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Tara Finn , Posted on: Foreign affairs and diplomacy , Foreign Office Historians On 31 August , Britain and Russia signed an agreement in St Petersburg which put in place the final piece of the alliance system which has widely been considered to have been a major contributing factor regarding the outbreak of the First World War. Since the Entente has been attributed to concerns about the rise of Germany. Yet the agreements did not mention Europe, but focussed on Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan. In the usual manner of colonial agreements, the negotiations were conducted without consulting the countries concerned, and effectively made them protectorates. Although frequently regarded as one subject, the Entente consisted of three separate agreements about Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet, combined into one for ratification purposes. The two countries shared a border of more than two thousand kilometres. Persia was an important export market for Russian manufacturing. The agreement divided Persia into three zones, a large Russian zone to the north, and two smaller zones, one which neither country dominated, and a British zone to the south. Afghanistan was less of a trade partner to Russia, but there were concerns about the border, in relation to crime, refugees and diseases. This was the area over which there had been the longest disagreement between Britain and Russia. For Britain, Afghanistan signified access to India. The Russians were conscious of British sensitivities with regards to any country bordering India. Russia had built railway lines up to the border with Afghanistan. The British Government feared India would be attacked but calculated that increasing the number of troops stationed there to the levels necessary to resist any attack was prohibitively expensive. Britain had already faced the cost of the Second Boer War: Its significance was the potential interest of the other country. Both countries affirmed that business with Tibet would be conducted through the Chinese Government. In it entered an agreement with Japan and in established the Entente Cordiale with France. From the British perspective, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was created partly with the aim of preventing Russian expansion or, even worse, a separate Russo-Japanese understanding which would undermine the British position in the Far East. This alliance with Japan was renewed in in the midst of its war with Russia; its focus was on broader stability in the Far East. Russia had decisively lost the war, whilst at the same time experiencing revolutionary turmoil. The resulting Russian Constitution of , its first, removed the absolute power of the monarchy and established a parliament, taking inspiration from several established constitutions, including that of Japan. Russia was beginning to look outwards again. This was demonstrated in the Dogger Bank incident of October , when boats from the Baltic Fleet wrongly identified British fishing vessels as Japanese warships and fired upon them. Both sides agreed to refer the matter to international arbitration and further escalation was avoided. Aside from this incident, the likelihood of Britain and Russia declaring war against one another was low. The greater risk lay in the possibility of a proxy war or a crisis in another country escalating, with the entrance of other countries creating a large scale war. Under this agreement, neither Britain nor France would obstruct the other in Morocco or Egypt, and would maintain the status quo there. Diplomatic actors There were a number of key individuals who were instrumental in furthering the understanding between Britain and Russia. The Russian Foreign Secretary, Alexander Petrovich Izvolsky, worked with his allies in government to promote the agreement. He supported the entente, despite domestic opposition, and in succeeded in introducing an agreement with Japan. The turning point in British commitment came with the election of the Liberal Government in and the appointment of Sir Edward Grey as Foreign Secretary. International agreements did not mean that the agreeing nations were automatically allies, although these understandings made wider cooperation more likely, nor were they always reflections of mutual trust and values. Treaties were a diplomatic means of reducing the risk of war, by identifying potential flashpoints and agreeing the division of interests. Ultimately the entente reduced tension between Britain and Russia at a critical point. Many countries in Asia were covered by such agreements, with the colonial powers marking their interests through them, but this type of approach was not

just limited to far away countries. There was even an agreement in between Russia and Austria about maintaining the status quo in the Balkans, one that would be long abandoned by the summer of 1800. Suggestions for further reading Christopher Clark, *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe went to war in 1914* London: Allen Lane, 2012; Dominic Lieven, *Towards the flame: Empire, war and the end of Tsarist Russia* London:

