

Crimean war (1853-56)

Treaty of Paris, Florence of Nightingale, English modern nursing practice

Russia Vs French, English, Ottoman, Sardinia (Italy)

1st modern war (tactics, technical changes, Railways, Telegraph)

- Holy land - region of Levant → Israel, Palestine, parts of Lebanon, Jordan
- 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 church in Ottoman empire, which Russia objected. ^{Greek orthodox church} as it was the authority according to previous treaties. France, through its aggressive diplomacy ^{use of force}, attained the status. Russia was the protector of Christians in Ottoman empire ~~with~~ according to treaties. Using this clause, it wanted to expand its control over ailing Ottoman empire. So it moved its armies into the Danubian principalities. British & French wanted a strong Ottoman empire ^{in Ottoman empire} as a counterweight of Russia. They sent an ultimatum to Russia to evacuate and asked it to give up its protectorate over Danubian principalities, to give up right of interference in Ottoman affairs of Christians, to give access to other countries to Danube. Russia refused. So England, France declared war on Russia, even though it evacuated Danubian principalities. Sardinia ^{Italy} declared war to gain support of France for the unification of Italy. Austria, even though an ally of Russia, ~~didn't~~ supported British etc but didn't declare war.

Results

Treaty of Paris - Russia, Ottoman ^{not} 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 1871.

- Austria became isolated diplomatically ^(lost support of Russia). So lost 1866 war to Prussia.
- Russia once again declared war in 1877-78 Ottoman to regain its presence.
- Russia abandoned Serbia in 1861 as it ~~read~~ ^{lost} Serb army was defeated by free troops of England.

World war I (Great War) (war to end all the wars)

- 28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918 (Armistice). Treaty of Versailles - 28 June 1919
- Europe, Africa, Middle East. (briefly in China, Pacific islands)
- Allies (Entente) - France, UK, Russia, Italy¹⁹¹⁵, US¹⁹¹⁷, Japan, Romania¹⁹¹⁶, Serbia, (centered around Triple Entente powers) Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro.
- Central powers - Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman empire, Bulgaria¹⁹¹⁸
- 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) in Sarajevo (Bosnia)

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.

1815 - Holy alliance (Prussia, Russia, Austria)

1873 - League of 3 emperors (Germany, Russia, Habsburg). Failed because of hostilities between Habsburg, Russia over Balkan policy after Ottoman-Russia war of 1878.

1882 - Dual alliance expanded to include Italy. Became Triple Alliance between Habsburg and Germany for countering Russian influence in Balkans. Bismarck allied Russia to Germany's side to avoid a 2-front war (in future) with France & Russia. But Kaiser Wilhelm II deemphasized the alliances, and refused to renew the Reinsurance ^{Treaty} policy with Russia in 1890. not to attack each other

1892 - So 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 built up strong navy after 1890 in rivalry with British Royal navy for world naval supremacy. (competition for arms building) (arms race)
- Arms race extended to other countries too. Between 1908-1913, military spending of European powers increased by 50%.
- Bosnian crisis - 1908-1909. Austria annexed Bosnia Herzegovina & Balkans - "powder keg of Europe". Balkan wars.

(Entangling alliances)

web of alliances - Treaty of London 1839, about the neutrality of Belgium. Some misconceptions ^{clarifications:} Triple Entente was not a military treaty, so it didn't force those powers to mobilize.

