

## WWII Conferences Matrix

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Conference</b>	<b>Disarmament Conference</b>	<b>Munich Pact</b>	<b>Atlantic Charter</b>	<b>Moscow Conferences</b>	<b>Casablanca Conference</b>
<b>Dates</b>	1932-1937	1938	August 9, 1941	1941-1947	January 14-24 1943
<b>Who was there?</b>	League of Nations Members and U.S. & USSR	Germany (Ribbentrop/Hitler) Great Britain (Chamberlain/ Halifax) France (Daladier/ Bonnet) Italy (Mussolini/ Ciano Czechoslovakia and USSR weren't invited	FDR (U.S.) Churchill (Great Britain)	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b> US & British Representatives <b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> Churchill/ Harriman & Stalin <b>3<sup>rd</sup></b> US/British/ Soviet Foreign Ministers <b>4<sup>th</sup></b> Churchill/ Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FDR (U.S.)</li> <li>• Churchill (Great Britain)</li> <li>• Giraud &amp; Charles deGaulle (France)</li> </ul>
<b>What was accomplished (info)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deadlock (Nothing)</li> <li>• Disagreement of definition of war materials</li> <li>• France was reluctant to agree to any military limitation</li> <li>• The world had to disarm to the current German level, if not Germany had the right to rearm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France and Great Britain surrendered to Hitler's demands of self determination of the Sudetenland (appeasement)</li> <li>• Poland and Hungary added territory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People who signed sought no new territories</li> <li>• Right for all people to choose their own government and approve any territorial changes that might affect them</li> <li>• Guaranteed all nations the right to trade</li> <li>• All the men may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want</li> <li>• Disarmament of the axis power pending the establishment of a "permanent system of general security"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1<sup>st</sup></b> Lend Lease aid to USSR</li> <li><b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> Opening a second front in Europe</li> <li><b>3<sup>rd</sup></b> Establishment of the United Nations</li> <li><b>4<sup>th</sup></b> Poland's political difficulties &amp; armistice terms for Bulgaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War would end only with the unconditional surrender of the Axis states</li> <li>• Nothing on the French leadership question between Giraud and deGaulle</li> </ul>
<b>What came from it? (future)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany rearmed</li> <li>• The hope for disarmament was unrealistic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Symbol of appeasement</li> <li>• Eastern Europeans had no confidence in the western democracies to help them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blueprint for the postwar world</li> <li>• United Nations Charter (Peacekeeping Organization)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1<sup>st</sup></b> Aided USSR against Germany</li> <li><b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> Opened second front against Germany</li> <li><b>3<sup>rd</sup></b> Creation of the United Nations</li> <li><b>4<sup>th</sup></b> Ended the war for Bulgaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement of how to deal with postwar issues</li> </ul>

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6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Quebec Conference</b>	<b>Cairo Conference</b>	<b>Tehran Conference</b>	<b>Yalta Conference</b>	<b>Potsdam Conference</b>	<b>War Crimes/ Nuremberg Trials</b>
August 1943	November 1943	November-December 1943	February 1945	July-August 1945	1945-1947
<p><b>1<sup>st</sup></b> FDR (U.S), Churchill (Great Britain), Mackenzie King (Canada), Soong (China)</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> FDR, Churchill,</p>	<p>FDR (U.S), Churchill (Great Britain), Chiang Kai-shek (China)</p>	<p>FDR (U.S.), Churchill (Great Britain), Stalin (USSR)</p>	<p>FDR (U.S.), Churchill (Great Britain), Stalin (USSR)</p>	<p>Truman (US), Stalin (USSR), Churchill and Atlee (Great Britain)</p>	<p>Great Britain, France, USSR, and US</p>
<p><b>1<sup>st</sup></b> Step toward unifying Allied command U.S. extended limited recognition to Charles deGaulle's French Committee of National Liberation Allied military plans for a landing in France</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup></b> Broad strategy of the war and with the future of Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pledged continuation of the war against Japan until unconditional Japanese surrender</li> <li>• Forswore territorial ambitions</li> <li>• Would strip Japan of land acquired since 1895</li> <li>• Korean independence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the cooperation of the U.S. Great Britain, and the USSR</li> <li>• Agreement reached on the scope and timing of operations against Germany</li> <li>• Plans for the Allied invasion of France</li> <li>• Stalin pledged to commit Soviet forces against Japan after the defeat of Germany</li> <li>• Need for cooperation through the United Nations in meetings the problems of peace</li> <li>• Keep Iran independent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demanded Germany's unconditional surrender</li> <li>• Divide Germany into four zones of occupation (American, British, French, and Soviet)</li> <li>• War crime trials</li> <li>• Study for reparations</li> <li>• Ask China and France to join them in sponsoring the founding conference of the United Nations</li> <li>• USSR agreed to enter the war against Japan within 3 months of Germany's surrender and was promised Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands and an occupation zone in Korea</li> <li>• Admit Ukraine and Belorussia to the U.N.</li> <li>• Recognize Outer Mongolia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement agreements previously reached at the Yalta Conference</li> <li>• Set up a new system of rule for Germany</li> <li>• Transferred power in Germany to the American, French, British, and Soviet military commanders</li> <li>• Outlawed National Socialism and abolishing Nazi ideology</li> <li>• Disarming Germany</li> <li>• Introducing representative and elective principals of government</li> <li>• Presented an ultimatum to Japan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established a tribunal at Nuremberg to try military and civilian Axis leaders whose alleged crimes directed at more than one national group</li> <li>• Evidence of extermination of civilian populations (Jews), widespread use of slave labor, looting of occupied countries, maltreatment and murder of prisoners of war</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brought together military strategy</li> <li>• Statement of how to deal with postwar issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brought together military strategy</li> <li>• Statement of how to deal with postwar issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brought together military strategy</li> <li>• Statement of how to deal with postwar issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the important decisions remained secret until 1947</li> <li>• U.S. criticized for giving Eastern European to Communist domination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cold war tensions broke up conference</li> <li>• Wide range of interpretation was blamed for its failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Supreme court refused an appeal that the trials were unlawful</li> <li>• Supported by UN</li> </ul>

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