Chapter 2 : Anglo-Russian Convention | Revolv

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Background[edit] A cartoon on the Entente Cordiale from Punch , with John Bull stalking off with the harlot Marianne in what is supposed to be a Tricolour dress and turning his back on the Kaiser, who pretends not to care. The French term Entente Cordiale usually translated as "cordial agreement" or "cordial understanding" comes from a letter written in by the British Foreign Secretary Lord Aberdeen to his brother, in which he mentioned "a cordial, good understanding" between the two nations. The agreement was a change for both countries. France had been isolated from the other European powers, mostly as a result of the efforts of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to estrange France from potential allies, as it was thought that France might seek revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. The United Kingdom had maintained a policy of "splendid isolation" on the European continent for nearly a century, intervening in continental affairs only when it was considered necessary to protect British interests and to maintain the continental balance of power. The situation for both countries changed in the last decade of the 19th century. The Scramble for Africa prevented the countries from coming to terms, however. On the initiative of Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain , there were three rounds of British-German talks between 1894 and 1897. The UK decided not to join the Triple Alliance , broke off the negotiations with Berlin, and revived the idea of a British-French alliance. When the Russo-Japanese War was about to erupt, France and the UK found themselves on the verge of being dragged into the conflict on the side of their respective allies. In order to avoid going to war, both powers "shucked off their ancient rivalry" [7] and resolved their differences in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April French and British scouts shaking hands with their respective national flags. The first and most important document was the Declaration respecting Egypt and Morocco. In return for the French promising not to "obstruct" British actions in Egypt, the British promised to allow the French to "preserve order and provide assistance" in Morocco. Free passage through the Suez Canal was guaranteed, finally putting the Convention of Constantinople into force, and the erection of fortifications on part of the Moroccan coast forbidden. The treaty contained a secret annex dealing with the possibility of "changed circumstances" in the administration of either of the two countries. The second document dealt with Newfoundland and portions of West and Central Africa. The French gave up their rights stemming from the Treaty of Utrecht over the western coast of Newfoundland, although they retained the right to fish the coast. An additional provision dealt with the border between French and British possessions east of the River Niger present-day Niger and Nigeria. Both parties disclaimed any idea of annexing Siamese territory. The British withdrew their objection to the French introducing a tariff in Madagascar. The parties came to an agreement which would "put an end to the difficulties arising from the lack of jurisdiction over the natives of the New Hebrides". For example, in early following French press reports contrasting the virility of the Triple Alliance with the moribund state of the Entente Eyre Crowe minuted: For purposes of ultimate emergencies it may be found to have no substance at all. For the Entente is nothing more than a frame of mind, a view of general policy which is shared by the governments of two countries, but which may be, or become, so vague as to lose all content. Commemoration[edit] The hundredth anniversary of the Entente cordiale in was marked by a number of official and unofficial events, including a state visit to France in April by Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh , and a return visit by President Chirac in November. The scheme aims to foster mutual understanding and to promote exchanges between the British and French leaders of tomorrow. The programme was initiated by Sir Christopher Mallaby , British ambassador to France between and

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The Anglo-Russian Entente Cordiale of (East European Monographs) by G Baraby. Columbia University Press, This is an ex-library book and may have the usual library/used-book markings calendrierdelascience.com book has hardback covers.

