

The Home Front

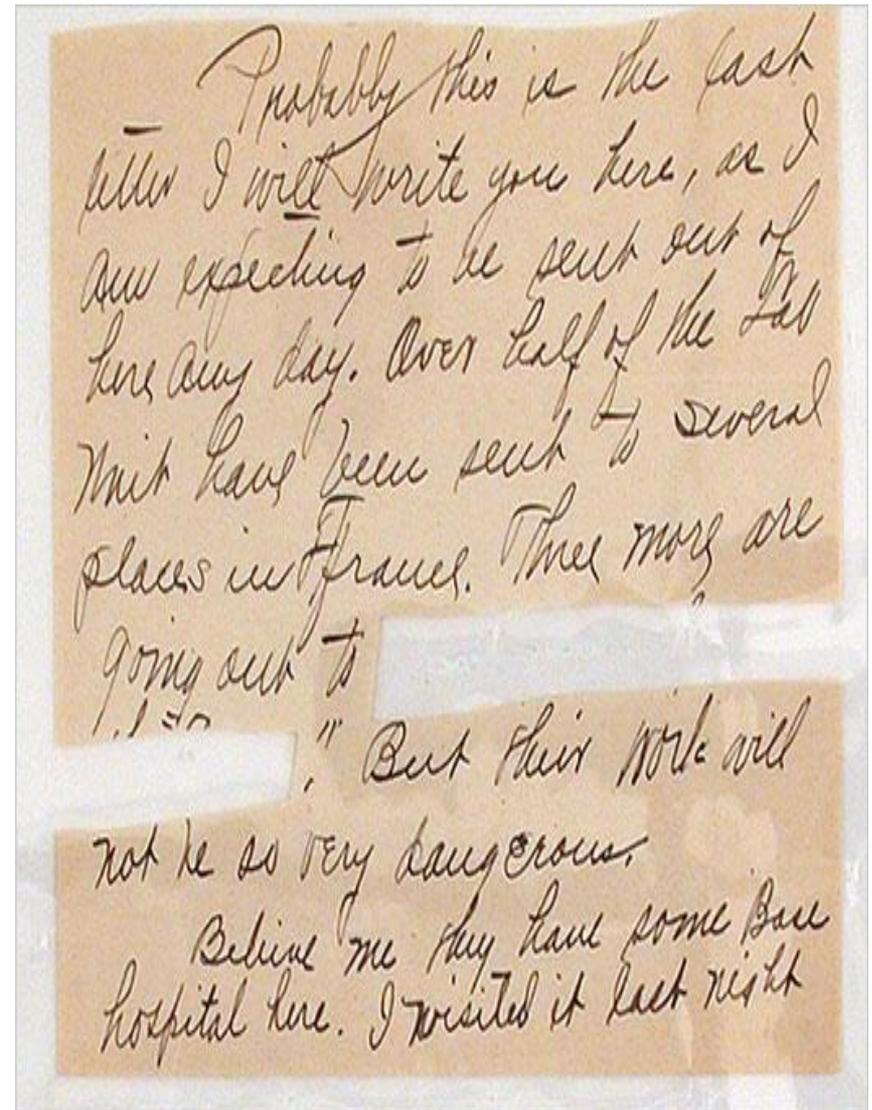
- Just as soldiers had to fight the war on the battle front, civilians had to 'fight' on the Home Front.
- WWI was a total war – all sectors of society were involved (soldiers, economy, government, people)
- Recruitment – persuading people to volunteer or enlist.

