Crimean War (1853-56) Treaty of Paris, Florence of Nightingale England modern medicine
Russia Vs French, English, Ottoman, Sardinia (Italy)
1st modern war (tactics, technical changes, railways, telegraph) practiced
Holy Land - region of Levant - Israel, Palestine, parts of Lebanon, Jordan
Fought fought to gain influence over Ottoman lands

Causes:
Conflict over the Holy Land: In 1851, Napoleon III of France asked Ottoman to recognise France as sovereign authority over the Greek Orthodox church in Ottoman empire, which Russia objected to. It was the authority according to previous treaties. France through its aggressive diplomacy obtained the status. Russia was the protector of Christians in the Ottoman empire, so according to treaties, using this clause, it wanted to expand its control over the Ottoman empire. So it moved its armies into the Danubian principalities. British & French wanted a strong Ottoman empire in the Ottoman empire as a counterweight of Russia. They sent an ultimatum to Russia to evacuate and asked it to pull up its protectorate over Danubian principalities to give up right of interference in Ottoman administration of Christians to give access to other Christian minorities. Russia refused. So England, France declared war on Russia, even though it cededed Danubian principalities, Samarain declared war to gain support of France for the unification of Italy. Austria, even though an ally of Russia, didn't support Britain, but didn't declare war.

Results:
Treaty of Paris: Russia, Ottoman to establish any naval fleet on Black Sea coast. Pledged respect for territorial integrity of Ottoman. After 1871, when France became a republic, it realised that it doesn't have anything to gain from its opposition to Russia. With the support of Germany, Russia established its fleet in Black Sea coast in 1876. Austria became isolated diplomatically (Russia lost support of). So lost 1866 war with Prussia.
Russia once again declared war in 1877-78 Ottoman to regain its prior position. Russia abandoned Serjevdom in 1861 as it read Serbian army was defeated by troops of England.
World War I (Great War) (war to end all wars)
- 28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918 (Armistice).
- Treaty of Versailles - 28 June 1919

Allies (Entente) - France, UK, Russia, Italy, US, Japan, Romania, Serbia, (Tentured around Triple Entente powers) Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro.

Central powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria.

- 15 million killed

Immediate cause - assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria heir to the throne of Habsburg Empire, on 28 June 1914, by Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip. (Bosnian Serb)

Background
- 19th century - major concern of foreign policy of European countries was to maintain "Balance of power" which resulted in complex network of military and political alliances.
  - 1872 - Triple Alliance (Prussia, Russia, Austria)
  - 1892 - League of Three Emperors (Germany, Russia, Austria) - failed because of hostilities between Habsburg and Balkan policy after Ottoman-Russia war of 1877-78 formed into Dual Alliance between Habsburg and Russia for countering Russian influence in Balkan
  - 1907 - Dual Alliance was expanded to include Italy. Became Triple Alliance.
  - 1902-03 - Bismarck and Reuss in Germany's side to avoid a two-front war (future) with France & Russia. But Kaiser Wilhelm II de-emphasize the alliances, and refused to renew the Reinsurance policy with Russia in 1890.

1904 - Franco-Russian alliance was signed to counteract Triple Alliance.

1904 - Alliance between UK & France - Entente Cordiale: Triple Entente

1907 - UK & Russia signed Anglo-Russian Convention

- German industrial power grew tremendously after unification.
- It build up strong Navy after 1890 in rivalry with British Royal Navy for the world naval supremacy. (Competition for arms-building) (Arms race)
- Arms race extended to other countries too. Between 1905-1913, military spending of European powers increased by 50%

- Balkan Crisis - 1908-1909. Austria annexed Bosnia Herzegovina & "powder keg of Europe." Balkan Wars.
web of alliances – Treaty of London 1839, about the neutrality of Belgium.

1914.

*July 23* – Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia. It gave 48 hours to Serbia to comply with the demands. Russia & UK advised Serbia to accept them.

*July 24* – Germany supports Austria.

*July 25* – Serbia accepts & except 2 which brought into question her sovereignty. Asked for Hague tribunal arbitrate on these points.

Russia enters a period preparatory to war and mobilization. It decided to partially mobilise on July 19.

Serbia mobilizes its army. Austria breaks diplomatic relations with it.

*July 16* – Serbia reservists accidentally violate Austrian border.

*July 18* – Russia invited UK, Germany, Italy, France to discuss the crisis. Germany declined the invitation.

