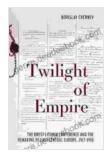
The Brest-Litovsk Conference and the Remaking of East Central Europe, 1917-1918

The Brest-Litovsk Conference was a series of peace negotiations held between the Central Powers and the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) in early 1918. The negotiations resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on March 3, 1918, which ended Russia's participation in World War I. The treaty had a profound impact on the political and territorial landscape of East Central Europe, as it led to the creation of several new states and the redrawing of borders.

Background

The Russian Revolution of 1917 had a profound impact on the course of World War I. The new Bolshevik government in Russia was committed to withdrawing from the war and pursuing a policy of international revolution. In December 1917, the Bolsheviks issued a decree calling for an immediate armistice on all fronts. The Central Powers, which were struggling on the Western Front, were eager to negotiate a peace treaty with Russia.



Twilight of Empire: The Brest-Litovsk Conference and the Remaking of East-Central Europe, 1917–1918

by Suzan Shown Harjo

★ ★ ★ ★ 4.5 c	λ	ut of 5
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Peace negotiations between the Central Powers and the RSFSR began in December 1917 at Brest-Litovsk, a town in present-day Belarus. The negotiations were protracted and difficult, as the two sides had very different goals. The Central Powers demanded that Russia cede large amounts of territory, including Poland, Ukraine, and Finland. The Bolsheviks, on the other hand, were determined to avoid giving up any territory.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

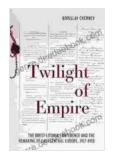
After weeks of negotiations, the two sides finally reached an agreement on March 3, 1918. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a harsh peace for Russia. Russia lost control of vast amounts of territory, including Poland, Ukraine, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The treaty also required Russia to pay a large indemnity to the Central Powers.

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk had a profound impact on the political and territorial landscape of East Central Europe. The treaty led to the creation of several new states, including Poland, Ukraine, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. It also redrew the borders of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. The treaty also had a significant impact on the course of World War I, as it allowed the Central Powers to focus their resources on the Western Front.

Aftermath

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a major turning point in the history of East Central Europe. The treaty had a profound impact on the political, territorial, and economic landscape of the region. The treaty also set the stage for the future conflict between the Soviet Union and the West.

The Brest-Litovsk Conference was a landmark event in the history of East Central Europe. The conference led to the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which had a profound impact on the political, territorial, and economic landscape of the region. The treaty also set the stage for the future conflict between the Soviet Union and the West.



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