Edit A cartoon on the Entente Cordiale from the German perspective, with John Bull stalking off with the harlot Marianne in what is supposed to be a Tricolour dress; see tincture , turning his back on the Kaiser. The agreement was a change for both countries. France had been isolated from the other European powers, mostly as a result of the efforts of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to estrange France from potential allies, as it was thought that France might possibly seek revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. The United Kingdom had maintained a policy of "splendid isolation" on the European continent for nearly a century, intervening in continental affairs only when it was considered necessary to protect British interests and to maintain the continental balance of power. The situation for both countries changed in the last decade of the 19th century. The change had its roots in a British loss of confidence after the humiliations experienced during their prolonged struggle in the Second Boer War , and a growing fear that the country was isolated in the face of a potentially aggressive Germany. The Scramble for Africa prevented the countries from coming to terms, however. On the initiative of Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain , there were three rounds of British-German talks between and King Edward VII declined to accede to the Triple Alliance , broke off the negotiations with Berlin,[citation needed] and revived the idea of a British-French alliance. The British and French colonial empires reached their peaks after World War I, a reflection of the power of this new alliance. When the Russo-Japanese War was about to erupt, France and Britain found themselves on the verge of being dragged into the conflict on the side of their respective allies. In order to avoid going to war, both powers "shucked off their ancient rivalry" [2] and resolved their differences in Africa, the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific. However, it is far from clear what exactly the Entente meant to the British Foreign Office. For example, in early following French press reports contrasting the virility of the Triple Alliance with the moribund state of the Entente Eyre Crowe minuted: For purposes of ultimate emergencies it may be found to have no substance at all. For the Entente is nothing more than a frame of mind, a view of general policy which is shared by the governments of two countries, but which may be, or become, so vague as to lose all content. The documents signed French and British scouts shaking hands with their respective national flags. The first and most important document was the Declaration respecting Egypt and Morocco. In return for the French promising not to "obstruct" British actions in Egypt , the British promised to allow the French to "preserve order and provide assistance" in Morocco. Free passage through the Suez Canal was guaranteed, finally putting the Convention of Constantinople into force, and the erection of fortifications on part of the Moroccan coast forbidden. The treaty contained a secret annex dealing with the possibility of "changed circumstances" in the administration of either of the two countries. The second document dealt with Newfoundland and portions of West and Central Africa. The French gave up their rights stemming from the Treaty of Utrecht over the western coast of Newfoundland, although they retained the right to fish the coast. An additional provision deals with the border between French and British possessions east of the River Niger present-day Niger and Nigeria. Both parties disclaimed any idea of annexing Siamese territory. The British withdrew their objection to the French introducing a tariff in Madagascar. The parties came to an agreement which would "put an end to the difficulties arising from the lack of jurisdiction over the natives of the New Hebrides". Commemoration Edit The hundredth anniversary of the Entente cordiale in was marked by a number of official and unofficial events, including a state visit to France in April by Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh , and a return visit by President Chirac in November. During his March summit with Prime Minister Gordon Brown , French President Nicolas Sarkozy called for a stronger entente amicale "friendly understanding" between the two nations in a speech before the House of Commons. This treaty formed a joint Anglo-French military capability and recognised the shared strategic interests of the two nations as well as the fiscal reality that neither of the former great powers could maintain a globally significant military alone. Entente frugale is a

wry reference term for cooperation between the British and French governments, announced in November. It relates to a military procurement, which is driven by cost constraints. The scheme aims to favour mutual understanding and to promote exchanges between the British and French leaders of tomorrow. The programme was initiated by Sir Christopher Mallaby, British ambassador to France between and

Chapter 4 : The Anglo-Russian Entente - World War I Document Archive

The Anglo-Russian Entente Cordiale of Peter I and William III at Utrecht. Boulder, Colo.: East European Monographs, vii, pp. \$ Distributed by Columbia University Press., Canadian-American Slavic Studies" on DeepDyve, the largest online rental service for scholarly research with thousands of academic publications.

