

Chapter 1 : The Day the War Ended: May 8, - Victory in Europe - Martin Gilbert - Google Books

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Early in the morning of April 9, Gordon attacked, aiming to break through Federal lines at the Battle of Appomattox Court House , but failed, and the Confederate Army was then surrounded. Grant to discuss surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia. Grant sat at the simple wooden table on the right, while Robert E. Lee sat at the more ornate marble-topped table on the left. Surrender of General St. In the course of the battle, Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell was captured and surrendered his men. Out of 4, soldiers originally, Liddell lost 3, that were captured in this battle. About were killed and only some men escaped. The successful Union assault can be attributed in large part to African-American forces. On April 16, the Battle of Columbus, Georgia was fought. This battle " erroneously " has been argued to be the "last battle of the Civil War" and equally erroneously asserted to be "widely regarded" as such. Confederate Colonel John Stith Pemberton , the inventor of Coca-Cola , was wounded in this battle which resulted in his obsession with pain-killing formulas, ultimately ending in the recipe for his celebrated drink. Under the command of General Robert E. Mosby practiced psychological and guerrilla warfare techniques to disrupt the Union stronghold. I have summoned you together for the last time. The vision we have cherished of a free and independent country, has vanished, and that country is now the spoil of a conqueror. I disband your organization in preference to surrendering it to our enemies. I am no longer your commander. After association of more than two eventful years, I part from you with a just pride, in the fame of your achievements, and grateful recollections of your generous kindness to myself. And now at this moment of bidding you a final adieu accept the assurance of my unchanging confidence and regard. Johnston and his departments and armies surrendered Main article: Johnston and his armies to Major General William T. Grant at Raleigh, North Carolina. The son of former U. Chenowith surrendered the Department to Union officer Col. Taylor agreed to meet with Major General Edward R. Taylor agreed to a surrender after this time elapsed, which he did on May 4 at Citronelle, Alabama. The terms stated that Taylor could retain control of the railway and river steamers to be able to get his men as near as possible to their homes. Taylor stayed in Meridian, Mississippi , until the last man was sent on his way. He was paroled May 13 and then went to Mobile to join Canby. Canby took him to his home in New Orleans by boat. Dabney Herndon Maury Main article: He declared Mobile, Alabama, an open city after these battles. Maury went to Meridian, Mississippi , with his remaining men. He wanted to join the remains of the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. Persons found aboard such vessels would no longer be given immunity from prosecution of their crimes. Wilson , captured Confederate President Jefferson Davis after he fled Richmond, Virginia , following its evacuation in the early part of April At that time, the Confederate government was declared dissolved. The military unit of several battalions was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin D. On May 7, he was given orders to join many other units searching for the Confederate president. After a meeting between the two colonels, Harnden and his men headed off towards Irwinville , some twenty miles south of their position. Since there were two roads to Irwindale, one of which had been taken by Harnden and his men, Pritchard decided to take the other, to see if he could capture Davis. He took with him about a hundred and forty men and their horses, while the balance of the Michiganders stayed on the Ocmulgee River near Abbeville. Some seven hours later, at 1 A. Not knowing whether this was Davis and his group or the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, he approached cautiously. At first dawn, Pritchard charged the camp, which was so surprised and overwhelmed that it offered no resistance and yielded immediately. He left Davis and the captured men in the hands of his year-old adjutant. Once he had approached the gunfire, he realized it was the 4th Michigan and the 1st Wisconsin shooting at each other with Spencer repeating carbines , neither realizing who they were shooting at. Pritchard immediately ordered his men to stop and shouted to the 1st Wisconsin to identify the parties. In the five-minute skirmish, the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry had suffered eight men wounded, while the 4th Michigan Cavalry had lost two men killed and one wounded. The adjutant allowed this, and walked away from their tent. Davis and a person dressed as an old woman then left the tent

