

For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますので好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[A] – Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations

国際連盟 (こくさいれんめい)



Version3 G1 12-1

- In January 1918, as World War I ^{激 (はげ) しくなる} raged across Europe, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson stood before Congress and laid out his vision for achieving a lasting international peace once ^{交戦 (こうせん)} hostilities ended.
- In this now famous ^{14か条 (じょう) の提案 (ていあん)} Fourteen Point speech, Wilson set out to end what he saw as the ^{秘密主義 (ひみつしゅぎ) の} secretive, ^{利己的 (りこてき) な} self-serving ^{外交 (がいこう)} diplomacy practiced by the dominant European powers.
- A high-minded idealist, Wilson believed the war was a ^{悲劇的 (ひげきてき) な} catastrophic result of such ^{舞台裏 (ぶたいうら) の} behind-the-scenes, dishonest dealings.
- He ^{心 (こころ) に描 (えが) く} envisioned a more democratic, stable world order, in which not only would the interests of smaller countries be represented, but open diplomatic ^{出来事 (できごと)} proceedings would make nations ^{責任 (せきにん) を負 (お) っ} accountable for their actions.
- The ^{基礎 (きそ)} cornerstone of Wilson's plans was his proposal for an international body that would enable nations to ^{解決 (かいけつ) する} settle their disputes through ^{仲裁 (ちゅうさい)} arbitration instead of military force.
- This organization should afford, he declared, "mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."
- At Wilson's urging, the ^{勝 (まさ) っている} victorious European powers incorporated this idea into ^{ベルサイユ条約 (じょうやく)} the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, and in 1919, the League of Nations was established with 44 countries as members.

Further Questions&A

*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

8.1) What did Woodrow Wilson do in January 1918?

- Woodrow Wilson は 1918年 1月に何をしましたか。
- He laid out his vision for achieving lasting international peace once hostilities ended.*

11.2) What did Wilson believe the war was a result of?

- Wilson は、戦争は何の結果だと考えていましたか。
- He believed the war was the result of behind-the-scenes dishonest dealings.*

14.3) How many countries joined the League of Nations?

- 国際連盟に加入したのは何カ国ですか。
- The League of Nations was established with 44 countries as members.*

17. The United States, however, was not among them.
18. Many U.S. politicians were concerned about the type of overseas commitments membership might entail .
伴 (ともな) う
19. Wilson's longtime political foe, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, headed the opposition.
20. He argued that Article 10 of the league's covenant, which required member nations to respond collectively to any act of aggression, ultimately meant that the league could order the United States to provide military support in the event of a dispute in another part of the world.
盟約 (めいやく) 侵略 (しんりやく) 集团的 (しゅうだんてき) に
21. In Lodge's view, ceding any degree of control over the U.S. armed forces to an outside political body posed an unacceptable threat to the nation's sovereignty.
譲 (ゆず) る 統治権 (とうちけん)
22. Wilson took issue with the legal dictate, as the United States would be entitled to veto any decision made by the organization.
反論 (はんろん) する 命令 (めいれい) 拒否権 (きよひけん)
23. In exchange for Congress' support, Lodge pushed for revision to the Article 10.
24. Wilson, however, refused to sway from his conviction that the country be morally bound to honor all of the covenant's articles.
道徳上 (どうとくじょう)
25. Although Wilson ultimately failed to persuade Congress to ratify the covenant, his wholehearted commitment to the League of Nations earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919.
批准 (ひじゅん) する 心 (こころ) からの 献身 (けんしん)

Further Questions&A



26. 4) Why did the United States not join the League of Nations?
アメリカ合衆国 (がっしゅうこく) が国際連盟 (こくさいれんめい) に加入 (か) したかったのはなぜですか。
28. *Many U.S. politicians were concerned about the type of overseas commitments membership might entail.*
29. 5) What happened to Woodrow Wilson in 1919? 1919年 (ねん)、Woodrow Wilson に何が起 (お) きましたか。
かに
30. *His wholehearted commitment to the League of Nations earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919.*
31. In the 1920s, many European powers used the league for their diplomatic efforts, and it has some success in resolving small territorial disputes.
32. Some commentators, however, have characterized Wilson as backing a lost cause, since the league's goal of ensuring that nations of the world could resolve their differences through open diplomacy and mutual support ultimately proved to be beyond its capabilities—as the onset of World War II made evident.
徴候 (ちょうこう)
33. One could, though, make the case that he was politically ahead of his time.
論理的 (ろんりてき) に述 (の) べる 先 (さき) を行 (い) っている

34. The United Nations, which the United States agreed to join, was formed in place of the league in 1946, and remains an important force for maintaining international order to the present day.

Further Questions&A



35. **6) Was the League of Nations initially successful?** 国際連盟は最初は成功していましたか。
36. *It had some success in resolving small territorial disputes.*
37. **7) Why have some commentators characterized Wilson as backing a lost cause?**
38. 評論家の中に、Wilson のことを、成功の見込みがない努力をしていると述べた人がいたのはなぜですか。
The league's goal of ensuring that nations of the world could resolve their difference through open diplomacy and mutual support ultimately proved to be beyond its capabilities.
39. **8) What was formed in place of the league?** 国際連盟の代わりに結成されたのは何ですか。
40. *The United Nations was formed in place of the league in 1946.*

41. *Choose the correct answer from these choices.



