But France, who fought Germany twice in the past 40 years, lost 1.4 million men, and, Britain, who became bankrupt and lost 900,000 men, wanted Germany to pay.

Agreements between the 'big four' – Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Italy PM Orlando and Wilson was fierce – European countries wanted territorial and reparation demands met.

On 3rd March, 1919, a resolution sponsored by Henry Cabot Lodge, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, openly rejected the Covenant of the League of Nations as contrary to the Monroe Doctrine.

Wilson also argued that the Treaty of London (1915) which had promised Italy territorial annexations had been intended only to protect Italy from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. With the Empire gone, the treaty should be suspended by the principle of self-determination.

Wilson's biggest criticism was that he couldn't implement American principles through his 14 points.

He also struggled to see leaders of Britian, Italy and especially France to see the treaty as a sign of peace and not grabbing land and money off Germany. But in the future, Wilson should have listened to the leaders as it should of stricken Germany so they couldn't rise to the Second World War in 1939.

The President was also criticised as for the lack of system and method in his planning for his conference and his failure to consult more widely.

32 state legislatures had endorsed the Convenant of the League of Nations, 33 state governors had expressed approval, and a major majority poll of 1,377 newspapers editors advocated American membership to the League of Nations – however Wilson expected democratic opponents to the league itself.

Nevertheless, the critical reservations relating the Article 10 of the League of Nations would have effectively given the Americans an opt-out clause. Lodge's proposal would have required majority approval by Congress in order to participate in actions agreed by the League's Council, especially economic sanctions and the use of military force.

Some were easy to accomplish – Alsace-Lorraine back to France which had been taken in 1871.

Having fought in the war for four years, the European counties didn't want Wilson and America to dictate terms to them.