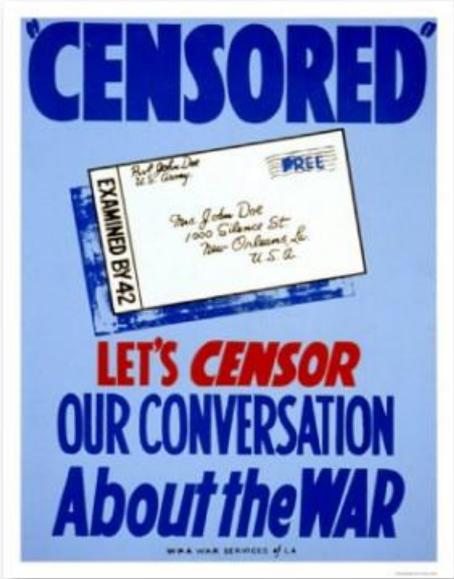
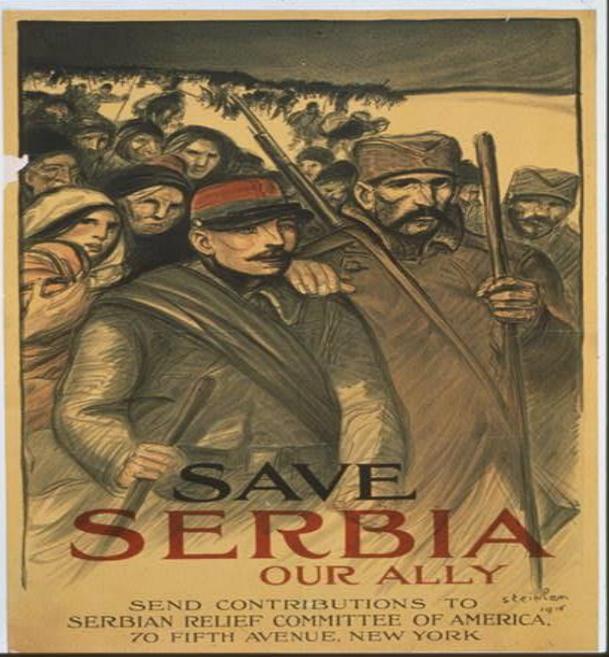


- Recruitment Propaganda – posters that appeal to patriotic feelings and emotions. Propaganda is designed to persuade or influence an audience.
- Conscription – compulsory enlistment in the armed forces.
Britain – 9 million were conscripted.
Germany – 3 million were conscripted
Canada – 150 000 were conscripted



- Censorship – government control of information.
- Newspapers could not print news that might affect public morale
- Government had to ok all war reports
- All soldiers' letters were read and censored.





TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA

1. You have read what the Germans have done in Belgium. Have you thought what they would do if they invaded this Country ?
2. Do you realize that the safety of your home and children depends on our getting more men NOW ?
3. Do you realize that the one word "GO" from you may send another man to fight for our King and Country ?
4. When the War is over and someone asks your husband or your son what he did in the great War, is he to hang his head because you would not let him go ?

WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A MAN TO ENLIST TO-DAY ?



Source: World War I Poster Slides, Queen's University Archives

The End of the War

November 11th, 1918

The End of World War 1

- August 1918
 - US President, British PM and French President (The Big Three) work together to force Germany's surrender.
- October 1918
 - German troops are completely within their own border and ask for an armistice.



- Austria-Hungary surrenders November 4, 1918
- Germany surrenders on November 7, 1918
- **The Armistice was signed at 11:00 am on November 11, 1918.**



The Treaty of Versailles

- A peace treaty was signed on June 28, 1919 in the city of Versailles, France.
- It was exactly 5 years after Franz Ferdinand's assassination.
- 32 countries signed the treaty.



Main Points of the Treaty

League of Nations was created

- A group of countries that agreed to promote peace by helping to settle international disputes. (Like the UN today)
- The US did not join even though it was their President's idea (Woodrow Wilson)

War Guilt Clause

- Placed all the blame for the war on Germany.

