

## 1: Italian Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period : H. James Burgwyn :

*Italy emerged from the Paris Peace Conference of with the feeling that it had been denied its just rewards by ungrateful allies and that its victory was thus mutilated.*

The unification of Italy brought with it a belief that Italy deserved its own overseas empire, alongside those of the other powers of Europe, and a rekindling of the notion of *mare nostrum*. It did not consider annexing it until , when it became apparent that Britain and Germany were encouraging France to add it to its colonial holdings in North Africa. This invasion was halted after the loss of five hundred Italian troops at the Battle of Dogali. This treaty ceded Ethiopian territory around Massawa to Italy to form the colony of Eritrea , and “ at least, according to the Italian version of the treaty “ made Ethiopia an Italian protectorate. Vastly outnumbered and poorly equipped, [14] the result was a decisive defeat for Italy at the hands of Ethiopian forces at the Battle of Adwa in It was administered by the Italian consul in Tientsin. Newspapers were filled with talk of revenge for the humiliations suffered in Ethiopia at the end of the previous century, and of nostalgia for the Roman era. Fearful of being excluded altogether from North Africa by Britain and France, and mindful of public opinion, Prime Minister Giovanni Giolitti ordered the declaration of war on the Ottoman Empire , of which Libya was part, in October A distinguishing feature of this desert war in Libya in was the first use of an armored fighting vehicle in military history. The light green marked area is the territory from Anatolia allocated to an Italian sphere of influence. From 5 “ 6 November , Italian forces were reported to have reached Lissa , Lagosta , Sebenico , and other localities on the Dalmatian coast. The map shows territories to become sovereign or dependency territory in dark-green and client states in light-green. Maximum extent of Imperial Italy. Mussolini resolved the question of sovereignty over the Dodecanese at the Treaty of Lausanne , which formalized Italian administration of both Libya and the Dodecanese Islands, in return for a payment to Turkey , the successor state to the Ottoman Empire, though he failed in an attempt to extract a mandate of a portion of Iraq from Britain. The month following the ratification of the Lausanne treaty, Mussolini ordered the invasion of the Greek island of Corfu after the Corfu incident. The Italian press supported the move, noting that Corfu had been a Venetian possession for four hundred years. The matter was taken by Greece to the League of Nations , where Mussolini was convinced by Britain to evacuate Italian troops, in return for reparations from Greece. The confrontation led Britain and Italy to resolve the question of Jubaland in , which was merged into Italian Somaliland. Italy, which only had access to an inland sea without French and British acquiescence, was only a "semi-independent nation", and alleged to be a "prisoner in the Mediterranean": The guards of this prison are Gibraltar and Suez. Corsica is a pistol pointed at the heart of Italy; Tunisia at Sicily. Malta and Cyprus constitute a threat to all our positions in the eastern and western Mediterrean. Greece, Turkey, and Egypt have been ready to form a chain with Great Britain and to complete the politico-military encirclement of Italy. The aim of Italian policy, which cannot have, and does not have continental objectives of a European territorial nature except Albania, is first of all to break the bars of this prison Once the bars are broken, Italian policy can only have one motto “ to march to the oceans. The region of modern-day Albania had been an early part of the Roman Empire , which had actually been held before northern parts of Italy had been taken by the Romans, but had long since been populated by Albanians , even though Italy had retained strong links with the Albanian leadership and considered it firmly within its sphere of influence. Italy and other German allies supported both actions. The German and Italian armies overran Yugoslavia in about two weeks and, despite British support in Greece, the Axis troops overran that country by the end of April. The Italians gained control over portions of both occupied Yugoslavia and occupied Greece. During the height of the Battle of Britain , the Italians launched an attack on Egypt in the hope of capturing the Suez Canal. By 16 September , the Italians advanced 60 miles across the border. However, in December, the British launched Operation Compass and, by February , the British had cut off and captured the Italian 10th Army and had driven deep into Libya. Allied intervention against Vichy French-held Morocco and Algeria created a two-front campaign. German and Italian forces entered Tunisia in late in response, however forces in Egypt were soon forced to make a major retreat into Libya. By May , Axis forces in Tunisia were forced to

