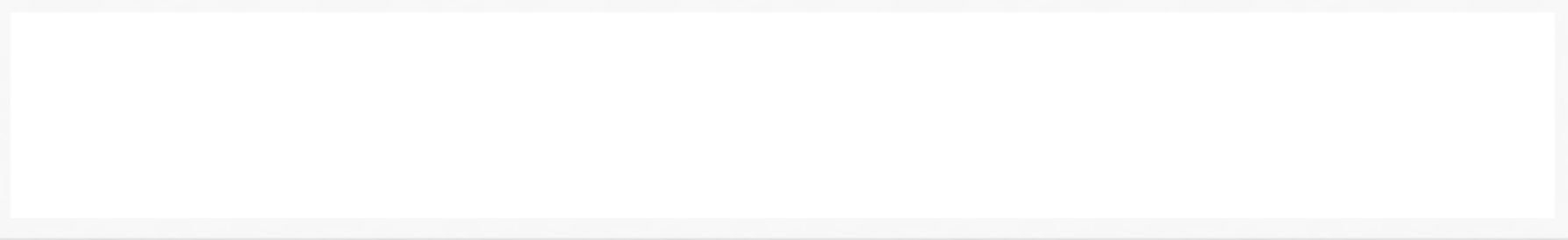


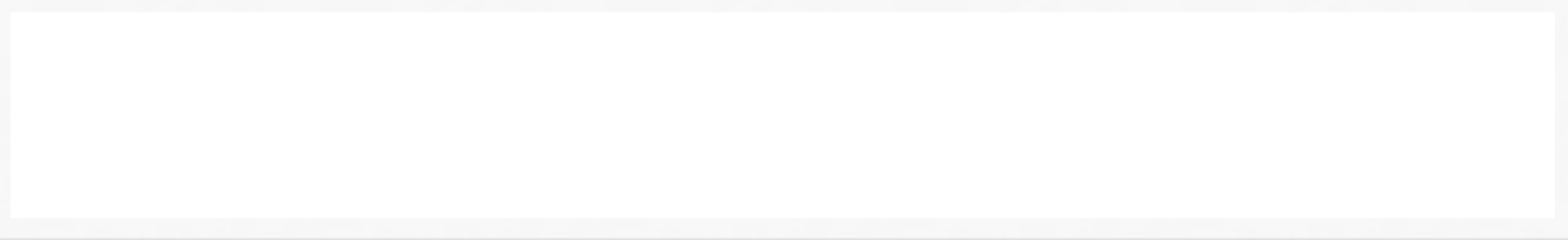
1.3.1: WILSON'S 14 POINTS

- U.S President Woodrow Wilson outlined his 14 points in January 1918; it was his plan for peace at the end of WW1.



- 
- 1. No more secret agreements/alliances**
 - 2. Free navigation of the seas**
 - 3. Free trade**
 - 4. Countries are to reduce armaments/military**

5. All colonies are to become self-governing
6. German army to leave Russia and left to develop on its own
7. Belgium to be evacuated of German troops
8. France liberated and to recover lost territory (Alsace – Lorraine)

- 
- 9. Italy's borders adjusted to allow all Italians to live in Italy**
 - 10. Austria allowed to develop on its own**
 - 11. Balkan states to be evacuated of troops**

