**PSCI1200A – Assignment 2 Analyze Readings**

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**Part II Analyze Readings**

For the discuss the readings component of the Academic Brief you will write about an issue that you found interesting in the readings for the day the assignment is due. Choose one of the readings, required or recommended.

Using your own words and in a critical and scholarly manner, identify and critically engage with one idea/concept/issue you found of interest in the reading. Discuss the idea or issue developed in the article that intrigued you and that you would like to discuss further in class.

**Create 2 questions** that relate to the article and larger issues discussed in the class. These questions may be used for in-class discussion and debate.

You should have a thesis and include reference to other scholarly work.

**400 Words**

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Fourteen and One

With the near end of the First World War, the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, gave a speech on January 8, 1918 to settle peace throughout the world to end the First World War. In that speech he gave 14 demands, known as: Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points”, he asks for many demands to end the war and have world peace. Because Woodrow Wilson’s speech had the goal of securing world peace for the war and in the future, had other nations including the allies poorly react to them and most of his points did not fully get accepted until much later.

Eight of the points were made to settle territorial issues in Europe, this has some issues regarding the exiting of the empire period. Where, Austria Hungary, an empire composed of many religions and cultures, to be given the opportunity of independence. Sarcastically, Georges Clémenceaux, the prime minister of France at the time, responded with “The good Lord only had ten!” (Le bon Dieu n’en avait que dix!) [1918]. What Clémenceaux responded with, is an example of the general skepticism from all of the allies after receiving Wilson’s idealistic speech. Unlike the United States, the rest of Europe did not want to end following Wilson’s idealism, but to punish Germany and reacquire all that has been lost, being territory or wealth.

The fourteen point and the last point was the only point that has been fully realised. It was to create an association of nations. Surprisingly, the United States did not join the later created League of Nations. 21 years later, World War II breaks out.

While after the war, not many of Wilson’s 14 points have been fully realised, but this led him to win the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919 for his effort to create peace during the war. Could his effort for Self-Determination for many Europeans nations at the time caused conflict between the United States interfering with their difference in cultures and governmental idealisms? Would joining the League of Nations stopped the beginning of the second world war?

Work Cited

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Woodrow Wilson – Facts. NobelPrize.org. Nobel Media AB 2020. Sat. 25 Jul 2020.

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