to go for the water. His primary orders were to guard the coastal areas of these states and to destroy Union gunboats. He also destroyed all the machinery and sawmills that would be beneficial to the Union armies. There, Jones headquartered the District of Florida. In military action east of the Mississippi River, the city of Tallahassee was the only Confederate state capital not captured during the Civil War. Jeff Thompson Wittsburg, Arkansas the county seat of Cross County from through , would witness one of the final acts in the American Civil War. This happened after the collapse of Confederate forces east of the Mississippi. Major General Grenville M. Dodge sent Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Davis of the 51st Illinois Infantry on April 30, , to Arkansas to seek the surrender of Confederate Brigadier General "Jeff" Meriwether Thompson , commander of Confederate troops in the northeast portion of Arkansas. Francis River , sent communications to Thompson asking that they have a conference. These two officers met on May 9 to negotiate a surrender. The Confederates under the command of Thompson agreed to surrender all the troops in the area on May Ultimately Thompson surrendered about seventy-five hundred men all total that were under his command consisting of 1, enlisted men with officers paroled at Wittsburg in May and 4, enlisted men with officers paroled at Jacksonport on June 6, Wofford and Henry M. Judah on May 12, There were several letters between the various generals involved in the negotiation of this surrender, including Wofford, Judah, William D. Whipple and Robert S. It further explains that the Confederate soldiers were given rations after their release. The Confederates held the city of Brownsville in the early part of On March 11 Wallace had a meeting with the two major Confederate commanders of the region, Brigadier General James Slaughter and Colonel John "Rip" Ford , under the premise that the official purpose was the "rendition of criminals. Slaughter and Ford, at this point in time, occupied Fort Brown near Brownsville. Barrett was in temporary command of Union troops at Brazos Santiago Island. He had little military field experience and desired, it is surmised, "to establish for himself some notoriety before the war closed. In spite of these known facts Barrett decided anyway to go ahead with his plans. Of the original Union troops that fought at Palmito Ranch, they lost over one third, mostly to capture with a few killed or seriously injured. Surrender of Kirby Smith May 26 [edit] Main article: This was not practicable due to the Union naval control of the Mississippi River and the unwillingness of western troops to be transferred east of the river. Smith instead dispatched Major General Sterling Price and his cavalry on an invasion of Missouri that was ultimately not successful. Thereafter the war west of the Mississippi River was principally one of small raids. With this ended all organized Southern military resistance to the Union forces. Smith signed the surrender papers on June 2 on board the U. Fort Jackson just outside Galveston Harbor. Yearly, Federal troops all over the western United States hunted for Watie, but they never captured him. A Scottish-built merchant ship originally called the Sea King, it was secretly purchased by Confederate agents in September Captain James Waddell renamed the ship Shenandoah after she was converted to a warship off the coast of Spain on October 19, shortly after leaving England. Waddell took aim at a fleeing whaler, Sophia Thornton, and at his signal, the gunner jerked a wrist strap and fired the last two shots of the American Civil War. Wadell then steered Shenandoah south, intending to raid the port of San Francisco which he believed to be poorly defended. The long log entry of the Shenandoah for August 2, , begins "The darkest day of my life. Surrendering in an American port carried the certainty of facing a court with a Union point of view and the very real risk of a trial for piracy, for which he and the crew could be hanged. And I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end and that peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

Chapter 2 : World War I ends - HISTORY

The War That Never Ended. But as the world prepares for Armistice Day, a sense of self-restraint would be the most fitting way to remember the tragedy that ended in

With only two hours to go, I drove over to the bank of the Meuse River to see the finish. The shelling was heavy and, as I walked down the road, it grew steadily worse. It seemed to me that every battery in the world was trying to burn up its guns. The men on both sides had decided to give each other all they had-their farewell to arms. All over the world on November 11, , people were celebrating, dancing in the streets, drinking champagne, hailing the Celebration in Paris Nov 11, armistice that meant the end of the war. But at the front there was no celebration. Many soldiers believed the Armistice only a temporary measure and that the war would soon go on. As night came, the quietness, unearthly in its penetration, began to eat into their souls. The men sat around log fires, the first they had ever had at the front. They were trying to reassure themselves that there were no enemy batteries spying on them from the next hill and no German bombing planes approaching to blast them out of existence. They talked in low tones. After the long months of intense strain, of keying themselves up to the daily mortal danger, of thinking always in terms of war and the enemy, the abrupt release from it all was physical and psychological agony. Some suffered a total nervous collapse. Some, of a steadier temperament, began to hope they would someday return to home and the embrace of loved ones. Some could think only of the crude little crosses that marked the graves of their comrades. Some fell into an exhausted sleep. All were bewildered by the sudden meaninglessness of their existence as soldiers - and through their teeming memories paraded that swiftly moving cavalcade of Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Meuse-Argonne and Sedan. What was to come next? They did not know - and hardly cared. Their minds were numbed by the shock of peace. The past consumed their whole consciousness. The present did not exist-and the future was inconceivable. How To Cite This Article:

Chapter 3 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

At 11 a.m. on Nov. 11, , bugle calls ended the 'war to end all wars.' After four years of carnage, you could hear the ticking of a watch.