War Guilt Clause

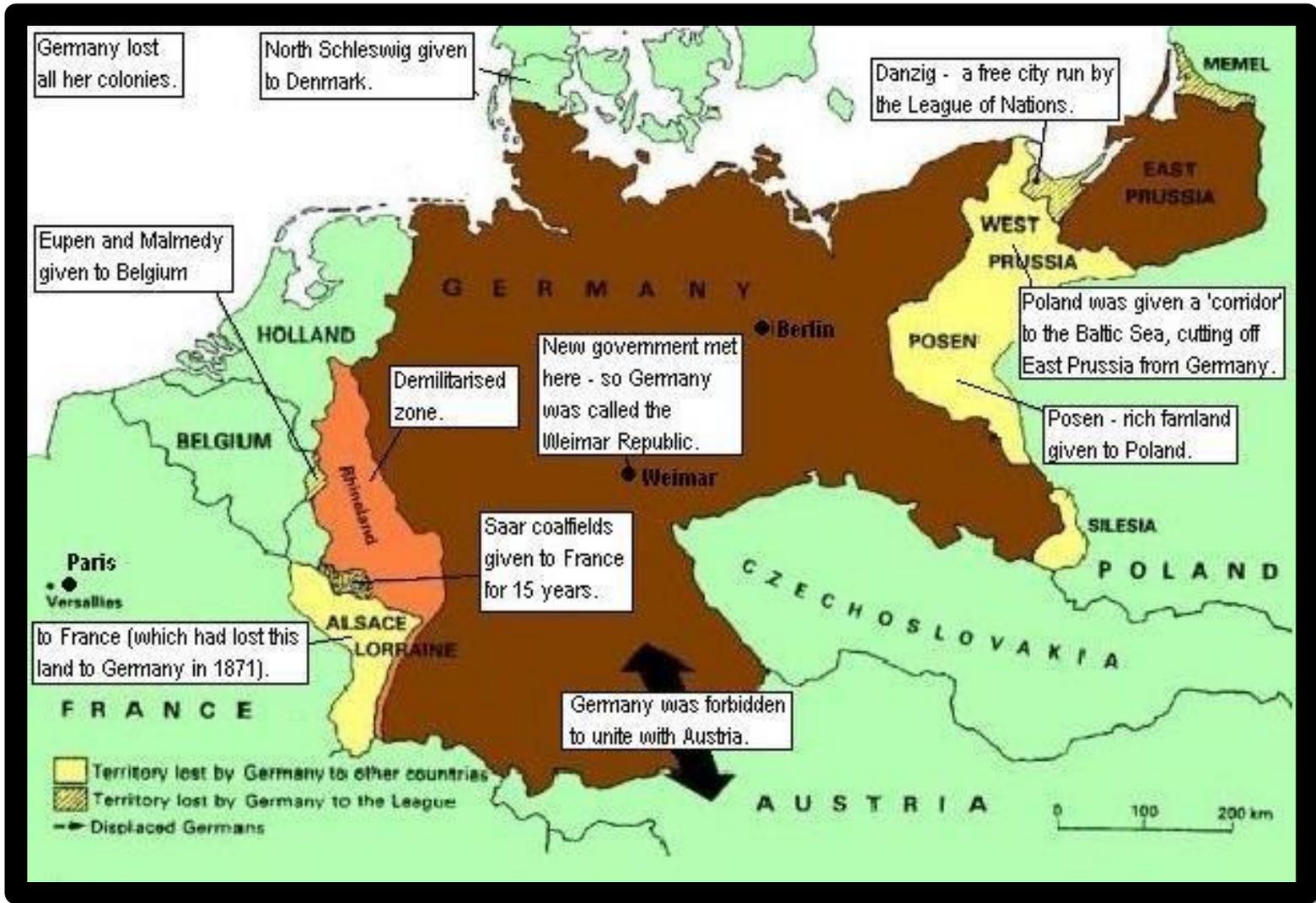
- German army restricted to 100,000
- No Generals, tanks, or large army platoons
- Navy restricted to 15,000 sailors, 6 ships, no subs
- No air force
- Germany lost a lot of its colonies and territory
 - Ex: Alsace Lorraine was returned to France
- Had to repay \$6.6 billion dollars (the total cost of the war) in **war reparations**.

