

Political and Territorial Disputes

Communist Revolutions – Russia, 1917; Finland, Jan.-May 1918; Latvia, Jan.-May 1918; Berlin + Bremen, Jan. 1919; Bavaria, April 1919; Hungary, March-August 1919; Slovakia, July 1919; Leipzig, March 1921; Bulgaria, Sept. 1923; Hamburg, October 1923.

Conservative Dictatorships

Italy – 1922, Mussolini establishes Fascist dictatorship
Turkey – 1923, Kemal Ataturk dictatorship established
Poland – 1926, Pilsudski dictatorship established
Lithuania – Dec. 1926, Smetona dictatorship established
Yugoslavia – Jan. 1929, Royal dictatorship established by King Alexander
Romania – 1930, Royal dictatorship established by King Carol
Hungary – 1931, Gombos dictatorship established
Austria – March 1933, Dollfuss dictatorship established
Germany – March 1933, Hitler establishes Nazi dictatorship
Estonia – March 1934, Pats dictatorship established
Latvia – May 1934, Ulmanis dictatorship established
Bulgaria – 1936, Royal dictatorship established by King Boris
Greece – August 1936, Royal dictatorship established by King Metaxas

Plebiscites:

Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium in 1919
Marienwerder and Allenstein to Germany in July 1920
Teschen partitioned between Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1920
Schleswig divided between Denmark and Germany in February 1920
Upper Silesia divided between Germany and Poland in March 1921
Sopron to Hungary in 1921
Vilna to Poland in 1922.
Saar to Germany in 1935

Territorial Conflicts:

Italy vs. Yugoslavia 1919 – Fiume to Italy
Turkey vs. Syria (France) 1920 – Alexandretta to Syria
Lithuania vs. Germany 1923 – Memel to Lithuania
Greece vs. Turkey 1920-22 – Western Turkey, Chanak and Smyrna
Greece vs. Italy 1923 – Corfu
Greece vs. Bulgaria 1925 – Macedonia
Poland vs. Soviet Union 1920 – Polish boundary moved east
Poland vs. Lithuania 1920-22 – Poland annexed Vilna
Soviet Union 1920 – Ukraine and Azerbaijan annexed
Soviet Union 1921 – Armenia, Georgia and Belarus annexed

Barraclough, Geoffrey, *The Times Atlas of World History*, London: Times Books Limited, 1985, pp. 264-69.

Issues Raised by the Treaty of Versailles Simulation

Territorial Disputes related to World War II

- Anschluss – 1938, Union of Austria and Germany
- Sudetenland – Sept. 1938, German ethnic area of Czechoslovakia
- Teschen – Sept. 1938, seized from Czechoslovakia by Poland
- Slovakia – November 1938, Hungarian ethnic areas seized by Hungary
- Ruthenia – March 1939, Area of Czechoslovakia seized by Hungary
- Memel – March 1939, Annexed by Germany
- Polish Corridor – Separates Germany, Large German minority

WORLD WAR II STARTS SEPTEMBER 1939

- Eastern Poland – Sept. 1939, USSR seize Ukrainian and Belarus areas
- Soviet-Finnish War – 1939 to 1940, Soviets seize some territory
- Baltic Countries – 1940, USSR annexes Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania
- Bessarabia – 1940, USSR seizes territory from Romania
- Transylvania – 1940, Hungarian ethnic area of Romania seized
- Dobruja – 1940, Romanian territory seized by Bulgaria

Maintenance of colonial empires

- National Self-determination ignored outside of Europe – Vietnam, India, German colonies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific
- Mandates and boundaries – Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq

Recent Events

- Breakup of the Soviet Union, 1991
 - Brief periods of independence – Ukraine 1917-20, Azerbaijan 1918-20, Armenia 1918-21, Georgia 1918-21, Belarus 1919-21
 - Independent from 1919 to 1940 – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania

- Gulf War, 1990-1991 – Creation of boundaries between Iraq and Kuwait, 1919

Breakup of Yugoslavia

- War of Independence for Slovenia, 1991
- War of Independence for Croatia, 1991-1995
- War of Independence for Bosnia, 1991-1995, UN peace keeping force
- Effort to unite all Serbs in a Greater Serbia
- Kosovo – Albanian and Serbian discrimination and atrocities
- Kosovo – American/NATO war on Yugoslavia, 1999
- Macedonia – Civil War, 2001

Breakup of Czechoslovakia, 1993

- Czech Republic and Republic of Slovakia

Expansion of NATO

- Poland and Hungary accept current borders and abandon territorial claims