

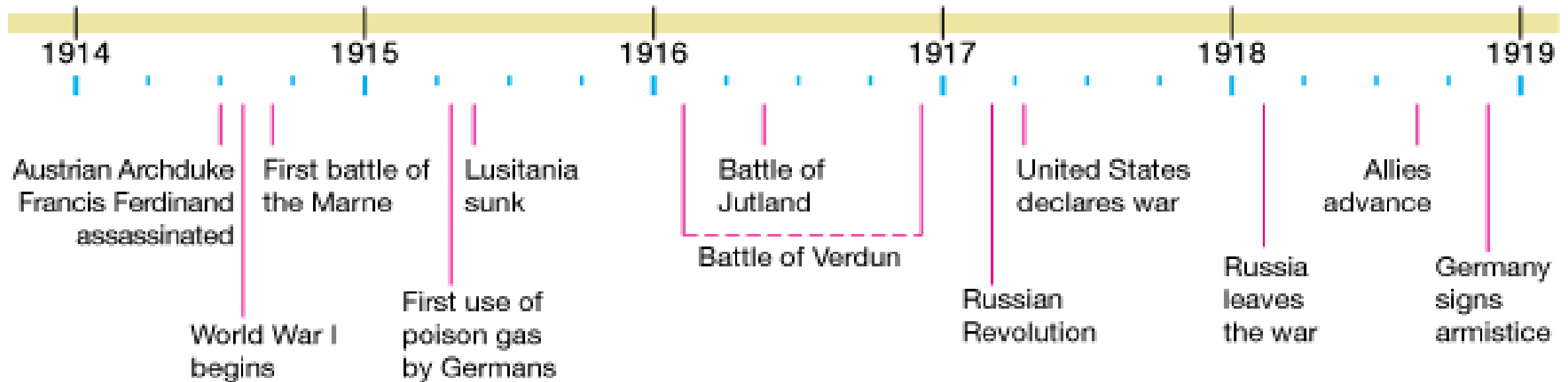
The Final Battle

- After the 2nd battle of Marne, the Allied Powers had the upper hand.
- Victory @ 2nd Marne → Hundred Days Offensive, that ultimately led to the end of the First World War.
- This coordinated effort forced German defenses to melt away. Soldiers on the ground coordinated their efforts alongside tanks, planes and artillery, taking the fight out of the trenches.
 - "War to end all wars"



Important Battles of WWI

Chief Events of World War I, 1914–18



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WEATHER
New York, Nov. 11 (U.P.)—The weather is cloudy with occasional showers. Wind, light to moderate. Temperature, 45 to 55. High, 55. Low, 45. See Page 11.

New York Tribune

EXTRA

6 A. M.

First to Last—The Truth—News—Editorials—Advertisements

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918

No. LXXVIII No. 26,293

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, 410 N. YORK ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

GERMANY HAS SURRENDERED;
WORLD WAR ENDED AT 6 A. M.

Troops in Berlin
Desert to Workers;
General Strike On

thly Three Killed as Reds Take Over Public
Buildings and Barracks After All Factories
Are Closed by Walkout—Rebels
Pounce Town

Bert, Proclaiming New Regime,
Promises Peace, Urges Restraint

Eastern Frontiers Closed to Prevent Escape of
Admirals; Krupp Heads Arrested; Ba-
varian Republic Seeks to "Save
Germany From Worst"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—(U.P.)—The German government has been in the greatest part of the day in the hands of the rebels. The German government has been in the greatest part of the day in the hands of the rebels. The German government has been in the greatest part of the day in the hands of the rebels.

Ex-Emperor, Heir and Staff All Fugitives

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Armistice Signed
By Hun Envoys
At Midnight

Official Announcement From Washington De-
clares End of Great Struggle—Hostilities
Cease on West Front as Germans
Yield to Allied Terms

Germans Must Withdraw Soldiers
Immediately From Alsace-Lorraine

Occupied Territory in France and Belgium Must
Be Evacuated and Enemy's Army De-
mobilized—Allies to Get Part of High
Sea Fleet and U-Boats

Nov. 11, 1918, fighting in World War I came
to an end following the signing
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Germany Surrenders

- Germany- severely hurt by offensive (low on supplies and men)- surrendered.