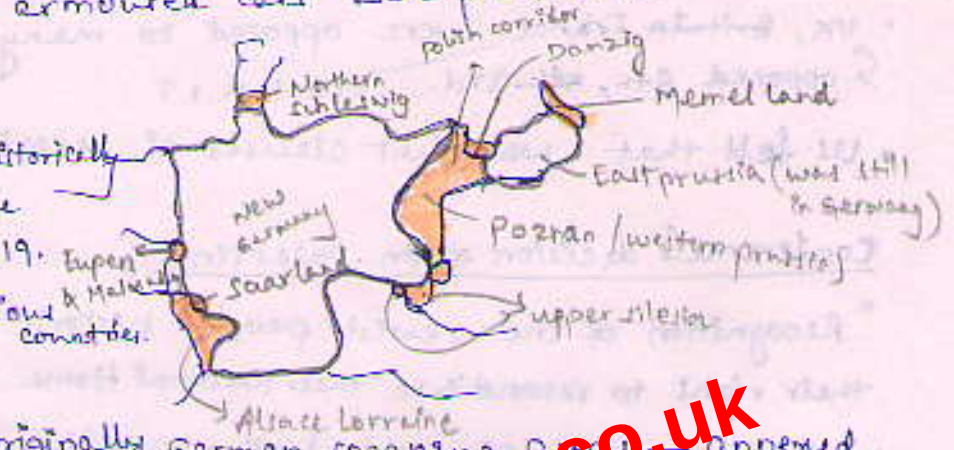
- 1914 July 23 - Austrian Ultimatum to Serbia. It gave 48 hours to Serbia to comply with the demands. Russia & UK advised Serbia to accept them.
- July 24 - Germany supports Austria.
- July 25 - Serbia accepts 8 except 2 ^{demands} which brought into question her sovereignty. → asked for Hague tribunal arbitrate on these points.
- Russia enters a period preparatory to war and mobilization. It decided to partially mobilise on July 29.
- Serbia mobilized its army. Austria breaks diplomatic relations with it.
- July 26 - Serbia reservists accidentally violate Austrian border.
- " - Russia invited UK, Germany, Italy, France to discuss the crisis. Germany declines the invitation.
- July 28 - Austria declares war on Serbia.
- July 29 - Russian general mobilization is ordered, then changed to partial ^{mobil.}.
- " - UK appeals to Germany to intervene to maintain peace.
- " - Germany informs UK that it has declared a war with France and wishes to send its army through Belgium and asked UK to remain neutral.
- July 30 - French general mobilization ordered.
- " 31 - Austrian " " "
- " - Germany enters a period preparatory to war. It ^{demands} asked Russia to halt military preparations.
- " - UK asks Germany to maintain neutrality of ^{Belgium} Germany.
- Aug 1 - French general mobilization ordered.
 - Germany " " "
 - Germany declares war on Russia.
- Aug 2 - German-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 enemy if it wouldn't allow free passage of Germany troops across ~~border~~ it.
 - Britain would give protection to France.
- Aug 4 - Germany invades Belgium.
 - UK declares war on Germany.
- Aug 6 - Austria declares war on Russia.
- Aug 23 - Japan, honouring the Anglo-Japanese alliance, declares war on Germany.

Military restrictions — To make it possible to disarm all the nations, Germany ~~was~~ ^{would be forced to} observe the following restrictions.

- Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria (merger) to form a larger ^{region}.
- 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 (60K tonnage), 8 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats. No submarines.
- Manufacture, import, export of ^{some} weapons & poison gas prohibited. (like machine guns etc)
- Armed aircraft, tanks, armoured cars were prohibited.

Territorial changes —

- Germany laid claims to historically Germanic lands. All these claims were given up in 1919. Returned those lands to various countries.
- Germany lost colonies too.
- Alsace-Lorraine were originally German speaking areas — annexed by Louis XIV who 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 1795 was given to Poland after a plebiscite.
- Upper Silesia was transferred to Czechoslovakia without a plebiscite and ~~east~~ eastern part of it was given to Poland despite the plebiscite in which people opted for Germany.
- Eupen & Malmedy went to Belgium despite plebiscite to the contrary.
- Northern part of ~~East~~ Prussia (Memel land) was placed under France's control but was annexed by Lithuania.
- Saar land was placed under league of nations for 15 years, after which a plebiscite was to decide which country it would join — France or Germany. Till then coal from Saarland was to be transferred to France.
- Porty city Danzig was separated from Germany. (Free city of Danzig). It was to be administered by league of nations.
- Polish corridor between Germany and Danzig gave ^{Poland} access to ^{Baltic} sea. (given to Poland from Germany.)
- (Polish majority in Polish corridor, Germanisation of the region) ^{west Prussia}
- (60% By 1931, 90%)



- ~~Effect~~ Locarno treaties improved Germany's diplomatic relations till 1930. "Germany was officially asked to attack the east, in return for peace in the west."
- 1933- Hitler believed in bilateral negotiations, not multilateral.
- ~~19~~ Germany (in 1934) opposed an "eastern locarno pact" to secure its eastern borders. It repudiated the treaties by sending troops to Rhineland.

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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World Disarmament Conference - 1932. Convened by League. A one year truce on the expansion of armaments was agreed upon.

France, Italy, UK, Japan agreed to limit their army sizes of raised.

• Germany, Italy, Japan - militarism in 1930s.

Hitler's remilitarization of Rhineland, etc etc etc.

League members continued to rearm.

General 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. (Indecision). Unanimous vote (consensus) on every decision. of council. Hence

Indecision. ↳ 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 other's wars. (All members had to contribute their armies).

Germany joined in 1926, USSR - 1935, Japan formally withdrew in 1933. Italy in 1937.

collective security: — Contradiction between the idea of collective security and international relations between individual states.

↳ meant that nations were required to act against ^{friendly} states which affects their national interests.

Abyssinian crisis — UK, France didn't want to drive Mussolini towards Hitler.

Didn't want to fight other's wars.

Pacifism & disarmament — LON lacked its own army. Great powers were reluctant to implement resolutions — economic sanctions, military interventions. Pacifism was dominant after WWII.

Demise & Legacy

↳ After sep 1939. 1943 - Tehran conference - agreed on to create UN.

1946 - final meeting of LON. — Dissolved.

• UN - unanimous decisions weren't required. Veto power only to 5.

↳ has peace keeping forces.