

**THE WORLD REMAPPED: A
SUMMARY OF THE
GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE
PEACE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE
WORLD WAR**

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The World Remapped: A Summary of the Geographical Results of the Peace settlement after the world war by R. Baxter Blair

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R. BAXTER BLAIR

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A Summary of the Geographical
Results of the Peace Settlement
After the World War

By
R. BAXTER BLAIR/
of the
Editorial Department

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Biographical

Opportunity

The years succeeding 1914 have been a period of awakening. The critical events of these years have led our country out of its isolation to world leadership. There never was a time when so many of our people were so interested in geography and maps. This new interest brought with it the knowledge that we as a nation were deficient in the production and use of good maps. The need was especially felt in the schools.

Educators thruout our land had preached in season and out of season for better and more accurate school maps, as a factor in the better teaching of history and geography, and its preparation of the individual for citizenship.

With the coming of the great World War and its subsequent political and economic changes, leaving no part of our world relations untouched, there came the opportunity to a few men in America to build anew, school maps that would embody the new ideals and teach the new world political conditions. In such an atmosphere the house of Denoyer-Geppert was born in Chicago.

Ideals

It was very natural that, as educators had pointed the way to better things in school maps, the first thing that the new company should do was to seek a working alliance with these far-seeing men. These educators supplied the Method.

To Method there needs to be added knowledge:—Scholarship, which is the basis of map accuracy.

To Method and Scholarship there is but one more thing to add to complete the ideal:—Craftsmanship. The method of the educator, the knowledge of the scholar, the craftsmanship of the artist, are all embodied in the products of the Denoyer-Geppert Company.

Today, after five years of painstaking production of better school maps, schoolmen are thinking of Denoyer-Geppert Maps as "Designed by Educators, Edited by Scholars, and Produced

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by Craftsmen," a trinity which has resulted in maximum map values at minimum cost.

Men at Headquarters

Educators have in the past contributed much to the success of business enterprise. In no educational business with which we are familiar have so many educators and scholars been directly associated, as with the house of Denoyer-Geppert.

MR. L. P. DENOYER, the president, has spent many years in the classroom and in the supervision of schools. As head of the geography department at the La Crosse, Wisconsin, State Normal School for four years he studied the geographic needs of the classroom, which later found expression in the map publications of the house.

MR. O. E. GEPPERT, the secretary-treasurer, director of advertising and sales, has spent many years in the successful marketing of geographic equipment. His enthusiasm for better map service has helped to make the Denoyer-Geppert products nationally known. He is now in his seventeenth year in the school map business. From 1905 to 1916 he was with the American agents of W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., resigning in 1916.

MR. R. BAXTER BLAIR, compiler and chief draftsman, has had a wide experience in the principal map establishments in Britain, United States, and Canada.

With these principals are associated craftsmen of many kinds, each contributing a quality of skill which has given D-G Maps an enviable reputation.

Scholarship

Knowledge is a hard taskmaster. Those who believe in its authority must be able to recognize its hallmark and be willing to follow its counsel whithersoever it may lead.

In the last two decades the content of educational texts including geography and history has reflected the influence of the new scholarship and the new educational method. The school map, as part of the school equipment, however, did not experience this renaissance until 1916 when the house of Denoyer-Geppert applied scholarship and pedagogical method to the preparation of school maps that would fit the new educational standards.

It was no easy task to select men with the necessary qualifications to edit school maps for the better teaching of geography and history.

The D-G Editorial Board now comprises fifteen scholars, each an authority in some special department of history or geography. In the field of history, six of America's leading historians have collaborated in the preparation of the most extensive series of school maps ever produced. In the department of geography, nine geographers of national and some of international reputation, have prepared a series of political maps that were at once recognized as a unique contribution to education in America.

STAFF OF HISTORY MAP EDITORS

Prof. James H. Breasted, University of Chicago.
Prof. Carl F. Huth, Jr., University of Chicago.
Prof. Samuel B. Harding, University of Minnesota.
Prof. Albert B. Hart, Harvard University.
Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, University of California.
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Prof. Walter S. Tower, formerly of University of Chicago.
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Prof. George B. Roorbach, Harvard University.

