

Training Header Sheet with Change Log Form

Kentucky
Social Studies – Grade 11
2022 Spring Op

SS1121087_08

Increased Global Cooperation After WWI

Training Set

Date	Comments	Version
10/2022	Operational Training Set	Set A

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Prompt, Sources & Rubric

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Prompt

Read the question carefully. Then enter your answer in the space provided.

Using your knowledge of the global effects of World War I, evaluate the following claim.

Claim: Increased global cooperation was an effect of World War I.

In your response, use evidence from multiple sources to make a counterclaim. Sources used may include the introduction. Explain your answer in **at least** two sentences.

Sources

Introduction

After an armistice in November 1918 ended World War I, representatives from the Allies met in Paris to draft the Treaty of Versailles. President Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, personally led the U.S. delegation in order to promote his vision for the League of Nations. Wilson achieved his goal in Europe, managing to get the covenant for the League included as part of the peace treaty. However, some people in the United States objected to Article 10, which stated, "The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League."

Analyze these sources in order to investigate the compelling question "Why is international cooperation so difficult to achieve?"

Source 1

This source is about President Wilson's vision for promoting world peace.

What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice. . . .

. . . Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. "Self-determination" is not a mere phrase.

—President Woodrow Wilson, address to the U.S. Congress, February 11, 1918

Sources Continued

Source 2

This source, which contains three excerpts, is about Ireland's declaration of independence from British rule by Dáil Éireann, the Irish national parliament.

Ireland—resolutely and irrevocably determined at the dawn of the promised era of self-determination and liberty that she will suffer foreign dominion no longer—calls upon every free nation to uphold her national claim to complete independence as an Irish Republic.

—Message to the Free Nations of the World, Dáil Éireann, January 21, 1919

Given that Wilson made national self-determination a central tenet of his world view, the Irish in both Ireland and the U.S. kept pushing him to take a stand on their behalf, something he refused to do.

Despite long-standing allegiance to the Democratic Party, especially in urban areas, the American Irish turned on Wilson and his effort to sell the treaty.

—Robert Schmuhl, "American Political Culture, Ireland and the League of Nations," Raidió Teilifís Éireann, 2013

The proposed League of Nations . . . would make the United States of America a guarantor of that empire which seeks to hold Ireland in subjection through military force and which thus offends the sense of justice of the civilized world.

—Friends of Irish Freedom and Associated Societies, *Washington Herald*, August 11, 1919

Source 3

This source is about a proposal for racial equality made by the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

The principle which we desire to see acted upon in the future relationship between nations was set forth in our original amendment as follows:—

"The equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of State Members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality." . . .

If just and equal treatment is denied to certain nationals, it would have the significance of a certain reflection on their quality and status. Their faith in the justice and righteousness . . . of the League may be shaken. . . .

. . . The Japanese Government and people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve of their just demand.

—Makino Nobuaki, Paris Peace Conference, April 28, 1919

Sources Continued

Source 4

This source is about the international reaction to the proposal for racial equality.

France got behind the proposal. Italy championed it. Greece voted in favor.

But Australia pushed back. The British dominion had instituted a White Australia Policy in 1901 limiting all non-White immigration. . . .

Wilson came up with a way of killing the proposal without ever openly saying he opposed it. The U.S. president imposed a “unanimity ruling” that effectively squashed the racial equality language even though a majority of the nations supported it.

As chairman of the League of Nations Commission, Wilson had approved a number of other issues at the conference without such a unanimous vote. His call for consensus . . . was a shrewd calculation.

—Josh Axelrod, “A Century Later: The Treaty of Versailles and Its Rejection of Racial Equality,” *Code Switch*, August 11, 2019

Source 5

This cartoon shows one perspective on President Wilson’s plan for the League of Nations. The word “dovetail” is a carpentry term that describes making two pieces of wood fit together.