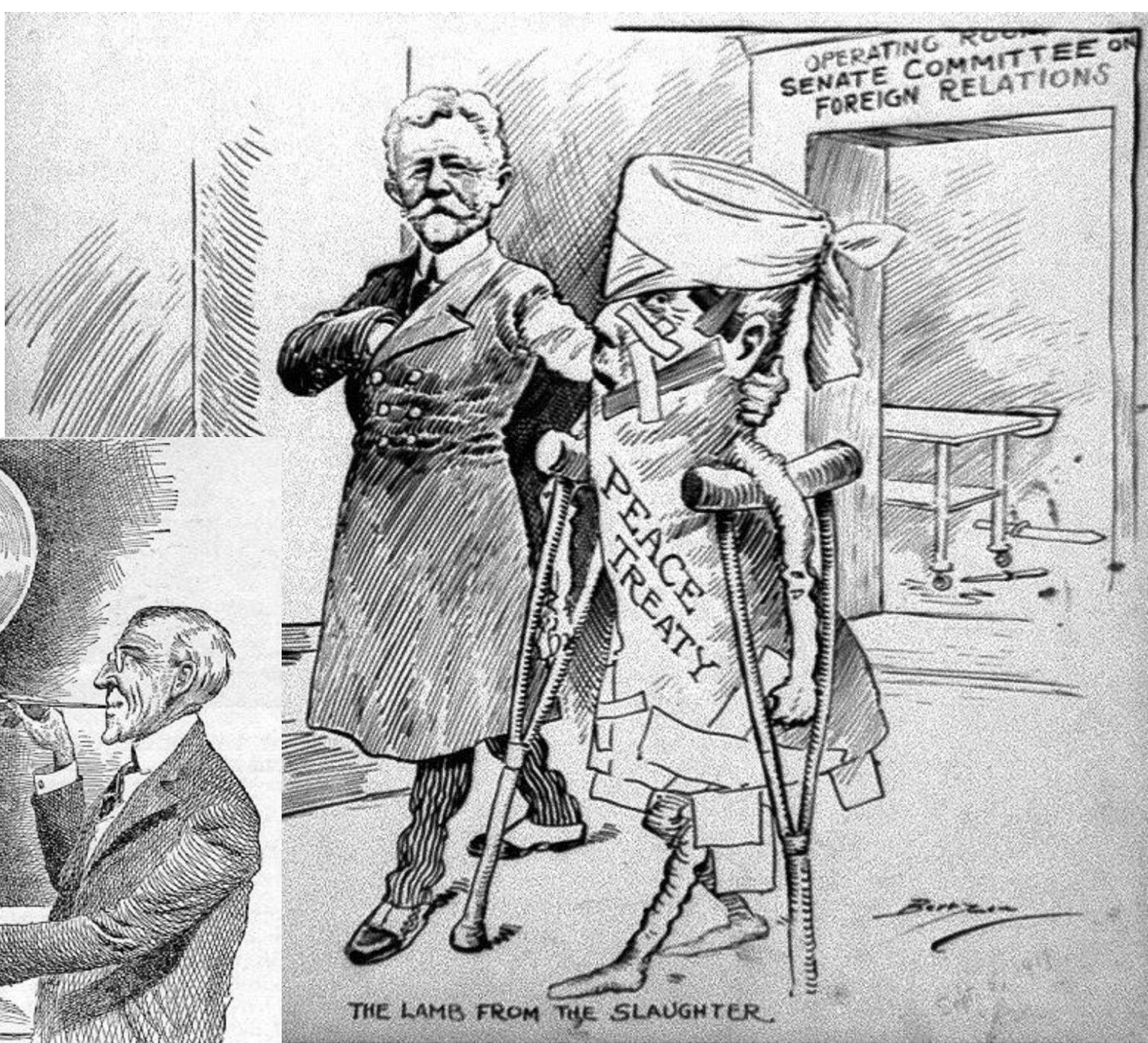
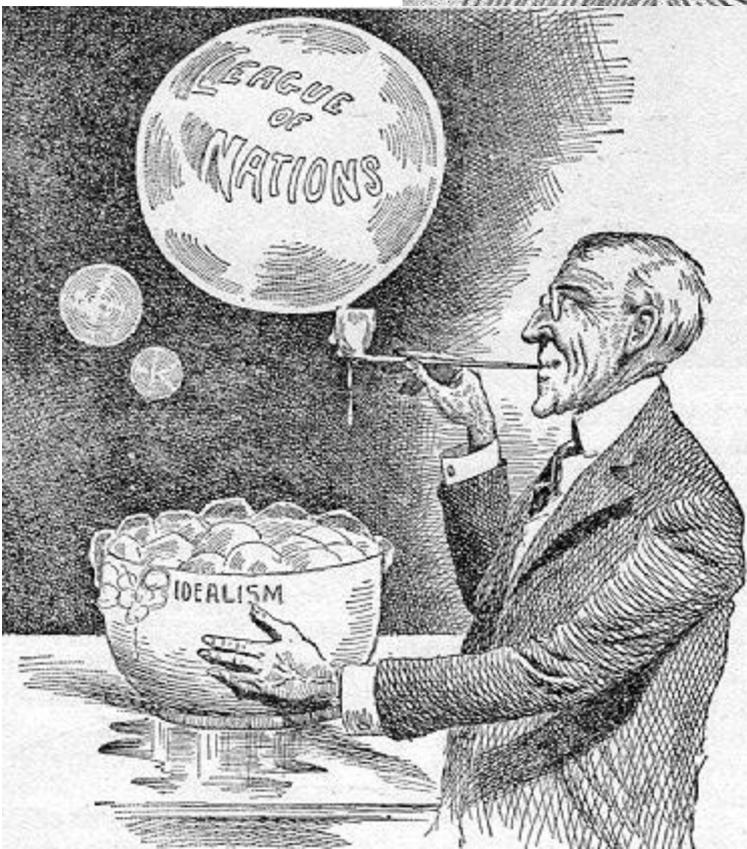
Europe 1914



