

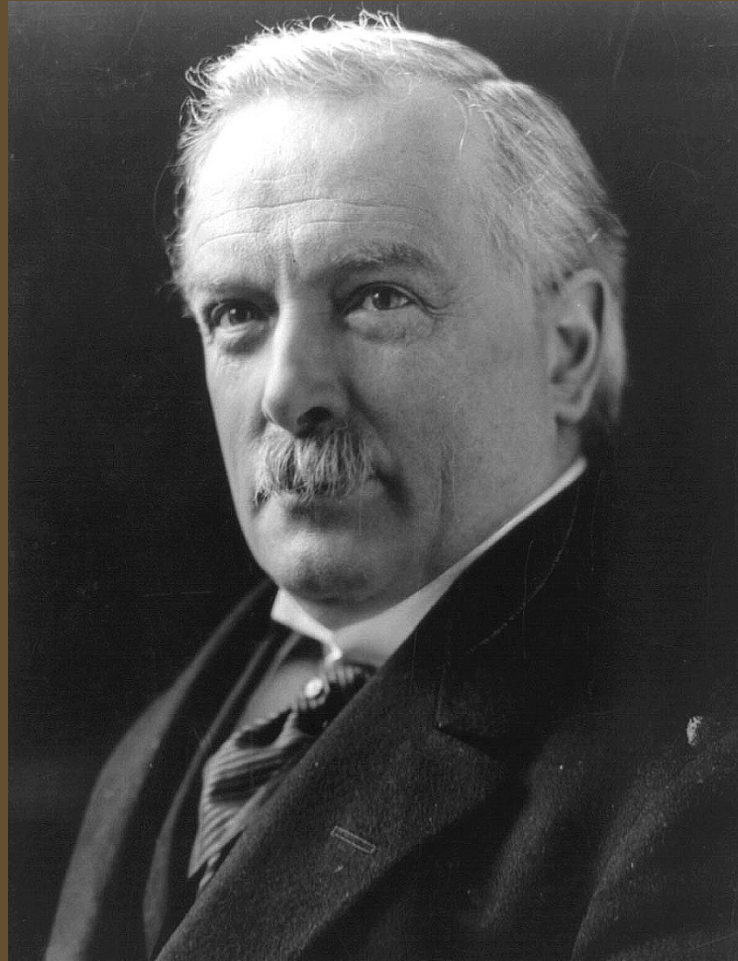
# The Victorious Allies



# The Paris Peace Conference



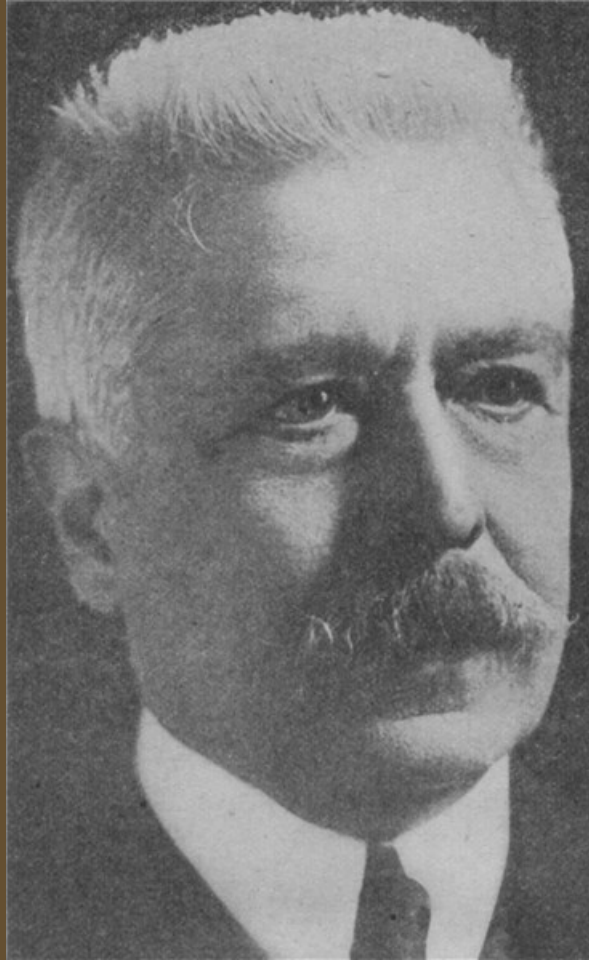
# BRITAIN-David Lloyd George



# FRANCE-Georges Clemenceau



# ITALY Vittorio Orlando



# UNITED STATES Woodrow Wilson



# Paris Peace Conference

- The Allies met in Paris on January 18, 1919 to begin negotiating terms of peace for WWI (Paris Peace Conference)
- The Paris Peace Conference was directed by P.M. George (Britain), Pres. Clemenceau (France), Pres. Orlando (Italy), and Pres. Wilson (U.S)

# Peace of Justice-14 Points

- Reduce armaments
  - No secret treaties
  - End Imperialism
  - Self-determination
- 
- Freedom of seas
  - League of Nations
  - Reasonable reparations



# Peace of Vengeance

- Wilson's goal was opposed by the other leaders.
- Orlando wanted the territory promised to them when entering into the war
- George wanted to protect its empire
- Clemenceau wanted to punish and weaken Germany
- Britain and France had the heaviest damage from the war (out of the Allies) and the U.S had only entered into the war in 1917- Britain and France felt they earned the right to determine the terms
- Arguing caused Italy to abandon the Conference, Wilson left without his peace of justice and France and Britain able to negotiate the terms.

# Treaty of Versailles

- A severe treaty that attempted to humiliate and cripple Germany
- Germany was forced to turn over its navy, and keep an army of no more than 100,000 soldiers
- Return Alsace Lorraine to France, disarm the Rhineland and receive all coal produced in the Saar Valley for 15 years.
- Give up all overseas colonies to Allied countries
- Forced to pay reparations (totals were undetermined) eventually totaling over 30 billion dollars
- Sign a guilt clause acknowledging all responsibility for damages and losses during the war
- Wilson insisted on the League of Nations- an international body meant to negotiate problems and keep peace
- The harsh treatment of the Treaty of Versailles contributed greatly to the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany

# The New Europe

- The Conference also made treaties with other Central Powers which included reparations and loss of land
- Empires crumbled and new nations emerged
- New countries included Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia
- WWI left deep and lasting physical, emotional and geographical marks on Europe

# Europe in 1919

