



Tehran conference

28 November –
1 December
1943

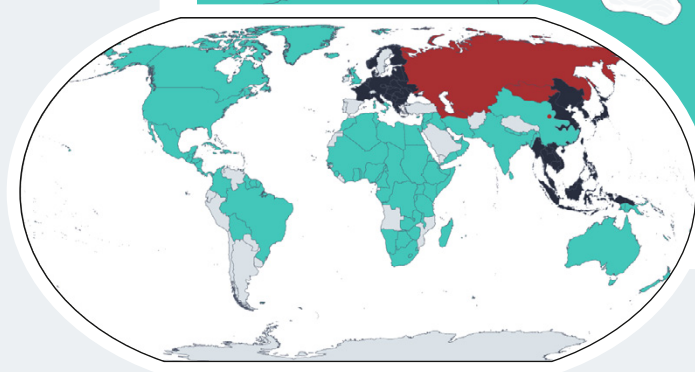
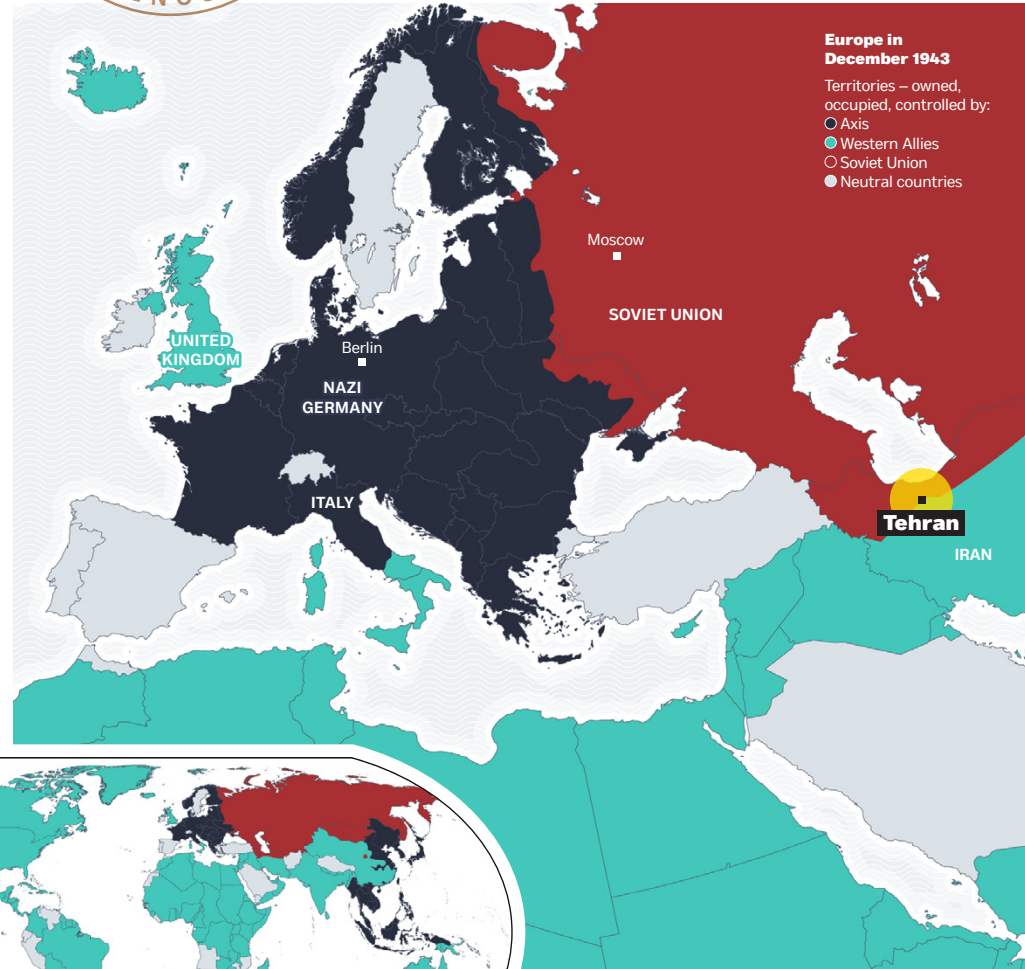
The first meeting between the Big Three took place at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

Iran had been occupied by the UK and USSR since 1941. Joseph Stalin selected and insisted on the location.

