

What happened at  
the yalta conference,  
and why was it  
important research  
paper ex...

[War](#), [World War 2](#)



The Yalta Conference was a delegation planned and attended by three leaders from three influential states in Europe. The meeting was scheduled at Yalta of the Crimea Peninsula in Southern Ukraine and hence another name, the Crimea conference. It lasted for more than seven days starting on the 4th day of February up to the 11th day, in the year 1945. The three leaders in the meeting were: Premier Joseph Stalin, President Roosevelt Franklin and Prime Minister Churchill Winston heading the Soviet Union, U. S. A and the Great Britain respectively. The conference was organized during the Second World War as it approached the end. The three countries peacefully worked together during the World War II. This research paper aims at finding out what happened at the Yalta Conference, and why was it important?

The conference was widely expected to table issues relating World War II and peace measures beyond it. One of the major issues discussed during the meeting was the division of Germany into various zones. The three heads representing their respective nations also forwarded their agenda. The Soviets Union expressed its willingness to obtain additional land as well as make stronger territories. The Great Britain wished to uphold its kingdom while the United States was willing to support the Soviets in War at the Pacific and agree on the after war settlement. The pacific war was intended at attacking Japan. In addition, the US president expected assurance of involvement in the United Nations from Stalin of the Soviets Union. After the several delegations during the conference several issues were discussed and agreements made. It was unanimously agreed that Nazi Germany had to concede surrender without any conditions. It would also be

partitioned into four zones that were occupied, as well as Berlin. The Soviet promised to free France enabling it to obtain the fourth zone in Australia and also Germany. The soviet would move out of the US and British zones and France was allowed to be in the Allied Control Council. It was further agreed on the demilitarization of German and moreover the development of allied compensation council with its headquarters located in Moscow.

The leaders in the meeting resolved that the provisional government in Poland, put into power by the Red Army, should be rearranged allowing other groups and thereafter a democratic election. Poland was to receive compensation for its territory in West Germany and that meant it should also tag along the Curzon line. The premier of the soviets agreed on a commitment in involvement in the United Nations on condition that the five Security Council members would acquire veto authority. He also promised to engage Japan in war, 90 days following the fall of German. When they succeeded in the war with Japan they would obtain the island of Sakhalin and Kurile. It was also agreed that Yugoslavians as well as the soviets would be sent to their countries without consent from the citizens themselves.

The Yalta conference was of importance. It majorly intended to bring about stability that was provoked by the Second World War. The meeting focused on the after war settlement as the World War II was coming to an end. Yalta conference was crucial as it helped to plan on how to contain German. It was crucial that the leaders met so that the Soviet Union committed itself to the United Nations. The US also wanted to have a trial on its atomic bomb through pushing the Soviet Union into war with Japan during the meeting. The conference ensured the future prosperity of the nations after the war.

## **Work cited**

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