Prolongation[edit] The Armistice was prolonged three times before peace was finally ratified. During this period it was also developed. The two signatories were: Western Front Termination of hostilities on the Western Front, on land and in the air, within six hours of signature. Sick and wounded may be left for Allies to care for. The Allies to have access to these countries. At sea Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and surrender intact of all German submarines within 14 days. General Immediate release of all Allied prisoners of war and interned civilians, without reciprocity. One hour later, Foch, accompanied by a British admiral, presented himself at the Ministry of War , where he was immediately received by Georges Clemenceau , the Prime Minister of France. Five hundred students gathered in front of the Ministry and called upon Clemenceau, who appeared on the balcony. Clemenceau exclaimed "Vive la France! But in general, reactions were muted. A British corporal reported: There was nothing with which we could celebrate, except cookies. There was some cheering and applause, but the dominant feeling was silence and emptiness after 52 exhausting months of war. Last casualties[edit] Gravestone of Henry N. Gunther in Baltimore Many artillery units continued to fire on German targets to avoid having to haul away their spare ammunition. The Allies also wished to ensure that, should fighting restart, they would be in the most favourable position. Consequently, there were 10, casualties, of whom 2, men died, on the last day of the war. He was killed at The final Canadian, and Commonwealth, soldier to die, Private George Lawrence Price , was shot and killed by a sniper while part of a force advancing into the Belgian town of Ville-sur-Haine just two minutes before the armistice to the north of Mons at Henry Gunther , an American, is generally recognized as the last soldier killed in action in World War I. He was killed 60 seconds before the armistice came into force while charging astonished German troops who were aware the Armistice was nearly upon them. He had been despondent over his recent reduction in rank and was apparently trying to redeem his reputation. Nations built monuments to the dead and the heroic soldiers, but seldom to the generals and admirals. The date was chosen in echo of the Armistice of 11 November on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month ; and because "nine" is homophone of the word for "long lasting" in Chinese to suggest that the peace won would last forever [31].

Chapter 4 : The Day The Civil War Ended | AMERICAN HERITAGE

The last ship to be sunk during the First World War went down off the north Northumberland coast just 24 hours before peace broke out. HMS Ascot, a Racecourse-class minesweeper of the Royal Navy, was torpedoed by UB off the Farne Islands on November 10, - the day before Armistice was signed.

BBC Vietnamese reporters have spoken to some of the key figures involved in the final battle. At on 30 April , two communist tanks crashed through the gates of the Presidential Palace in Saigon. Soon after, soldiers climbed on top of the palace to plant a red and blue flag with the yellow star of the Revolutionary Forces of North Vietnam. But then nothing happened for several hours. Inside the palace, all the cabinet members of the South Vietnamese government, with General Duong Van Minh as its president, were sitting around a big table, nervously drinking tea. The attack had been too swift and Tank Units and reached the centre of Saigon before anyone in the communist army had the time to prepare a proper ceremony for the handover of power. Now exiled in Paris, Bui Tin recalled the moment he walked into the room. All of them stood up," he said. Duong Van Minh stepped forward and said: But he did confirm to the BBC that he did utter the now famous response: The fateful day marking the beginning of the end was actually 21 April, when President Nguyen Van Thieu resigned and then left the country. His replacement, Duong Van Minh, had only one mission to accomplish, according to his former assistant and cabinet member, General Nguyen Huu Hanh. As a general himself, President Minh knew only too well that there was nothing left to defend. He did not want to evacuate the government to the Mekong Delta as some of his generals had suggested. He just wanted peace. They took him by car to Saigon Radio to record his statement of capitulation. The message was broadcast across the city, making more than a million South Vietnamese soldiers drop their weapons and run for their lives. Some even committed suicide. In a rare interview to mark 30 years since the war, Mr Kiet said that if the fighting had continued, Saigon would have been ruined and millions of people would have lost their lives. He went on to say that 30 April was a great day for millions of Vietnamese. But for millions more it was a very sad day, and now was the time for national reconciliation, he said. The collapse of Saigon in just one day was undoubtedly down to the skill of the communist armed forces and their leaders. However, the speedy military campaign also brought about many longer-lasting problems. Hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese officers and soldiers were imprisoned for years after the war. Discrimination against them and their families, including children, forced millions to risk their lives on the open sea to flee Vietnam. In the 30 years since the war, the communist victors have done a great deal to reform the economy, but very little to abandon their military rhetoric. But those people who were soldiers during the conflict seem to have more tolerance towards their former enemy. Thirty years on, reconciliation is still very much needed.