Craftsmanship

In the production of school maps many problems enter on the artistic, and on the mechanical side. Color carrying power, contrasts without clashes, size of lettering, the "hang" of each map; these and many other elements are carefully and faithfully weighed in the planning and in the execution of "D-G" maps.

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P r e f a c e

This pamphlet has been prepared in response to numerous requests for a brief outline of the geographical changes due to the World War. The literature of the Peace settlement is now quite extensive, but the geographic side, apart from articles in the scientific journals, has been somewhat neglected. The difficulty of acquiring reliable information, concerning the new areas, offers, perhaps, sufficient reason for this neglect. The works of Bowman, Haskins and Lord, Newbigin, and others may be referred to for further geographic and economic details.

The following pages are prepared with special reference to the new Denoyer-Geppert Series of Political Geography Wall Maps (see page VII); all the changes mentioned in this pamphlet are shown on these maps. The new boundaries as shown on these new maps were laid down from the original treaties and supplementary agreements. This pamphlet will be found useful in supplementing the school geographies by bringing up to date the unrevised text and by linking up the past and present political conditions where the revised text is now in use.

In the peace settlement, historical, racial, economic, and political conditions played their part. In this outline, obviously, only the briefest reference can be made to some of these facts. The historical, racial, economic, and political backgrounds of Europe are treated with a wealth of detail in the new Harding European History Wall Series (see page V), published by Denoyer-Geppert Company, to which references are made throughout the following pages. Particular interest centers in Map H 23 Europe in 1914; Map H 24 Economic Europe; Map H 25 Peoples of Europe; Map H 26 Northern France, Belgium and the Rhine; Map H 27 Europe in 1920, and Map H 28 Central Europe 1921. A few references are also made to the Breasted Ancient History Wall Series (see page V) and the Hart-Bolton American History Wall Series (see page V), also published by Denoyer-Geppert Company.

Professors Breasted and Huth, Harding, and Hart and Bolton have written separate manuals for their Ancient, European, and American History Maps; the teacher will find these manuals invaluable for detailed study of the historical development of lands referred to in this pamphlet.

It might prove interesting to note here that the changes throughout the world have been so numerous and the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, Eastern Hemisphere, and World are so changed that it is quite impossible to teach present-day political conditions with pre-war maps. Even the Western Hemisphere map is altered in the Pacific area. The maps of North America and South America remain untouched by the peace settlement, but on these maps the march of the explorer and the development of industry and commerce have made significant changes.

Introduction

THE World War of 1914-18 profoundly changed the political aspect of the World. Opposed to the four nations of the Central Powers were twenty-two Allied and Associated Powers with seven more who had severed diplomatic relations. Only a few nations remained neutral.

Of Europe's four million square miles of territory, seven-eighths was involved in the conflict. In Africa, only 430,000 square miles out of a total area of 11,500,000 square miles, remained neutral. In Asia, about one twenty-fifth of its 17,000,000 square miles was not involved in war. Australia was completely at war. In North America almost all the nations were directly involved, representing four-fifths of its 9,400,000 square miles. In South America, one-half remained neutral. About nine-tenths of the area of the entire world was belligerent in the Great World War. The outcome not only produced great territorial changes but also great political, social and economic changes which will profoundly influence the future development of all nations.

Nations Which Made Peace at Paris

PRINCIPAL ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

United States	France	Japan
British Empire	Italy	

The above with the following constituted the **Allied and Associated Powers**—

Armenia	Greece	Panama
Belgium	Guatemala	Peru
Bolivia	Haiti	Poland
Brazil	Hejaz	Portugal
China	Honduras	Rumania
Cuba	Jugo-Slavia	Siam
Czecho-Slovakia	Liberia	Uruguay
Ecuador	Nicaragua	

CENTRAL POWERS

Germany	Bulgaria
*Austria-Hungary	Turkey

*Austria and Hungary are the remnants of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.