*July 19* – Austria declares war on Serbia.

*July 20* – Russian general mobilization is ordered, then changed to partial mobilization.

*July 21* – UK appeals to Germany to intervene to preserve peace.

*July 22* – Germany informs UK that it was faced with a war with France and wished to send it on through Belgium and asked UK to remain neutral.

*July 23* – German general mobilization ordered.

*Aug 1* – French general mobilization ordered.

*Aug 2* – German declared war on Russia.

*Aug 3* – German and Ottoman secret alliance signed.

*Aug 3* – Germany asks France to remain neutral. France declines, so it declares war on France. Germany states that to Belgium that it would be treated as an enemy if it would not allow free passage of German troops across her border.

Britain would give protection to France.

*Aug 4* – Germany invades Belgium. UK declares war on Germany.

*Aug 6* – Austria declares war on Russia.

*Aug 13* – Japan honouring the Anglo-Japanese alliance, declared war on Germany.
Military restrictions—To make it possible to disarm all the nations, Germany was forced to observe the following restrictions.

- Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria (merger) to form a larger nation.

- Rhineland (in North-west Germany) was demilitarized zone jointly administered by UK & France.

- Conscription was abolished. Armed forces < 1 lakh troops.

- Naval forces ≤ 15 K, 6 battleships (60 K tonnage), 6 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats. No submarines.

- Manufacture, import, export of some weapon in poison gas prohibited.

- Armed aircraft, tanks, armoured cars were prohibited.

Territorial changes—

- Germany lost claims to historically German lands. All these claims were given up in 1919. Returned these lands to various countries.

- Germany lost colonies too.

- Alsace-Lorraine were originally German-speaking area annexed by Louis XIV. It was desired Rhine as a natural border.

- Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark after a plebiscite.

- Western Prussia (Poznan province) which was annexed by Prussia before 1918 was given to Poland after a plebiscite.

- Upper Silesia was transferred to Czechoslovakia without a plebiscite.

- The northeastern part of it was given to Poland despite the plebiscite in which people opted for Germany.

- Upper Silesia was transferred to Czechoslovakia without a plebiscite.

- Saarland was placed under League of Nations for 15 years. After which a plebiscite was to decide whether country it would join—France or Germany.

- Saarland was to be transferred to France.

- Gdynia was separated from Germany. (Free city of Danzig).

- It was to be administered by League of Nations.

- Polish corridor between Germany and Danzig gave access to Baltic Sea (given to Poland from Germany).

- (Polish majority in Polish corridor. Germanisation of the region).
• Effect Locarno treaties improved Germany’s diplomatic relations till 1930. Germany was officially agreed to attack the east in return for peace in the west.

• 1933- Hitler believed in bilateral negotiations, not multilateral. Germany (in 1934) opposed an “Eastern Locarno pact” to secure its eastern borders. It repudiated the treaties by sending troops to Rhineland.
World Disarmament Conference - 1932: convened by league. A one-
year truce on the expansion to of armaments was agreed upon.
France, Italy, UK, Japan agreed to limit their navy size.of navies.
Germany, Italy, Japan - militarism in 1930.
Hitler's remilitarisation of Rhineland, etc etc.
League members continued to rearm.
League's weaknesses:
League failed to prevent WWII. Reasons —
origin and structure — was viewed as league of victors, tied with
Treaty of Versailles. Very unpopular. In the name of neutrality, league
was unable to take strong decisions (indescision). Unanimous
vote (consensus) on every decision,
occur. Hence
Indecision. It was difficult because league was viewed as a supra-
national govt. intervening in domestic affairs.
Global representation: — many never joined. Some withdrew in between.
USA — senators favoured isolation, they didn't want us soldiers to
fight others wars. (Most all members had to contribute their armies).
Germany joined in mid 1926, USSR 1935, Japan only withdrew
in 1930, Italy in 1937.
Collective security: — combination between the idea of collective
security and International relations between individual states.
meant each nation was required to act against states which
affects their national interests. Abyssinian crisis — UK, France
didn't want to drive Mussolini towards Hitler.
While didn't want to fight others wars.
Nationalism — all agreed to create UN.
1945 - Tehran conference — agreed on to create UN.
1946 - First meeting of UN — Dissolved.
UN — unanimous decisions weren't required. Veto power only to 5.
UN has peace keeping forces.