Chapter 5 : The History Girls: THE DAY THE WAR ENDED, by Leslie Wilson

This book covers the day and weeks leading up to and after VE-Day throughout the world, the celebrations in free and occupied lands, the reactions of soldiers, prisoners, civilians and world leaders, the aftermath of the war in Europe and the Pacific.

Mormino, special to the Tampa Bay Times. August 14, Pearl Harbor swept Americans into the vortex of world war. The conflict demanded the best of Americans, summoning the qualities of sacrifice, service and selflessness. The conflict also scarred citizens and soldiers with the specter of violence and loss, despair and destruction. Families dreaded the stony knock on the door as a Western Union messenger delivered the telegram from the secretary of war saying he "regrets to inform you. Petersburg or Tampa is very different from the war viewed through the prism of Warsaw or Berlin. Joseph Stalin understood the calculus of war. Tarpon Springs lost eight "boys. On April 10, , an American soldier wrote a letter to his wife. You probably read about it in the papers " Buchenwald Concentration Camp No. They killed and tortured people by the thousands. Anything you read about the horrors perpetrated by these fiends is true " and double " I have seen the horrors myself. On May 8, , Americans reacted to the surrender of Germany with the somber realization that total victory was not possible until the defeat of Japan. God created war so Americans would learn geography. Strategists prepared Operation Olympia, a daring and costly invasion of Japan. Petersburg Mayor George S. Patterson intoned that V-E Day Victory in Europe should be "a solemn occasion because the Japanese phase of the war will not be over and there will be parents thinking of their boys who are fighting and dying in the Pacific. His father, a confectioner, had expected his son to become a doctor. You will be all right. The year-old joined a barnstorming pilot hired to fly a two-winged aircraft over the Hialeah Race Track. Paul dropped Baby Ruth candy bars affixed with miniature parachutes, each floating invitingly to eager spectators. By , Tibbets had distinguished himself as a pilot, earning the most significant mission of the war. On the obscure island of Tinian in the Mariannas, technicians and crew carefully loaded a 9,pound bomb onto a B Superfortress. The oddly named "Little Boy" was destined to become the most significant bomb ever dropped. The next day, Enola Gay and the eponymous warplane were to become famous forever. She had, after all, always assured him things would be "all right. Floridians heard the longed-for news at 7 p. The war was over! No place in Tampa Bay escaped the sounds of victory. Petersburg Times understated, "Last night was a night St. Petersburg will long remember," adding "that even before Times extras with big red headlines hit the streets a few minutes later, a howling, screaming, hysterical mob descended upon Central Avenue. Petersburg civilians, soldiers and sailors and what seemed like a million children, last night was V-J night and no day hereafter can take its place. For with the sounding of the victory whistles at 7 p. Churches opened their doors. In Clearwater, thousands jammed Cleveland Street. The Tampa Daily Times described the social dynamics: Bootblacks, negro and white, gave free shines to every service man who would stop long enough to have the job done. The Tampa Tribune reported gingerly, "Young and old joined in the kissing contests. Acquaintance was not necessary, although some girls insisted in kissing only sailors and some servicemen preferred blondes. Walker of Tampa reminisced, "I learned that when the war in Europe was over, my brothers were scheduled to be shipped out to join the war in the Pacific. I went to Union Station to see my brothers off to war. I went to welcome two of them home. What a meeting that was for my mother and father. My brother Roy slipped in on us late at night and slept on the front porch where my father found him the next morning when he went to get the morning paper. Joyce Moore never forgot the moment. When the news broke over the radio, her mother promised "that history was being made. She remembered the celebration on 45th Street N in St. Mama had allowed us to wrap white and blue sheets around ourselves, the closest we could come to bunting. Atlantic Coast Line train pulled away from the station with an engineer who must have had some loved ones in the war. Only a single copy of the paper survives. Griffin worked as an incinerator foreman at MacDill Air Field. We of the so-called Minority race Have often been told to stay in our place Our place in the world is wherever we choose Be an upright citizen we have nothing to lose. News of V-J Day quickly reached the thousands of local servicemen overseas. Sam Gibbons was at Bar-le-Huc in France. We partied for a week!