12. Turkish people to govern themselves, non-turks govern themselves

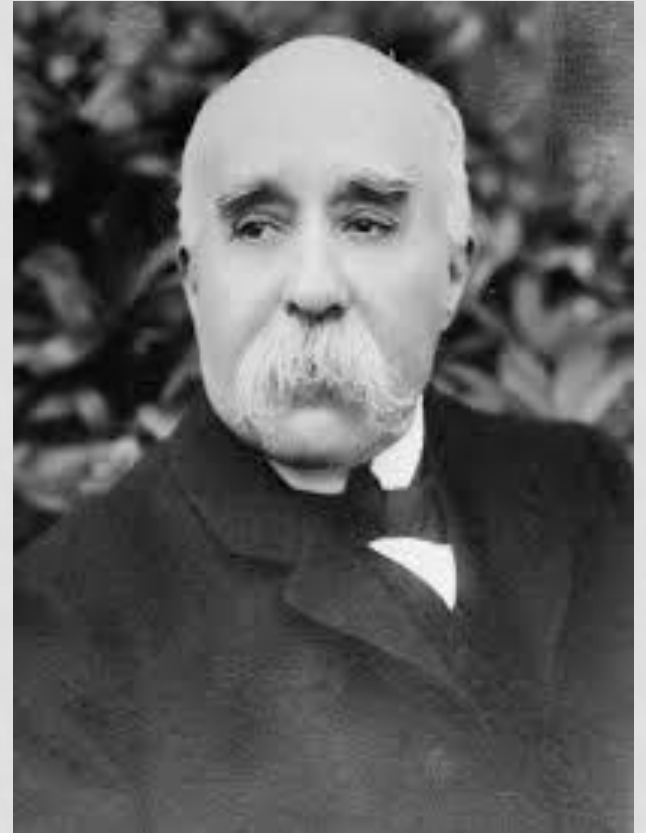
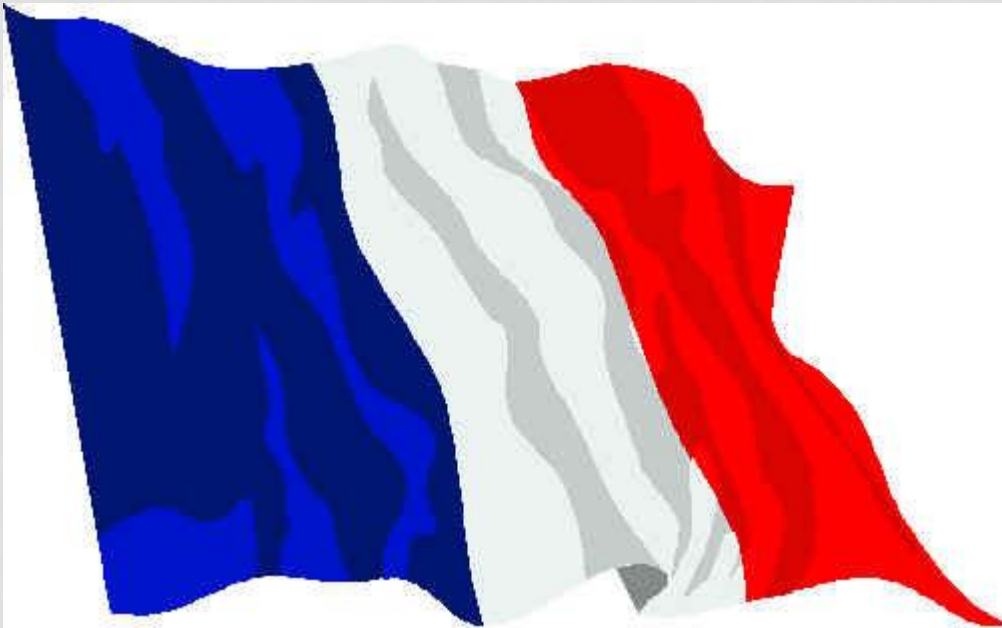
13. Creation of an independent polish state

14. Creation of the League of Nations

1.3.1: FRANCE & BRITISH OBJECTIVES AT PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

- **France and Britain were very much involved in the setting of terms at the peace conference at the end of the war, however, they had different goals.**

FRENCH GOALS



George Clemenceau

1. NATIONAL SECURITY:

- To ensure national sovereignty France wanted to remove the threat of German military power.
- France demanded the return of **Alsace-Lorraine**, which they lost to Germany.
- They also demanded the German Rhineland to serve as a buffer zone between the two countries.
- However, if France could not have the Rhineland, it demanded the region to be neutralized.
- The compromise was a demilitarized zone, with no German troops within 50km of the Rhine and an Allied force would be in the area for 15 years.

2. FINANCIAL REPARATIONS:

- France wanted **compensation** for losses during the war.
- Northern France had been devastated after four years of German occupation.
- The Germans also destroyed what was left as they retreated (fields, mines, factories, railways, etc).
- France negotiated **reparation** payments in the treaty to cover the costs.

BRITISH GOALS



David Lloyd George



TO ENSURE SECURITY OF THE SEA LANES:

- This meant that German sea power had to be crippled.
- This was achieved by reducing the German navy to a token force of 6 warships, prohibiting German submarines and redistributing German colonies to the allies.
- Britain was not prepared to support French demands for huge reparations payments or territorial goals.