The conference was codenamed *Eureka*.

After the conference, the Big Three issued two public statements:

“Declaration of the Three Powers” and **“Declaration on Iran”**. They also signed a confidential document concerning military actions.



World map in December 1943

Circumstances

1941

14 August

F.D. Roosevelt and W. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter, which declared that every nation has the right to self-determination.



1943

14–24 January

Casablanca Conference (Churchill, Roosevelt and Charles de Gaulle) – where the leaders resolved to continue fighting until an unconditional surrender (without any guarantees to the defeated party) of Germany, Italy and Japan. They also agreed on Italy to be attacked.



23 August

Soviet victory over Germany at the Battle of Kursk. The Red Army's offensive begins on the Eastern Front.



22–26 November

First Cairo Conference – Chiang Kai-shek (leader of the Republic of China), Churchill and Roosevelt discuss the fight against Japan until unconditional surrender and the reclaiming of seized territories.



1942

1 January

Declaration of the United Nations signed by the Big Four (USA, UK, USSR and China). Signed by a further 22 countries on the following day. This document formalized the alliance against the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan and their supporters), and formed the basis for founding the United Nations.



2 February

Soviet victory over Germany at the **Battle of Stalingrad**. The turning point in the Eastern Front conflict.



10 July – 8 September

Allied attack on Sicily. Southern Italy falls to Allied rule.

28 November – 1 December

Tehran conference, the first meeting between the Big Three.



Key figures



From left to right: Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill on the portico of the Russian Embassy during the Tehran Conference.

The big three

1 Joseph Stalin

Premier of the USSR

2 Franklin Delano Roosevelt

President of the United States

3 Winston Churchill

Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

The leaders were accompanied by their delegations, including:

Vyacheslav Molotov
Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs

Harry Hopkins
Roosevelt's advisor

Anthony Eden
UK Foreign Secretary



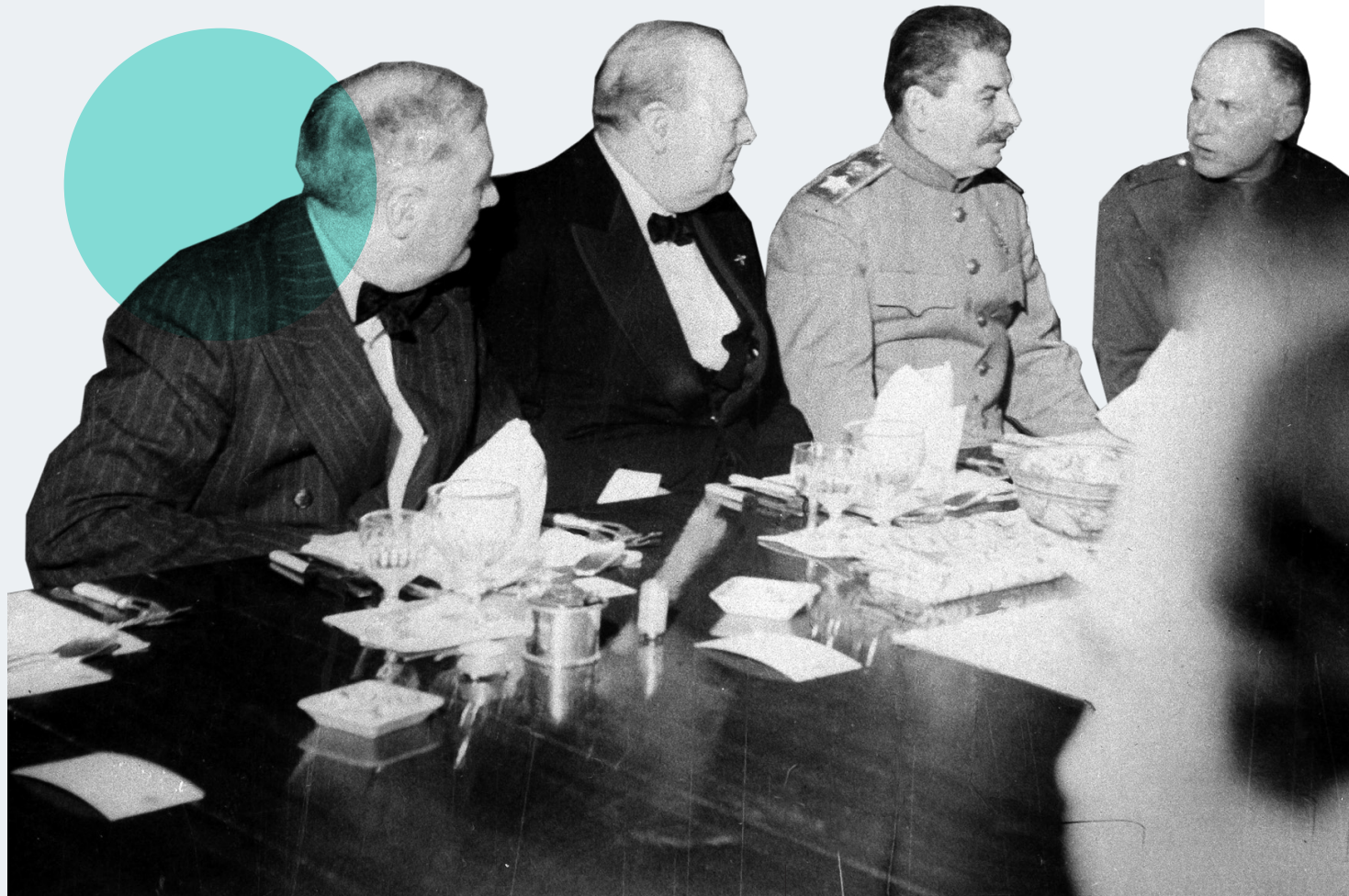
General decisions



United Nations – first discussions about the Allied Powers-based United Nations tasked with preventing future military conflicts.

War until the Axis' **unconditional surrender** confirmed.

Creation of the **European Advisory Commission** (EAC) tasked with giving recommendations to the Big Three about the future of European countries.



Winston Churchill with President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at a dinner party at the British Legation in Tehran on the occasion of Churchill's 69th birthday, 30 November 1943.



Decisions



Military

1 Western allies will open a new front in Europe – in northern France in May 1944 (**operation Overlord**) simultaneously with an attack in southern France (operation Anvil, later Dragoon). At the same time, the USSR will launch an attack on the Eastern Front.



2 **Turkey** should enter the war against Nazi Germany before the end of 1943.

3 The Allies will give maximum support to communist partisans in occupied **Yugoslavia** commanded by Josip Broz Tito.

Stalin promised to attack Japan after Germany's defeat.

