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Italy and the Middle East Paolo Soave 2020-12-18 Italy played a vital role in the Cold War dynamics that shaped the Middle East in the latter part of the 20th century. It was a junior partner in the strategic plans of NATO and warmly appreciated by some Arab countries for its regional approach. But Italian foreign policy towards the Middle East balanced between promoting dialogue, stability and cooperation on one hand, and colluding with global superpower manoeuvres to exploit existing tensions and achieve local influence on the other. Italy and the Middle East brings together a range of experts on Italian international relations to analyse, for the first time in English, the country's Cold War relationship with the Middle East.

Meddling in Middle Europe Miklós Lojkó 2005-12-01 This work addresses the much-ignored history of British policy towards Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland following the creation of nation states in Central Europe at the end of the First World War. Lojkó convincingly argues that the absence of trust in the new political settlement and the discrediting of the traditional channels of diplomacy resulted in British influence in the region, being exerted mainly in the form of commercial and financial undertakings. While not always successful, the emergence of this new policy affected the development of diplomatic ties with these new nations. Yet no lasting diplomatic leverage resulted from this British involvement, and the absence of such influence proved fatal in the late 1930's when the new system of nations was disintegrating under the pressure of escalating violence.

Renegade States Stephen Chan 1994 One of the flashpoints of international relations is the tortuous relationship between established 'status quo' powers and revolutionary states such as China, North Korea, Iran, Nicaragua and Iraq. This textbook bridges the gap between analyses of revolutions, which tend to concentrate on their domestic causes, and the study of the impact of 'renegade' states on the international system. It sees revolutionary states as a central dynamic of modern international society, rather than as aberrations damaging an otherwise stable international body politic. The authors provide a series of historical and contemporary case studies, and theoretical analyses. They contribute significantly to a debate on the nature of international politics that has flowered into complacency and self-congratulation about the 'end of history'.
after the war, but it provides many insights into the characters, talents and failings of a number of players in this extraordinary period of history. Searching for Security in a New Europe Gerald J. Protheroe 2004-03-01 Drawing on an array of archival material, this study sheds light on Sir George Russell Clerk, an important, yet forgotten figure in British and European diplomatic history. During the First World War, Clerk was a senior Foreign Office official strongly sympathetic to the cause of the 'oppressed nationalities' of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This biographical study focuses on the most significant part of Clerk's career, his role as a nation-builder in post-war Europe until his eventual downfall at the hands of Antony Eden, and retirement in 1937. This is an excellent account of the thoughts and deeds of a remarkable man in British History.

Italy in the New International Order, 1917-1922 Antonio Varsori 2020-08-13 This edited collection offers the first systematic account in English of Italy's role during the pre-war international order, as illustrated by Caporetto, a major turning point in Italy's participation in the First World War – to the end of the liberal regime in Italy in 1922. It shows that after the 'Great War', not only did Italy establish itself as a regional power but also achieved its post-unification ambition to be recognised, at least from a formal viewpoint, as a great power. This subject is addressed through multiple perspectives, covering Italy's relations and mutual perceptions vis-à-vis the Allies, the vanished nations, and the 'New Europe'. Fourteen contributions by leading historians reappraise Italy's role in the construction of the post-war international order, drawing on extensive multi-national archives.

Meddling in Middle Europe Miklós Lojko 2006-01-01 Addresses the much-ignored history of British policy towards Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland following the creation of nation states in Central Europe at the end of the First World War. Lojko convincingly argues that the absence of trust in the new political settlement and the discounting of the traditional channels of diplomacy resulted in British influence in the region, being exerted mainly in the forms of commercial and financial undertakings.

West Germany and Israel Carole Fink 2019-01-31 By the late 1960s, West Germany and Israel were moving in almost opposite diplomatic directions in a political environment dominated by the Cold War. The Federal Republic launched ambitious policies to reconcile with its Iron Curtain neighbors, expand its influence in the Arab world, and promote West European interests vis-à-vis the United States. By contrast, Israel, unable to obtain peace with the Arabs after its 1967 military victory and threatened by Palestinian terrorism, became increasingly dependent upon the United States, estranged from the USSR and Western Europe, and isolated from the Third World. Nonetheless, the two countries remained connected by shared security concerns, personal bonds, and recurrent evocations of the German-Jewish past. Drawing upon newly-available sources covering the first decade of the Cold War, this study of diplomatic ties, Carole Fink reveals the underlying issues that shaped these two countries' fraught relationship and sets their foreign and domestic policies in a global context.

