson was no longer president
- The U.S. **never joined** the League of Nations, but it maintained an _____ at the League meetings

Unresolved Issues



- Unresolved issues in Europe would eventually _____ America into an even wider war
- **The Treaty of Versailles had settled nothing**
- In fact, some Europeans longed to **resume the fight**
- **The Treaty _____ to start WWII**