

GRAND ALLIANCE DESTRUCTION

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What led to the collapse of the Grand Alliance? Ongoing disputes between the Soviets and the democratic allies about how to organize the postwar world eventually killed the alliance. Stalin continued to expand Soviet influence in eastern Europe, while America and Britain were determined to stop him without provoking another war.

What was the Grand Alliance and who was it against? The Grand Alliance was an alliance led by the 'Big Three', the three great Allied powers: Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, in order to defeat Nazi Germany and its allies, during the Second World War.

Who was to blame for the breakdown of the Grand Alliance? Both the United States and the USSR were responsible to some degree for the breakdown of the Alliance; however when analysing the events and decisions from 1945 to 48 it becomes clear that the USSR, and in particular Stalin, was largely to blame for the collapse.

What was the outcome of the war of the Grand Alliance? The war ended in the unfavourable Treaty of Rijswijk (1697), under the terms of which Strasbourg had to be ceded to France, a great discredit to Leopold.

Why was the Grand Alliance weak? The 'Big Three' were also able to agree on the future of Germany, Poland, and Eastern Europe. It was soon after the Conference however that it became clear that these agreements would not be honoured by Stalin and the Grand Alliance became weaker.

Why did the alliance system fail? Germany did not even try to brake Austria-Hungary's high-risk course until the very end of July 1914, whereas France and

finally even Great Britain underwrote Russia's strategy of escalation. More importantly, both alliances did not work as effective deterrents. Consequently, they failed as a means to avoid war.

Could Britain have won WWII without America? If there had been no lend-lease, then the UK would have lost the war. In 1941-2 we started to lose shipping to U boats faster than we could build them so we would eventually have brought to starvation without the US Liberty ships. Our tank production was lower than Germany's and the quality was appalling.

Who was the common enemy of the Grand Alliance? During World War II, the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union would never have been three-way allies had they not shared a mortal enemy in Adolf Hitler. The Americans were isolationists, the Brits were imperialists and the Soviets were Communists—the unlikeliest of political bedfellows.

Why did Russia change sides in WWII? The most important factor in swaying the Soviets eventually to enter into an alliance with the United States was the Nazi decision to launch its invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.

Who betrayed the Triple Alliance? On May 3, Italy resigned from the Triple Alliance and later declared war against Austria-Hungary at midnight on May 23.

How did the Grand Alliance come under strain during WWII? The alliance of the USA and the USSR during World War 2 was threatened by a number of issues: the USA delayed opening a second front in France until 1944 - sparking fears the Soviets might seek a separate peace deal with Germany. the USSR refused to support the Polish army during the Warsaw Uprising of August 1944.

Who were the new leaders of the Grand Alliance in 1945? The Allied leaders also discussed the future of Germany, Eastern Europe and the United Nations. Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin agreed not only to include France in the postwar governing of Germany, but also that Germany should assume some, but not all, responsibility for reparations following the war.

Why did the Grand Alliance collapse? The Grand Alliance did break apart soon after the war ended as a result of the inability of its members to agree on a desired

postwar order. But that fact and the resulting Cold War has tended to blind people to the alliance's enormous success as a military coalition.

How did Louis XIV treat his people? Louis had a ruthless streak that showed itself at many points in his rule. He subjected his own people to poverty to fund his lavish and idle lifestyle, he literally destroyed the Palatinate purely out of spite, and killed or banished 2 million French Protestants.

Did Louis XIV defeat William of Orange? No, Louis XIV did not beat William of Orange. They both worked as allies and formed treaties together. One of the most famous treaties was the Treaty of London, sometimes referred to as the Second Partition Treaty.

Which country played the biggest role in WWII? While most see the United States as having played the crucial role in vanquishing Adolf Hitler, the British, according to polling data released this week, see themselves as having played the biggest part in the war effort — although they acknowledge that the Nazis would not have been overcome without the Soviet Union ...

Who contributed the most in WWII? Although the United States played the dominant role, all three major Allied countries were necessary to victory in Europe. The most important contribution made by Britain was to survive Hitler's onslaught in 1940. Had the British failed to hold off the Nazis, the Second World War would have taken a far different turn.

What ended the nine years war? Neither side could achieve victory, and by 1697 a stalemate had been reached. The war ended with the Peace of Ryswick in September. The Peace did not contain any clauses dealing with Newfoundland.

Why did Russia support Serbia in WW1? However, Russia had secured French support and feared that a failure to defend Serbia would damage its credibility, constituting a significant political setback in its Balkan ambitions. Tsar Nicholas II ordered the mobilization of Russian forces on July 30, 1914, to deter Austria-Hungary from invading Serbia.

