

WWII Conferences Matrix

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

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

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