

YALTA CONFERENCE

YALTA CONFERENCE 4–11 February 1945

LOOK AT THE PHOTOGRAPH. WHAT CHANGED IN COMPARISON WITH THE PHOTOGRAPH AT TEHERAN?

WHERE?

WHO?

TERMS:

WHO MOSTLY PROFITED FROM THIS CONFERENCE? TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE FOLLOWING SOURCES.

*The conference would go down in history as a new example of how understanding had been reached on the most complex questions in the interests of peace, democracy and progress.
(the Russian newspaper Izvestia)*

Divided Germany

THE UNITED NATIONS

THE IDEA OF:

SHOULD BE REPLACED:

AIM:

- **25 April 1945** **San Francisco, the USA** – the President Truman called the conference to work out the basic document **THE CHARTER of the UNITED NATIONS**

- **BODIES:**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY – all members would have equal voting rights

SECURITY COUNCIL – with the power to decide whether UNO should intervene in disputes which threatened international peace. Five permanent members – the USA, Britain, France, China. Each had the right of a veto – the right to stop a decision

- **July 1944** **Conference at Breton Woods, the USA**

- the Americans and the British set up the **INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND**
THE WORLD BANK

- the Fund would lend money to countries whose economies were in poor shape and whose currencies might suddenly have to be devalued

- the Bank would lend money for re-building war-torn Europe.

- it was suggested to establish an **INTERNATIONAL TRADING ORGANISATION**, never came into existence

- instead of this, GATT – the **GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**