Why was Germany's colonial empire smaller than Britain's? Britain had the largest colonial empire, with colonies and dominions (such as Australia) all over the

world. France also had many colonies around the world. Germany, however, had only been a unified nation since 1871 and was still trying to build a large colonial empire when war broke out.

What did Germany want to avoid by attacking France first? In effect, Schlieffen aimed to turn the inescapable reality that Germany would have to fight a two-front war into two one-front wars which it could hope to win. But for the plan to succeed, Germany would have to attack France in such a way as to avoid the heavy fortifications along the Franco-German border.

Would Britain have lost WWII without Churchill? The question is would the Allies have won. Let's play out what would have happened. If Churchill were not the PM there would have been an appeaser or someone who would not have been able to stand up to the appeasers. So Britain would have made peace and sat out the war.

Would Russia have lost WWII without America? Conclusion: The Soviet Union couldn't have beaten Nazi Germany during the Second World War without the Western Allies. Lend-lease was decisive in giving the Red Army the mobility, communications, and logistics to wage modern war.

Did Britain pay US back for WW2? Reparations were not paid after WW2. The UK paid back every penny to the USA plus interest. It got no money from Germany.

Why was Stalin suspicious of Churchill and Roosevelt? Stalin was deeply suspicious, to the point of paranoia, of both Roosevelt and Churchill. He knew his capitalist allies would likely oppose any attempt to expand Soviet influence in eastern Europe when the war ended.

Did Winston Churchill have any enemies? Churchill certainly hated the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union wasn't sitting on his doorstep, ready to invade. He hated and feared the Nazis FAR more than he hated the Soviets. And after the Nazis invaded the USSR, it became the enemy of my enemy is my friend.

Who was on Germany's side in WWII? Axis Powers in World War II. The three principal partners in the Axis alliance were Germany, Italy, and Japan. These three countries recognized German and Italian dominance in continental Europe, as well as Japanese domination over East Asia. Five other European states joined the Axis

alliance during World War II.

What were the main reasons for the failure of the Alliance for Progress? Latin American nations were unwilling to implement needed reforms, particularly in land reform. Kennedy's presidential successors, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon, were less supportive of the program. The amount of money was not enough for the entire region: \$20 billion averaged out to only \$10 per Latin American.

How did ideology lead to the breakdown of the Grand Alliance? Ideological disagreements between countries in the West had existed since 1917 and culminated in the breakdown closer to 1945. For instance, Western fear of Communism was pervasive and led to a feeling of one being threatened by the other early on.

What were the reasons for the collapse of the League of nations? The failures of the League in the 1930s were not only because of aggressor nations undermining its authority, but also down to its own members. Britain and France, the two most influential members, ignored the League in their efforts to appease Hitler - actions that arguably led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

What led to the fall of the Warsaw Pact? By the late 1980s political changes in most of the member states made the Pact virtually ineffectual. In September 1990, East Germany left the Pact in preparation for reunification with West Germany. By October, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland had withdrawn from all Warsaw Pact military exercises.

Why would America invest \$12 billion in Latin America between 1961 and 1969? Washington policymakers saw the Alliance as a means of bulwarking capitalist economic growth, funding social reforms to help the poorest Latin Americans, promoting democracy—and strengthening ties between the United States and its neighbors.

What was the main weakness of the alliance system? On the other hand, the alliance system contributed to escalating tensions and fostering an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion among the world's leading countries. Further, the system was inflexible, and any change in the balance of power was seen as a threat to the established order.

Why were Latin Americans angry with the US? Peasants and workers (mostly of indigenous descent) revolt during the first half of the 20th century due to harsh living conditions and the abuse from landlords and the government-supported American United Fruit Company.

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Why did the US never join the League of Nations? Motivated by Republican concerns that the League would commit the United States to an expensive organization that would reduce the United States' ability to defend its own interests, Lodge led the opposition to joining the League.

What organization would replace the League of Nations? As of 20 April 1946, the League of Nations ceased to exist, having handed over all of its assets to the United Nations, and having granted the new UN Secretariat full control of its Library and archives.

Could the League of Nations prevent WWII? The League failed to intervene in many conflicts leading up to World War II, including the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, and the Second Sino-Japanese War. The onset of the

Second World War demonstrated that the League had failed in its primary purpose, the prevention of another world war.

Why was Yugoslavia not in the Warsaw Pact? Its geographic position enabled it to serve as a buffer between the two opposing blocks. Yugoslavia was a socialist state, but it did not side with either of the superpowers. Instead, it maintained its role as an independent socialist state following the uncompromised Marxist-Leninist principles.

What is Russia's equivalent to NATO? The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) is an intergovernmental military alliance in Eurasia consisting of six post-Soviet states: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan, formed in 2002.

