

Type B 日本語訳なし スマホの方は横にご覧下さい。

3[A] Woodrow Wilson & the League of Nations eTOC G1 Chobun TypeB G1 12-1

1. In January 1918, as World War I raged across Europe, U.S. President Woodrow
2. Wilson stood before Congress and laid out his vision for achieving a lasting
3. international peace once hostilities ended. In this now famous Fourteen Point
4. speech, Wilson set out to end what he saw as the secretive, self-serving
5. diplomacy practiced by the dominant European powers. A high-minded
6. idealist, Wilson believed the war was a catastrophic result of such
7. behind-the-scenes, dishonest dealings. He envisioned a more democratic, stable
8. world order, in which not only would the interests of smaller countries be
9. represented, but open diplomatic proceedings would make nations accountable
10. for their actions. The cornerstone of Wilson's plans was his proposal for an
11. international body that would enable nations to settle their disputes through
12. arbitration instead of military force. This organization should afford, he

完全版テキストはレッスン前に

担当講師から受け取って下さい

講師のスカイプチャットにテキスト名を送って下さい

Your teacher can send you the complete material.

Please ask them to send the complete version of this material before the lesson.

26. 4. nations that win conflicts should guarantee to hold peace negotiations in
27. public forums so that defeated nations are sure to be treated fairly

Further Questions

28. 1) What did Woodrow Wilson do in January 1918?

29. *He laid out his vision for achieving lasting international peace once hostilities*
30. *ended.*

31. 2) What did Wilson believe the war was a result of?

32. *He believed the war was the result of behind-the-scenes dishonest dealings.*

33. 3) How many countries joined the League of Nations?

34. *The League of Nations was established with 44 countries as members.*

35. The United States, however, was not among them. Many U.S. politicians were
36. concerned about the type of overseas commitments membership might entail.
37. Wilson's longtime political foe, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, headed the
38. opposition. He argued that Article 10 of the league's covenant, which required

39. member nations to respond collectively to any act of aggression, ultimately
40. meant that the league could order the United States to provide military
41. support in the event of a dispute in another part of the world. In Lodge's view,
42. ceding any degree of control over the U.S. armed forces to an outside political
43. body posed an unacceptable threat to the nation's sovereignty. Wilson took
44. issue with the legal dictate, as the United States would be entitled to veto any
45. decision made by the organization. In exchange for Congress' support, Lodge
46. pushed for revision to the Article 10. Wilson, however, refused to sway from his
47. conviction that the country be morally bound to honor all of the covenant's
48. articles. Although Wilson ultimately failed to persuade Congress to ratify the
49. covenant, his wholehearted commitment to the League of Nations earned him
50. the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919.

51. **(33)** What stance did Henry Cabot Lodge take concerning Article 10 of the
52. covenant of the League of Nations?

完全版テキストはレッスン前に

担当講師から受け取って下さい

講師のスカイプチャットにテキスト名を送って下さい

Your teacher can send you the complete material.

Please ask them to send the complete version of this material before the lesson.

66. **5)** What happened to Woodrow Wilson in 1919?

67. *His wholehearted commitment to the League of Nations earned him the Nobel*
68. *Peace*

69. In the 1920s, many European powers used the league for their diplomatic
70. efforts, and it has some success in resolving small territorial disputes. Some
71. commentators, however, have characterized Wilson as backing a lost cause,
72. since the league's goal of ensuring that nations of the world could resolve their
73. differences through open diplomacy and mutual support ultimately proved to
74. be beyond its capabilities—as the onset of World War II made evident. One
75. could, though, make the case that he was politically ahead of his time. The
76. United Nations, which the United States agreed to join, was formed in place of
77. the league in 1946, and remains an important force for maintaining
78. international order to the present day.

79. **(34)** In the last paragraph, what does the author of the passage suggest

80. regarding Wilson's historical legacy?

81. 1. Although Wilson was commended for resolving territorial disputes during
82. his lifetime, the goals he set out are proving difficult to realize today.

83. 2. Although Wilson should be credited for creating the league, his refusal to
84. compromise meant the organization was less effective than it could have been.

85. 3. Although Wilson himself came to doubt the league's ability to promote
86. global security, many politicians today hold the league's objectives in high
87. regard.

88. 4. Although Wilson could not convince his country to join the league, his
89. vision has been realized by the creation of the body that took its place.

90. **6) Was the League of Nations initially successful?**

91. *It had some success in resolving small territorial disputes.*

92. **7) Why have some commentators characterized Wilson as backing a lost cause?**

93. *The league's goal of ensuring that nations of the world could resolve their*
94. *difference through open diplomacy and mutual support ultimately proved to be*

完全版テキストはレッスン前に

担当講師から受け取って下さい

講師のスカイプチャットにテキスト名を送って下さい

Your teacher can send you the complete material.

Please ask them to send the complete version of this material before the lesson.