

The principals of President Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points represented a radical departure from the old method of diplomacy, and while some of the ideas were embraced immediately, others faced resistance both at home and abroad. Additionally, even among those ideas that had broad support, there were some that proved difficult to implement. Despite the obstacles, many of Wilson’s ideas live today.

Using the chart below, trace the impact of each of the Fourteen Points over the course of history.

Wilson’s Fourteen Points	Was this point included in the Treaty of Versailles?	How did this point influence international diplomacy until the outbreak of World War II?	What is the legacy of this point in the world today?
I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, ...shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.			
II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas....			
III. ...The establishment of an equality of trade...among all the nations....			
IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.			
V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims....			
VI. The evacuation [by foreign troops] of all Russian territory and [freedom and independence for Russia.]			

Fourteen Points	Inclusion in final treaty?	Influence on diplomacy?	Lasting legacy?
VII. Belgium...must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys....			
VIII. All French territory should be freed...and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine...should be righted.			
IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.			
X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary... should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous development.			
XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated [and] restored....			
XII. [Turkey] should be assured...sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured...security of life....			
XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected....			
XIV. A general association of nations must be formed...[to] guarantee... political independence and territorial integrity....			

President Wilson

What he hoped for:

How he reacted to the final treaty:

The U.S. Senate

What they hoped for:

How they reacted to the final treaty:



Great Britain

What they hoped for:

How they reacted to the final treaty:

Italy

What they hoped for:

How they reacted to the final treaty:

France

What they hoped for:

How they reacted to the final treaty:

Germany

What they hoped for:

How they reacted to the final treaty:

Other Nations

What they hoped for:

How they reacted to the final treaty:

Why was this war so significant?

What were the underlying causes of the war?

Which nations became embroiled in the conflict, and what drew them in?

What was unique about this war?

World War I
A Global
Perspective

How did the fighting end?

What were the consequences of the war?

Why was this war so significant for the United States?

How did the United States initially view the outbreak of World War I?

How was the United States eventually drawn into the conflict?

What impact did the United States have on the war's outcome?

**World War I
An American
Perspective**

How did the war impact the home front?

How did the United States respond to the Treaty of Versailles?