• Allied offensives drove back exhausted German forces toward the German border. In November of 1918, the Germans surrendered their arms, gave up much of their navy, and evacuated their occupied territory.
• US combat deaths totaled nearly 49,000, and thousands more died of disease. The total fatality number totals 112,432.

**Making the Peace**

• Woodrow Wilson presents to Congress a detailed list of war aims: the Fourteen Points.

**The Fourteen Points**

• Many of the points were about specific territorial matters.
• Of greater significance were the following:
  o Freedom of the seas
  o End of secret treaties
  o Reduce national armaments
  o “Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims”
  o Self-determination for various nationalities
  o Remove trade barriers
  o “association of nations” (League of Nations)

**The Treaty of Versailles**

• Peace conference took place in Palace of Versailles outside France.
• Wilson criticized for attending the conference by several Democrats but only one Republican (who was largely ignored).
• Other heads of state wanted revenge against Germany and war compensations. Wilson compromises on most of his Fourteen Points in exchange for a League of Nations.
• Peace terms:
  o Germany disarmed, stripped of colonies, forced to admit guilt for war, accept French occupation of Rhineland, and pay huge sum of money in war reparations.
  o Territories once controlled by Axis powers were taken over by Allied powers.
  o League of Nations was established.

**Battle for Ratification**

• Republicans in Senate opposes League of Nations, concerned that US isolationism would be threatened.
• The House and Senate were both majority Republican, so things got ugly.
• Wilson suffered a stroke and collapsed in the midst of his campaign for the League of Nations. He never fully recovered.
• The Senate then defeated the Treaty. When a modified treaty with reservations concerning the power of the League of Nations came up, it was yet again defeated.

**Postwar Problems**