On November 11, 1918, World War I ended. The German government signed an armistice, or an agreement to end fighting, with the Allies. Over nine million soldiers were dead, and people felt angry and bitter about the war. The Allies blamed the war on the defeated Central Powers. They thought the Central Powers should make reparations, or payments for the damage of the war. Allied leaders met in Paris, France, in January 1919. At the Paris Peace Conference, they decided what would happen next.

Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, was one of three leaders who dominated the Paris Peace Conference. In a list called the Fourteen Points, Wilson outlined his ideas for peace. He said peace agreements should be made openly instead of in secret. Wilson wanted militaries to be made smaller. Most importantly, Wilson hoped to form an international peacekeeping organization.

One of the first things the representatives agreed upon was to create an international League of Nations. In this league, a group of nations would work together to keep the peace for all. More than 40 nations joined the League of Nations. The countries agreed to talk about problems instead of going to war. They also promised to back each other up if any nation threatened one of them. Although the League of Nations was President Wilson’s dream, the United States did not join the group.

Other Allied leaders had different ideas than Wilson. Georges Clemenceau, the French leader, wanted to weaken Germany so that it could never threaten France again. The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, also requested harsh treatment for Germany. Representatives from other countries made their own demands at the Paris Peace Conference.

In June of 1919, the Allies and the Germans signed the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty forced Germany to take the blame for the whole war. It made Germany pay more than 30 billion dollars in reparations. The treaty limited the size of Germany’s military. It also gave hundreds of square miles of territory back to France. Finally, the treaty took away Germany’s overseas colonies.

The Germans signed the Treaty of Versailles because they had no choice. The Allies drew up separate treaties with the other Central Powers. These treaties changed the map of Eastern Europe. Areas that once belonged to Germany and other Central Powers were now independent nations. The Central Powers were very unhappy with the terms of the treaties. This resentment would hurt international relations for years to come.
Peace After World War I

Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

1. Allied leaders met in __________ to discuss a plan for peace.
   A. Washington, D.C.
   B. London, England
   C. Paris, France
   D. Berlin, Germany

2. __________ was the President of the United States.
   A. Woodrow Wilson
   B. Georges Clemenceau
   C. David Lloyd George
   D. V. I. Lenin

3. The __________ was the international peacekeeping organization that was formed after World War I.
   A. United Nations
   B. League of Nations
   C. United Security Council
   D. League of Allies

4. The Allies forced __________ to take the blame for the war.
   A. Austria
   B. Hungary
   C. Russia
   D. Germany

5. The Treaty of Versailles changed the map of __________.
   A. North America
   B. Western Europe
   C. Eastern Europe
   D. Southeast Asia
Crossword Puzzle

Write the best answer in each blank, and complete the crossword puzzle.

ACROSS
2. Wilson’s plan for peace was called the __________ __________.
7. The French and British leaders wanted __________ treatment for Germany.
8. The Allies blamed the war on the __________ Powers.
9. A/an __________ is an agreement to end fighting.

DOWN
1. The Treaty of __________ was signed by Germany and the Allies.
2. The Treaty of Versailles gave hundreds of square miles of territory back to __________.
3. More than 40 __________ joined the League of Nations.
4. Areas that had once belonged to the Central Powers were now __________ nations.
5. The Central Powers were unhappy with the __________ of the treaties.
6. The countries in the League of Nations agreed to __________ about problems instead of going to war.
1. Which country did Finland belong to before World War I?


2. Name two areas lost by Germany after the war.


3. Which nation lost the largest amount of territory after the war?
Quiz: Peace After World War I

True/False
Decide if each statement is true or false, and write “true” or “false” in the blank.

__________ 1. The Allies forced Germany to take responsibility for World War I.
__________ 2. An armistice is an agreement to end fighting.
__________ 3. The French and British wanted Germany to be treated kindly.
__________ 4. More than 40 nations joined the League of Nations.
__________ 5. The Treaty of Versailles changed the map of Eastern Europe.

Multiple Choice
Circle the best answer, and write the letter in the box.

□ 6. President Wilson’s plan for peace was called the __________.
   A. Thousand Points of Light
   B. Fourteen Points
   C. Ninety-Five Theses
   D. Treaty of Versailles

□ 7. The __________ were unhappy with the terms of the peace treaties.
   A. Central Powers
   B. Allied Powers
   C. Axis Powers
   D. Conflict Powers

Short Answer
Answer the following question in complete sentences.
8. What was the purpose of forming the League of Nations?