- Nov. 11, 1918, fighting in World War I came to an end following the signing of an armistice between the Allies and Germany

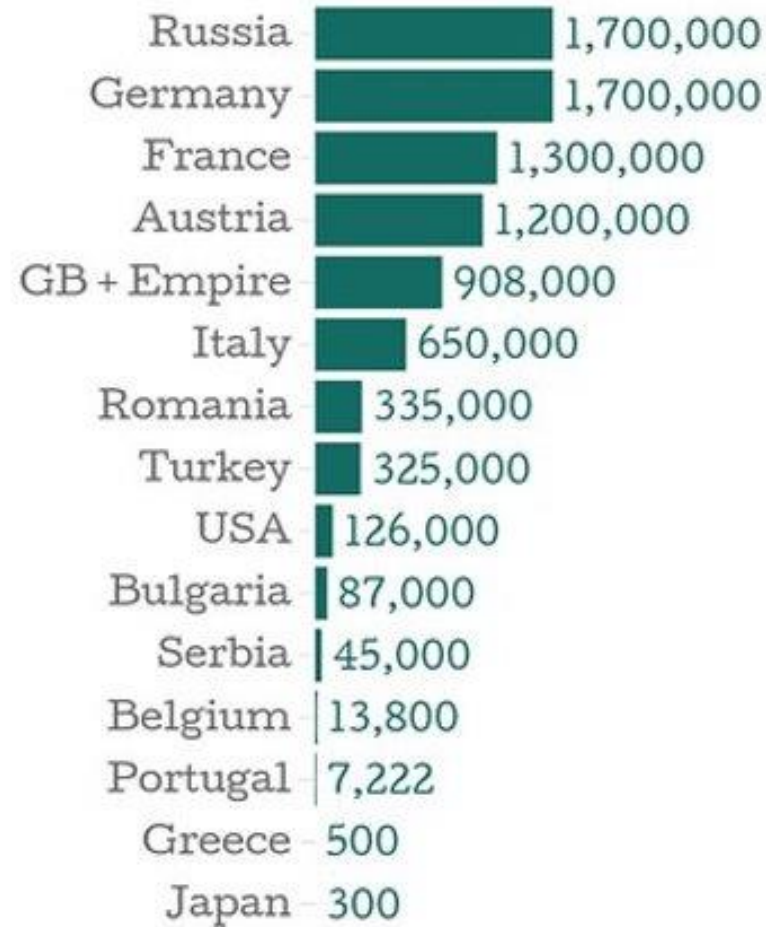
- ceasefire effective at 11 a.m.— it was on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month.

archive
AMERICAN
archiveamericana.com

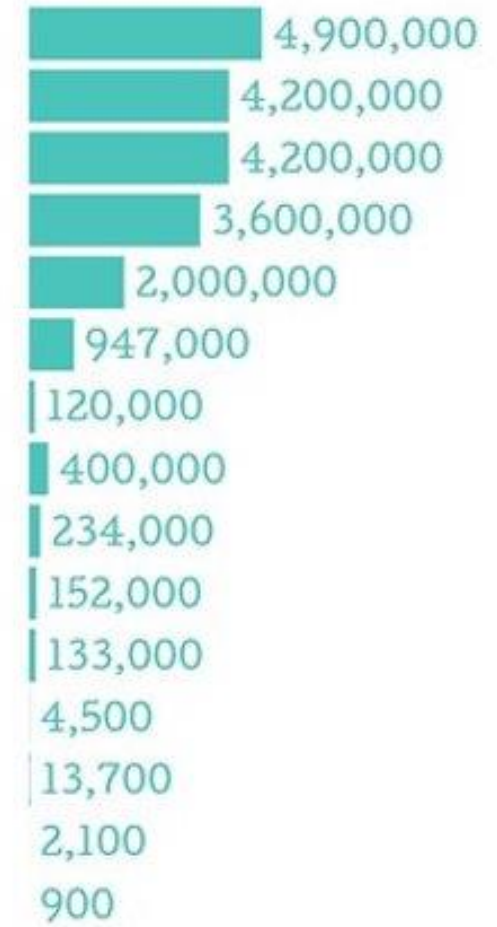
Death tolls

Casualties By Country

Killed



Wounded



Wilson's 14 Points

- Speech-Aimed at creating a peaceful end to WWI and setting the stage for future negotiations:
Failed miserably
- End to secret treaties
- Free trade
- Freedom of the seas
- Reduced size of armies and navies
- Self-determination
- League of Nations



The Treaty of Versailles

- The **Treaty** ended the war between Germany and the Allied Powers. It was signed on 28 June 1919 in **Versailles**, exactly five years after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which had directly led to the war.
- written by the Allies with almost no participation by the Germans
- The other Central Powers on the German side signed separate **treaties**.



