

A blue outline map of New York State is centered in the background, with the text overlaid on it.

**NewsBank's  
support of the  
New York State  
Social Studies Curriculum**



## New York Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

### Key Ideas and Details

1. Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
2. Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
3. Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

### How NewsBank supports these skills:

America's Historical Newspapers (1690-2000)

- Includes over 400 hundred primary source historical U.S. newspapers
- Features the complete content of each issue, including news stories, illustrations, advertisements, cartoons, letters, poems and much more
- Provides a variety of perspectives, challenging users to think critically
- Enables students to explore virtually any topic or aspect of American history and culture between 1690 and 2000



**New York Social Studies Curriculum Framework**

**Unit 1: Colonialism and the Road to Revolution  
(Lesson Plans 1, 2, and 3)**

**Unit 2: The Constitution and the Structure of the  
U.S. Government (Lesson Plans 4 and 5)**

**Unit 3: Westward Expansion (Lesson 6)**

**Unit 4: Sectionalism: The Road to Civil War**

**Unit 5: The Civil War**

**Unit 6: Reconstruction**



**NewsBank's America's Historical Newspapers -  
Timeline Topics 1690 - 2000**

**Colonial Era (1690-1763)**

**Prelude to Revolution (1764-1775)**

**American Revolution (1776-1783)**

**Articles of Confederation Period (1784-1788)**

**Early Republic (1789-1823)**

**Jackson Era (1824-1844)**

**Prelude to Civil War (1845-1860)**

**Civil War (1861-1865)**

**Reconstruction (1866 - 1877)**



**New York Social Studies Curriculum Framework**



**Unit 7: Industrialization**

**Unit 8: Imperialism and the Spanish American War**

**Unit 9: World War I**

**Unit 10: The Great Depression**

**Unit 11: World War II**

**Unit 12: The Cold War and Post-War America**



**NewsBank's America's Historical Newspapers - Timeline Topics 1690 - 2000**

**Gilded Age / Progressive Era (1878-1913)**

**World War I and the Aftermath (1914-1922)**

**Roaring Twenties (1923-1928)**

**Great Depression (1929-1938)**

**World War II (1939-1945)**

**Atomic Age and Beginning of the Cold War (1946-1956)**

**Civil Rights Movement (1957-1963)**

**Vietnam War Era (1964-1974)**

**Era of Detente and the End of the Cold War (1975-1989)**

**Globalization and Information Age (1990-2000)**



NewsBank's America's Historical Newspapers - Timeline Topics 1690 - 2000

Era	Government, Military & Political Events	Social & Cultural Issues	Discoveries, Inventions & Firsts
World War I and the Aftermath (1914-1922)	World War I and U.S. Isolationism	The Ludlow Massacre	Poison Gas Used in World War I
	Establishment of the Federal Trade Commission	Violence against Armenians	Aerial Warfare in World War I
	The Eastern Front	Willa Cather and "My Antonia"	The Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918
	The Battle of Gallipoli	The Art of Georgia O'Keeffe	Einstein's Theory of Relativity
	Sinking of the Lusitania	Bauhaus Movement	King Tut's Tomb Discovered
	Easter Uprising	Red Scare	
	Jeannette Rankin: First Woman in Congress	Black Sox Scandal	
	Pancho Villa Invades the U.S.	The Jazz Age Begins	
	The Battle of Verdun	Coco Chanel	
	The Battle of the Somme	The Rise of the Mafia	
	The Russian Revolution	19th Amendment -- Women Win the Right to Vote	
	Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points	Tulsa Race Riot	
	League of Nations Founded	Edith Wharton Becomes First Woman to Win Pulitzer Prize for Fiction	
	Prohibition! The Volstead Act	White Castle Invents the Fast Food Industry	
Teapot Dome Scandal	James Joyce and "Ulysses"		
Roaring Twenties (1923-1928)	Al Smith and the New York Progressive Movement	F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby"	Babe Ruth Sets Home Run Record
	Hitler Begins His Rise to Power	First Winter Olympics	Lindbergh Crosses the Atlantic
		Harlem Renaissance	Robert H. Goddard and Early Rocketry
		Harry Houdini and Stage Magicians	The Advent of Sound Ends Silent Film Era
		Immigration Reform	
		Indian Citizenship Act of 1924	
		Mississippi Flood of 1927	
		Mystery and Detective Fiction	
		New Yorker and Algonquin Round Table	
		Red Grange and College Football	
		The Roaring 20s	
	The Scopes Trial		
Great Depression (1929-1938)	First "New Deal" Programs Address Great Depression	"All Quiet on the Western Front" and Other Anti-War Novels	Amelia Earhart Flies Solo across the Atlantic
	Franklin Delano Roosevelt Elected	Bobby Jones' Grand Slam	Electron Microscope Invented
	J. Edgar Hoover and the Formation of the FBI	Bonus Marchers	Frank Lloyd Wright and Fallingwater
	Munich Agreement	Dust Bowl	Pablo Picasso
		Empire State Building	The Golden Gate Bridge Opens
		Ernest Hemingway and "A Farewell to Arms"	Walt Disney and Animation
		Hindenburg Disaster	
		Jesse Owens and the Berlin Olympics	
		Martha Graham and Modern Dance	
		National Firearms Act Approved	
	Seabiscuit vs. War Admiral		