Background[edit] Russia had previously been a member of the League of the Three Emperors , an alliance in with Austria-Hungary and Germany. In an attempt to stop Russia from allying with France, Bismarck signed the secret Reinsurance Treaty with Russia in . The treaty assured that both parties would remain neutral if war broke out. That ended the alliance between Germany and Russia. That heralded the end of British splendid isolation and was partly a response to growing German antagonism, as expressed in the expansion of the Kaiserliche Marine Imperial Navy to become a battle fleet that could threaten the supremacy of the British Royal Navy. The Entente, unlike the Triple Alliance and the Franco-Russian Alliance, was not an alliance of mutual defence and so Britain was free to make its own foreign policy decisions in . For purposes of ultimate emergencies it may be found to have no substance at all. For the Entente is nothing more than a frame of mind, a view of general policy which is shared by the governments of two countries, but which may be, or become, so vague as to lose all content". However, by the early s, the German threat had increased dramatically, and in Britain thought it was in need of allies. For most of the 19th century, Britain had regarded France and Russia as its two most dangerous rivals, but with the growing threat of Germany, policy began to change for several reasons: France and Britain had signed five separate agreements regarding spheres of influence in North Africa in , the Entente cordiale. The Tangier Crisis later encouraged co-operation between the two countries from their mutual fear of apparent German expansionism. Russia was defeated in the Russo-Japanese War , which resulted in less concern over Russian imperialism and encouraged Russia to secure its position elsewhere. France was already allied to Russia in the Dual Alliance. Britain was frightened about the rising threat of German imperialism. Kaiser Wilhelm II had announced to the world his intentions to create a global German empire and to develop a strong navy. Britain, traditionally having control of the seas, saw that a serious threat to its own empire and navy. In , the Anglo-Russian Entente was agreed, which attempted to resolve a series of long-running disputes over Persia , Afghanistan and Tibet and helped to address British fears about the Baghdad Railway , which would help German expansion in the Near East. Ever since, relations had been poor. France, worried about the escalating military development of Germany, began building up its own war industries and army to deter to German aggression. Also, France developed a strong bond with Russia by ratifying the Franco-Russian Alliance , which was designed to create a strong counter to the Triple Alliance. A Russian poster in which the upper inscription reads "agreement". The uncertain Britannia right and Marianne left look to the determined Mother Russia centre to lead them in the coming war. Russian Empire Russia had by far the largest manpower reserves of all the six European powers, but it was also the most backward economically. Austria-Hungary had recently annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina , greatly angering Russia, which had considered itself the leader of the Slavic world Pan-Slavism. Russia viewed the invasion as another step towards annexing Serbia and Montenegro. Russia had also recently lost the humiliating Russo-Japanese War , a cause of the Russian Revolution of and the apparent transformation into a constitutional monarchy. To counter its enemies militarily and politically, Russia sought to revive the Franco-Russian Alliance. Although it was perceived as useless during the war with Japan , the alliance was valuable in the European theatre. Many Russian conservatives mistrusted the secular France and recalled British past diplomatic maneuvers to block Russian influence in the Near East. In turn, prominent French and British journalists, academics and parliamentarians found the reactionary tsarist regime distasteful. Mistrust persisted even during wartime, with British and French politicians expressing relief when Tsar Nicholas II abdicated and was replaced by the Russian Provisional Government after the February Revolution in . An offer of political asylum for the Romanovs was even withdrawn by the British king for fear popular reaction.

Chapter 5 : Signing of the Anglo-Russian Entente | World History Project

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The Great Game During the 19th century, Britain had firm control over India and considered that control a top priority. However, Russia had been wielding its imperial sword as well by expanding south and east into Central Asia toward India, Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. Britain feared that a Russian presence might result in a Russian invasion—a situation that might challenge the British hold on India. Furthermore, by the 20th century a new issue had arisen, and an influential British official, George Nathaniel Curzon, pushed for British security of Middle Eastern petroleum. This push only compounded the issue, and kept Britain diplomatically neurotic of every Russian move. Using tactics similar to its economic marriage to Iran, Britain took Tibet under its wing by first invading it and then making it a trade partner, ultimately allowing Tibet to accumulate a large debt and forfeit even more power over to Britain. By the early 20th century, however, alarmed by the quick expansion of the Russian rail network in Central Asia and the high costs that an increase in Indian troop strength would necessitate, Britain began to pursue a two-pronged policy to clear the Russian threat. The first step involved an agreement with Japan, in order to bind Russian forces and attention in Manchuria and Korea. The second move encompassed the Entente Cordiale with France, partly in the hope of France restraining the ambitions of her Russian ally, as well as acting as a facilitator for better relations between Britain and Russia. On the one hand the Russian leadership hoped to gain breathing space in dealing with the domestic problems plaguing the country, on the other hand they hoped to gain greater freedom of external action. Furthermore, Germany dramatically increased its military output from the early 1900s up to the outbreak of World War I. While of secondary importance, it was a tool that was used to manipulate the Middle Eastern attempt to play off the Western powers against each other. Berlin peacefully penetrated the Ottoman Empire, and it had few colonial aspirations in the region. Trouble in Iran See also: Persian Constitutional Revolution In 1905, revolutionary activity spread throughout Tehran, forcing the shah to accept a constitution, allow the formation of a majlis parliamentary assembly, and hold elections. Major figures in the revolution had secular goals, which then created rifts in the clergy to the advantage of the monarchy. Neither Britain nor Russia approved of this new liberal, unstable, political arrangement—they preferred a stable, puppet-like government that submitted to foreign concessions and worked well with their imperialist goals. With foreign influence, revolution was outflanked by a combination of European and monarchist activities. That Persia would be split into three zones: That Afghanistan was a British protectorate and for Russia to cease any communication with the Emir. A separate treaty was drawn up to resolve disputes regarding Tibet. However, these terms eventually proved problematic, as they "drew attention to a whole range of minor issues that remained unsolved".