Why didn't NATO disband after the Cold War? Fact: At the London Summit in 1990, NATO leaders agreed that "we need to keep standing together, to extend the long peace we have enjoyed these past four decades". This was their sovereign choice and was fully in line with their right to collective defence under the United Nations Charter.

The Rembrandt Affair: Daniel Silva's Gabriel Allon Series

What is "The Rembrandt Affair"?

"The Rembrandt Affair" is the tenth novel in Daniel Silva's gripping Gabriel Allon series. It follows the exploits of the legendary Israeli spy and art restorer as he investigates the theft of a priceless Rembrandt painting from the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Who is Gabriel Allon?

Gabriel Allon is a former Mossad assassin who now operates as an art restorer and secret agent for the Israeli government. Known for his razor-sharp intellect, exceptional skills, and deep-seated patriotism, Allon is a formidable force in the world of espionage.

What is the main plot of "The Rembrandt Affair"?

When a valuable Rembrandt painting is stolen from the Met, Allon is tasked with infiltrating a shadowy organization suspected of involvement. As he delves deeper into the case, he uncovers a sinister plot that threatens to destabilize the Middle East. Allon must use all his cunning and resources to expose the truth and prevent catastrophic consequences.

What are some of the key themes in the novel?

"The Rembrandt Affair" explores themes of art, power, and morality. Silva examines the transformative power of art and its ability to inspire both beauty and chaos. The novel also raises questions about the extent to which morality can be compromised in the pursuit of national security.

Why is the Gabriel Allon series so popular?

Daniel Silva's Gabriel Allon series has become a global phenomenon, captivating readers with its heart-stopping action, complex characters, and timely themes. Silva's meticulous research and attention to detail bring a level of realism and authenticity to the stories, making them both immersive and thought-provoking.

The Language of Night: Essays on Fantasy and Science Fiction by Ursula K. Le Guin

Question 1: What is the main focus of the collection "The Language of Night"?

Answer: This collection of essays by Ursula K. Le Guin explores the genres of fantasy and science fiction, examining their language, themes, and impact on society.

Question 2: How does Le Guin define the "language of night"?

Answer: Le Guin describes the "language of night" as the realm of the imagination, where stories and dreams are born. It is a language that transcends reality and allows us to explore the unknown and the impossible.

Question 3: What are some of the key themes explored in the essays?

Answer: Le Guin addresses topics such as the power of story, the role of women in fantasy and science fiction, the relationship between language and identity, and the importance of imagination in human experience.

Question 4: How does Le Guin's own experience as an author influence her insights?

Answer: Le Guin draws upon her extensive writing career to provide practical advice and philosophical perspectives on the craft of writing. She shares her own struggles and successes, illuminating the complexities of the creative process.

Question 5: What is the lasting impact of "The Language of Night"?

Answer: This collection has become a classic work in the field of literary criticism and has significantly shaped the understanding of fantasy and science fiction genres. Le Guin's insightful essays continue to inspire and challenge readers, fostering a deeper appreciation for the power and reach of these literary forms.

Thermodynamics: Yunus Cengel Solutions 7th Edition

Questions and Answers

1. Explain the concept of entropy.

Entropy is a measure of the randomness or disorder of a system. The higher the entropy, the more disordered the system. In thermodynamics, entropy is defined as the change in heat energy divided by the absolute temperature.

2. Derive the Clausius statement of the second law of thermodynamics.

The Clausius statement of the second law of thermodynamics states that heat cannot flow spontaneously from a colder body to a hotter body. In other words, heat always flows from higher temperatures to lower temperatures.

3. Explain the difference between a reversible and an irreversible process.

A reversible process is a process that can be reversed without any change in the system or its surroundings. An irreversible process is a process that cannot be reversed without changing the system or its surroundings.

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4. Calculate the entropy change for a heat transfer of 100 kJ from a reservoir at 1000 K to a reservoir at 300 K.

The entropy change is given by:

$$\Delta S = Q/T$$

where ΔS is the entropy change, Q is the heat transfer, and T is the absolute temperature. Substituting in the given values, we get:

$$\Delta S = 100 \text{ kJ} / (1000 \text{ K} - 300 \text{ K}) = 0.1 \text{ kJ/K}$$

5. Explain the Gibbs free energy and how it is used to predict the spontaneity of a reaction.

The Gibbs free energy is a thermodynamic potential that is used to predict the spontaneity of a reaction. The Gibbs free energy is defined as:

$$G = H - TS$$

where G is the Gibbs free energy, H is the enthalpy, T is the absolute temperature, and S is the entropy. If the Gibbs free energy is negative, the reaction is spontaneous. If the Gibbs free energy is positive, the reaction is nonspontaneous.

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