## America's Historical Newspapers - 1690-2000

[Browse](#) > Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

### Browse

timeline issues and events

### Search

using advanced features

## Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

Search newspapers during this period for:

### News articles on this topic:

#### Speeches about the Allies' Goals for the End of the War

- [British Prime Minister Lloyd George's Speech about British War Goals](#)
- [The Fourteen Points Speech](#)
- [Wilson's Speech of February 11, 1918, Clarifying the Fourteen Points](#)
- [Wilson's Speech of July 4, 1918, at Mount Vernon](#)
- [Wilson Outlines the Need for a League of Nations](#)

#### European Reaction to the Fourteen Points

- [Spreading the Fourteen Points to Germany and Russia](#)
- [Germany Refuses to Give up Territory Acquired in the War](#)
- [Germany and Austria-Hungary Agree to Some of the Fourteen Points](#)
- [Peace Based on Fourteen Points Is Endorsed by the Pope](#)
- [German Chancellor Count Hertling Blames the Allies for Delaying the Peace](#)
- [Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire Make Peace Based on the Fourteen Points](#)

#### Disagreements between the Allies

- [French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau Reacts to the Fourteen Points](#)
- [European Leaders Find the Fourteen Points Vague](#)
- [British Opinions on Freedom of the Seas](#)
- [Trade Barriers and Free Trade](#)
- [Peace Efforts Are Hampered by Secret Treaties between the Allies](#)



### The Fourteen Points

As 1918 began, the United States had been involved in the First World War for almost a year. American troops were fighting beside British and French troops against the armies of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, and American weapons and equipment were strengthening the weakened Allies. On January 8, President Woodrow Wilson gave a speech before Congress in which he outlined fourteen points. These points defined the goals that America hoped to achieve by fighting the war, and laid the foundation for a peaceful world after the war was over.

The first five points addressed the causes that had led to war. First: because secret alliances had caused many nations to enter the war, future diplomacy would be more open and treaties made publicly. Second: all nations would be granted freedom of transportation on the seas. Third: barriers to international trade would be removed. Fourth: all nations would reduce their supplies of weaponry. Fifth: Germany had treated the people in its overseas colonies horribly, so its colonial possessions would be taken away and divided between the Allies.

The next three points dealt with lands occupied by Germany. German troops had to leave Belgium, Russia, and France. Alsace-Lorraine, a territory Germany had occupied since 1871, would be returned to France.

The following five points all dealt with the redrawing of national boundaries. Italy was to receive new boundaries, and several landlocked nations were to receive access to the ocean. The Polish people would receive a nation of their own. In Austria-Hungary two ethnic groups, the Germans and Magyars, had ruled over numerous other ethnic groups. Under Wilson's plans, all ethnic groups in Austria-Hungary would rule themselves. Similarly, the Ottoman Empire was ruled by the Turks, but contained Armenian, Greek, and Arab citizens. These ethnic groups were also to receive autonomy.

Wilson's final point was a plan for a League of Nations, an organization designed to prevent the outbreak of wars in the future. All nations, including the defeated powers, would join the League and cooperate on matters of international importance. Disputes between nations over land or other issues would be settled by arbitration.

Fighting finally stopped on November 11, 1918, and Wilson and other world leaders met in Paris to write a treaty officially ending the war. Although Wilson believed that Germany had to pay for damage done to civilians in Belgium and France, he also stated that it was not the intention of the Allies to crush Germany -- only to secure a just peace. However, both Great Britain and France felt that Germany had to bear full financial responsibility for starting the war. Germany was forced to pay massive reparations, and its military was greatly reduced.