surrender. In the summer of 1941, Italian armed forces successfully invaded all of British Somaliland. In November, the last organised Italian resistance ended with the fall of Gondar. End of the empire[ edit ] The Cathedral of Tripoli in the s. By the autumn of 1941, the Italian Empire and all dreams of an Imperial Italy effectively came to an end. Following the Invasion of Sicily in 1943, all support for Mussolini evaporated. A meeting of the Grand Council of Fascism was held on 24 July, which managed to impose a vote of no confidence to Mussolini. The "Duce" was subsequently deposed and arrested by the King on the following afternoon. Afterwards, Mussolini remained a prisoner of the King until 12 September, when, on the orders of Hitler, he was rescued by German paratroops and became leader of the newly established Italian Social Republic. But, secretly, it started negotiations with the Allies. On the eve of the American landings at Salerno in 1943, which started the Allied invasion of Italy, the new Italian government secretly signed an armistice with the Allies. On 8 September, the armistice was made public. During the Dodecanese Campaign in 1943, an Allied attempt to take the Dodecanese with the cooperation of the Italian troops ended in total German victory. In 1947, the Italian Republic formally lost all her overseas colonial possessions as a result of the Treaty of Peace with Italy. There were discussions to maintain Tripolitania a province of Italian Libya as the last Italian colony, but these were not successful. This lasted until 1 July 1949, when Italian Somaliland was granted its independence and, together with British Somaliland, formed the Somali Republic.

## 2: Italy: Bibliography

*8 Italian Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period* Russian non-compliance was contrived by the British to keep the Italians from poaching on Britain's Middle Eastern spheres of influence.

Praeger, , pages. Published as part of the Praeger Studies of Foreign Policy of the Great Powers and based on both original sources and secondary works, this is a masterful analysis of Italian foreign policy in the inter-war period. Burgwyn adopts a "realist" interpretive and normative approach. Although Mussolini tried to overturn the order that had emerged from the Paris Peace Treaty, at first, by and large, he played according to "realist" rules. He did, however, succeed in building what he regarded as an empire in Africa judging, correctly, that the Western powers would not go to war to stop him, and that Hitler had domestic preoccupations. He then tried to walk equidistantly between the Allies and Germany in order to extract some concessions from both. It was Mussolini himself, however, Burgwyn argues, that undermined his chosen role of "balancer. Although conceived primarily in "realist" terms to break up a French-Spanish popular front that might have challenged Italy in the Mediterranean , the intervention set him apart from the Western Powers. Thus, once the Anschluss was consummated, he had "to deliver the keys of Italian security in Europe to the Third Reich" p. The book is divided in 11 chapters. Burgwyn observes that the transition was gradual but important. More precisely, Mussolini tried to recruit new allies "from among the injured, insulted, and vanquished" nations at Versailles p. Chapter 4 deals with the brief "Grandi era" May July and the attempt to pursue Realpolitik "free of Fascist hyperbole" p. Chapters 7 and 8 are devoted to the diplomatic work behind the building of an Italian empire. Chapter 9 deals with the decisive turn brought about by the arrival of Galeazzo Ciano to the post of foreign minister. He reintroduced the *tono fascista* which this time went unchecked by the diplomatic old guard which Ciano emasculated through the creation of a new Gabinetto staffed with his "sycophants and favorites" p. Chapters 10 and 11 deal with the consolidation of the Axis and the advent of war. Burgwyn has produced an excellent, interpretive essay of the foreign policy of fascist Italy. It is a welcome addition to the literature on Italian foreign policy. Approvingly or disapprovingly, future historians will have to take into account. The study is one of the best examples of a work describing both Realpolitik in action and the role, or intrusion, of ideology and personal traits in foreign policy. As such it will be useful in any advanced course in Theories of International Relations. Finally, the book can also be read as a personal tragedy:

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*H. James Burgwyn, Italian Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period, Westport, CT: Praeger, , pages. Published as part of the Praeger Studies of Foreign Policy of the Great Powers and based on both original sources and secondary works, this is a masterful analysis of Italian foreign policy in the inter-war period.*

