

HISTORY OF CENTRAL EUROPE

Midterm test and the Central
Europe after WW II

CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER WW II

- ◉ WW II lasted for 2.194 days
- ◉ 30 states, operations - 40 states
- ◉ 110 millions of men and women (army)
- ◉ Alliance - Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia
- ◉ Neutral - Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Swiss
- ◉ Soviet Union - 27 millions, China - 10 millions, Germany - 6.5 millions, Poland - 6 millions, Japan - 2.5 millions,...

WW II AND NEW WORLD ORDER

- ◉ New superpowers: US and Soviet Union (defeated Nazi Germany)
- ◉ New trend in European policy - left
- ◉ US - the strongest world economy
- ◉ April 1945 - OSN - United Nations charter, Security Council, General Assembly (50 states, today more than 193, [international law](#), [international security](#), [economic development](#), [social progress](#), human rights, and achievement of [world peace](#), replaced the [League of Nations](#), to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions)





SUMMER 1945, POTSDAM

J.V. Stalin, H. Truman, W.
Churchill /C. Attlee

CONFERENCE - POTSDAM

- goal: 1. united Germany - 4 occupation zones only temporary
- 2. plan 4 “D” - demilitarization, democratization, denazification, decartelization
- 3. new boards
- 4. expulsion of Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary

US x SOVIET UNION

- ⊙ After the common enemy was defeated - relation between US and Soviet Union became worse and slowly the rivalry began
- ⊙ US - better economy, atomic bomb, technically better equipped army
- ⊙ Soviet Union - huge material lost, but still very powerful army - aroused American respect
- ⊙ After Japan was defeated - H. Truman - stop supplying - first step: from alliance to enemies

NUREMBERG TRIAL


- ◉ November 1945 - October 1946
- ◉ 24 Nazi functionaries were accused of crimes against peace and humanity
- ◉ 12 executed
- ◉ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kWR2I5Q9d9U>



LIBERATION AND PEACE TREATIES

- ◉ 1947 - Peace treaties signed with Bulgaria, Finland, Italy, Hungary and Romania
- ◉ US and Soviet Union - different conception how to deal with Germany - Peace treaties with Japan, Germany and Austria NEVER signed
- ◉ States of Central and Southeast Europe were liberalized mainly by Red Army
- ◉ From Czechoslovakia Red Army left immediately, but in Romania, Hungary, Poland, Finland and in occupied zones (Austria, Germany) stayed



- ◉ Growing power of the Soviet political system in these states 
- ◉ Policy of these states should have been directly under the control of Soviet Union
- ◉ 1946 - 1948 emergency of the bloc of the states with so called Democratic People's Republic of...
- ◉ Out of direct sphere of influence - Greece, since 1955 Austria and Finland
- ◉ 1947 establishment of Infobyro - organization, Soviet government was able to control and lead the other communistic parties
- ◉ Growing leftist governments in West Europe

BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR

- ◉ 1947 - H. Truman - Doctrine against Communism
- ◉ 1946 - W. Churchill - Iron Curtain

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvax5VUvjWQ>

- ◉ 1946 - G. Marshall - Marshall Plan, Czechoslovakia and Poland had to refuse - definitive line between East and West