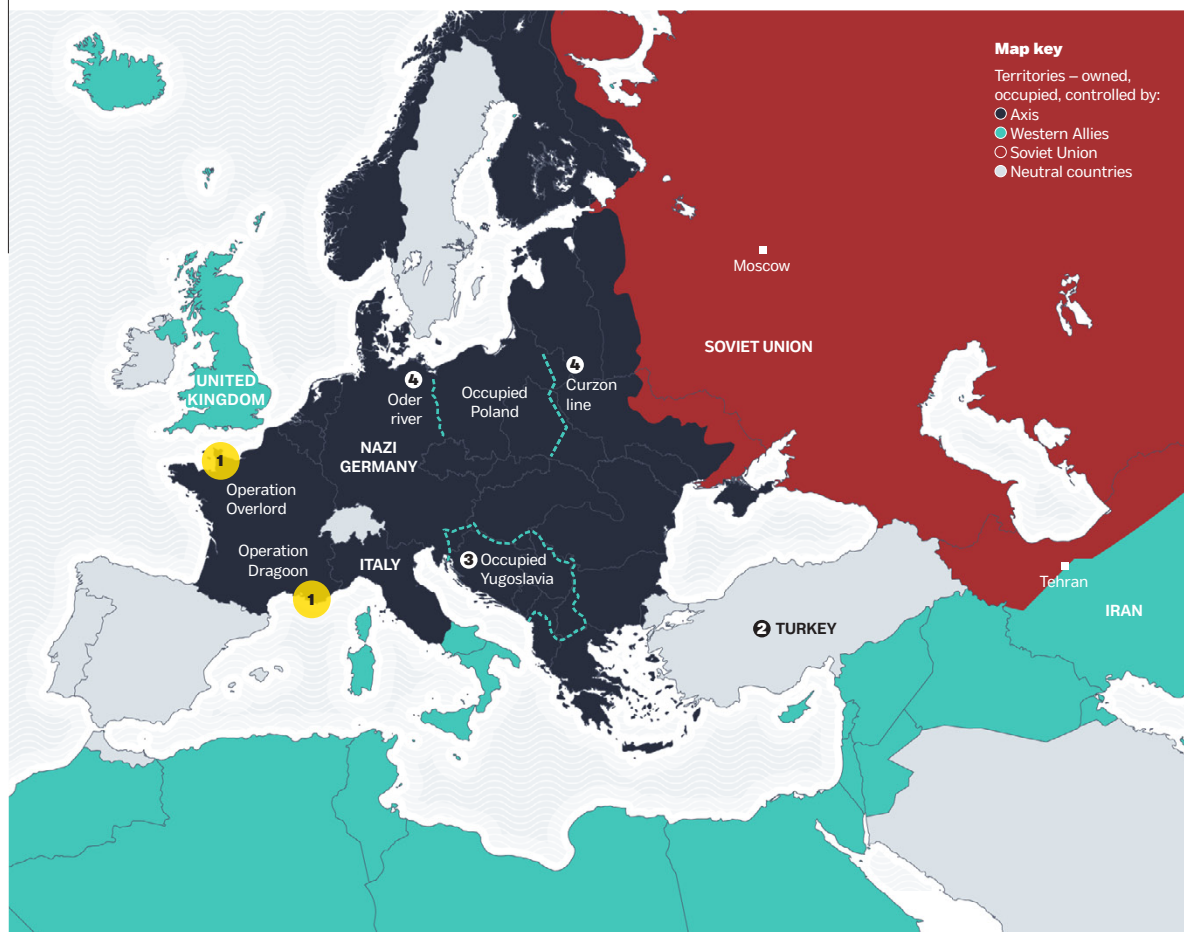


Countries and borders

Germany – the Big Three collectively believed that Germany should be divided after the war, although the nature of the division was still undecided.

4 **Poland** – initial discussions about Poland's borders shifting to the west, its eastern border to the Curzon Line and the western border to the Oder River.

Iran was promised post-war financial support, as well as sovereignty and territorial integrity.



Aftermath



Second Cairo Conference

2–7 December 1943

Churchill and Roosevelt meet Turkish President İsmet İnönü to encourage his country's participation in the war against the Axis. However, Turkey did not join the war until 1945.



