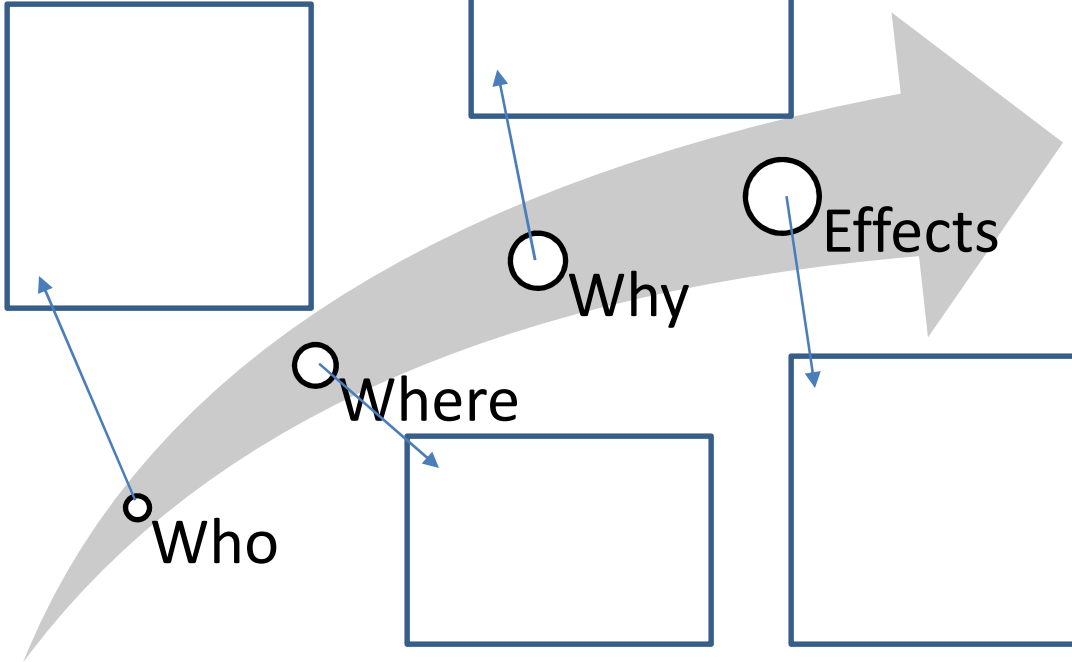
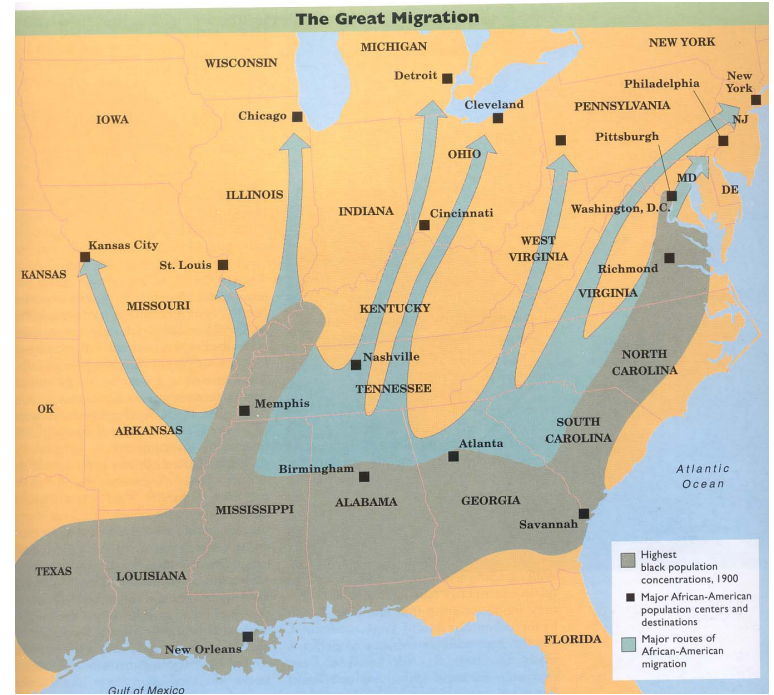


Great Migration of World War I



World War I E Name _____ 13



The End of World War I

Treaty of Versailles

Objectives

14 Points

War's Outcomes

Great Britain:

Wilson:

1-

Deaths:

Italy:

2-

Monarchies:

USA :

Other Nations:

3-

German Blame:

France:

US Senate Decision:

Reparations:

Germany Left Out

Self Determination:

End of WW1

- Treaty of Versailles—1919
- Great Britain: David Lloyd George
- Italy: Vittorio Orlando
- USA: Woodrow Wilson
- France: Georges Clemenceau
- Germany is COMPLETELY left out

End of WW1

- Objectives—
- Wilson: 14 Points Peace Plan
- Help establish peace and stability
- Other Nations: (Mainly France)
- Had lost many more soldiers and been fighting longer than the US
- Wanted to punish Germany

End of WW1

- 14 Points—
- Reductions in armaments (weapons) in each country
- Right to self determination for ethnic groups
- Creation of a League of Nations where nations can discuss solutions
- US Senate Decision: (Senate must approve all treaties)
- The Senate is fearful of any alliances and the mood of the nation is isolation
- The US does not approve of the Treaty of Versailles

End of WW1

- Outcomes—
- Deaths: At least 8 million died during the war
- Monarchies: Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary were no longer ruled by kings and queens
- German Blame: Germany was forced to take total blame for the war (war guilt)
- Reparations: Germany was forced to pay reparations to the Allies
- Self Determination: Nations in Europe are created so that people of different ethnicities can have their own lands

Great Migration

- Who—
- African Americans from the South
- Where—
- Northern and Eastern industrial cities
- Why—
- World War I provided a market for jobs that needed to be filled while soldiers were away and to create supplies
- Effects—
- African American families and culture moved north
- Diversified cities and employment
- Racial tension and riots following the war (Chicago 1919)
- Cities within cities; Harlem Renaissance