

**CHAPTER 13** Section 3 (pages 373–379)

# War Affects the World

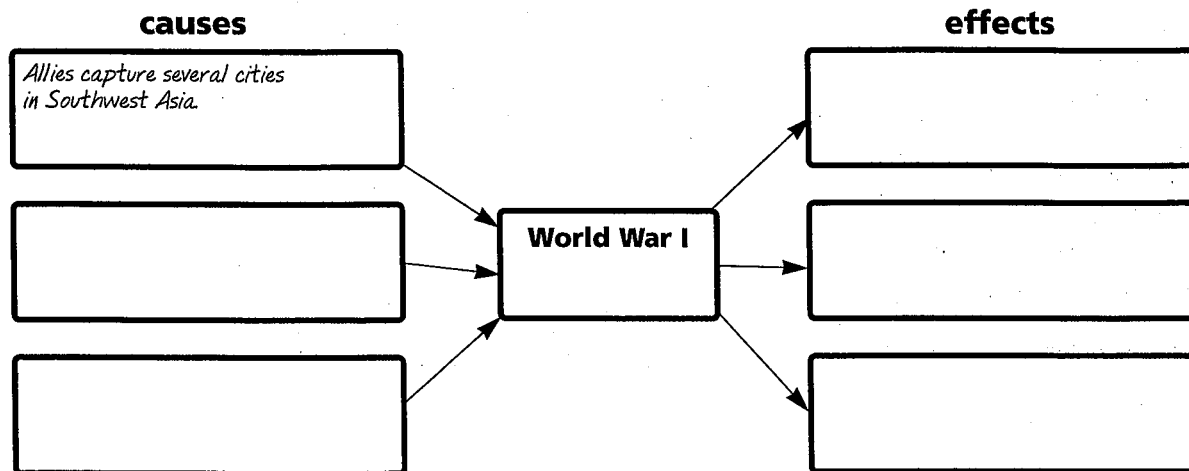
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how the war was fought in Europe.

In this section, you will learn how the war affected the world.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the effects of World War I around the world and on the home fronts.



## A Truly Global Conflict (pages 373–375)

*What other areas of the world were involved?*

The Allies hoped to take a part of the Ottoman Empire called the Dardanelles. The attack failed with great loss of life. A more successful operation was headed by a British officer named T. E. Lawrence. He helped lead an Arab revolt against Ottoman rule. As a result, the Allies were able to capture several important cities in Southwest Asia.

Japan took German colonies in China and the Pacific Ocean. The Allies also captured three of the four German colonies in Africa.

The British had used their strong navy to block all supplies from reaching Germany. The Germans

responded by increasing their submarine attacks on ships bringing food and supplies to the Allies. They used **unrestricted submarine warfare**. This meant sinking any ship without warning in the waters around Great Britain.

When American ships were sunk and lives were lost, the American people grew angry. Then the British intercepted a secret message from Germany to Mexico. This message asked Mexico to ally itself with Germany. In return, Germany offered to help Mexico regain land lost to the United States in the 1840s. In April 1917, Congress declared war on Germany.

### 1. What areas outside of Europe were affected by the war?

### TERMS AND NAMES

**unrestricted submarine warfare**

Using submarines to sink any ship without warning

**total war** War in which countries use all their resources for the war

**rationing** Control of the amounts and kinds of goods people can have

**propaganda** One-sided information designed to persuade

**armistice** Agreement to stop fighting

## War Affects the Home Front

(page 375–376)

### What happened on the home fronts?

By 1917, the war had already killed millions. It had drastically changed the lives of millions more—people at home as well as soldiers. This “Great War,” as it was called, was a **total war**. It demanded all the resources of the countries that fought it.

Governments took control of factories. It told them what to produce and how much of it to make. Governments also used **rationing**. This limited how much food and other goods people could buy and hold. That way armies in the field would have the supplies they needed. Governments used **propaganda** to get support for the war. They also took steps to stop *dissent*, or opposition to the war.

With so many men in the military, women played a growing role in the economies of the countries at war. They worked in factories, offices, and shops. They built planes and tanks, grew food, and made clothing. These changes had an impact on people’s attitudes toward what kind of work women could do.

2. What were three ways that the war affected people’s day-to-day lives?

## The Allies Win the War (pages 376–377)

### Why did the Allies win?

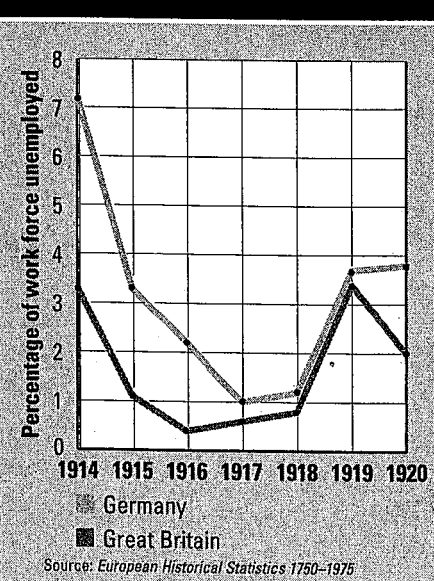
In 1917, the United States entered the war. And Russia left it. Suffering during the war chipped away at the Russian people’s support for the *czar*. In March, he stepped down. The new government hoped to continue fighting the war, but the Russian armies refused. Just months later, a new revolution broke out. Communists seized Russia’s government. They quickly made a treaty with Germany and gave up huge amounts of land in return for peace.

In March 1918, Germany tried one final attack. Once again, the German army nearly reached Paris. But the soldiers were tired, and supplies were short. The Allies—now with fresh American troops—drove the Germans back.

Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire surrendered. In October, a revolution overthrew the emperor of Austria-Hungary. In November, Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced to step down in Germany. The new government signed an **armistice**, an agreement to stop fighting. On November 11, 1918, Europe was finally at peace.

3. What were the final problems that Germany and Austria-Hungary faced?

### Unemployment in Germany and Britain



### Skillbuilder

Use the graph to answer the questions.

1. Which country had a consistently higher unemployment rate?

2. How do political events explain the differences between the rates of unemployment in Germany in 1914 and 1917?

**CHAPTER 13** Section 4 (pages 380–383)

# A Flawed Peace

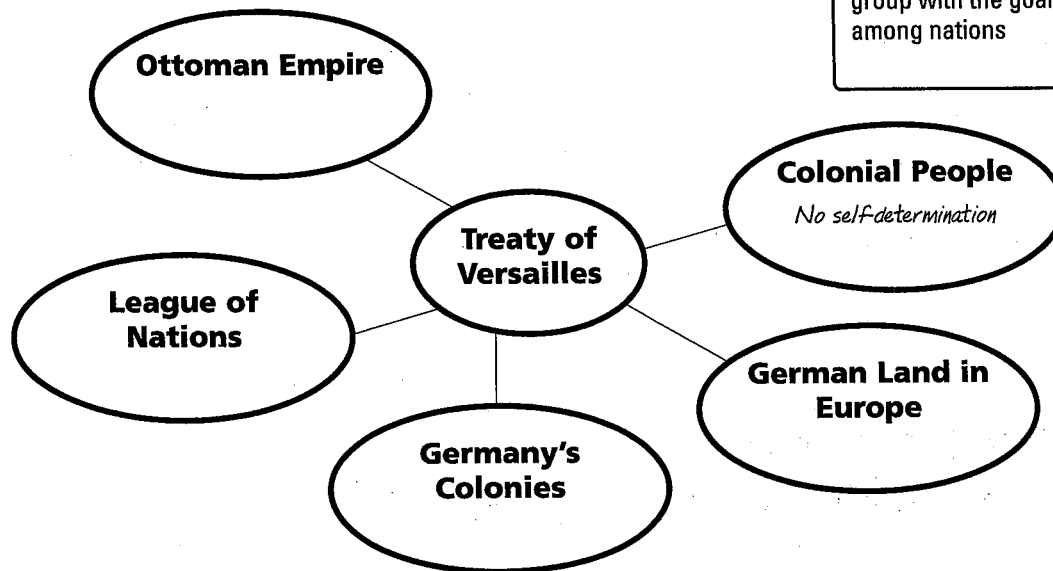
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read how World War I spread and finally ended.

In this section, you will learn about the harsh peace that followed.

## AS YOU READ

Use the web below to take notes on the Treaty of Versailles.



### TERMS AND NAMES

**Woodrow Wilson** President who proposed the Fourteen Points and represented the United States at Versailles

**Georges Clemenceau** France's premier and delegate at Versailles

**David Lloyd George** Britain's prime minister and delegate at Versailles

**Fourteen Points** Plan for a just and lasting peace

**self-determination** Allowing people to decide for themselves about what kind of government they want

**Treaty of Versailles** Agreement at the end of World War I between Germany and the Allied Powers

**League of Nations** International group with the goal of keeping peace among nations

## The Allies Meet at Versailles

(pages 380–383)

### *What decisions were made at Versailles?*

Many nations sent delegates to the peace talks in Paris. The main leaders were **Woodrow Wilson** of the United States, **Georges Clemenceau** of France, and **David Lloyd George** of Britain. Germany and its allies and Russia were not present.

Wilson pushed for his peace plan called the **Fourteen Points**. He wanted to end secret

treaties and alliances and give people **self-determination**, the right to form their own nation. He also hoped to set up a world organization that would police the actions of nations and prevent future wars.

Britain and especially France had different views. They had suffered greatly in the war. They wanted to punish Germany. After long debates, the leaders finally agreed on a peace settlement. It was called the **Treaty of Versailles** and was signed in June 1919.

The treaty called for a **League of Nations**—

the world organization that Wilson wanted. It would include 32 nations. The United States, Britain, France, Japan, and Italy would make up the leadership. Germany and Russia were left out of the League. The treaty took away German land in Europe and took away its colonies in Africa and the Pacific. Limits were placed on the size of Germany's armed forces. Finally, Germany was given complete blame for the war. That meant it would have to make payments to the Allies for the damage caused.

Germany's former colonies were given to the Allies to govern until they decided which were ready for independence. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia were all declared independent. Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—once part of Russia—were made independent nations as well. The treaty also broke up the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans kept control only of Turkey.

The treaty did not make a lasting peace. The United States Senate never approved the treaty or joined the League of Nations. Germans bitterly resented the treaty because placed all the blame for the war on them. Colonial peoples in Africa and Asia were angry because the treaty did not make them independent. Japan and Italy were also upset by getting few *territorial* gains.

**1. How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany?**

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**The Legacy of the War** (page 383)

**What was the cost of the war?**

The peace was uncertain because the treaty satisfied no one. It was certain, though, that the war had made a major impact on the world. About 8.5 million soldiers had died. Another 21 million had been wounded. Countless civilians had suffered as well. The economies of the warring nations had suffered serious damage, too. Farms were destroyed, and factories ruined. One estimate said the war had caused \$338 billion in damage.

The war also had an emotional cost. People felt all the suffering did not seem to have a purpose. The art and literature of the years after the war reflected a new sense of hopelessness.

**2. Name one political, economic, and emotional cost of the war.**

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