

## **Development of united nations**

### **Declaration of james palace:**

St. James's Palace in London played an important role during World War II as it served as a military headquarters for the British Army. The palace was also a target for German bombing raids during the war, and some damage was sustained to its buildings.

Additionally, St. James's Palace was the location where King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, the parents of the current Queen Elizabeth II, made their famous balcony appearance following VE Day (Victory in Europe Day) on May 8, 1945, marking the end of the war in Europe. The palace was also used for various war-related ceremonies and events during the conflict.

### **The Atlantic Charter:**

The Atlantic Charter was a joint declaration issued by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 14, 1941, during World War II. The declaration was a statement of the principles the two leaders believed should guide the world after the war ended.

The Atlantic Charter set out a vision for a post-war world based on the principles of democracy, free trade, and self-determination for all peoples. The charter emphasized the need for collective security and the disarmament of aggressive nations. It also expressed the desire for economic cooperation and the promotion of social welfare around the world.

The Atlantic Charter was seen as a significant turning point in the war effort, as it helped to solidify the alliance between the United States and Great Britain. It also provided a blueprint for the establishment of the United Nations and the post-war order that followed the war.

### **Declaration by united nations 1942:**

"Declaration of the United Nations" was signed by the representatives of 26 Allied nations on January 1, 1942, during World War II.

The Declaration of the United Nations was a joint statement by the Allied powers, including the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union, as well as numerous other nations, in which they pledged to work together to defeat the Axis powers and promote peace and security in the world. The declaration emphasized the principles of self-determination, mutual aid, and respect for human rights.

The signing of the Declaration of the United Nations marked the first time that the term "United Nations" was used. It laid the foundation for establishing the United Nations as an international organization after the war.

### **MOSCOW Declaration, 1943:**

The Moscow Declaration, also known as the Declaration of the Four Nations, was a joint statement issued by the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China in 1943 during World War II. The purpose of the declaration was to reaffirm the commitment of the four nations to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and to lay out their goals for the post-war world.

The Moscow Declaration affirmed the Allies' determination to defeat Germany and Japan and to establish a just and lasting peace after the war. The declaration also outlined the four nations' common goals, including the disarmament and demilitarization of the defeated powers, establishing a system of international security, and promoting economic cooperation and social welfare.

In addition, the Moscow Declaration included a statement condemning the atrocities committed by the Axis powers, particularly the Nazi regime's policy of genocide against European Jews, and promised to hold those responsible accountable for their actions.

Overall, the Moscow Declaration was an important step in defining the Allies' post-war goals and establishing the basis for the United Nations, which was founded two years later in 1945.

### **Tehran Declaration, 1943:**

The Tehran Declaration, also known as the Tehran Conference, was a meeting held between the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom in Tehran, Iran, in November and December of 1943. The conference was held to coordinate their military strategy and plan their next moves against Nazi Germany during World War II.

The Tehran Declaration was issued on December 1, 1943, and it declared that the Allies were committed to winning the war and ensuring that Germany would never again be a threat to international peace and security. The declaration also announced the opening of a second front in Europe, which was a long-awaited promise by the Allies to help relieve the pressure on the Soviet Union, which had been fighting Germany alone on the Eastern Front.

In addition to military strategy, the Tehran Conference also addressed post-war issues, such as the establishment of a United Nations organization to promote international peace and security. The declaration affirmed the commitment of the Allied powers to work together in the post-war period to promote the economic and social welfare of all peoples.

Overall, the Tehran Declaration was a significant milestone in the history of World War II and in the development of international relations in the post-war period.

### **Oak & Yalta conference, 1944-45:**

The Oak and Yalta Conferences were two important diplomatic meetings held during World War II.

The Oak Conference, also known as the First Quebec Conference, took place from August 17 to 24, 1943, in Quebec City, Canada. The conference was attended by the leaders of the Allied powers, including British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the progress of the war and to coordinate military strategy. The leaders also discussed plans for the post-war period, including the establishment of the United Nations.

The Yalta Conference, also known as the Crimea Conference, was held from February 4 to 11, 1945, in Yalta, Ukraine. The conference was attended by Churchill, Roosevelt, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the post-war reorganization of Europe and the establishment of the United Nations. The leaders also discussed the military strategy for the final stages of the war against Nazi Germany.

At Yalta, the leaders agreed to divide Germany into four occupation zones to be controlled by the Allied powers. They also agreed to demand the unconditional surrender of Japan and to establish a commission to determine the amount of reparations Germany would have to pay. The conference was seen as a success at the time, but its legacy has been debated since, with some arguing that it allowed the Soviet Union to gain too much influence in Eastern Europe.

### **San Francisco Conference:**

The San Francisco Conference, also known as the United Nations Conference on International Organization, was held from April 25 to June 26, 1945, in San Francisco,

California, United States. The purpose of the conference was to establish the United Nations, a successor organization to the League of Nations, which had failed to prevent the outbreak of World War II.

Representatives from 50 countries attended the conference, including the five permanent members of the Security Council (United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, France, and China) and a number of other countries that had been allies during the war.

The conference produced the Charter of the United Nations, which established the organization's structure, principles, and rules. The Charter was signed by 50 countries on June 26, 1945, and the United Nations officially came into existence on October 24, 1945, after the required number of ratifications had been obtained.

The San Francisco Conference was a significant event in world history, as it led to the creation of the United Nations, which has played a key role in promoting international peace, security, and cooperation ever since.