|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Class Notes / PowerPoint Presentation / Textbook Notes  Mr. Kay’s  American History Class  Name:  Class:  Period:  Date: Due 11/20  Chapter 6 Section 3: | |
|  |  |
| *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? |  |
|  |  |
| When the United States entered the war in 1917,  Germany increased U-boat attacks, hoping to do what? |  |
|  |  |
| 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. |  |
|  |  |
| General John J. Pershing turned millions of untrained American men into soldiers, then led them in France. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| By the fall of 1918, the German front  was collapsing. |  |
|  |  |
| The war took a huge toll on those involved. |  |
|  |  |
| In early 1919, President Wilson  traveled to Versailles, France for  a peace conference. |  |
|  |  |
| Wilson’s Fourteen Points made specific  proposals to promote future peace. |  |
|  |  |
| Allied leaders at Versailles wanted reparations. |  |
|  |  |
| One by one, Wilson’s Fourteen Points were rejected,  leaving only the League of Nations. |  |
|  |  |
| The Treaty of Versailles redrew the map of Europe  and broke up the Ottoman Empire. |  |
|  |  |
| Wilson returned to face a hostile Senate, where two  groups opposed the treaty. |  |
| Wilson was unwilling to compromise on the treaty. |  |
| Review |  |
| \*\*\*Summary, Reflection, Analysis |  |