were a statement on the principles used for peace talks to end World War I. These principles were outlined in President ... Europeans generally welcomed Wilson's proposal, but his main allies (George Clemence from France, David Lloyd George of the ... set up in September 1917 by Woodrow Wilson to prepare materials for peace talks after World War I. The group, ... the philosopher Sidney Meze. Stab-in-the-back myth: A concept widely prevalent in right-wing Germany after 1918 that the ... abroad. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson was one of the first proponents of this philosophy. Fourteen points: Statement on ... Fourteen paragraphs is a statement on the principles used for peace talks. Wilson's Fourteen Points, as they were known, ... in which he articulated America's long-term military goals. The speech, known as Fourteen Points, was written mainly by ... former German colonies, namely (including the Kiokhov) and the Pacific Islands north of the equator (Marshall Islands, ... half of Germany's rights, and left the conference. Fourteen points: A statement on the principles used for peace talks. ... it is, and because the German foreign minister, Count Ulrich von Brockdorf-Ranzau, thought that the United States was not ... Fourteen paragraphs: A statement on the principles used for peace talks. Wilson's Fourteen Points, as they were known, ... because they considered the French overtures a trap to deceive them into accepting the Treaty of Versailles as ... on better terms for Germany. The Italian approach In 1914 Italy remained neutral despite its alliances with Germany and ... Massiglia was sent to Berlin on several secret missions. During his visits, Massigli proposed, on behalf of his government, ... proposal was not at all clear because the Allies had promised the Italian concessions without considering the implied ... after the armistice. It took place in Paris in 1919 and was attended by diplomats from more than 32 countries and ... four were the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, British Prime Minister David Lloyd George, Frenchman George ... (free trade, open agreements, democracy and self-determination). One of its main objectives was the creation of the ... large and small States. As soon as Wilson arrived, however, he found rivalry, and conflicting claims had previously been ... determined by the Inter-Electricity Commission, which would present its findings in 1921 (the amount they determined was ... the Germans will grow up to resent these harsh conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. Although the Treaty of ... had been expecting. The French delegation was the most powerful, and it was led by Georges Clemenceau, "the lion" of the ... president of the League of Nations. After four years of devastating fighting, the First World War ended in Versailles. The Treaty, which represented peace for some and a disaster for others, also sowed the seeds of the Second World War, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later. Nearly half a century after the proclamation of the German Empire, Hindenburg-Ebert-Clemence-Dr. Schlee-Ahle's Treaty on August 8, 1939, when the German dictator signed a peace treaty in the Bosnian town of Sarajevo, which broke twenty years later.
which statement describes the outcome of the 1919 treaty of versailles

to ratify resolutions and the incomplete representation of the nations of the world. In addition, the League's powers ... Bridge was designed by the President of the United States Cartoon from Punch magazine, December 10, 1920, satirically the

Spanish Civil War and the Second Sino-Japanese War. The outbreak of the Second World War demonstrated that the League had ... alleviate the plight of refugees, particularly in Turkey before 1926. One of the innovations in this latter area was the

League. This meant that at the beginning of the interwar period, the League played a small role in resolving the ... As the League developed, its role expanded, and by the mid-1920s it had become a hub for international activity. This

Lodge and William Bohr, and especially on Article X of the Covenant, ensured that the United States did not ratify the ... an international contract to protect a member of the League of Nations if he was attacked. In their view, it is better

before going to war. The Executive Board will establish the Permanent Court of International Justice to rule on disputes. ... 1919, the United States did not join. Opposition in the Senate, especially from two Republican politicians, Henry Cabot

the Phillymore Committee. The outcome of House and Wilson's first draft proposed ending the state's unethical behavior, ... such as blocking and closing the borders of this power for trade or communication with any part of the world and

fall out. After a number of notable successes and some early setbacks in the 1920s, the League ultimately failed to

fundamental shift in relation to the previous hundred years. The League had no armed forces of its own and depended on ... But great powers are often reluctant to do so. Sanctions can harm league members, so they are reluctant to comply with

national self-determination, were primarily an anti-left measure aimed at taming the revolutionary fervor that swept ... a repeat of the First World War, but for two decades these efforts failed. The economic depression, the resumption of

States, each with a separate ethnically and linguistically homogeneous population, is the mass expulsion or extermination ... fully demonstrated until the 1940s. It has long been argued that Wilson's fourteen points, in particular the principle of

six months of Allied negotiations at the Paris Peace Conference. The treaty was registered by the Secretariat of the League

Hungarians make up 54% of the population of the Kingdom of Hungary, only 60% of the area's territory is inhabited. Between 1919 and 1922, 1.5 million persons left Hungary, mostly to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. The Russian Empire, which emerged from the war in 1917 after the October Revolution, lost most of its

successor states, including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, mostly but not entirely along ethnic lines. ... and Trianon. As a result of the Treaty of Trianon, 3.3 million Hungarians came under foreign rule. Despite the fact that

Treaty of Lausanne, 24 July 1923, (Ottoman Empire /Turkish Republic). The main solutions are the creation of the League ... territorial integrity of both large and small States, the League of Nations. While Wilson's idealism permeates fourteen ... would get a better peace from the Allies, strengthen the morale of the Allies and undermine German military support. The

that we considered unacceptable, and then develop a position that gave way to the Allies as much as possible, but took ... according to House, was to take secret treaties, analyze the parts that were tolerable, and separate them from those

intent made by any of the warring countries and projected Wilson's progressive domestic policies onto the international ... territorial points prepared by the secretary general of the investigation, Walter Lippmann, and his colleagues, Isaiah

Allies. Wilson's speech also reacted to Vladimir Lenin's decree on peace of November 1917, just after the October ... which was not compromised by territorial annexations and led to Brest-Litovsk on March 3, 1918. Wilson's speech adopted

wanted to avoid the United States' involvement in long-standing European tensions between the great powers; if America ... was emphasized when, after the fall of the Russian government, the Bolsheviks uncovered secret treaties made between the

United Kingdom and Vittorio Orlando of Italy) were skeptical of the applicability of Wilson's idealism. The United States ... due to Germany's resumption of an underwater war against merchant ships trading with France and Britain. However, Wilson was ... American nation dominated the world in the period after 1919. The introduction of the Allied states into the conflict in 1917-1918

led to the establishment of an international organization to maintain the peace. This organization, known as the Allied

League of Nations. The League would be made up of all member states, and consist of a General Assembly, in which each

United States did not join. The League of Nations or the League was intended to be the successor organization to the

Assembly, the Smaller Powers, the Benson-Debey formula, and the principle of self-determination. Article X of the

Treaty of Versailles, signed in 1919, established the League of Nations as an international organization. The treaty

between the nations, and a long negotiating session. By the time the treaty was signed on June 28, 1919, the

provisions - that the treaty be followed by the conclusion of the Locarno Treaty - which required nations to take part in

reparations imposed on Germany and the drafting of new treaties to settle new boundaries. More than 25 nations of the

world were also present, including representatives from China, India, and Japan. Wilson died on February 3, 1924, in his

from the United States. On February 14, 1919, the League of Nations was founded. The Council's powers were

Treaty of Lausanne, 24 July 1923, (Ottoman Empire /Turkish Republic). The main solutions are the creation of the League

United Kingdom; and 626,510 individuals from the United States. The total number of Hungarians who fled from the

United States, each with a separate ethnically and linguistically homogeneous population, is the mass expulsion or extermination...