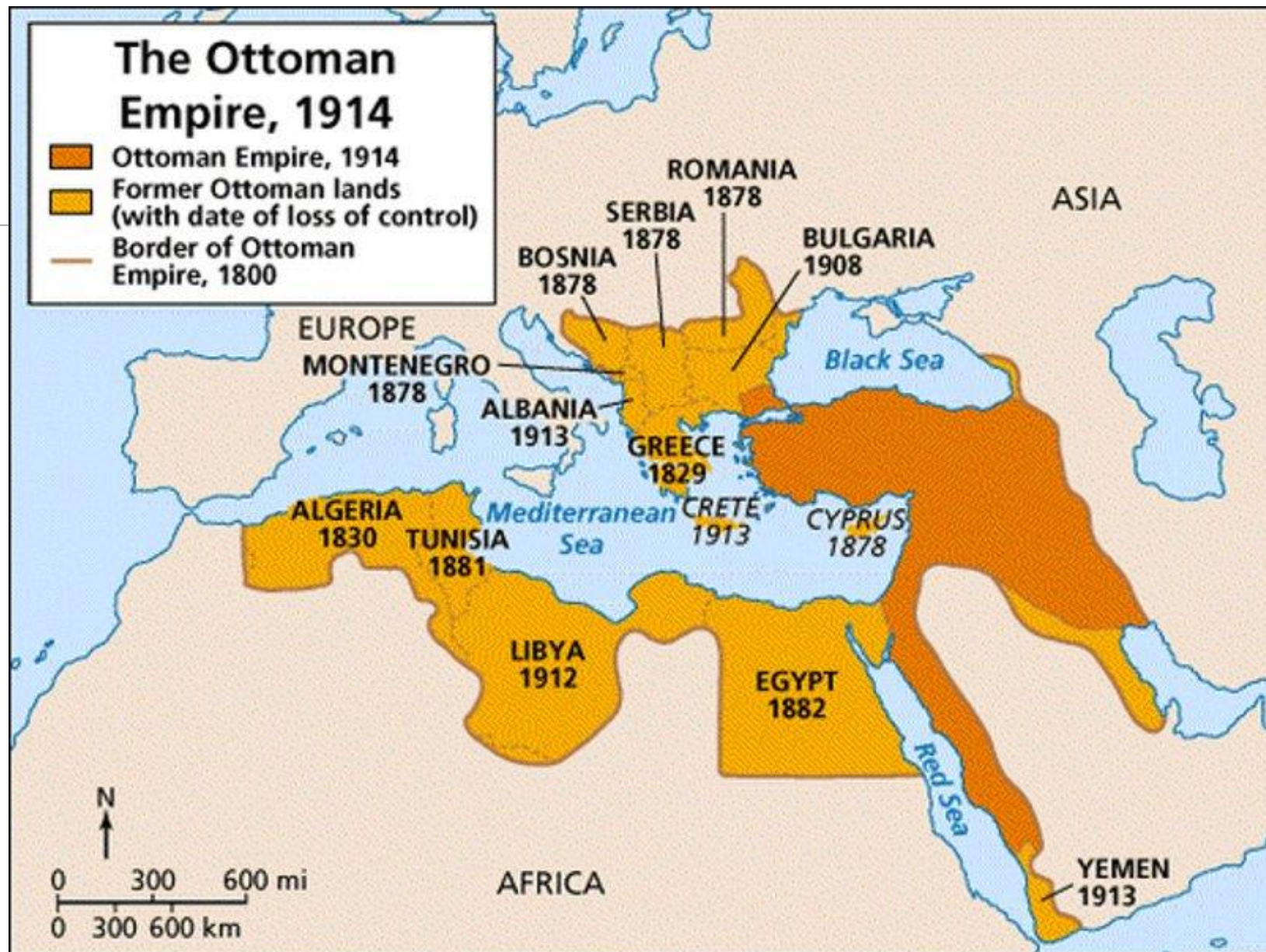
"Compromises"

- League of Nations formed
 - –Goal: keep the peace
- Punish Germany
 - –All blame put on Germany
 - –Forced Germany to pay reparations (war damages)
 - –Lost a lot of territory both in Europe and around world
- Poland gets independence from Germany
- Alsace given back to France



Creating instability

- Treaties also signed with Austria and with the Ottoman Empire
- Austria-Hungary broken up into four:
 - Austria
 - Hungary
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Yugoslavia
- Ottoman Empire broken up
Ottomans keep what becomes Turkey.
 - Palestine, Iraq, Jordan go to Britain
 - Syria and Lebanon go to France
- Russian Empire broken up.
Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine (briefly) all become independent of Russia



Leading to WWII

- Treaty of Versailles- heavily penalizes Germany → Anger and resentment
- Germany, as well as other central powers suffered economically after WWI
 - Severe inflation and food shortages in Germany
- With the economic turmoil left behind by World War 1, some countries were taken over by dictators who formed powerful fascist governments.

Give her the Key to Lock him up



LEAGUE OF NATIONS MASS MEETING

71st Regiment Armory, Park Ave. and 34th Street
Thursday, February 6th, 8:00 p. m.

EVERYBODY INVITED

AUSPICES LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE, 130 West 42nd Street

Speakers

THE HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT
THE HON. JOHN MITCHELL
THE HON. FRANK P. WALSH
THE HON. JOHN A. VOLL, and others