

“Ending the War to End All Wars”



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NOVEMBER 11, 1918



What is an armistice?

- A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement between opponents, a truce.



ARMISTICE SIGNED, END OF THE WAR! BERLIN SEIZED BY REVOLUTIONISTS; NEW CHANCELLOR BEGS FOR ORDER; OUSTED KAISER FLEES TO HOLLAND

SON FLEES WITH EX-KAISER

Hindenburg Also Believed to be Among Those in His Party.

ALL ARE HERKELY ARMED

Automotive Brigade with Rifles as Fighting Arms at Dutch Frontier.

ON THEIR WAY TO BE STOLEN

Belgium Tell us, "Are You on Your Way to Paris?"

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Both the former German Emperor and his eldest son, Frederick Wilhelm, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to articles from the Hague. The reported destination was the Dutch coast. The former German Emperor's party, which is believed to include Paul Hindenburg, arrived at Eindhoven, Holland, Sunday morning, according to Dutch officials.

Presumably the whole German General Staff accompanied the former Emperor, and his automobile carried the party. The automobile was believed to have left the frontier at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Dutch officials.

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Kaiser Fought Hindenburg's Call for Abolition; Failed to Get Army's Support in Keeping Throne

By GEORGE BENNETT.
LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Kaiser's call for the abolition of the monarchy, which he made on Sunday, was a desperate attempt to save his position. He was in a desperate position, and he was in a desperate position.

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BERLIN TROOPS JOIN REVOLT

Reichsliet Building in Which Officers Vainly Resist.

THOMAS DENARD REPUBLIC

Revolutionary Flag on Reich Palace—Green Prince's Palace Now Seized.

GENERAL STRIKE IS BEGIN

Representative and Police Resistant—Police Now Under Revolt.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The general part of Berlin is in a state of revolution. The Reich Palace has been seized, and the Green Prince's Palace has been seized.

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Socialist Chancellor Appeals to All Germans To Help Him Save Fatherland from Anarchy

BERLIN, Nov. 10. (Associated Press).—In an address to the people, the Socialist Chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, urged the people to help him save the fatherland from anarchy.

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WAR ENDS AT 6 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

The State Department in Washington Made the Announcement at 2:45 o'Clock.

ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED IN FRANCE AT MIDNIGHT

Terms Include Withdrawal from Alsace-Lorraine, Disarming and Demobilization of Army and Navy, and Occupation of Strategic Naval and Military Points.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11, 2:45 A. M.—The armistice between Germany, on the one hand, and the allied Governments and the United States, on the other, has been signed.

The State Department announced at 2:45 o'clock this morning that Germany had signed.

The department's announcement simply said: "The armistice has been signed."

The war will end this morning at 6 o'clock, Washington time, 11 o'clock Paris time.

The armistice was signed by the German representatives at midnight.

This announcement was made by the State Department at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

The announcement was made verbally by an official of the State Department in this form: "The armistice has been signed. It was signed at 5 o'clock A. M. Paris time, (midnight, New York time,) and hostilities will cease at 11 o'clock this morning, Paris time, (6 o'clock, New York time.)"

The terms of the armistice, it was announced, will not be made public until later. Military men here, however, regard it as certain that they include:

GERMAN DYNASTIES MORE WARSHIPS BEING WIPED OUT

King of Württemberg Addressed—Knowledge of Army to Follow.

PRINCE MAY BE EXILED

Scientists Are Demanding That Every Remnant in the Empire Be Destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The King of Württemberg, who is the reigning King of the kingdom of Württemberg, is being addressed by the King of Württemberg.

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MORE WARSHIPS JOIN THE REDS

Four Destroyers in Kiel Bay for Export to the Red Army.

GUARDSHIP ALSO GO OVER

These Promising Wives in the Great East and the Baltic.

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Armistice Fast Facts

- Signed on November 11th 1918 and went into effect at 11am.
 - “The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.”
- Signed by Allied military personnel and Germany civilian and military personnel
- Took place on a train car in the Compiègne Forest



Armistice Terms

- Termination of military hostilities
- Immediate removal of all German troops from France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Alsace-Lorraine.
- Removal of all German troops from territory on the west side of the Rhine plus the occupation of a few German cities by the Allies on the east side of the Rhine
- Surrender of [German war] material
- Removal of all German troops at the eastern front to German territory as it was on 1 August 1914
- Renouncement of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Russia and of the Treaty of Bucharest with Romania
- Internment of the German fleet
- The armistice would last 36 days and would then have to be ratified again.

After the Armistice



1. **Supreme Allied Commander Ferdinand Foch** (France)
2. **Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss** (Britain)
3. **General Maxime Weygrand** (Britain)
4. **Rear Admiral George P.W. Hope** (Britain)
5. **Royal Navy Captain JPR Marriott** (Britain)
6. **General Desticker** (France)
7. **Captain le Mierry** (France)
8. **Commander Riedinger** (France)
9. **Interpreter Lapreche** (France)

