League of Nations Lesson Plan

Central Historical Question:
Why did Congress reject the League of Nations?

Materials:

• United Streaming Video Segment: Wilson’s Battle with the Senate (from The Unfinished Nation: To End All Wars?)
  http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=1A4FDE6C-E3F4-4971-955F-9CE4903D4613&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US
• Copies of Wilson Speech and Lodge Speech
• Copies of Graphic Organizer

Plan of Instruction:

1. Mini-Lecture: End of WWI:
   • European Allies were furious with Germany after WWI and wanted a treaty that punished Germany and made them pay for the damage of the war.
   • President Wilson, instead, thought that the treaty should try to lay the groundwork to “end all wars;” for example, he didn’t think that the Allies should punish Germany too harshly or make a land-grab for German colonies.
   • Wilson drafted his plan, called the “Fourteen Points,” and brought it to Paris; the Fourteenth “point” was the establishment of a League of Nations—an international governing body that would try to resolve international differences and support democratic nations.
   • European nations rejected almost all of Wilson’s ideas, but they agreed to set up a League of Nations—this became part of the Treaty of Versailles.
   • But when Wilson returned to the U.S. and tried to get Congress to ratify the treaty, they refused, mostly because they opposed the League of Nations.

   Today, we’re going to try to figure out why many in Congress opposed the League of Nations. What are some possible reasons?

   Elicit student hypotheses and write on board.

2. Play United Streaming video: Wilson’s Battle with the Senate (from The Unfinished Nation: To End All Wars?)
  http://player.discoveryeducation.com/index.cfm?guidAssetId=1A4FDE6C-E3F4-4971-955F-9CE4903D4613&blnFromSearch=1&productcode=US
Ask students: according to the video, what were some of the reasons that Congress opposed the League of Nations?


Read source for Wilson Document out loud and have kids do sourcing questions and contextualization questions.

Read rest of document together and have students answer close reading independently.

Read source for Lodge Document out loud and have kids do sourcing questions.

Read rest of document together and have students answer close reading independently.

As a class, discuss possible ways to answer the corroboration question.

4. Forced choice. Explain the concept of a forced choice to students: You MUST choose a side.

Students have to decide if they agree with President Wilson or Henry Cabot Lodge.

Ask students to get out of their seats and move to one side of the room or the other.

Elicit student responses for why they chose one side or the other. If all students go to one side, play devil’s advocate.

Possible arguments:

Wilson would say:
- Lodge is nationalistic and small-minded.
- The U.S. needs to create global and international relations; must work together with other countries.
- We need to try to prevent future wars.

Lodge would say:
- Wilson is really naïve.
- The U.S. needs to take care of itself first.
- There is no way that other nations are going to look out for American interests.
5. Final questions for discussion:
   • How do we feel about the United Nations today?
   • U.S. tends to look down on the UN and, in the case of Iraq War, completely disregard it. Should the U.S. relinquish more power to the UN?

Citations:

Woodrow Wilson, speech in Pueblo Colorado, September 25, 1919.  
http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/League_of_Nations_Address

Henry Cabot Lodge, speech, August 12, 1919.  
http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/lodge_leagueofnations.htm
President Woodrow Wilson, September 25, 1919 (Modified)

My fellow citizens, as I have crossed the continent, I have perceived more and more that men have been busy creating an absolutely false impression of the treaty of peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Reflect, my fellow citizens that the membership of this great League is going to include all the great fighting nations of the world, as well as the weak ones.

And what do they unite for? They enter into a solemn promise to one another that they will never use their power against one another for aggression; that they never will violate the territorial integrity of a neighbor; that they never will interfere with the political independence of a neighbor; that they will abide by the principle that great populations are entitled to determine their own destiny; and that no matter what differences arise between them they will never resort to war without first submitting their differences to the consideration of the council of the League of Nations, and agreeing that at the end of the six months, even if they do not accept the advice of the council, they will still not go to war for another three months.

I wish that those who oppose this settlement could feel the moral obligation that rests upon us not to turn our backs on the boys who died, but to see the thing through, to see it through to the end and make good their redemption of the world. For nothing less depends upon this decision, nothing less than liberation and salvation of the world.

Vocabulary
Territorial integrity: borders of a country
Abide: accept
Redemption: save from evil

Henry Cabot Lodge, August 12, 1919 (Modified)

Mr. President:

I can never be anything else but an American, and I must think of the United States first.

I have never had but one allegiance - I cannot divide it now. I have loved but one flag and I cannot share that devotion and give affection to the mongrel banner invented for a league. Internationalism is to me repulsive.

The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence. Leave her to march freely through the centuries to come as in the years that have gone.

No doubt many excellent and patriotic people see a coming fulfillment of noble ideals in the words 'league for peace.' We all respect and share these aspirations and desires, but some of us see no hope, but rather defeat, for them in this murky plan. For we, too, have our ideals, even if we differ from those who have tried to establish a monopoly of idealism.

Our first ideal is our country. Our ideal is to make her ever stronger and better and finer, because in that way alone can she be of the greatest service to the world's peace and to the welfare of mankind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allegiance: loyalty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mongrel: a mutt; a cross-breed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repulsive: disgusting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fetter: restrain with chains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intrigues: secret plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aspirations: hopes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murky: dark and dirty</td>
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Source: Henry Cabot Lodge, speech, August 12, 1919. Washington, D.C. Republican Henry Cabot Lodge was a staunch opponent of the Democrat President Woodrow Wilson.