

## Lecture: The Road to Yalta and Potsdam – A Deep Dive into the Lead-Up to the Conferences

### Introduction: Setting the Stage for Global Transformation

Today, we are going to embark on a journey through one of the most transformative periods in modern history: the years leading up to the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences. These meetings weren't just diplomatic gatherings—they were defining moments that shaped the post-war world and laid the foundation for what would eventually become the Cold War.

To understand how we got to these conferences, we need to step back and examine the series of events—some ideological, some military, and some political—that changed the balance of power globally.

We will begin with the **Russian Revolution** of 1917, which introduced a fundamentally new form of governance. Then, we will explore how ideological divisions between capitalism and communism solidified in the interwar years. From there, we will move through key moments of World War II: the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, **Operation Barbarossa**, and the strategic wartime diplomacy at **Tehran**. Finally, we will analyze **Operation Overlord**, or **D-Day**, and its massive impact on both the war and the post-war world.

Throughout this lecture, I will be posing questions to encourage you to form your own opinions. You will not need any outside knowledge to answer these, but I want you to think critically about what these decisions meant at the time and their impact on the world today.

### 1. Russian Revolution (1917-1923): A New World Order Emerges

The **Russian Revolution** in 1917 was the single most important political event of the 20th century in terms of ideology. Before this, the world was dominated by monarchies, constitutional governments, and democracies. Suddenly, with the **Bolshevik victory**, an entirely new system was introduced: **communism**.

#### Key Details:

- In **February 1917**, the Tsarist regime collapsed under the weight of food shortages, mass protests, and the failures of World War I.
- In **October 1917**, Vladimir **Lenin** and the **Bolsheviks** seized power, establishing a communist government based on Karl Marx's theories.
- The **Russian Civil War (1917-1923)** followed, with the **Red Army (Bolsheviks)** fighting the **White Army (anti-communists, monarchists, and Western-backed factions)**.
- The **Western powers, including the United States and Britain, intervened** on the side of the White Army but ultimately failed.
- By 1923, Lenin's **Soviet Union** was firmly established, and the world had **two competing ideologies: capitalism and communism**.

### Discussion Prompt:

- Many historians argue that the Western powers' refusal to diplomatically recognize the Soviet Union in the early years helped fuel future hostility. **Do you think the West should have engaged with the Bolsheviks earlier, or was avoiding a communist regime justified?**

## 2. Ideological Division (1923-1938): The Growing Divide Between East and West

After Lenin's death in 1924, **Joseph Stalin** took power, rapidly transforming the Soviet Union into an industrial and military powerhouse while ruthlessly suppressing opposition.

### Key Details:

- Stalin's **Five-Year Plans** (1928-1938) aimed to rapidly industrialize the Soviet Union, but at a massive human cost.
- Millions died in **famines**, purges, and forced labor camps known as the **Gulag**.
- Meanwhile, in the West, the Great Depression (1929) led to **economic instability**, fueling the rise of **fascism** in Germany and Italy.
- The **Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)** became a proxy war between fascists (backed by Hitler and Mussolini) and communists (supported by Stalin).
- The **West grew increasingly distrustful of Stalin**, especially after he executed many of his own generals in the **Great Purge (1937-1938)**.

### Discussion Prompt:

- Given Stalin's violent methods, was the West justified in distrusting the Soviet Union, or were they hypocritical for dealing with other authoritarian regimes like Nazi Germany?

## 3. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Non-Aggression Pact (August 1939): A Surprising Alliance

Despite their ideological opposition, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed a **non-aggression pact** in **August 1939**.

### Key Details:

- This agreement **stunned the world** because Hitler and Stalin were sworn enemies.
- The **secret protocols of the pact divided Eastern Europe**, allowing Hitler to invade **Poland from the west**, while Stalin invaded from the **east**.
- This pact allowed Hitler to focus on **Western Europe**, leading to the **Blitzkrieg attacks on France, Belgium, and the Netherlands** in 1940.
- Meanwhile, Stalin used the agreement to **invade Finland (Winter War 1939-1940), Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania**.

**Discussion Prompt:**

- Do you believe Stalin's decision to sign this pact was a **necessary act of survival**, or did it **legitimize Hitler's aggression**?

**4. Operation Barbarossa (June 1941): A Ruthless Betrayal**

Despite the non-aggression pact, Hitler **betrayed Stalin** and launched **Operation Barbarossa** on **June 22, 1941**—the **largest invasion in history**.

**Key Details:**

- **Over 3 million German troops** invaded the Soviet Union in a massive, three-pronged attack.
- Stalin was **caught off guard**, leading to devastating early losses.
- By December 1941, the Nazis were **outside of Moscow**, but brutal **Soviet winter conditions and supply shortages** stopped their advance.
- The Eastern Front became **the deadliest theater of WWII**, with **over 27 million Soviet casualties**—more than any other country in the war.

**Discussion Prompt:**

- Could Stalin have foreseen this betrayal and prepared better, or was the scale of Hitler's attack too overwhelming to stop?

**5. The Tehran Conference (December 1943): The "Big Three" Meet**

The Tehran Conference was **the first major meeting between Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin**, setting the stage for the war's end.

**Key Details:**

- The **main agreement** was to launch a **Western Front invasion (Operation Overlord/D-Day)**.
- Stalin **promised to join the war against Japan** once Germany was defeated.
- The conference **confirmed Soviet influence over Eastern Europe**, causing tension with Britain and the U.S.

**Discussion Prompt:**

- Should the U.S. and Britain have promised Stalin influence over Eastern Europe, or was it a necessary compromise to keep the alliance intact?

**6. Operation Overlord (June 1944): The Largest Invasion in History**

On **June 6, 1944**, the **Allies launched D-Day**, finally opening a **Western Front**.

**Key Details:**

- **156,000 Allied troops** landed on the beaches of Normandy.
- The U.S., Britain, and Canada suffered **over 10,000 casualties** on the first day alone.
- This **forced Hitler to fight a two-front war**, dramatically accelerating Nazi Germany's defeat.

**Discussion Prompt:**

- Knowing that the Soviets had already lost millions, should the U.S. have launched D-Day earlier to relieve them, or was the timing necessary for success?

**Conclusion: The Road to Yalta and Potsdam**

As we've seen, the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences were shaped by decades of **ideological conflict, wartime strategies, and diplomatic maneuvering**. These events set the stage for the Cold War and determined the fate of Europe for the next 50 years.

**Final Reflective Question:**

- If different decisions had been made—such as the timing of D-Day or the nature of Stalin's agreements—how might the world have been different after 1945?