Many of Wilson's other points were abandoned or altered when the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919. Wilson was left mainly with his proposal for the League of Nations. While acceptable to Great Britain and France, the League was the aspect of the treaty least appealing to the American people. When the Treaty of Versailles was put to a vote in the U.S. Senate, it was defeated. The United States never joined the League of Nations, although it did work closely with the League on certain issues. While successful in deciding small disputes and resettling refugees, the League of Nations failed to prevent the Second World War.

### Suggested searches on this topic:

- [Former President Theodore Roosevelt Speaks against the Fourteen Points](#)
- [The United States Senate and President Wilson Clash over the Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles](#)
- [President Wilson Receives the Nobel Prize for His Peace Plan](#)
- [Political Cartoons about the League of Nations](#)
- [Discussion of the Reparations Germany Was Forced to Pay to the Allies](#)

## Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points

[Topic overview](#)

### News articles on this topic:

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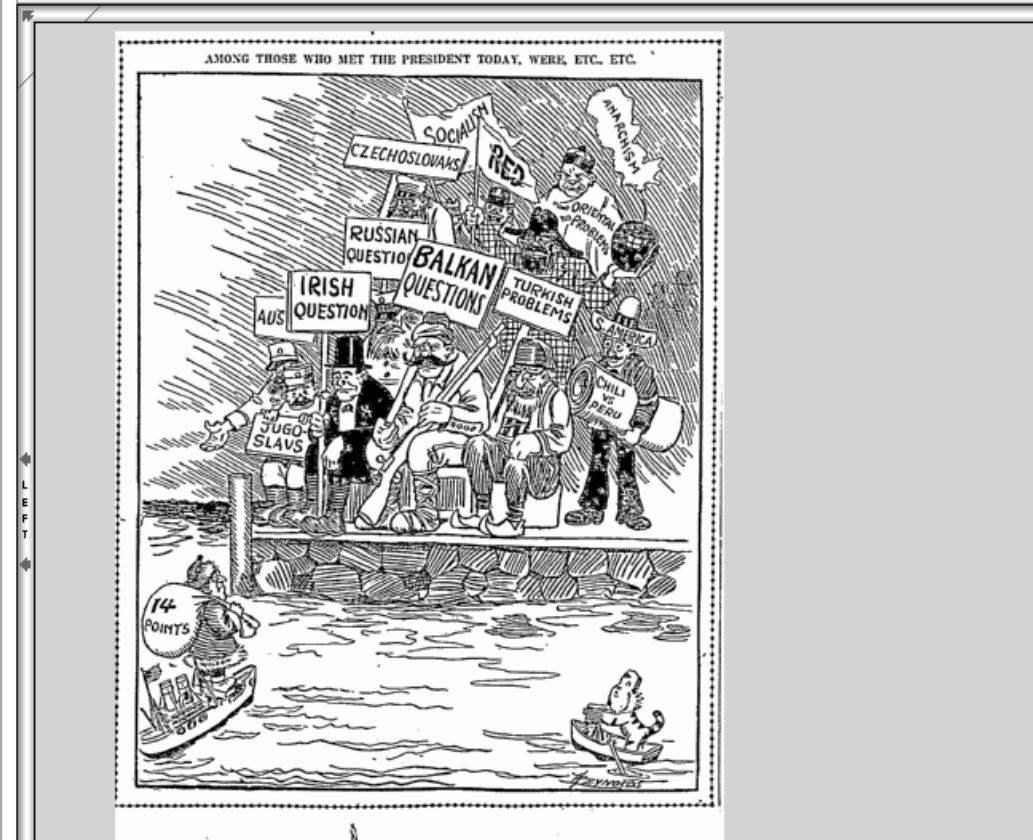
#### Redrawing the Map

- [A History of the Balkans](#)
- [Destruction of Mitteleuropa](#)
- [Freedom for Romania](#)
- [Political Cartoon Showing the Problems Awaiting Wilson at the Peace Conference](#)

### Political Cartoon Showing the Problems Awaiting Wilson at the Peace Conference

Oregonian - Oregon, Portland, December 13, 1918

[Email](#) [Export Citation](#) [Article Bookmark](#)