“They Won’t Dovetail,” April 1919



Library of Congress

Sources Continued

Source 6

This source is from a speech made prior to the U.S. Senate vote on the Treaty of Versailles.

About a year ago the President of the United States issued an appeal to the country, just before the November elections. He urged the country to elect a Democratic Congress in both branches. . . . If the people had wanted his policies and administration supported, they would not have elected this Congress. They rejected his demands. . . .

. . . [Why would I] vote to place the destiny of my country under the control of a politically selected tribunal of nine, a foreign tribunal sitting forever upon foreign soil, without knowledge, or care for the traditions, or the hopes, or the aspirations, or the interests of my country, attended by one delegate appointed by the President of the United States and no doubt satisfactory to him . . . ?

—Senator Frank Brandegee, speech to the U.S. Senate, November 19, 1919

Source 7

This source quotes two news headlines about the U.S. Senate vote on the Treaty of Versailles. The vote in November 1919 was for the treaty with reservations, or revisions. The vote in March 1920 was for the treaty without any reservations.

Efforts to Ratify Beaten 3 Times; Reservations Rejected, 55 to 39, on First Vote

—*New York Tribune*, November 20, 1919

Senate Kills Treaty; Returns It to Wilson; Vote Is 49 to 35; 24 Democrats Oppose It

—*New York Tribune*, March 20, 1920

Rubric/Exemplar/Answer Cues

Rubric	
2	The student response provides a valid answer supported by relevant examples and details from the sources.
1	The student response provides a valid answer but has inaccurate or missing examples and details.
0	The student response is incorrect, irrelevant, or missing.
Exemplar	
2	Despite attempts to the contrary, World War I failed to lead to increased global cooperation. President Woodrow Wilson was unable to get the United States to join the League of Nations. Countries also could not agree on policies such as racial equality.
Answer Cues	
Valid answers may include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• U.S. leaders objected to the League, especially to Article 10. (Introduction, Source 5, and Source 6)• Irish Americans objected to the League. (Source 2)• Countries refused to cooperate on racial equality. (Sources 3 and 4)• U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles, which included the League of Nations. (Introduction and Source 7)	

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Kentucky Academic Standards

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they increased the global cooperation so that they could get ahold of each other and be able to communicate

WW1 definitely increased global cooperation. In WW1 many countries joined to fight on one or the other side, thus causing us to be more involved.

when world war I ended the representatives met in paris. Some people objected to Article 10.

Tensions would be high after a war and cooperation was not a given. Many world leaders had different feelings rather than wanting to join together.

In source two it says "the american irish turned in wilson" if you have global cooperation then they would not have turned on him they would have supported him and his plans.

Increased global cooperation was not an effect of World War I. Many of the people/countries that were involved with this war were tense with one another. According to the source regarding the international reaction for the proposal for racial equality France, Italy, and Greece all voted in favor while Australlia pushed back.

Well, increased global cooperation was NOT an effect of world war 1 for many reasons. One of them is Wilson tried to push some things but the world was against it. I am talking about migration and racial equality. he tired pushing them globally but the senate and house both vetoed them. and not once but twice. if that doesn't show for anything I don't know what does.

After World War I, there was not an increase in global cooperation. Ireland was departing from under British rule in their Declaration of Independence (source 2). On top of that, many countries opposed the Japanese Government's appeal for racial equality (source 3).

Increased global cooperation was not a effect of World War I. this is apparent form the qaote by Senator Frank Brandegee in 1919 which states, "Why would I vote to place the destiny of my county under the control of apolitically selected tribunal." Along with this, the quote from "Herald" in 1919 also makes it clear that th United Kindom still wanted Ireland instead of wanting to let is be an independant nation. The quote states that, "The proposed League of Nation... would make the United State of America a guarantor of that empire which seeks to hold Ireland in subjection through militray force and which thus offends the sense of justice of the civilized world." Global cooperation was not increased because even though Wilson wnated it to be a unanimous vote, that made it harder to please everyone and thus made agression higher.