Ambitions of Fascist Italy in Europe in The map shows territories to become sovereign or dependency territory in dark-green and client states in light-green. Mussolini resolved the question of sovereignty over the Dodecanese at the Treaty of Lausanne , which formalized Italian administration of both Libya and the Dodecanese Islands, in return for a payment to Turkey , the successor state to the Ottoman Empire, though he failed in an attempt to extract a mandate of a portion of Iraq from Britain. The month following the ratification of the Lausanne treaty, Mussolini ordered the invasion of the Greek island of Corfu after the Corfu incident. The Italian press supported the move, noting that Corfu had been a Venetian possession for four hundred years. The matter was taken by Greece to the League of Nations , where Mussolini was convinced by Britain to evacuate Italian troops, in return for reparations from Greece. The confrontation led Britain and Italy to resolve the question of Jubaland in , which was merged into Italian Somaliland. Italy, which only had access to an inland sea without French and British acquiescence, was only a "semi-independent nation", and alleged to be a "prisoner in the Mediterranean": The guards of this prison are Gibraltar and Suez. Corsica is a pistol pointed at the heart of Italy; Tunisia at Sicily. Malta and Cyprus constitute a threat to all our positions in the eastern and western Mediterrean. Greece, Turkey, and Egypt have been ready to form a chain with Great Britain and to complete the politico-military encirclement of Italy. The aim of Italian policy, which cannot have, and does not have continental objectives of a European territorial nature except Albania, is first of all to break the bars of this prison Once the bars are broken, Italian policy can only have one motto "to march to the oceans. In , Italy invaded and captured Albania and made it a part of the Italian Empire as a separate kingdom in personal union with the Italian crown. Italy had long built strong links with the Albanian leadership and considered it firmly within its sphere of influence. Japanese dominance[ edit ] The Japanese modelled their industrial economy closely on the most advanced European models. They started with textiles, railways, and shipping, expanding to electricity and machinery. Industry ran short of copper and coal became a net importer. A deep flaw in the aggressive military strategy was a heavy dependence on imports including percent of the aluminum, 85 percent of the iron ore, and especially 79 percent of the oil supplies. Its occupation of Siberia proved unproductive. At the Paris Peace Conference in , its demands for racial parity, and an increasing diplomatic isolation. The alliance with Britain was not renewed in because of heavy pressure on Britain from Canada and the United States. In the s Japanese diplomacy was rooted in an largely liberal democratic political system, and favored internationalism. By , however, Japan was rapidly reversing itself, rejecting democracy at home, as the Army seized more and more power, and rejecting internationalism and liberalism. Japan was required to scrap a capital ship. It set up a puppet government of Manchukuo. Britain and France effectively control the League of Nations, which issued the Lytton Report in , saying that Japan had genuine grievances, but it acted illegally in seizing the entire province. Japan quit the League, Britain took no action. On the contrary, the Army completed the conquest of Manchuria, and the civilian cabinet resigned. The political parties were divided on the issue of military expansion. The new Prime Minister Inukai Tsuyoshi tried to negotiate with China, but was assassinated in the May 15 Incident in , which Ushered in an era of ultranationalism led by the Army and supported by patriotic societies. It ended civilian rule in Japan until after One faction saw The Soviet Union is the main enemy, the other sought to build a mighty empire based in Manchuria and northern China. The Navy, while smaller and less influential, was also factionalized. Large-scale warfare, known as the Second Sino-Japanese War , began in August , with naval and infantry attacks focused on Shanghai, which quickly spread to other major cities. There were numerous large-scale atrocities against Chinese civilians, such as the Nanking Massacre in December , with mass murder and mass rape. By military lines had stabilized, with Japan in control of almost all of the major Chinese cities and industrial areas. A puppet government was set up. Meanwhile, the Japanese Army fared badly in large battles

with Soviet forces in Mongolia at the Battles of Khalkhin Gol in summer. The USSR was too powerful. Tokyo and Moscow signed a nonaggression treaty in April, as the militarists turned their attention to the European colonies to the south which had urgently needed oil fields. The collapse of the world economy meant that the demand for raw materials drastically declined, undermining many of the economies of Latin America. Intellectuals and government leaders in Latin America turned their backs on the older economic policies and turned toward import substitution industrialization. The goal was to create self-sufficient economies, which would have their own industrial sectors and large middle classes and which would be immune to the ups and downs of the global economy. Despite the potential threats to United States commercial interests, the Roosevelt administration understood that the United States could not wholly oppose import substitution. Roosevelt implemented a Good Neighbor policy and allowed the nationalization of some American companies in Latin America. The Platt Amendment was also repealed, freeing Cuba from legal and official interference of the United States in its politics. In Brazil, however, sporting and political rivalries slowed progress as opposing factions fought for control of international sport.