Operation Overlord

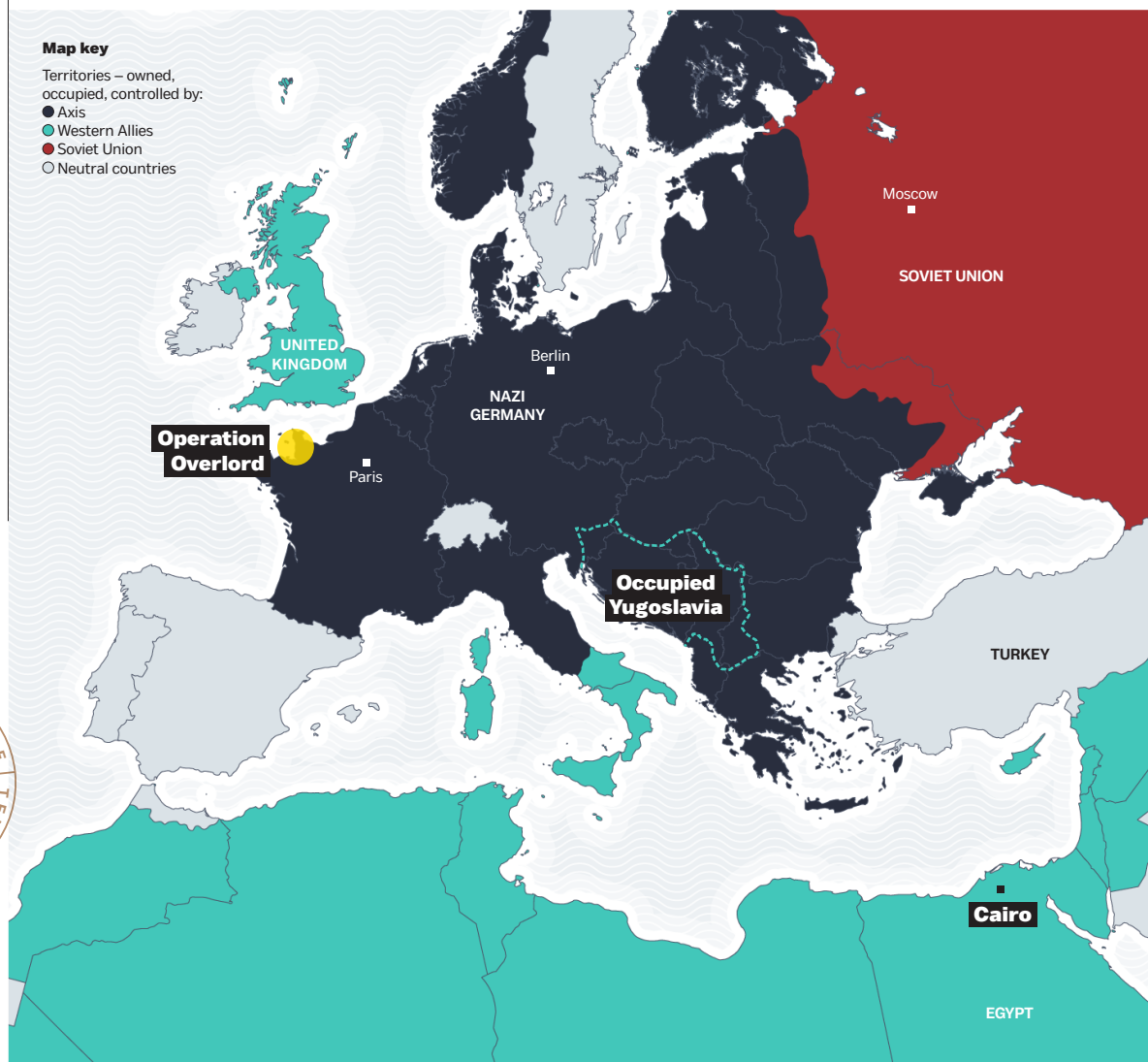
6 June – 31 August 1944

Began on D-Day (6 June) when the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy, France. Within three months the Allies liberated Paris.



Yugoslavia

Partisans – with support of the Allies – liberate almost the entire country from German occupation in advance of the arriving Red Army.





European Network
Remembrance
and Solidarity

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Infographics prepared for the project *Hi-story lessons. Teaching & learning about 20th-century European history*

The mission of the *Hi-story lessons*' project is to show European history of the 20th-century from different perspectives. Underlining the need to teach history with an awareness that neighbouring countries may possibly have a different viewpoint on the same historical fact is the project's main aim. With *Hi-story lessons* we strive to challenge how teachers and their students see the history of Europe – its diversity and complexity at times even with contrary opinions.

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Authors:
Zofia Zakrzewska
Institute of History,
University of Warsaw

in cooperation with
Julita Gredecka
Teacher consultant

Substantive editing:
Prof. Jan Rydel
ENRS

Coordination:
Maria Naimska
Weronika Kann
ENRS

Graphic design:
Jasiek Krzysztofik

Proofreading:
Darren Chastney

Photographs:

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