## Topics and Key Ideas of Toolkit Inquiries

The bulk of these inquiries are supported by America's Historical Newspapers

5	Complex Societies (link is external)	Slavery and Sugar (link is external)	New France (link is external)	Puerto Rico (link is external)	Declaration of Independence (link is external)*	Bananas (link is external)
	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
6	Agricultural Revolution (link is external)*	Religious Freedom (link is external)	Olympics (link is external)	China and Rome (link is external)	Islamic Spain (link is external)	Black Death (link is external)
	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7
7	Pilgrims and Wampanoag (link is external)	American Revolution (link is external)	Great Compromise (link is external)	Western Migration (link is external)	Uncle Tom's Cabin (link is external)*	Women's Rights (link is external)
	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.7
8	Gilded Age (link is external)	American Expansion (link is external)	New Deal (link is external)	Japanese American Internment (link is external)*	Suburban Growth (link is external)	Patriotism (link is external)
	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9





## Topics and Key Ideas of Toolkit Inquiries

Grade	Inquiry 1	Inquiry 2	Inquiry 3	Inquiry 4	Inquiry 5	Inquiry 6	
9	Fall of the Roman Empire 9.3	China 9.3	Silk Road 9.4	Suleiman 9.7	Aztecs 9.8	Printing Press 9.9	No Supporting Resource
10	French Revolution 10.2	Industrialization 10.3	Imperialism 10.4	Treaty of Versailles 10.5	Modernization 10.8	Apartheid 10.1	Supported by Americas Historical Newspapers
11	Constitution 11.2	Emancipation 11.3	Immigration 11.4, 11.5, 11.7, 11.10	World War II 11.8	LBJ/Reagan 11.1	Civil Rights 11.1	
12/E	Great Recession 12.E1, 12.E3	Labor Markets 1.20E+03	Economic Happiness 1.20E+04	Gender Wage Gap 1.20E+04	Corporate Social Responsibility 1.20E+04	Free Trade 1.20E+05	Supported by Access World News
12/G	Federalism 12.G1	First Amendment 12.G2	Voting 12.G3	Political Parties 12.G4	Campaign Finance 12.G4	Affordable Care Act 12.G5	

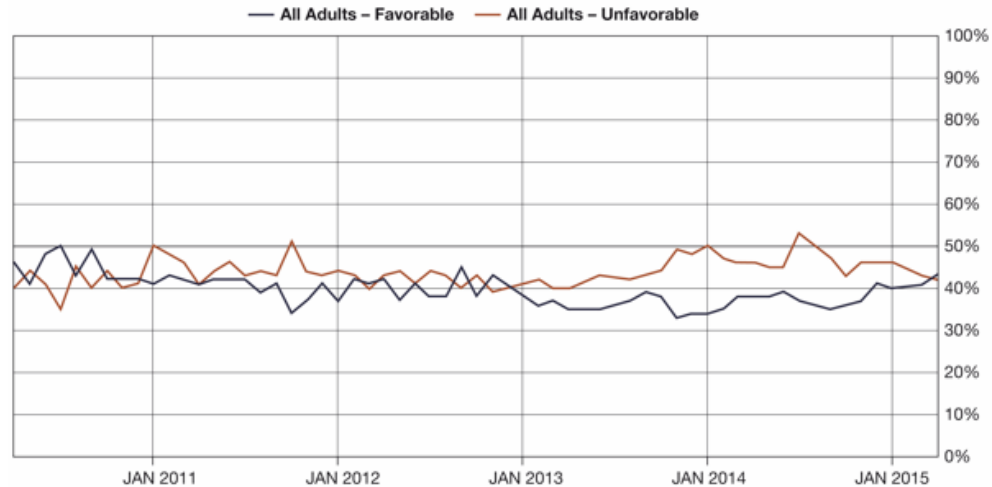


12th Grade Public Policy Inquiry

# Why Is the Affordable Care Act So Controversial?

Kaiser Health Tracking Poll: The Public's Views on the ACA

We asked: "Given what you know about the health reform law, do you have a generally favorable or generally unfavorable opinion of it?"



Kaiser Family Foundation | [kff.org/polling](http://kff.org/polling)

Kaiser Family Foundation, opinion poll charting public perceptions of the Affordable Care Act, "Kaiser Health Tracking Poll: The Public's Views on the ACA," January 2011-January 2015 (<http://kff.org/interactive/tracking-opinions-aca/#?response=Favorable--Unfavorable&aRange=twoYear>)



## Letter: Health care 'reform' adds heavy burden

Daily News, The (Batavia, NY) - December 31, 2009

Page: 4A

Editor:

As a health care provider, former Genesee County Legislator, and member of the Assembly, I feel compelled to comment on the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act passed by the U.S. Senate and Congress in its present form before Joint Conference Committee awaiting further action.