## 4: Tommaso Tittoni - Wikipedia

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Slavs[ edit ] Male inmate at the Rab concentration camp. In the s, Italian fascists targeted Yugoslavs , especially Serbs. They accused Serbs of having " atavistic impulses" and they claimed that the Yugoslavs were conspiring together on behalf of "Grand Orient masonry and its funds". One anti-Semitic claim was that Serbs were part of a " social-democratic , masonic Jewish internationalist plot ". Students, professors, workmen, citizensâ€”representative menâ€”were entreating the ministers and the professional politicians". When dealing with such a race as Slavic - inferior and barbarian - we must not pursue the carrot, but the stick policy We should not be afraid of new victims I would say we can easily sacrifice , barbaric Slavs for 50, Italians I took the liberty of saying they the Slovenes totaled one million. Child inmates at the Rab concentration camp. The violence against the Slovene civil population easily matched the German. Roatta issued additional special instructions, including one that the orders must be "carried out most energetically and without any false compassion". We kill entire families every night, beating them to death or shooting them. Two final compromises were adopted, creating the official stance of the Fascist International: The Italian Racial Laws were passed on 18 November , excluding Jews from the civil service, the armed forces, and the National Fascist Party, and restricting Jewish ownership of certain companies and property; intermarriage was also prohibited. In he noted the high birth-rate of blacks in the United States, and that they had surpassed the population of whites in certain areas, such as Harlem in New York City. He described their greater racial consciousness in comparison with American whites as contributing to their growing strength. Europe is truly towards the end of its destiny as the leader of civilization. It is a feeling, not a reality: Nothing will ever make me believe that biologically pure races can be shown to exist today. National pride has no need of the delirium of race. Italian foreign policy in the interwar period, Greenwood Publishing Group, One Land, Multiple Exoduses]. When dealing with such a race as Slavic - inferior and barbarian - we must not pursue the carrot, but the stick policy. We should not be afraid of new victims. I would say we can easily sacrifice , barbaric Slavs for 50, Italians. My rise and fall. Da Capo Press, Ljubljana in the Barbed Wire Ring].

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A Nation in the Balance?. Between Salt Water and Holy Water: A History of Southern Italy. Italy, Ethiopia, and the League of Nations. Translated by Jeremy Parzen; Aaron Thomas. Italy, the Least of the Great Powers: Italian Foreign Policy in the Interwar Period, Dino Carpanetto; Giuseppe Ricuperati. Italy in the Age of Reason, The Logic of Popular Catholicism in Italy. The Roman Question and the Convention of September. University of Pennsylvania Press. From Revolution to Republic, to the Present. The Politics of Nostalgia in Umbertian Italy, University of North Carolina Press. Christopher Duggan; Christopher Wagstaff editors. Italy in the Cold War: Politics, Culture and Society, Nationalization in France and Italy. The Crisis of Liberal Italy: Monetary and Financial Policy, Life in Italy at the Time of the Medici. Britain and Italy, The Decline of British Influence. The Rebuilding of Italy: Politics and Economics, Royal Institute of International Affairs. Stephen Gundle; Simon Parker editors. The New Italian Republic: From the Fall of the Berlin Wall to Berlusconi. Italian Communism in Transition: Growth and Structure in the Economy of Modern Italy. Religion and Political Struggle in Communist Italy. A Political History of Postwar Italy. The United States and Italy, The Politics and Diplomacy of Stabilization. Putnam; with Robert Leonardi; Raffaella Y. Civic Traditions in Modern Italy. Labor Leadership in Italy and Denmark. University of Wisconsin Press. University of Michigan Press. Italy and Its Monarchy. Moscow and the Italian Communist Party: From Togliatti to Berlinguer. The Transformation of Italian Communism. A History of Italy, The Social Constraints of Political Change.