French Reaction



American Reaction



LIFE

British Reaction



German Reaction



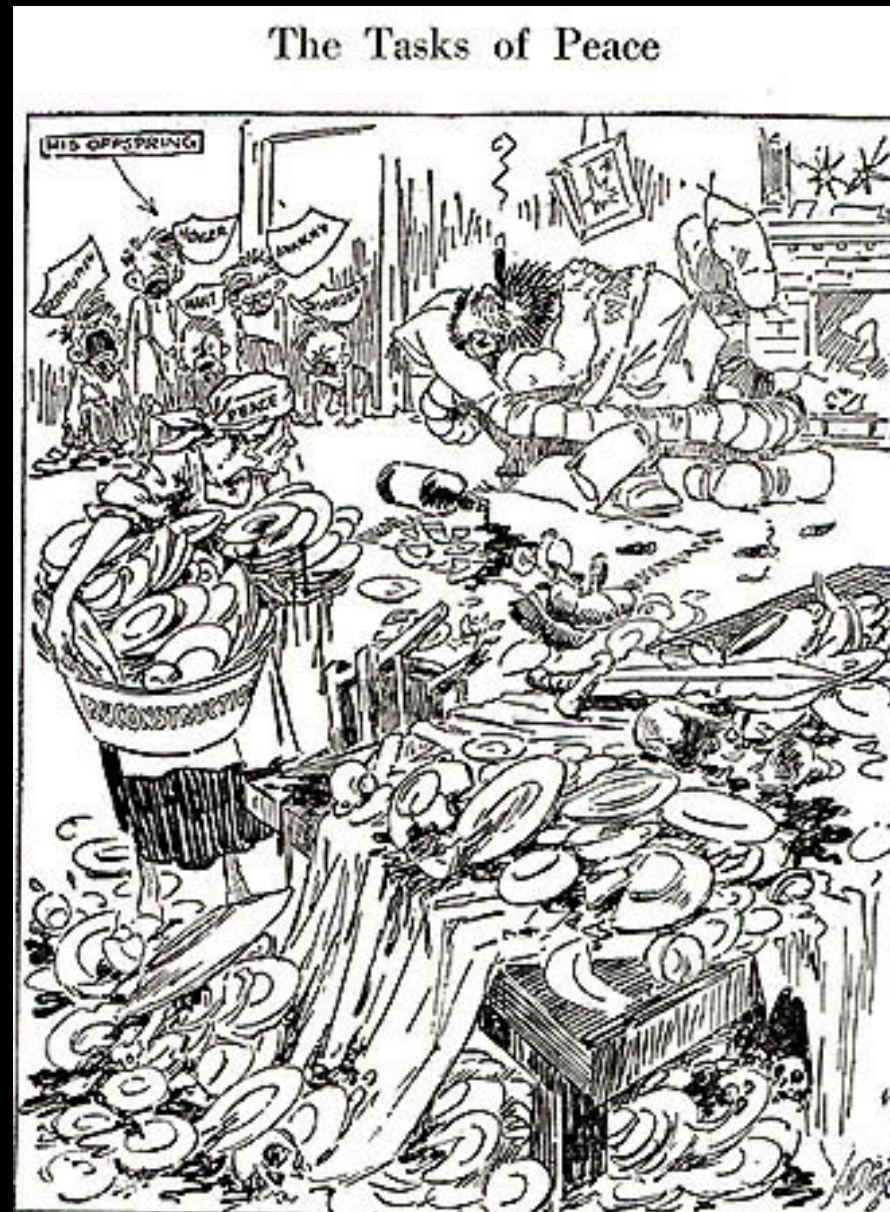
**“A nation of seventy millions can
suffer,
but it cannot die.”**

*~ Matthias Erzberger of Germany after
signing the Armistice*

German, Remember!



What Happens Now?



—From The New York Tribune.

Now All She Has to Do Is to Wash the Dishes, Feed and Quiet the Children,
Straighten Up the House and Pay the Bill

Paris Peace Conference

- A meeting of the Allied Powers to set the peace terms for Germany and other defeated nations.
- It involved diplomats from 29 countries, but it was lead by the “Big Four”
 - US President Woodrow Wilson
 - British Prime Minister David Lloyd George
 - French Premier Georges Clemenceau
 - Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando
- Treaty of Versailles
 - Determined the fate of post-WWI Germany

Paris Peace Conference

- Treaties prepared:
 - **Treaty of Saint-Germain**
 - Dissolved the Austro-Hungarian Empire into various independent nations
 - **Treaty of Sèvres**
 - Partitioned the Ottoman Empire into various zones of Allied occupation
 - **Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine**
 - Forced Bulgaria to cede territory to various countries
 - **Treaty of Trianon**
 - Reduced the size of Hungary and ceded territory to various countries

German Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles

- The Germans hated **everything** about the treaty:
 - They were angry that they had not been allowed to negotiate.
 - 'Deutsche Zeitung', a German newspaper, vowed: "We will never stop until we win back what we deserve."
 - Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, leader of the German delegation at Versailles said Article 231- the war-guilt clause - was: "a lie". Germany officially denied the war-guilt clause in 1927.
 - There was a revolution (the Kapp Putsch) against the treaty in Berlin in 1920.
 - Germany hated reparations. It had to be made to pay in 1921, defaulted in 1923 and eventually Hitler refused to pay altogether.

British Reactions to the Treaty

- Britain gained some German colonies and the German navy was destroyed **but**:
 - Lloyd George thought the treaty was too harsh, saying: "**We shall have to fight another war again in 25 years time.**"
- The British diplomat Harold Nicolson called it: "neither just nor wise" and the people who made it: "stupid".
- The economist John Maynard Keynes prophesied that reparations would ruin the economy of Europe.

French Reactions to the Treaty

- France got Alsace-Lorraine, German colonies, harsh reparations and a tiny German army **but:**
 - Many French people wanted an independent, not a demilitarized, Rhineland.
- Most French people did not think the League of Nations would protect them against Germany.

American Reaction to the Treaty

- Woodrow Wilson got the League of Nations, and new nation-states were set up in Eastern Europe **but**:
 - Wilson thought the treaty was far too harsh.
 - Self-determination proved impossible to implement - Yugoslavia for example did not survive as a united country, and Czechoslovakia was annexed in stages by the Nazis in 1938 and 1939.
 - Many Americans did not want to get involved in Europe, and in 1920 the American Senate refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles, or join the League of Nations.