

# The Initial East-West Split

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United Nations



# The Declaration of St. James' Palace

>June 12, 1941

Many nations fearful of another World War signed a declaration ensuring aid throughout any future wars and peace

“Is it not possible to shape a better life for all countries and peoples and cut the causes of war at their roots?”

Those Applicable

Great Britain - Canada - Australia  
New Zealand - The Union of South  
Africa - Belgium - Czechoslovakia  
Greece - Luxembourg - the  
Netherlands - Norway - Poland  
Yugoslavia - General de Gaulle of  
France

# The Atlantic Charter

**>August 14, 1941**

Winston Churchill and FDR met  
“somewhere ta sea” to bluntly document t  
reinforce their past agreements

Includes:

- Freedom from fear
- Disarming of nations
- International justice
- Securing labor standards

# Pledge of Cooperation

**>September 24, 1941**

Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece,  
Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway,  
Poland, Yugoslavia and the the  
representatives of General de Gaulle, of  
France met and signed the Charter in  
London, England

# Declaration of the United Nations

>January 1, 1942

Affirmed support against Axis-Powers

Bounded the governments who signed  
into the maximus war effort

Contents based on contents in the Atlantic  
Charter

26 signatures: the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia

# Moscow Conference

>**October 30, 1943**

US secretary of State signed Moscow Declaration

Recognized importance of a World organization in order to heal the war ridden countries

# Tehran Conference

>**December 1, 1943**

FDR, Churchill, and Stalin meet in tehran,  
Iran to set direction for the future of  
Europe



# Dumbarton Oaks Conference

>October 7, 1944

<http://www.cleanvideosearch.com/media/action/yt/watch?v=2axgsaDnlw8>

1st step toward official UN

Representatives from the US, UK, and USSR met in D.C. constructed a proposal that set outline for the United Nations

Later broadcasted over many medias

# What the Conference Entailed

The body of the cabinet:

General Assembly (All members) - promote international cooperation, adjust situations to prevent war

Security Council (11 members) - main few that set constructs to prevent future war

International Court Justice

Secretariat

Economic Social Council

# Yalta Conference

>February 11, 1945

FDR, Churchill, and Stalin met in Yalta, Ukraine to affirm:

- The surrender and dividing of Germany
- That the USSR is a part of the UN
- That free elections would be initiated in the Stalin part of Europe
- That the USSR agrees to invade Japan for land taken in the Russo-Jap War

Also held to clear up the voting procedure for the UN Security Council

# In Concerns to the Cold War

Considered the the very start of the Cold War

Tensions were high from start with Russia's part in the Non-Aggression Pact

Initial intentions to fight with the Allies

Only agreed to join the UN through a secret agreement to hold veto power un Security Council

Russia failed to hold free elections in promised countries

# San Francisco Conference

>April 25 - June 16, 1945

Set up basic principles of UN that were taken from the Dumbarton Oaks Conference

Big 4 were given veto power in the UN's national Security branch

Smaller nations disagreed with this power, yet were disregarded anyway

50 nations signed

# NATO

North Atlantic Treaty  
Organization



# Set Conditions

Europe became divided along east and west, as established in the Yalta Conference

United States occupied the west, and the USSR the east

Free elections were not maintained making the east communist, and west not

USSR started to threaten other countries

# Suspicious USSR

Closed access to west berlin, practically starving the eastern people

Closed access to other countries as well

Made a deal with Iran exchanging oil for Soviet withdrawal

Supported the colonization of Greece leading to a gruesome civil war

Wanted Turkey to transfer information about the West to the East



# Establishing NATO

>April 4, 1949

12 countries signed the North Atlantic Treaty

*Article 5: an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all*

Their 3 goals:

- Defer the expansion of the Soviet Union
- Encourage European political integration
- Forbidding the revival of nationalism  
mercantilism in Europe

# Countries Involved

Countries included:

- Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States

Later included:

- Greece, turkey, and the federal republic of Germany in 1952

# Nuclear Exchanges

Nuclear weapons were distributed from the US to various NATO countries

Flexible Response Policy: if a country were to plan to drop a bomb then the decision could be vetoed by US or participating country

- Prevented nuclear from being 1st option against a force

Additional military forces were dispersed throughout participating countries

# The Addition of West Germany

Concerning since no country wanted Germany with any military power in general

Was accepted anyway since west germany served as a direct buffer between the east

Caused the signing of the Warsaw Pact between central and eastern european countries and the USSR

# The Warsaw Pact



# Why It was Formed

To further defend against NATO forces, the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was signed by the following countries:

- Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union

# What it Did

Made Soviet military widespread

Strengthened hold over their satellite nations

Enhanced intercontinental bargaining policies

Signed May 14, 1955 in Warsaw, Poland

# Stalin Diplomacy



# Propaganda

Extremely anti west

French storybook

# Shift from Isolationism

Isolationist until WW2 and made pact with Germany

Expanded further in 1944 when he wanted communism to expand o his satellite nations

Also required them to go against UN policies

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