## 6: Interwar period - Wikipedia

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Visible posters in Polish and Yiddish languages. In the context of the history of the 20th century, the interwar period was the period between the end of the First World War in November and the beginning of the Second World War in September. Despite the relatively short period of time, this period represented an era of significant changes worldwide. Petroleum and associated mechanisation expanded dramatically leading to the Roaring Twenties and the Golden Twenties, a period of economic prosperity and growth for the middle class in North America, Europe and many other parts of the world. Automobiles, electric lighting, radio broadcasts and more became commonplace among populations in the developed world. Politically, this era coincided with the rise of communism, starting in Russia with the October Revolution, at the end of World War I, and ended with the rise of fascism, particularly in Germany and in Italy. China was in the midst of long period of instability and civil war between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party of China. The Empires of Britain, France and others faced challenges as imperialism was increasingly viewed negatively in Europe, and independence movements in British India, French Indochina, Ireland and other regions gained momentum. The Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian and German empires were dismantled. The far western part of the Russian Empire broke away: Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland became independent nation states, while Bessarabia the Republic of Moldova chose to reunify with Romania. Ireland was split, with the larger part being independent of Britain. In the Middle East, Egypt and Iraq gained independence. During the Great Depression, Latin American countries nationalised many foreign companies particularly American in a bid to strengthen their local economies. Japanese, German, Italian and Russian territorial ambitions led to expansions of these empires, which set the stage for the subsequent world war. There were numerous new nations in Eastern Europe, most of them small in size. The United States gained dominance in world finance. Thus, when Germany could no longer afford war reparations to Britain, France and other Allies, the Americans came up with the Dawes Plan and Wall Street invested heavily in Germany, which repaid its reparations to nations that, in turn, used the dollars to pay off their war debts to Washington. By the middle of the decade, prosperity was widespread, with the second half of the decade known, especially in Germany, as the "Golden Twenties". Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes sponsored the Washington Naval Conference of in fixing how many major ships each major country was allowed. The new allocations were actually followed and there were no naval races in the s. Naval disarmament had collapsed and the issue became rearming for a war against Germany and Japan. These trends, made possible by sustained economic prosperity, were most visible in major cities like New York, Chicago, Paris, Berlin, and London. The Jazz Age began and Art Deco peaked. The young women who pioneered these trends were called "flappers". There were a few major countries that held out until after the Second World War such as France, Switzerland and Portugal. If women could work in munitions factories, it seemed both ungrateful and illogical to deny them a place in the polling booth. There was unprecedented industrial growth, accelerated consumer demand and aspirations, and significant changes in lifestyle and culture. The media began to focus on celebrities, especially sports heroes and movie stars. Major cities built large sports stadiums for the fans, in addition to palatial cinemas. The mechanization of agriculture continued apace, producing an expansion of output that lowered prices, and made many farm workers redundant. Often they moved to nearby industrial towns and cities. Great Depression The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression that took place after The timing varied across nations; in most countries it started in and lasted until the late s. Unemployment in the U. Business profits fell sharply as well, with a sharp reduction in new business starts. Cities all around the world were hit hard, especially those dependent on heavy industry. Construction was virtually halted in many countries. The second convulsion, brought on by the worldwide depression, resulted in the rise of Nazism. In Asia, Japan became an ever more assertive power, especially with regard to China. Economic disaster led to a