COLD WAR

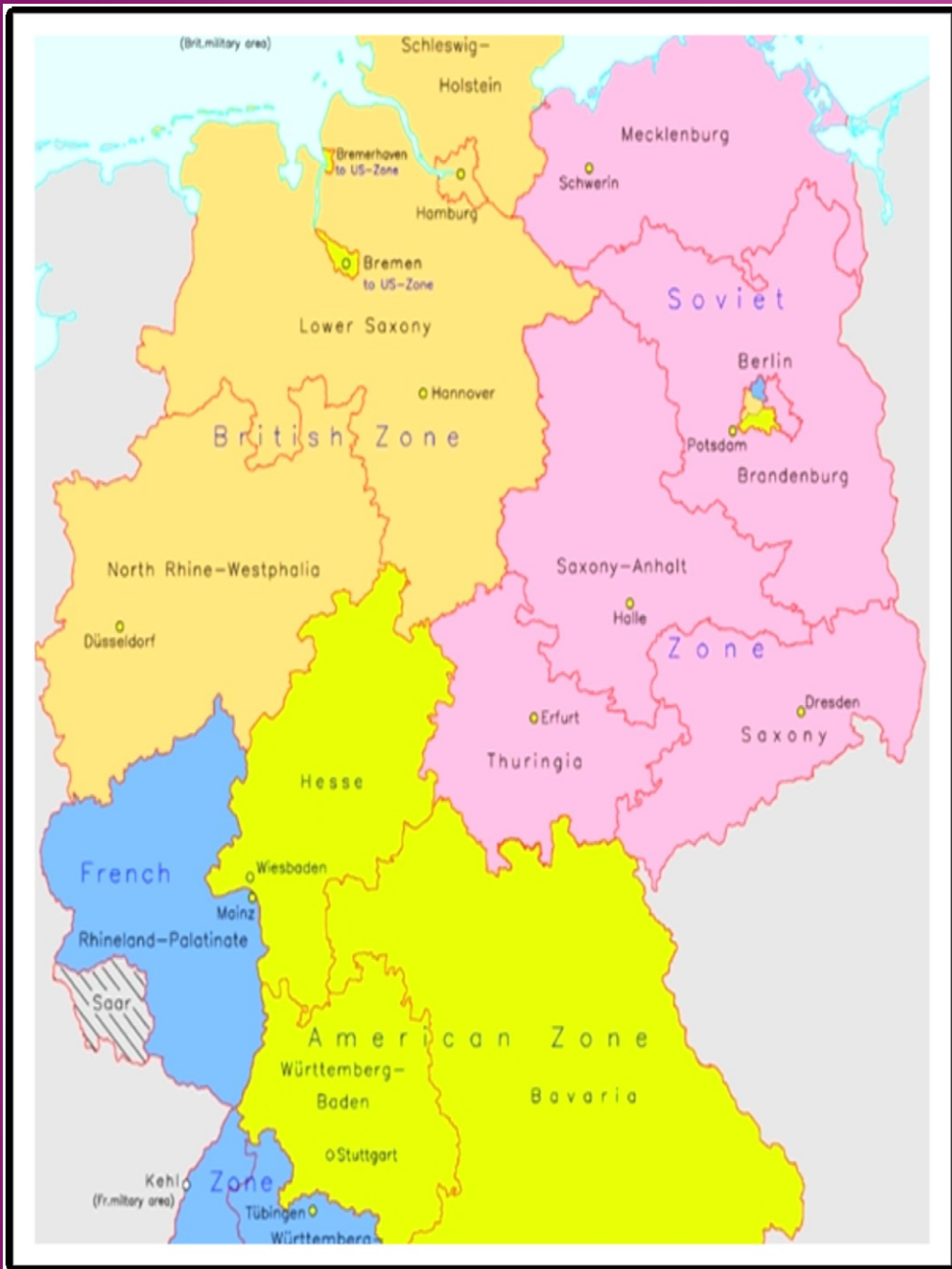
COLD WAR

- No open military conflict
- Rivalry: policy, economy, science, culture and sport,...very dangerous phenomenon of the Cold War was armaments



EMERGENCY OF 2 GERMAN STATES

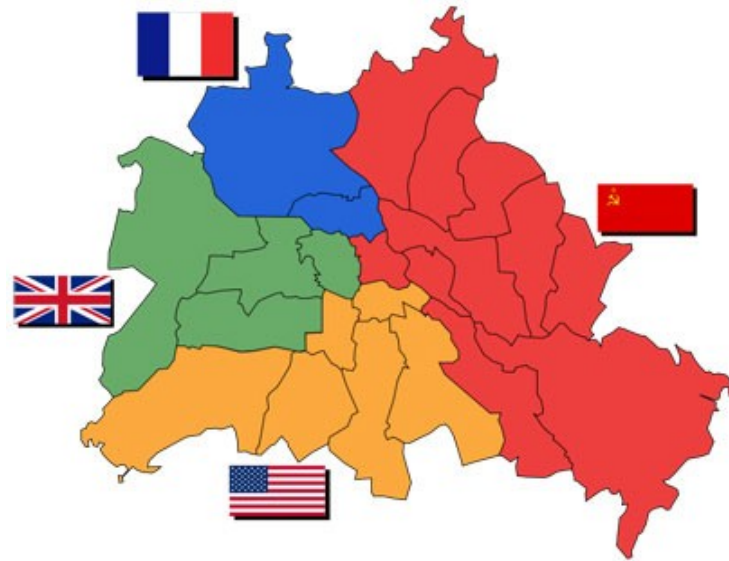
- ◉ Soviet Union x West Bloc
- ◉ In western occupation zones - 4 political parties, election, institutions under the occupation power gave the political power to new local governments
- ◉ In soviet zone - one party (communists and social democrats), land reform, nationalization of some factories and denacification (schools, offices)
- ◉ June 1948 - 3 zones - monetary reform, reparation was cancelled, Marshall Plan



4 OCCUPATION ZONES

Soviet, American, French and British

GERMANY AND BERLIN



- ◉ Common control of Germany was finished
- ◉ J.V. Stalin - to oust western army from Berlin
- centre of the soviet zone
- ◉ June 1948 Soviet army started to block Berlin
- ◉ Berlin crises
- ◉ September 1949 - Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer
- ◉ Independent position - West Berlin
- ◉ October 1949 - GDR



SOVIET BLOC

J.V. Stalin - new wave of terror, no criticism, labor camp

http://www.google.cz/search?q=soviet+working+camps&hl=cs&prmd=imvns&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=pR2ZUMrwCljEswaM8oHIBA&ved=0CAcQ_AUoAQ&biw=1008&bih=619

extreme poverty x extreme investment - army

Crises of agriculture, 1946 - crop failure

Soviet policy - Soviet-bloc countries were subordinate Moscow, Soviet advisers in Security forces

1949 - Council for Mutual Economic Assistance