The incongruity did not soak in until later. And what happened after the news of peace? Sanity and good sense evaporated like mud puddles in the Gobi Desert. Men shouted, cheered, yelled, even cried. Homer wrote about the act of coming home, "Then was the gathering broken up, and the folk scattered, each man to go to his own ship. The rest looked forward to sweet sleep. Lost in the tumult of confetti were families who had lost someone they had deeply loved. Hundreds of thousands of gold stars still hung from windows. He, too, wondered what had changed, whether the home folk could understand his sacrifices. A reporter for the Miami Herald, Bell was covering the story of a lifetime: Surveying the humanity on Flagler Street, he spotted a solitary woman, covered in black. He followed her into a church, where she knelt beside a "giant master sergeant," before an altar to the Virgin Mary. She fumbled with the candle, a task finished by the sergeant. Edgar was my favorite son, my baby. Mormino is the Frank E. Duckwall professor emeritus at USF St. He wrote this exclusively for the Tampa Bay Times.

Chapter 6 : The Day the War Ended: May 8, - Victory in Europe by Martin Gilbert

It was a very natural impulse after their years of war, but unfortunately many fell after eleven o'clock that day. All over the world on November 11, , people were celebrating, dancing in the streets, drinking champagne, hailing the.

Last year I was asked to contribute a story to an anthology that does what it says on the tin: Full of wonderfully-written, thoughtful stories. Tony Bradman, the editor, asked me to write about the German side of WW1 for year-olds. That seemed much more attractive and interesting, and there was a bit of family history I could integrate. He was an ex-soldier, so he must have fought, but I never knew him or heard any stories about his wartime experience. On the other hand, my German grandfather was a teenage soldier he joined up, as a trainee non-commissioned officer, when he was seventeen and my German grandmother lost two of her brothers in the war, including her favourite brother, Leo. German soldiers in a trench. Bundesarchiv The other thing I really wanted to do was to write about the German revolution, which occurred just two days before the Armistice was signed. This was not the case. That is viewing WW1 through the prism of WW2, a great mistake, historically. Many of the British Tommies who fought and died did not. The German Social Democrats had been gaining ground however. They needed to; as in Britain, there was an enormous gulf between rich and poor and the workers in the factories were badly exploited. The slums of Berlin were as big a disgrace as the slums of London, and when during the war the British blockade cut off food supplies, the poor suffered worse than anyone else and unrest grew. Though I like kohlrabi as a salad vegetable, I would hate to have to live on it. But it was too late. German federal archive The revolution began in October only a year after the Russian Bolshevik revolution , when the sailors of the German navy refused to go out and fight the British in the channel. Arrests were made, but there was further unrest and demonstrations: Freedom and Bread was the slogan. The military fired on the demonstrators, killing seven people and severely injuring twenty-nine. The demonstrators fired back. The protest became an uprising, spreading all over Germany. On the 9th November a recurringly fateful date in 20th-century German history the Revolution came to Berlin. Her elder brother, Leo, was killed at Verdun, like my own great-uncle Leo. Lukas gets her to join one of the marches, and she ends up witnessing the Social Democrat Scheidemann announcing the Revolution and the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II, from the balcony of the Reichstag. Honest and anguished, they gave me a handle on what it felt like to go through those times. And one must remember that the main threat the Germans saw in the war to their freedom was Russia, and that means Tsarist Russia with its secret police, its prison camps in Siberia, its autocratic government and its pogroms. From the memoir of Sebastian Haffner, called in German *Geschichte eines Deutschen*, and in English *Defying Hitler*, I got some more thoughtful insight into the problems posed by the Revolution, and also that invaluable and hard to come-by information, what the weather was like. I thought that was a marvellous metaphor for the uncertainty of the future for defeated Germany. The trouble was that the new Republic was sabotaged from the start by the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. They had announced that the war would end; the German envoy was already in France discussing the Armistice; and the only way they could have got a better settlement was by fighting on, which was impossible. So they told the envoy to sign. This strikes me as an irrational and slightly childish argument. Fairness is not the issue here: Though all countries were hit by post-war depression, it hit Germany worse, because she had lost the industrial base in the Ruhr to France. The treaty imposed enormous reparations on Germany, while depriving her of the means to pay them. Kleiner Mann, was nun? Boeing via Wikimedia Commons. When the double-whammy of the Wall Street crash hit, those who had hated the Revolution from the start thought democracy had failed Germany, and looked for an alternative. Leftists despaired of capitalism and voted Communist. Those inclined to vote for the Right looked to the nascent Nazi movement, which promised the restoration of prosperity and order, which meant no more pitched battles on the streets. The Germany that was punished was the new democracy. Clearly, those who made the treaty, especially the French, could not know what was to come, but the lesson was learned and put into practice by the victors of World War II, who took care to let Germany build herself up again. This may seem too much weight of history and foreboding for a short story for teenagers to carry, but I had five thousand words, which helps, and

