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| Class Notes / PowerPoint Presentation / Textbook NotesMr. Kay’sAmerican History ClassName:Class:Period:Date: Due 11/20Chapter 6 Section 3:  |
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| *Questions/Main Ideas:* |  |
| *Objectives* | • Understand how the United States military contributed to the Allied victory in the war.• Describe the aims of the Fourteen Points.• Analyze the decisions made at the Paris Peace Conference.• Explain why the United States Senate refused to ratify the treaty ending World War I. |
| Key Terms/People |  |
| • **convoy**  | Group of ships that traveled together for protection against German U-boats |
| **• Vladimir Lenin** | Radical communist leader who took over Russia in March 1917 |
| **• John J. Pershing** | General who led American forces in Europe |
| **• Fourteen Points** | Wilson’s plan for lasting peace through international openness and cooperation |
| **• self-determination** | The right of people to choose their own form of government |
| **• League of Nations** | world organization to promote peaceful cooperation between countries |
| **• Henry Cabot Lodge** | Republican Senator who opposed ratification of the Treaty of Versailles |
| **• reparations** | Payments for war damages |
| **• “irreconcilables”** | Senate isolationists who opposed any treaty that included a League of Nations |
| **• “reservationists”** | Senators who opposed the Treaty of Versailles as written but were open to compromise |
| How did Americans affect the end of World War I and its peace settlements? |  |
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| When the United States entered the war in 1917, Germany increased U-boat attacks, hoping to do what? |  |
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| Several factors gave the Central Powers an advantage on land. |  |
| Questions/Main Ideas: Notes: Chapter 6 section 2 |  |
| In the spring of 1918, Germany began an all-out offensive on the Western Front. |  |
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| General John J. Pershing turned millions of untrained American men into soldiers, then led them in France. |  |
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| By the fall of 1918, the German front was collapsing. |  |
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| The war took a huge toll on those involved. |  |
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| In early 1919, President Wilson traveled to Versailles, France for a peace conference. |  |
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| Wilson’s Fourteen Points made specific proposals to promote future peace. |  |
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| Allied leaders at Versailles wanted reparations. |  |
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| One by one, Wilson’s Fourteen Points were rejected,leaving only the League of Nations. |  |
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| The Treaty of Versailles redrew the map of Europe and broke up the Ottoman Empire. |  |
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| Wilson returned to face a hostile Senate, where twogroups opposed the treaty. |  |
| Wilson was unwilling to compromise on the treaty. |  |
| Review |  |
| \*\*\*Summary, Reflection, Analysis |  |