German Diplomatic Relations 1871-1945 William Young 2006-09-04 The continuity issue has been a theme in German historiography for half a century. Historians have examined the foreign policy of Wilhelmine and Nazi Germany that led to two world wars. Dr. William Young examines the continuity of German Foreign Office influence in the formulation of foreign policy under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck (1862-1890), Kaiser William II (1888-1918), the Weimar Republic (1919-1933), and Adolf Hitler (1933-1945). He stresses the role and influence of strong German leaders in the making of policy and the conduct of foreign relations. German Diplomatic Relations 1871-1945 will be of value to individuals interested in the history of Germany, Modern Europe, and International Relations.

The Deluge K. Clements 2010-06-21 This latest volume in the definitive six-volume biography of Herbert Hoover tracks Hoover's life and career from 1918 to 1928 – a period defined largely by his role as United States Secretary of Commerce and leading directly to his election as the thirty-first President of the United States.

The Red Count Laird M. Easton 2006-01-25 "A richly contextualized portrait of a key Weimar figure, who deserves to be better known. Easton is a lively writer."—Martin Jay, University of California, Berkeley "Provocative and original. This monograph is a major contribution by a distinguished historian interested in re-assessing the politics of German modernism and in current debates about the trajectory of German political culture and cultural politics in the decades before the rise of fascism."—Kevin Repp, Yale University "A major addition to understanding the cultural contributions Germany made to the modernist impulse, especially in the years before 1914. Kessler's numerous activities, as delineated by the author, attest to the cosmopolitanism of many within Germany's urban, liberal elite. The Red Count is extremely well-written. Easton's prose is fluid, colorful, and eminently readable. "—Marion Deshmukh, George Mason University

The Deluge Adam Tooze 2015 A bold new interpretation of the First World War and the birth of the American Century In the depths of the Great War, with millions dead and no end to the conflict in sight, societies around the world began to buckle. The strain of total war ravaged all economic and political assumptions, shattering old empires and redrawing maps across Europe and the Middle East. A century after the outbreak of fighting, Yale historian Adam Tooze takes an entirely new perspective on “the war to end all wars,” focusing on the closing years of the conflict and its aftermath up to the Great Depression. This tumultuous period saw hopes for lasting peace and liberal internationalism collide with violent upheavals and the ultimate rise of totalitarian regimes. And it saw the emergence of a new global order in which all the major powers—the war’s winners and losers alike—saw their fates bound up with those of the United States, now the world’s dominant economic force. All-embracing, powerfully argued, and deeply instructive, The Deluge is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the roots of America’s fraught relationship with the world.

American Big Business in Britain and Germany Volker R. Berghahn 2016-05-31 While America's relationship with Britain has often been deemed unique, especially during the two world wars when Germany was a common enemy, the American business sector actually had a greater affinity with Germany for most of the twentieth century. American Big Business in Britain and Germany examines the triangular relationship between the American, British, and German business communities and how the special relationship that Britain believed it had with the United States was supplanted by one between America and Germany. Volker Berghahn begins with the pre-1914 period and moves through the 1920s, when American investments supported German reconstruction rather than British industry. The Nazi seizure of power in 1933 led to a reversal in German-American relations, forcing American corporations to consider cutting their losses or collaborating with a regime that was inexorably moving toward war. Although Britain hoped that the wartime economic
alliance with the United States would continue after World War II, the American business community reconnected with West Germany to rebuild Europe’s economy. And while Britain thought they had established their special relationship with America once again in the 1980s and 90s, in actuality it was the Germans who, with American help, had acquired an informal economic empire on the European continent.

American Big Business in Britain and Germany uncovers the surprising and differing relationships of the American business community with two major European trading partners from 1900 through the twentieth century.

