**Concept Map Directions:**

1. Use the class handout to define each of Wilson’s foreign policy goals
2. Read Wilson’s 14 Points (also in the handout below).
3. Place each point with the goal you think it is trying to achieve. Do this by creating empty boxes or circles.
4. You must right the point number and brief reason why you placed it where you did. (I have done number 3 as an example)

*Example: Point III, “The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers,” is a close fit with Wilson’s goal of open markets.*

Wilson’s Foreign Policy Goals

1. Spreading democracy: the citizens of other nations should have the freedom to choose representative or democratic government. Wilson believed that the United States should help other nations create democratic governments for themselves, if they were not already democratic.
2. Open markets: nations should work to lower barriers to free trade among themselves. By lowering or ending tariffs and duties on imported goods, nations could expect trading partners to do the same, thus benefiting all. Wilson regarded open markets as an essential part of capitalism and democracy.
3. International organization dedicated to keeping peace: by joining together and promising to protect each other, democratic nations could deter wars of aggression and conquest. Ideally, a powerful nation would think twice about attacking a smaller nation if it was a member of this international organization. This concept is known as “international collective security” and served as the basis for the League of Nations. Wilson, who believed that democratic nations were inherently peaceful (meaning they did not start wars), also hoped the League of Nations could promoted self-determination across the world.
4. Active role for the United States: In order to achieve his first three goals, Wilson recognized that his nation needed to act as a leader in world affairs and use its power and influence to persuade, even force, other nations to accept those goals and work with the U.S. to fulfill them. For this reason, Wilson had offered to mediate an end to the war in January 1917, in his Peace without Victory Address.

Wilson’s Fourteen Points

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private

international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

Summary: No more secret agreements between countries. Diplomacy shall be open to the world.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war...

Summary: International seas shall be free to navigate during peace and war.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace...

Summary: International seas shall be free to navigate during peace and war.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

Summary: There shall be a worldwide reduction in weapons and armies by all countries.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Summary: Colonial claims over land and regions will be fair

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development...

Summary: Russia will be allowed to determine its own form of government. All German troops will leave Russian soil.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations....

Summary: German troops will evacuate Belgium and Belgium will be an independent country

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

Summary: France will regain all territory including the disputed land Alsace-Lorranie.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

Summary: The borders of Italy will be established such that all Italians will be within the country of Italy.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see

safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity to autonomous

development.

Summary: Austria-Hungary will be allowed to continue to be an independent country.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; . . . and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

Summary: The Central Powers will evacuate Serbia, Montenegro and Romania leaving them as independent countries.

XII. The Turkish portion of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure

sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured.

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an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development....

Summary: The Turkish people of the Ottoman Empire will have their own country. Other nationalities under the Ottoman rule will also have security.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

Summary: Poland shall be an independent country.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications [corrections] of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples . . . We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

Summary: a league of Nations will be formed that protects the independence of all countries no matter how big or small.