



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article will cover the results of World War I and the international treaties signed after this war, the international organizations formed, the interrelationships between states before World War II.

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INTRODUCTION

The treaty at Brest Litovsk greatly weakened the position of the Antanta. Germany made a pact to take advantage of this to strike a decisive blow. In 1916, Germany had taken control of Eastern Europe, with all its wealth, especially the use of its food, gaining the opportunity to concentrate all its armed forces on the Western Front. The battle had been going on for almost 4 years, and none of the parties had achieved decisive success. The trenches dug on either side of the Front line stretched from the Belgian coastal town of Newport to Ipr, Arras, Albeit, Suasson, Rheims and Verdun.

Despite the large number of casualties and the use of poisons (first used by the Germans in the IPR in April 1916) as well as new types of weapons such as tanks (applied by the British on the Somme River in September 1916), the efforts of the belligerents to succeed did not bring any results. The German command decides to end the battle with a winning impressive blow. In April 1918, German troops launched a strong attack on the Entente positions.

At first they successfully fought their way through the defenses of the Entente armies and marched on the banks of the Marne River. With long-firing cannons, they shot Paris. But to consolidate its success, Germany could not find enough reserves. The country was exhausted, the military spirit of the army was drowned, the people were tired of the war. At this time, the entente was carrying non-stop aid from the United States. The U.S. had " entered the war in April 1917 as a treaty country. Germany was now free of attack. The Entente countries went on the offensive against all fronts and began to push German troops from the occupied territories of France and Belgium.

At the initiative of United States President Woodrow Wilson, the International League of Nations was formed at the Paris conference. Initially, the defeated States and the Soviet Union were not included in this organization. The league of Nations pact was signed on 28 June 1919 as part 1 of the Treaty of Versailles.

End of World War I. The Paris Peace Conference gathered at the palace of Versailles in Paris in January 1919 representatives of the victorious countries entering the Entente alliance to draw conclusions to the war and sign a peace treaty.

More than a thousand delegates from 27 countries participated in the work of the peace conference. But in practice, all the main issues were resolved by five states: the United States (President Woodrow Wilson), England (Prime Minister David Lloyd-George), France (Prime Minister George Clemenceau), Italy (Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando), Japan (Baron Makino).

The Paris peace conference lasted one year (from 18 January 1919 to 21 January 1920). The positions held by the main powers were contradictory, often completely opposite. Above all, the Entente Union was built largely on the basis of secret treaties, secret agreements, which, in the new situation, would not have made these agreements unfeasible. According to these treaties, it was necessary for Russia to take Constantinople and establish control over the Dardanelles Strait, in exchange for France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine and recognition of England's control of Egypt.

Romania was promised to give Transylvania, but this was not in Hungarian interests. England proposed to the Arab peoples to leave the Ottoman Empire and form Arab states. At the moment, this proposal was contrary to the agreements of England and France to divide the Middle East.

Georges Clemenceau (1841-1929) was a French statesman, a physician by education. Since 1906- President of the Council of Ministers of France, since 1917 Prime Minister of France and at the same time Minister of the military. Tried to establish a dictatorial regime in the country. He was defeated in the 1920 general election.

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando (1860-1952) One of the leaders of the Italian liberal movement. Chairman of the Italian cabinet of Ministers in 1917-1919. In opposition to the fascist regime from 1925, in 1931, the fascist refused to swear an oath to the King. The problem that was always the focus of the conference participants was the "Russian question". The fear of the spread of the ideas of Bolshevism also pressed its seal on the decisions of the Versailles conference.

The leaders of Western countries were engaged in organizing an intervention against Russia from the day the conference began. They believed that the loss of the Bolshevik government in Russia would be instrumental in suppressing the revolutionary movement in their home countries and the national-liberation movement in the East.

The Versailles peace treaty, in other words, the Paris peace treaty consisted of five separate treaties concluded separately with Germany and its allies. On June 28, 1919, a peace treaty was signed with Germany in the mirrored Hall of the Palace of Versailles.

Germany and its allies were declared guilty of war. Naturally, they had to be punished as guilty. Alsace-Lorraine, which had the richest iron deposits in the world, was separated from Germany and given to France. France also gained the right to operate Saar coal mines for 15 years. German territory west of the Rhine.

It was determined that it would be necessary to turn it into a zone free of German troops up to the French borders, about 50 kilometers to the east, to keep allied troops on the West Bank of the Rhine river for 15 years. The treaty required the abolition of compulsory military service in Germany, and the ban on the country's submarine, military and naval aviation. The number of soldiers of the army, formed on volunteer bases, should not exceed 100 thousand. The distribution of the general staff, the closure of military schools, the dismissal of all officers made it mandatory.

Existing weapons tanks and cannons, rapid-fire weapons were handed over to the Antanta countries, Germany was practically completely disarmed. The assigned control co-mission was required to monitor the execution of the contract requirements.

CONCLUSION

Germany's colonies in Africa were largely divided between England, France and Belgium. England and France took Togo and Cameroon, England took Tanganyika, Belgium took Rwanda-Urundi and Namibia (South-West Africa). Japan took possession of the Pacific Islands of Marshall, Marian and Caroline, as well as the Chinese province of Szyao-Zhou and the concession in Shandong.

If Germany paid the heel, it would be exhausted and weakened, and if it did not pay, it would be the basis for justifying the French invasion. To justify this overt looting, the allies added clause 231 to the Treaty of Versailles. It stated that "the Allies and the Allied powers will note that Germany will take over the entire situation for the loss and damage inflicted on the allies and citizens of the states that joined them in the war caused by the aggression of Germany and its allies". The Germans lost 10% of their territory, which was inhabited by a million people, several hundred of whom were homeless, dozens of cities were destroyed, millions were disabled. In such a situation, it was unthinkable to pay a huge amount of compensation.

But Germany had no choice. He had to choose one of two difficult opportunities: to achieve peace under the conditions imposed, or to enter the war, to taste the sign of unshakable defeat and revolutionary chaos. In addition, the German government fondly remembered Brest-Litovsk, where an even more severe and offensive peace agreement was signed in the region. Each tin, in the Treaty of Versailles there were some possibilities that were not once given to Russia.

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