Chapter 6 : - The Anglo-Russian Entente Cordiale of by George Barany

The Anglo-Russian Entente of Consequently, in , Britain and Russia signed an agreement to regulate their economic and political interests. With respect to Iran, the Anglo-Russian Agreement recognized the country's strict independence and integrity, but then divided it into three separate zones.

Petersburg, Russia , the convention brought shaky British-Russian relations to the forefront by solidifying boundaries that identified respective control in Persia ,[2][3] Afghanistan , and Tibet. The emergence of the German Empire as a world power and the humiliating defeat in of Russia by a nascent Asian power, the Empire of Japan , in the Russo-Japanese War , helped to persuade some British and Russian officials of a need to resolve their respective differences in Asia. Rise of Germany On May 20 , Germany entered into the Triple Alliance with Italy and Austria-Hungary , complementing its industrial and socio-political climb in the world arena. Furthermore, Germany dramatically increased its military output from the early s up to the outbreak of World War I. While of secondary importance, it was a tool that was used to manipulate the Middle Eastern attempt to play off the Western powers against each other. Berlin peacefully penetrated the Ottoman Empire and had few colonial aspirations in the region. Trouble in Iran In , revolutionary activity spread throughout Tehran , forcing the shah to accept a constitution , allow the formation of a majles parliamentary assembly , and hold elections. Major figures in the revolution had secular goals, which then created rifts in the clergy to the advantage of the monarchy. Neither Britain nor Russia approved of the new liberal, unstable, political arrangement, as preferred a stable puppet government that submitted to foreign concessions and worked well with their imperialist goals. The agreement they wanted would allocate the north, including Isfahan , to Russia; the south-east, especially Kerman , Sistan , and Baluchistan to Britain; and demarcate the remaining land between the two powers as a "neutral zone. With foreign influence, revolution was outflanked by a combination of European and monarchist activities. This northern zone was defined as beginning at Qasr-e Shirin in the west, on the border with the Ottoman Empire, and running through Tehran, Isfahan , and Yazd to the eastern border, where the frontiers of Afghanistan, Iran, and Russia intersected. A smaller zone in southeastern Iran, which bordered British India , was recognized as an exclusive sphere for Britain. The British zone extended west as far as German in the north and Bandar Abbas in the south. The area separating these two spheres, including part of central Iran and the entire southwest, was designated a neutral zone where both countries and their respective private citizens could compete for influence and commercial privileges. For Britain and Russia, the agreement was important in establishing a diplomatic alignment that endured until World War I. The government of Iran, however, had not been consulted about the agreement; it was informed after the fact. Iranian nationalists, in particular, felt betrayed by Britain, a country they had idealized as a democratic beacon during the Constitutional Revolution. Thus, an important legacy of the agreement was the growth of anti-British sentiment specifically and anti-Western attitudes more generally as strong components of Iranian nationalism. The Anglo-Russian Agreement did not eliminate all competition between the two powers with respect to their policies in Iran, but after it did foster broad cooperation, often to the detriment of Iranian interests. The agreement lapsed in after it was renounced by a new revolutionary government in Russia.

Chapter 7 : Anglo-Russian Entente - History of government

The Anglo-Russian Entente Cordiale of Peter I and William III at Utrecht. Boulder, Colo.: East European Monographs, vii, pp. \$ Distributed by Columbia University Press.Â».