**Toward an Entangling Alliance** Ronald E. Powskii 1991 Powskii’s study analyzes why the United States, conceived with a dedication to peace, individual freedom, and opportunity, pursued a policy of political and military isolationism toward Europe, and how the upheavals of the 20th century necessitated the abandonment of this policy by 1950. A chronological approach to the topic identifies the origins of the factors, events, and personalities which forced the United States to reevaluate its international position and ultimately reaffirm its original ideals through continuing involvement in world peace organizations.

**Russian and Soviet Diplomacy**, 1900-39 Alastair Kocho-Williams 2011-12-13 Addressing the impact of the Russian Revolution and change and continuity in diplomacy during the transition from Empire to Soviet Union, this book examines how Russia’s diplomacy was conducted, the diplomats behind it, the establishment of the Soviet diplomatic corps and the steps taken to integrate the Soviets into the diplomatic world.

**Genoa, Russian and European Reconstruction in 1922** Carole Fink 2002-08-08 A unique international collaboration, presenting various perspectives on the Genoa Conference of 1922.

**The Treaty of Versailles** Faith Baldwin 1998-09-13 This text scrutinizes the motives, actions, and constraints that informed decision making by the various politicians who bore the principal responsibility for drafting the Treaty of Versailles.

**The Lights that Failed** Zara S. Steiner 2007 Challenging the common assumption that the Treaty of Versailles led to the opening of a second European war, this book provides an analysis of the attempts to reconstruct Europe during the 1920s. It examines the efforts that failed but also those which gave hope for future promises that are usually underestimated, if not ignored.

**The USA in the Making of the USSR** Paul Dukes 2004 The USA’s contribution to the making of the USSR was accidental. The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic could not survive, American statesmen strove to keep the former Tsarist empire intact for a non-communist successor regime in the face of attempts by other powers to carve out spheres of influence in both European and Asiatic Russia. In this manner, they unwittingly facilitated the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This book shows the importance of the ‘Russian question’ at the Washington Conference and throws light on the emergence of the ‘Versailles-Washington’ system of international relations.

**Finance And Empire** Roberto A Dayer 1988-11-24

**The Origins of Detente** Stephen White 1985-12-27 The Genoa Conference of April-May 1922 saw the first serious and sustained attempt to negotiate a modus vivendi between the newly established Soviet government in Moscow and the western capitalist countries that surrounded it. Drawing upon a wide range of archival and other sources, many of them unfamiliar or previously unexplored for this purpose, this study traces the evolution of Soviet-Western relations from the Revolution up to the autumn of 1921, when the proposal for a conference first began to emerge, and then considers in more detail the course of preconference diplomacy and the proceedings of the conference itself, up to the early summer of 1922. In his final chapter Dr White argues that the failure to resolve East-West differences at Genoa was attributable to a variety of circumstances, but above all to a failure of political will.

**European Unity in Context** Peter M.R. Stirk 2016-10-06 This book examines the question of European unity, from 1918 to 1939. It focuses on the diversity of the various ideas and images of unity, illustrating how seriously they were taken by political actors at the time, and on the complex interplay of ideology and interest which shaped the idea and reality of Europe in this turbulent period. European Unity in Context takes an interdisciplinary approach to the question of Europe, incorporating the perspectives of historians, social scientists and literary specialists and thus offers valuable insights for students and scholars in history, politics, and literature alike.

**The Genoa Conference and Soviet-Western Diplomacy, 1921-1922** Stephen White 2017 West Germany and Israel Carole Fink 2019 By the late 1960s, West Germany and Israel were moving in almost opposite diplomatic directions in a political environment dominated by the Cold War. The Federal Republic launched ambitious policies to reconcile with its Iron Curtain neighbors, expand its influence in the Arab world, and promote West European interests vis-à-vis the United States. By contrast, Israel, unable to obtain peace with the Arabs after its 1967 military victory and threatened by Palestinian terrorism, became increasingly dependent upon the United States, estranged from the USSR and Western Europe, and isolated from the Third World. Nonetheless, the two countries remained connected by shared security concerns, personal bonds, and recurrent evocations of the German-Jewish past. Drawing upon newly-available sources covering the first decade of the countries’ formal diplomatic ties, Carole Fink reveals the underlying issues that shaped these two countries’ fraught relationship and sets their foreign and domestic policies in a global context.