also what matter most are the feelings; grief, fear, hope, humiliation, hunger. A bespectacled boy comes out of the fog and says: And people are still queueing up for scarce food. Those were the feelings which drive voting patterns, then as now. And on the Western Front, shedding tears of fury that day, was a young skinny man with a dark moustache who was to rise to the head of his party at just the most hideously appropriate moment. Hitler, on right, with fellow soldiers in WW1.

Chapter 7 : BBC NEWS | Asia-Pacific | The day the Vietnam War ended

The foot high bronze figure of a Sikh soldier is the UK's first statue of a World War soldier from South Asia, and commemorates years since the end of the war.

Sponsored Links However it was by no means the only armistice of the war. Germany may have agreed an armistice on November 11, but Bulgaria called it quits on 30 September of the same year, Turkey and Austria-Hungary - the latter having essentially sparked the war in the first place - concluded an armistice within days of each other, on 30 October and 3 November ; both were exhausted and could no longer continue to prosecute the war. However the most significant armistice was signed at 5 a. Click here for a transcript of the armistice terms. Initiating the armistice negotiations on 4 October , the Germans directed peace feelers towards the U. Wilson was naturally willing to conclude a peace based upon his doctrine for future peace and stability; however his allies, never particularly keen on the Fourteen Points, raised immediate objections. Wilson compromised by accepting both objections whilst threatening to negotiate a separate peace on behalf of the U. His ploy successful, details of a proposed settlement were sent to Germany on 5 November by the Supreme War Council. On 8 November a German delegation met with Allied Supreme Commander Ferdinand Foch - who was to lead the military negotiations - in the forest of Compiègne, some 65 km north-east of Paris. The armistice initially ran for 30 days but was regularly renewed until the formal peace treaty was signed at Versailles the following year. Should the Germans have deviated in any way from the terms of the armistice the Allies warned that a resumption of hostilities would begin within 48 hours. The terms of the armistice required the Germans to evacuate German-occupied territories on the Western Front within two weeks. Allied forces were to occupy the left bank of the Rhine within a month, and a neutral zone established on the right bank. Notably, all German-occupied territories elsewhere were to be abandoned; and the treaties already negotiated with Russia and Romania were officially annulled the Russian peace treaty in particular had been denounced by Trotsky as annexationist in character. In terms of military equipment, under the terms of the armistice the Germans lost 5, artillery pieces, 30, machine guns , 3, minenwerfer, 2, aircraft, 5, locomotives, , railway wagons, 5, trucks and its entire submarine fleet. The terms of the armistice were inevitably seen as punitive within Germany. The country however was in no condition to resume hostilities and so reluctantly accepted the conditions. The French nevertheless viewed the terms of the armistice - and the Versailles peace treaty that followed in - as overly lenient, indicating the widely contrasting views of both the armistice and the subsequent treaty. Shortly after the armistice was agreed President Wilson announced details to Congress , and further celebrated the agreement in a Thanksgiving Address at the close of the month. Click here to view a map detailing the final Allied offensive of the war.

Chapter 8 : American Civil War ends - HISTORY

The war wouldn't officially end until the Treaty of Versailles was signed a year later but hostilities concluded Nov. 11, "the armistice. Armistice Day became Veterans Day " a day to.

Chapter 9 : THE DAY the war ENDED

The day the war ended Chicago Tribune historical photo Members of the armed forces look at a Chicago Daily Tribune headline declaring an end to World War II at the Service Men's Center on.