He returned to England and was sent back to Russia in , the same year the Muscovy Company was established. The Muscovy Company held a monopoly over trade between England and Russia until Tsar Alexei was outraged by the execution of King Charles I of England in , and expelled all English traders and residents from Russia in retaliation. He improved relations and learned the best new technology especially regarding ships and navigation. From the s Peter invited British engineers to Saint Petersburg, leading to the establishment of a small but commercially influential Anglo-Russian expatriate merchant community from to . During the series of general European wars of the 18th century, the two empires found themselves as sometime allies and sometime enemies. Ochakov issue[edit] Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger was alarmed at Russian expansion in Crimea in the s at the expense of his Ottoman ally. In peace talks with the Ottomans, Russia refused to return the key Ochakov fortress. Pitt wanted to threaten military retaliation. Pitt won the vote so narrowly that he gave up and Vorontsov secured a renewal of the commercial treaty between Britain and Russia. Britain and Russia attempted to halt the French but the failure of their joint invasion of the Netherlands in precipitated a change in attitudes. That led to the never-executed Indian March of Paul , which was a secret project of a planned allied Russo-French expedition against the British possessions in India. The two countries fought each other albeit only with some very limited naval combat during the Anglo-Russian War 1812 , after which Britain and Russia became allies against Napoleon in the Napoleonic Wars. They both played major cooperative roles at the Congress of Vienna in . British elite sentiment turned increasingly hostile to Russia, with a high degree of anxiety for the safety of India, with the fear that Russia would push south through Afghanistan. The result was a long-standing rivalry in central Asia. This fear was known as the Eastern Question. Getting access out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean was a goal, which meant access through the Straits controlled by the Ottomans. The events heightened Russophobia. Russia took the opportunity to dispel growing Russophobia by refuting stereotypes of Russia as a backward, militaristic repressive tyranny. Britain considered its navy too weak to worry about, but saw its large army as a major threat. Russophobia was an element in generating popular British support for the far-off war. The British government watched nervously as Saint Petersburg suppressed the subsequent Polish revolts in the early s, yet refused to intervene. The English media depicted the Russians as superstitious, passive, and deserving of their autocratic tsar. Thus "barbarism" stood in contrast to "civilised" Britain. The goodwill lasted no more than three years, when structural forces again pushed the two nations to the verge of war. Russian diplomacy thereby won grudging British acceptance of its expansionism. The Russians thought they were Japanese torpedo boats, and sank one, killing three fishermen. The British public was angry but Russia apologised and damages were levied through arbitration. Russia and France already had a mutual defense agreement that said France was obliged to threaten Britain with an attack if Britain declared war on Russia, while Russia was to concentrate more than , troops on the Afghan border for an incursion into India in the event that Britain attacked France. The solution was to bring Russia into the British-French alliance. The Convention was a formal treaty demarcating British and Russian spheres of influence in Central Asia. It enabled Britain to focus on the growing threat from Germany at sea and in central Europe. In the summer of , Austria attacked Serbia, Russia promised to help Serbia, Germany promised to help Austria, and war broke out between Russia and Germany. However when the Bolsheviks took power in November, it made peace with Germany and broke all relations with Britain. The British supported the anti-Bolshevik forces during the Russian Civil War, but they lost, and Britain restored good relations in the s.

Chapter 8 : George Barany - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre

Anglo-Russian Entente, () pact in which Britain and Russia settled their colonial disputes in Persia, Afghanistan, and

calendrierdelascience.com delineated spheres of influence in Persia, stipulated that neither country would interfere in Tibet's internal affairs, and recognized Britain's influence over Afghanistan.

Chapter 9 : Signing of the Entente Cordiale | World History Project

The Entente Cordiale (French pronunciation: [É̃ˈʁ̥tÉ̃ˈʁ̥ kÉ̃ˈɛ̃ˈdjal]) was a series of agreements signed on 8 April between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the French Republic which saw a significant improvement in Anglo-French relations.