Among the many failings of this very large piece of legislation was the elimination of a provision which could have provided competition between health insurance companies and reduced the cost of health insurance premiums to individuals, municipalities, and unions.

Insurance companies are exempt from anti-trust laws which means they can conspire between themselves to fix pricing. No other business in the United States is allowed to do this. Our federal elected officials who voted for this were bought off by the health insurance industry. To see who benefited, just look at the recent surge in the health insurance stock prices.

Governor Paterson himself admits this legislation will cost NYS tax payers an additional \$1 billion a year, at a time when we can least afford it.

Our two U.S. Senators, Schumer and Gillibrand, caved to the Senate leadership, failing to represent the interests of all the people they represent.

Furthermore, if tort reform had been included in this bill, tax payers could have been saved billions. We all pay higher health insurance premiums only to make millionaires of a handful of trial lawyers at the expense of our doctors, hospitals, and businesses.

There is no doubt that we desperately need real reform. However, it is painfully obvious that we are not getting it from Senators Schumer and Gillibrand and our Democratic Congressional delegation.

I urge all good people, no matter what your political affiliation, to hold these elected representatives accountable, we cannot afford any more burdensome federal programs.

Sincerely,

Daniel J. Burling, R.Ph.

Member of Assembly

147th Assembly

District

## The Price Is Wrong — Obamacare Continues Flopping

Daily News-Record (Harrisonburg, VA) - October 20, 2016

Author/Byline: Staff Writer

Section: Opinion

With less than three weeks left until Election Day, the October surprises in the presidential race are coming fast and furious, but there seems to be little to no substantive time spent talking about the important issues that face the American people.

Chief among the items that should be of great concern to the next occupant of the White House and all that are running for Congress is the program that will be President Obama's greatest legacy and which poses significant challenges for the American people — the Affordable Care Act, known to most as Obamacare.

The news on this fiasco hasn't been good since its botched rollout a couple of years ago, and as we head toward open enrollment season for many plans timed to a calendar year, the sticker shock of the rate increases it is bringing to consumers is even worse than expected.

As USA Today reported earlier this week, "State insurance regulators across the country have approved health care premium increases higher than those requested by insurers, despite a national effort to keep rates for policies sold on Affordable Care Act exchanges from skyrocketing."

That is discomfoting news to the average American family that works hard to pay its bills, including providing insurance for everyone in the household. Consider the following and you get a picture of how dire the situation is: "In eight states, regulators approved premiums that were a percentage point or more higher than carriers wanted, said Charles Gaba, a health data expert at ACASignups.net who analyzed the rates for USA TODAY."

The article notes that the individual insurance market of Obamacare "now covers about 18 million people who don't get their insurance through work, Medicare, Medicaid or the Department of Veterans Affairs. About half of these people get some subsidies to pay for insurance."

In other words, some 9 million people or so are having their insurance subsidized by other taxpayers who are bearing the brunt of the increased cost of the subsidies while still dealing with growing premiums and deductibles in covering their own families.

Not exactly a winning proposition for the average American.

How bad are the numbers in some areas? "Carriers that have raised premiums significantly include Blue Cross Blue Shield in New Mexico, which raised premiums by 83%, and Crystal Run Health Insurance in New York which raised premiums by about 80%.

"But there are some insurers with premiums that had big drops, including Medical Health Insurance of Ohio, which cut them by about 17%."

Andy Slavitt, acting director of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid told the paper that the "business was underpriced in many markets in the first couple years."

Well that is a surprise to no one except the bureaucrats who sold this bill of goods under the false assumption that healthy young people would voluntarily sign up and their premium costs would offset the ever rising costs of subsidizing the users of the system that flocked to get on board.

Slavitt summed up the problem thusly: "Nobody really knew what it would cost to insure sick people," Slavitt said. "I don't know how [anyone] could have known."

Really? Anyone looking from the outside would know the simple answer to that question: a lot. And what will it cost in the future: a lot more. That is how it works with entitlement programs, and any official that seems shocked about that is being disingenuous at best.

The failure by design of Obamacare is evident to all but its staunchest defenders.