

# World War I

*A Half-Century of Crisis and  
Achievement (1900–1945)*



The road to war

The Great War

The aftermath of war

## Thematic Icons



Economics and business



Geography and environment



Historical concepts and questions



Politics, government and citizenship



Religion and thought



Society and culture



War, diplomacy and foreign policy

**Icons:** For more detailed instructions, see the *User Guide*



Flash activity (these activities are not editable)



Teacher notes included in the Notes page



By the end of this section, you will have learned about the aftermath of World War I, and be able to answer the following key questions:

- How did the war affect people on the home front?
- What were the outcomes of the Paris Peace Conference ?
- What were the key terms of the Treaty of Versailles?
- What was the League of Nations?



As men fought and died on the front in mainland Europe, the lives of people at home were also greatly affected by the war. Click on the tabs provided to find out more about life on the home front during World War I.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**







# A costly war



Four years of war had taken its toll on all the countries involved, and both the Allies and the Central Powers had suffered greatly. Look at the following pairs of figures and drag the correct label to each one. Figures for the Allies are in pale blue and figures for the Central Powers are in pale orange.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**





# The Paris Peace Conference



At the Paris Peace Conference, a series of treaties were agreed to settle the future of Europe. France, Britain, Italy and the U.S., known as the Big Four, were the most influential countries, but they disagreed as to how to deal with the Central Powers, especially Germany. Press on the highlighted countries to learn how they were affected by the post-war treaties.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**





**President Wilson** believed that World War I should be the “war to end all wars”. He proposed fourteen principles he believed all nations should adhere to in order to ensure future peace. These principles are known as the **Fourteen Points**.

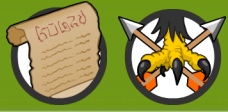


The first five of these points laid out boundaries for all nations, permitting freedom of the seas and limited military power. The latter points mainly focused on the treatment Wilson believed Germany and other defeated nations should receive after the war.

Wilson also laid out a plan for an international peace keeping organization to help solve future disputes.







# Germany's fate

The most contested point of the Paris Peace Conference was that of Germany's fate.

Though President Wilson felt Germany's military power should be reduced, he favored less severe consequences that recognized the role multiple nations played in causing the war.



However, having experienced greater losses and destruction to their homeland, Britain's **David Lloyd George** and France's **Georges Clemenceau** held Germany solely responsible and sought to punish the defeated nation. Wilson was overruled.

Why do you think Wilson was more sympathetic towards Germany?





# The Treaty of Versailles



At the Palace of Versailles, near Paris, Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919. Of the 440 clauses in the final treaty, 414 were dedicated to laying out Germany's punishment. Test your knowledge of the treaty by deciding whether the following statements are true or false.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**



Why did Germany call the treaty a “Dictated Peace”?



In his Fourteen Points, Woodrow Wilson proposed his idea of an international peace-keeping organization. This group was called the League of Nations. Decide whether the following points were strengths or weaknesses of the league and drag them to the correct boxes.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**





Test your knowledge of World War I  
with this quiz. Choose the correct  
answer to each question to see how  
much you can remember.

Press **start** to begin.

start







Test your understanding of World War I by recapping key terms and important people using this glossary.

Press on the tabs and then each term to see a definition.

Press **start** to begin.

**start**

