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The Tehran conference 1943, causes and significance

Questions to ponder

1. Examine the causes and significance of the 1943 Tehran Conference

(Give a brief background of Tehran conference. Identify and explain causes and significance of the 1943 Tehran Conference Make a conclusion).

Summary of the Tehran conference 1943

The **Tehran Conference** was a pivotal World War II meeting held from **November 28 to December 1, 1943**. It brought together the "Big Three" Allied leaders: **Joseph Stalin** (Soviet Union), **Franklin D. Roosevelt** (United States), and **Winston Churchill** (United Kingdom). Here are some key points:

- 1. **Opening a Second Front**: The primary goal was to plan the opening of a second front in Western Europe to alleviate pressure on the Soviet Union fighting on the Eastern Front.
- 2. **D-Day Invasion**: The leaders agreed to launch the invasion of German-occupied France by May 1944, which later became known as D-Day.
- 3. **Post-War Plans**: Discussions included the post-war reorganization of Europe and the fate of Germany.
- 4. **Iran's Independence**: They also agreed to recognize Iran's independence and territorial integrity after the war.

Cause of the Tehran conference 1943

The **Tehran Conference** of 1943 was primarily convened to address the **strategic coordination** among the Allied powers during World War II. The main causes and objectives included:

- 1. **Opening a Second Front**: The primary goal was to plan the opening of a second front in Western Europe to alleviate pressure on the Soviet Union, which was bearing the brunt of the fighting on the Eastern Front.
- 2. **Coordination of Military Strategies**: The leaders aimed to coordinate their military strategies to ensure a unified and effective approach against the Axis powers.

- 3. **Post-War Planning**: Discussions also included preliminary talks on the post-war reorganization of Europe and the fate of Germany.
- 4. **Strengthening Alliances**: The conference was an opportunity to strengthen the alliance between the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom, fostering better cooperation and trust among the leaders.

Significance Tehran Conference 1943

The **Tehran Conference** of 1943 was highly significant for several reasons:

- Strategic Coordination: It was the first meeting of the "Big Three" Allied leaders— Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill—to coordinate their military strategies against the Axis powers.
- 2. **Opening a Second Front**: The leaders agreed to launch the **D-Day invasion** of German-occupied France by May 1944, which was crucial in alleviating pressure on the Soviet Union and hastening the defeat of Nazi Germany.
- 3. **Post-War Planning**: The conference included discussions on the post-war reorganization of Europe and the fate of Germany, laying the groundwork for the post-war world.
- 4. **Allied Unity**: Despite differing agendas and mutual distrust, the conference demonstrated the Allies' ability to work together towards a common goal, strengthening their cooperation.
- 5. **Iran's Independence**: The leaders agreed to recognize Iran's independence and territorial integrity, promising post-war economic assistance.
- 6. The allied powers agreed to establish United Nations to replace League of Nations.
- **7.** The allied powers agreed to assist turkey provided Turkey joined the war against Axis powers.
- 8. Disagreements during the conference contributed to the outbreak of the cold war.
- 9. The border of post war Poland were drawn.
- 10. The Tehran conference laid a foundation for future conferences of allied powers.

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