HISTORY 12

- Wilson's 14 Points are at the heart and soul of the Paris Peace Conference.
- The most important concept from these points is . . . self-determination!
- This concept drove the boundary drawing process at the Paris Peace Settlement.

#### **Key Points**

- Self-determination was the opposite of imperialism.
- Self-determination was democratic because it allowed people in the effected regions to vote on where they wanted to live.
- Self-determination was flawed because it was difficult to apply in mixed race regions, and the strategic interests of new nations sometimes went against the principle of self-determination.

• Europe in 1914 . . . before Self-Determination



• Europe in 1920 . . . after Self-Determination



#### **Problems**

- Self-determination in practice ignored the wishes of the Germans.
- Germany and Austria were not allowed to be united as one nation . . . Anschluss.
- Places like Alsace-Lorraine, the Sudetenland, and the Polish Corridor were given to new nations despite having huge numbers of Germans.

#### Long Term Consequences

- Self-determination was a leading cause of the Second World War.
- Hitler sought to the re-unification of all German people under the flag of the Third Reich.
- At the beginning, western powers were willing to appease this foreign policy demand.

#### Self-Determination & Imperialism

- Self-determination was not applied in the former colonies of Germany and the Ottoman Empire.
- Mandates were set up through the League of Nations, and the former colonies were administered by Britain and France.
- Was this just masking imperialism?

• Middle East Mandates (1920)



#### Picot-Sykes Agreement

- During WWI Great Britain and France negotiated imperial "spheres of influence."
- This secretly divided the Middle East into regions of British and French control.
- These considerations seem to have influenced the League of Nations.
- Oilfields were quickly developed in Iraq, Persia, and Arabia.