distrust in the effectiveness of democracy and its collapse in most of Europe, including the Baltic and Balkan countries, Poland, Spain, and Portugal. Powerful expansionary dictatorships emerged in Italy, Japan, and Germany. Fascists believed in power, violence, male superiority, and a natural hierarchy, often led by dictators such as Benito Mussolini or Adolf Hitler. Fascism in power meant that liberalism and human rights were discarded and individual pursuits and values were subordinated to what the party decided was best. The real importance comes from outside countries. Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany gave munitions and strong military units to the rebel Nationalists, led by Francisco Franco. The Republican or "Loyalist" government, which had been elected in a democratic election in 1936, was on the defensive, but it received significant help from the Soviet Union, and from international volunteers. Led by Great Britain and France, and including the United States, most countries remained neutral and refused to provide armaments to either side. The fear was that this localized conflict would escalate into a European conflagration that was strongly opposed by the vast majority of Europeans and Americans. The military intervention was decisive, as the Spanish army sided with the Nationalists, and together with Italian infantry and German air force and armored units overwhelmed the government forces. The Soviet Union provided armaments but never enough to equip the heterogeneous government militias and the "International Brigades" of outside volunteers. The civil war did not escalate into a larger conflict, but did become a worldwide ideological battleground that pitted the left and many liberals against Catholics and conservatives. Worldwide there was a decline in pacifism and a growing sense that another world war was imminent, and that it would be worth fighting for. The changing world order that the war had brought about, in particular the growth of the United States and Japan as naval powers, and the rise of independence movements in India and Ireland, caused a major reassessment of British imperial policy. India strongly supported the Empire in the First World War. It expected a reward, but failed to get home rule as the Raj kept control in British hands and feared another rebellion like that of the Government of India Act failed to satisfy demand for independence. Mounting tension, particularly in the Punjab region, culminated in the Amritsar Massacre in 1919. Nationalism surged and centered in the Congress Party led by Mohandas Gandhi. In 1947 it was granted formal independence, though it continued to be a client state following British guidance. Egypt joined the League of Nations. The Balfour Declaration, which had been incorporated into the terms of the mandate, stated that a national home for the Jewish people would be established in Palestine, and Jewish immigration allowed up to a limit that would be determined by the mandatory power. This led to increasing conflict with the Arab population, who openly revolted in 1936. As the threat of war with Germany increased during the 1930s, Britain judged the support of Arabs as more important than the establishment of a Jewish homeland, and shifted to a pro-Arab stance, limiting Jewish immigration and in turn triggering a Jewish insurgency. Britain still controlled foreign policy and defence. The right of the Dominions to set their own foreign policy was recognised in 1931 and formalised by the Statute of Westminster. Ireland effectively broke all ties with London in 1949. French census statistics from 1936 show an imperial population, outside of France itself, of 400 million. Of the total population, 100 million were in the colonies. The largest colonies were Indochina with 60 million. The total includes 1. The Spanish had faced unrest off and on from the 1930s, but in 1936 Spanish forces were massacred at the Battle of Annual. El-Krim founded an independent Rif Republic that operated until 1926 but had no international recognition. Paris and Madrid agreed to collaborate to destroy it. They sent in 10,000 soldiers, forcing el-Krim to surrender in 1926; he was exiled in the Pacific until 1934. Morocco became quiet, and in 1927 became the base from which Francisco Franco launched his revolt against Madrid. The Treaty of Versailles stripped Germany of all of its overseas colonies, of Alsace and Lorraine, and of predominantly Polish districts. The Allied armies occupied industrial sectors in western Germany including the Rhineland, and Germany was not allowed to have a real army, navy, or air force. Reparations were demanded, especially by France, involving shipments of raw materials, as well as annual payments. The German government encouraged the population of the Ruhr to passive resistance: The German government printed vast quantities of paper money, causing hyperinflation, which also damaged the French economy. The passive resistance proved effective, insofar as the occupation became a loss-making deal for the French government. But the hyperinflation caused many prudent savers to lose all the money they had saved. Weimar added new internal enemies every year, as anti-democratic Nazis, Nationalists, and Communists battled each other in the streets. See 1923 German inflation. Under the Treaty of Rapallo, Germany accorded the Soviet Union de jure recognition,

and the two signatories mutually cancelled all pre-war debts and renounced war claims. Moreover, Britain, Italy, and Belgium undertook to assist France in the case that German troops marched into the demilitarised Rhineland. He did not attempt to recover the lost colonies. When opponents tried to appease him, he accepted the gains that were offered, then went to the next target. On 12 March, German troops marched into Austria, where an attempted Nazi coup had been unsuccessful. When Austrian-born Hitler entered Vienna, he was greeted by loud cheers. After Austria, Hitler turned to Czechoslovakia, where the 3. However, hardly six months after the Munich Agreement, in March, Hitler used the smoldering quarrel between Slovaks and Czechs as a pretext for taking over the rest of Czechoslovakia as the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. In the same month, he secured the return of Memel from Lithuania to Germany. Chamberlain was forced to acknowledge that his policy of appeasement towards Hitler had failed. The map shows territories to become sovereign or dependency territory in dark-green and client states in light-green. Mussolini resolved the question of sovereignty over the Dodecanese at the Treaty of Lausanne, which formalized Italian administration of both Libya and the Dodecanese Islands, in return for a payment to Turkey, the successor state to the Ottoman Empire, though he failed in an attempt to extract a mandate of a portion of Iraq from Britain. The month following the ratification of the Lausanne treaty, Mussolini ordered the invasion of the Greek island of Corfu after the Corfu incident. The Italian press supported the move, noting that Corfu had been a Venetian possession for four hundred years. The matter was taken by Greece to the League of Nations, where Mussolini was convinced by Britain to evacuate Italian troops, in return for reparations from Greece.

### 7: Venizelos-Tittoni agreement - Wikipedia

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