Europe 1919

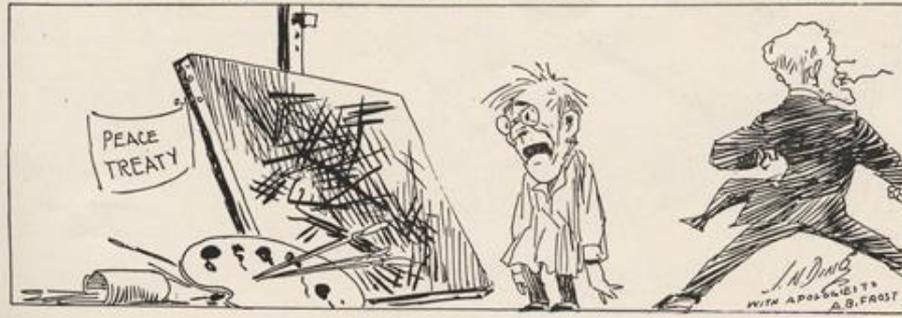






THE ART STUDENT'S MASTERPIECE AND THE PROFESSOR'S CRITICISM

Opportunities Project, The Ohio State University Cartoon Research Library





Massendemonstration gegen den Gewaltfrieden am 15. Mai 1919, vordem Reichstagsgebäude. (83.)

Michaelis
Berlin
Neu Jacobs
12

den
rieden!
al der
Buchdruckerei

Nieder mit dem
Gewaltfrieden!

Nieder mit dem Gewaltfrieden!





What is this cartoon suggesting?

| Name | Country | What they wanted from the treaty |
|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Georges Clemenceau | France | Germany must pay for war damages. Germany must be made weak- take away land, industry and army. |
| Woodrow Wilson | USA | <p>Wilson: No secret alliances- everyone should deal openly with one another. Smaller armies for everyone. Ethnic groups under AH will form new countries and lead themselves. A league of nations should be created (similar to the United Nations today)</p> <p>Rest of USA: Did not sign the Treaty. Did not want to be part of the League of Nations.</p> |
| David Lloyd George | Great Britain | <p>Britain: wanted to make Germany pay.</p> <p>David Lloyd George: agreed with Woodrow Wilson. (above)</p> |