42. **(32)** In the plans laid out in his Fourteen Points speech, Woodrow Wilson proposed that 14 条の提案の中で練られた計画の中で、Woodrow Wilson が提案したのは
43. 1. powerful nations create an organization to monitor the affairs of less powerful nations so that they could not threaten the progress of democracy.
44. 2. the United States cease relying on secret negotiations and agreements as its main diplomatic tool for dealing with the leading European nations.
45. 3. a transparent system of international diplomacy be put in place to prevent conflicts and ensure all nations have the right to govern themselves.
46. 4. nations that win conflicts should guarantee to hold peace negotiations in public forums so that defeated nations are sure to be treated fairly
47. **(33)** What stance did Henry Cabot Lodge take concerning Article 10 of the covenant of the League of Nations?
48. Henry Cabot Lodge は国際連盟の盟約の第10条を考慮し、どのような姿勢をとりましたか。
49. 1. He rejected the prospect of the United States being forced to give up any of its autonomy with regard to military affairs.
50. 2. He felt the league's right to veto military decisions made by the United States would place unacceptable restrictions on the country's ability to defend itself.
51. 3. He disagreed with Wilson's belief that in foreign policy, political and legal considerations carried greater weight than matters of morality.
52. 4. He argued that the lack of a legal obligation for members to aid one another militarily would put too much of the defense burden on the United States.
53. **(34)** In the last paragraph, what does the author of the passage suggest regarding Wilson's historical legacy?
54. 最後のパラグラフでこの文章の著者は、Wilson の歴史的な遺産について何と示唆していますか。

- 55.1. Although Wilson was commended for resolving territorial disputes during his lifetime, the goals he set out are proving difficult to realize today.
- 56.2. Although Wilson should be credited for creating the league, his refusal to compromise meant the organization was less effective than it could have been.
- 57.3. Although Wilson himself came to doubt the league's ability to promote global security, many politicians today hold the league's objectives in high regard.
- 58.4. Although Wilson could not convince his country to join the league, his vision has been realized by the creation of the body that took its place.

Review Questions



- 59.1) What did Woodrow Wilson do in January 1918?
He laid out his vision for achieving lasting international peace once hostilities ended.
- 60.2) What did Wilson believe the war was a result of?
He believed the war was the result of behind-the-scenes dishonest dealings.
- 61.3) How many countries joined the League of Nations?
The League of Nations was established with 44 countries as members.
- 62.4) Why did the United States not join the League of Nations?
Many U.S. politicians were concerned about the type of overseas commitments membership might entail.
- 63.5) What happened to Woodrow Wilson in 1919?
His wholehearted commitment to the League of Nations earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919.
- 64.6) Was the League of Nations initially successful?
It had some success in resolving small territorial disputes.
- 65.7) Why have some commentators characterized Wilson as backing a lost cause?
The league's goal of ensuring that nations of the world could resolve their difference through open diplomacy and mutual support ultimately proved to be beyond its capabilities.
- 66.8) What was formed in place of the league?
The United Nations was formed in place of the league in 1946.

解答: (32) 3 (33) 1 (34) 4

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[A] – Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations



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67. In January 1918, as World War I raged across Europe, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson stood before Congress and laid out his vision for achieving a lasting international peace once hostilities ended.

68. In this now famous Fourteen Point speech, Wilson set out to end what he saw as the secretive, self-serving diplomacy practiced by the dominant European powers.
69. A high-minded idealist, Wilson believed the war was a catastrophic result of such behind-the-scenes, dishonest dealings.
70. He envisioned a more democratic, stable world order, in which not only would the interests of smaller countries be represented, but open diplomatic proceedings would make nations accountable for their actions.
71. The cornerstone of Wilson's plans was his proposal for an international body that would enable nations to settle their disputes through arbitration instead of military force.
72. This organization should afford, he declared, "mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."
73. At Wilson's urging, the victorious European powers incorporated this idea into the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I, and in 1919, the League of Nations was established with 44 countries as members.
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Further Questions&A

74. 1) What did Woodrow Wilson do in January 1918?
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77. The United States, however, was not among them.
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85. Although Wilson ultimately failed to persuade Congress to ratify the covenant, his wholehearted commitment to the League of Nations earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919.
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Further Questions&A



86. 4) Why did the United States not join the League of Nations?
87. 5) What happened to Woodrow Wilson in 1919?
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88. In the 1920s, many European powers used the league for their diplomatic efforts, and it has some success in resolving small territorial disputes.
89. Some commentators, however, have characterized Wilson as backing a lost cause, since the league's goal of ensuring that nations of the world could resolve their differences through open diplomacy and mutual support ultimately proved to be beyond its capabilities—as the onset of World War II made evident.
90. One could, though, make the case that he was politically ahead of his time.
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