**Outcomes of the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam Conferences**

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| **Tehran Conference (1943)** | **Yalta Conference (Feb 1945)** | **Potsdam Conference** **(July 1945)** |
| The Big Three made it clear that they had one aim: the destruction of Germany and Japan.  | Establishment of a United Nations Organisation | For the time being, Germany was to be run by a Control Council made up of the four military commanders of the four zones |
| Britain and America agreed to open a second front against the Germans early in 1944 by invading northern France.  | Stalin would join the war against Japan 3 months after Germany’s defeat | Germany was to be given the “chance to ... rebuild its life on a democratic and peaceful basis”, including elections at some time in the future |
| Stalin, in turn, promised to enter the war against Japan as soon as Germany was defeated. | Free elections to be held in the states of Eastern Europe | Nazi leaders were to be put on trial |
| All the leaders agreed on the idea of a new world peace organisation to replace the League of Nations. | The division of Germany into occupation zones for each power | Reparations: each power could take what it wanted from its own zone, in addition |
| After the war Russia was promised compensation in Poland, whilst Poland would gain some German territory.  | Berlin (in the Russian zone) also to be split into zones | Russia could take 25% of the industrial equipment in other zones |
|  | Similar arrangements for the occupation of Austria | Similar arrangements were made for Austria |
| Bessarabia and the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (seized by Stalin in 1939) would become part of the USSR |  |

**Study the outcomes of each of these conferences. Sort these in terms of potential problems and then suggest the most significant terms likely to cause potential problems among the Big Three.**