**France and the Apres Guerre, 1918-1924: Illusions and Disillusionment** The Genoa Conference Carole Fink 1994-01-01 This work, by Carole Fink, winner of the George Louis Beer Prize, traces the origin and outcome of the Genoa Conference in 1921/22, one of the most important events in European diplomacy following World War I.

**Revolutions in International Law** Kathryn Greenman 2021-02-18 In 1917, the October Revolution and the adoption of the revolutionary Mexican Constitution shook the foundations of the international order in profound, unprecedented and lasting ways. These events posed fundamental challenges to international law, unsettling foundational conceptions of property, statehood and non-intervention, and indeed the very nature of law itself. This collection asks what we might learn about international law from analysing how its various sub-fields have remembered, forgotten, imagined, incorporated, rejected or sought to manage the revolutions of 1917. It shows that those revolutions had wide-ranging repercussions for the development of laws relating to the use of force, intervention, human rights, investment, alien protection and state responsibility, and for the global economy subsequently enabled by international law and overseen by international institutions. The varied legacies of 1917 play an ongoing role in shaping political struggle in the form of international law.

**Financial Elites and European Banking** Youssef Cassis 2018-07-26 What role have the financial elites in European societies and markets played over time? What was
their contribution to the recent financial collapse, and how does this compare to previous crises? How have financial elites adjusted to, or influenced, the evolution of the financial system's regulatory framework over time? Financial Elites and European Banking: Historical Perspectives is a collection of essays dedicated to the European financial elites and the current debate on the role of experts within society. The ambiguities of the globalized economy over the last thirty years, epitomized by growing levels of inequality, have generated a feeling of distrust towards experts. Financial elites have become one of the most scrutinized targets of negative public opinion, triggered by the financial crisis, the high compensations enjoyed both before and after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and the obscure nature of their activity. Financial Elites in European Banking presents historical comparisons and country and cross-country case studies on financial elites' adaption and contribution to the transformation of regulatory and cultural contexts in the wake of a crisis.

When the Soviet Union Entered World Politics Jon Jacobson 1994-11-07 The dissolution of the Soviet Union has aroused much interest in the USSR's role in world politics during its 74-year history and in how the international relations of the twentieth century were shaped by the Soviet Union. Jon Jacobson examines Soviet foreign relations during the period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, focusing on the problems confronting the Bolsheviks as they sought to promote national security and economic development. He demonstrates the central importance of foreign relations to the political imagination of Soviet leaders, both in their plans for industrialization and in the struggle for supremacy among the Levant states. Jacobson's post-Cold War perspective, incorporating glasnost and perestroika-era revelations, also considers Soviet relations with both Europe and Asia from a global perspective, integrating the two modes of early Soviet foreign relations—revolution and diplomacy—into a coherent discussion. Most significantly, he synthesizes the wealth of information that became available to scholars since the 1960s. The result is a stimulating work of international history that interfaces with the sophisticated existing body of scholarship on early Soviet history.

The Genoa Conference Carole Fink The Genoa Conference was one of the key events of European diplomacy between the two world wars. In 1922, thirty four nations met for six weeks to restore peace between victors and vanquished, reestablish ties between Soviet Russia and the West, and promote the economic reconstruction of Europe. This is the first scholarly book-length study of this largest, most ambitious, and controversial of the many interwar conferences, with a new preface for the paperback edition.

A Bridge Across the Ocean Luca Castagna 2014 A Bridge across the Ocean discusses the spread of anti-Catholicism in the United States during the first two decades of the twentieth century, and its repercussions on the American administrations' behavior during and after the Versailles Conference, together with the changes that occurred in the Holy See's attitude toward the American church and the White House after the election of Pope Pius XI. Luca Castagna explores the convergence of the New Deal legislation with the church's social thought, and demonstrates how the partial U.S.-Vatican rapprochement in 1939 resulted from Roosevelt and Pacificelli's common aim to cooperate, as two of the most important and global moral powers in the struggle against Nazi-fascism.

Britain and Interwar Danubian Europe Dragan Bakic 2017-05-04 Danubian Europe presents constant and serious security risks for European peace and stability and, for that reason, contrary to conventional wisdom, it commanded the attention of British diplomacy with a view to appeasing local conflicts. Britain and Interwar Danubian Europe examines the manner in which the Foreign Office perceived and treated the antagonism between the Little Entente, comprised of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania, and Hungary, on the one hand, and revisionist Bulgaria and her neighbours in the Balkans, on the other, and the impact that these local conflicts had in connection with Franco-Italian rivalry in Central and Eastern Europe. This volume analyzes the formulation of British foreign policy during this period from the first decade of the Bolshevik Revolution, through the gradual erosion of ideological differences.

Anglo-American Relations in the 1920s B. J. C. McKercher 1991-06-18 This collection examines the complex struggle for supremacy conducted between the United States and Britain in the decade following World War I. The aim is to throw light on a crucial period in the history of British and American foreign policy, and on 20th-century international affairs.

World War II in Europe David T. Zabecki 2015-05-01 First Published in 1999. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

For Peace and Money Jennifer Siegel 2014-11-03 From the late imperial period until 1921, the British and French made private and government loans to Russia, making it the foremost international debtor country in pre-World War I Europe. To finance the modernization of industry, the construction of public works projects, the building of railroads, and the development of the military-industrial complex, Russia's ministers of finance, municipal leaders, and nascent manufacturing class turned, time and time again, to foreign capital. From the forging of the Franco-Russian alliance onwards, Russia's needs were met, first and foremost, by France and Great Britain, its allies, and diplomatic partners in the developing Triple Entente. Russia's continued access to those ready lenders ensured that the empire of the Tsars would not be tempted away from its alliance and entente partners. This web of financial and political interdependence affected both foreign policy
and domestic society in all three countries. The Russian state was so heavily indebted to its western creditors, rendering those western economies almost prisoners to this debt, that the debtor nation in many ways had the upper hand; the Russian government at times was actually able to dictate policy to its French and British counterparts. Those nations' investing classes—which, in France in particular, spanned not only the upper classes but the middle, rentier class, as well—had such a vast proportion of their savings wrapped up in Russian bonds that any default would have been catastrophic for their own economies. That default came not long after the Bolshevik Revolution brought to power a government who felt no responsibility, whatsoever, for the debts accrued by the tsars for the purpose of oppressing Russia's workers and peasants. The ensuing effect on allied morale, the Anglo-French relationship, and, ultimately, on international relations in the twentieth century, was grim and far-reaching. Jennifer Siegel narrates a classic tale of money and power in the modern era—an age of economic interconnectivity and great power interdependency—involving such figures as Lord Revelstoke, chairman of Baring Brothers, the British and French Rothschild cousins, and Sergei Witte, Russia's authoritative finance minister during much of this age of expansion. For Peace and Money highlights the importance of foreign capital in policymaking on the origins and conduct of World War I.

**The Gold Standard Illusion** Kenneth Mouré 2002-05-02 Economic historians have established a new orthodoxy attributing the onset and severity of the Great Depression to the flawed workings of the international gold standard. This interpretation returns French gold policy to centre stage in understanding the origins of the Depression, its rapid spread, its severity and its duration. The Gold Standard Illusion exploits new archival resources to test how well this gold standard interpretation of the Great Depression is sustained by historical records in France, the country most often criticized for hoarding gold and failure to play by the rules of the gold standard game. The study follows four lines of inquiry, providing a history of French gold policy in its national and international contexts from 1914 to 1939, an analysis of the evolution of the Bank of France during this period and the degree to which gold standard belief retarded the adoption of modern central banking practice, a re-examination of interwar central bank cooperation in the period and its role in the breakdown of the gold standard, and a study of how gold standard rhetoric fostered misperceptions of financial and monetary problems. The French case was exceptional, marked by absolute and tenacious faith in the gold standard, by the import and accumulation of a vast hoard of gold desperately needed as reserves to prevent monetary contraction abroad, and by adamant claims for the need to return to gold after most countries had left the gold standard, which had become, in the words of John Maynard Keynes, 'a curse laid upon the economic life of the world'. The Gold Standard Illusion explains French gold standard belief and policy, the impact of French policy at home and abroad, and reassesses the gold standard interpretation of the Great Depression in the light of French experience.